

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission

12-15 October 2015

Yeosu, South Korea

Report of the Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission
12-15 October 2015
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Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

1.1 Welcoming address

1. Ms. Hyunwook Kwon (Korea) was confirmed as the Chair of the Commission of CCSBT 22.
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 Second Meeting of the Commission, which is at **Appendix 3**.

Agenda Item 3. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair for CCSBT 23 and venue

6. CCSBT 23 will be opened in Kaohsiung city in accordance with 2.2b of the CCSBT Rules of Procedure, but report adoption and closing of the meeting will be conducted electronically through the intersessional decision making process after Members have returned from the meeting.
7. The Chair of the Twenty Third Meeting of the Commission (CCSBT 23) will be nominated by Indonesia. The Vice-Chair will be nominated by Japan.

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 4:25 pm, 15 October 2015.

List of Appendices

Appendix

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

Agenda
Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna
12 - 15 October 2015
Yeosu, South Korea

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 23 and venue
4. Other business
5. Adoption of report of meeting
6. Close of meeting

List of Participants

The Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
COMMISSION CHAIR								
Hyun-Wook	KWON	Ms	Director, Quarantine and Inspection Division	National Fishery Products Quality Management Service, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	337, Haeyang- ro, Yeongdo- gu, Busan, Korea	82 51 400 5710		6103kwon@naver.com
COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR								
Stan	CROTHERS	Mr			NEW ZEALAND			crothers@xtra.co.nz
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE CHAIR								
John	ANNALA	Dr			NEW ZEALAND			annala@snap.net.nz
MEMBERS								
AUSTRALIA								
Phillip	GLYDE	Mr	Deputy Secretary	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia	61 2 6272 2100		phillip.glyde@agriculture.gov. au
Ilona	STOBUTZKI	Dr	Assistant Secretary	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia	61 2 6272 4277		ilona.stobutzki@agriculture.go v.au
Erin	TOMKINSON	Ms	Assistant Director	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia	61 2 6272 2438		erin.tomkinson@agriculture.go v.au
Matthew	DANIEL	Mr	Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Manager	Australian Fisheries Management Authority	GPO Box 7051, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia	61 2 6225 5338		matthew.daniel@afma.gov.au
Brian	JEFFRIESS	Mr	Chief Executive Officer	Australian SBT Industry Association Ltd (ASBTIA)	PO Box 416, Fullarton, SA 5063, Australia	61 (0)419 8682 840 299	61 8 3749	austuna@bigpond.com
Terry	ROMARO	Mr	Managing Director	Ship Agencies Australia	PO Box 1093, Fremantle, WA 6160, Australia	61 8 9335 5499	61 8 9335 5045	terryromaro@aol.com

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
INDONESIA								
Toni	RUCHIMAT	Dr	Director for Fisheries Resources Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Gedung Mina Bahari II, Lantai 10, 1002	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	truchimat@yahoo.com
Saut	TAMPUBOLON	Mr	Deputy Director for Fisheries Resource in Indonesia EEZ and High Seas	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Jakarta Pusat 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	s.tampubolon@yahoo.com and sdi.djpt@yahoo.com
Yayan	HERNURYADI N	Mr	Assistant Deputy Directorate for Fisheries Resources Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Gedung Mina Bahari II, Lantai 10, Jakarta Pusat, 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	boyan_nuryadin@yahoo.co.id or sdi.djpt@yahoo.com
Novia Tri	RAHMAWATI	Ms	Senior Officer of Directorate for Fisheries Resources Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Gedung Mina Bahari II, Lantai 10, Jakarta Pusat, 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	novia_dkp@yahoo.com
Dwi Agus Siswa	PUTRA	Mr	Secretary General	Indonesia Tuna Long Line Association	Jl. Ikan Tuna Raya Timur, Pelabuhan Benoa, 9 Denpasar – Bali,	62 361 72739	62 361 72509	atli.bali@gmail.com
JAPAN								
Hisashi	ENDO	Mr	Chief Counselor	Fisheries Agency of Japan	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8907 Japan	81 3 3591	81 3 3502	hisashi_endo@nm.maff.go.jp
Ryo	OMORI	Mr	Assistant Director	International Affairs Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8907 Japan	81 3 3502	81 3 3502	ryou_oomori@nm.maff.go.jp
Takeru	IIDA	Mr	Section Chief	Fisheries Management Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8907 Japan	81 3 6744	81 3 3591	takeru_iida@nm.maff.go.jp

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
Nabi	TANAKA	Ms	Official	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8919 Japan	81 3 5501 8338	81 3 5501 8332	nabi.tanaka@mofa.go.jp
Tomoyuki	ITOH	Dr	Group Leader	National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries	5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu Shizuoka 424-8633 Japan	81 54 336 6000	81 543 35 9642	itou@fra.affrc.go.jp
Kiyoshi	KATSUYAMA	Mr	Special Advisor	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Hiroaki	KATSUKURA	Mr	Adviser	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Kaoru	HANEDA	Mr	Adviser	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Michio	SHIMIZU	Mr	Executive Secretary	National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association	Coop Bldg 7F, 1-1-12, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8503	81 3 3294 9634	81 3 3294 9607	mic-shimizu@zengyoren.jf-net.ne.jp
Hirohito	IKEDA	Mr	Adviser	National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association	Coop Bldg 7F, 1-1-12, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8503	81 90 4322 8800	81 3 3294 9607	hirohito@poppy.ocn.ne.jp
Kojiro	GEMBA	Mr	Chief	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Reiko	OHASHI	Ms	Chief	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Yuki	SASAKI	Mr	Chief	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	81 3 5646 2382	81 3 5646 2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
NEW ZEALAND								
Arthur	HORE	Mr	Manager Highly Migratory Species	Ministry for Primary Industries	PO Box 19/747, 64 9 Avondale, 820 Auckland, 7686		N/A	Arthur.Hore@mpi.govt.nz
Kevin	SULLIVAN	Dr	Team Manager Fisheries Stock Assessment	Ministry for Primary Industries	PO Box 2526, 64 4 Wellington, 819 New Zealand 4264		N/A	Kevin.Sullivan@mpi.govt.nz
Alex	JEBSON	Mr	Legal Adviser	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Private Bag 18- 901 Wellington 6160 New Zealand	64 4 439 8547	N/A	alex.jebson@mfat.govt.nz
REPUBLIC OF KOREA								
Hyunho	CHOI	Mr	Director	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5360	82 44 200 5349	redapple@korea.kr
Hongwon	KIM	Mr	Deputy Director	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5342	82 44 200 5349	hiro9900@korea.kr
Dojin	KWAK	Mr	Assistant Director	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5397	82 44 200 5349	aqua_flash@korea.kr
Jung-re	KIM	Ms	Advisor	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5398	82 44 200 5379	drew1126@naver.com rileykim1126@korea.kr
Doonam	KIM	Mr	Senior researcher	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute	210 Gijgang- Haeanro, Gijang eup, Gijang- gun, Busan 617- 705, Korea	82-51- 720- 2334	82-51- 720- 2337	doonam@korea.kr
SungIl	LEE	Mr	Researcher	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute	210 Gijgang- Haeanro, Gijang eup, Gijang- gun, Busan 617- 705, Korea	82-51- 720- 2325	82-51- 720- 2337	k.sungillee@gmail.com
Taehi	RI	Mr	Director	Fisheries Monitoring Center	638, Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Korea	82 51 410 4101	82 51 410 1409	doha@korea.kr
Seunghyun	KIM	Mr	Inspector	Fisheries Monitoring Center	638, Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Korea	82 51 410 4103	82 51 410 1409	whizksh@korea.kr

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
Hyeongsik	GONG	Mr	Assistant Director	Natinal Fishery Products Quality Management	#337 Haeyang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan	+82 51 400 5791	+82 51 400 5788	gokboo@korea.kr
Donggyu	SIN	Mr	Assistant Director	Natinal Fishery Products Quality Management	#337 Haeyang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan	+82 51 400 5741	+82 51 400 5745	sksoj@korea.kr
Jun-Su	SONG	Mr	Assistant Manager	Sajo Industries Co., Ltd.	107-39, Tongil Ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 3277 1655	82 2 365 6079	jssong@sajo.co.kr
Jae-Woon	PARK	Mr	Manager	Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd.	68, Mabang-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 589 3026	82 2 589 4397	jwoon76@dongwon.com
Jung-Hoon	HWANG	Mr	Assistant Manager	Dongwon Fisheries Co., Ltd.	8, Teheran-Ro 8-Gil, Gangnam-Ku, Seoul, Korea	82 51 290 0182	82 51 206 2715	jhh@dwsusan.com
Hyun-Ai	SHIN	Ms	General Manager	Korea Overseas Fisheries Association	83 Nonhyeon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 589 1612	82 2 589 1630	fleur@kosfa.org
Ho-Jeong	JIN	Mr	Manager	Korea Overseas Fisheries Association	83 Nonhyeon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 589 1613	82 2 589 1630	jackiejin@kosfa.org

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
OBSERVERS								
EUROPEAN UNION								
Luis	MOLLEDO	Mr	Head of EU Delegation	European Union	Rue de la loi, 200. B-1049. Belgium			luis.molledo@ec.europa.eu
Antony	Snellen	Mr	Adviser	European Union	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 10th Fl. Jeongdong Bldg. 21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 100-784 Republic of Korea	82 2 311 8600 / 8670 / 8615 (direct)		anthony.snellen@minbuza.nl
FISHING ENTITY OF TAIWAN								
Shiu-Ling	LIN	Ms.	Deputy Director	Fisheries Agency of Taiwan	8F., No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 2 2383 5855	886 2 8998 7395	shiuling@msl.f.a.gov.tw
Nien-Tsu	HU	Prof Dr	Director	The Centre for Marine Policy Studies, National Sun Yat-sen Taiwan Tuna Association	70 Lienhai Rd., Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886 7 52557 99	886 7 52561 26	omps@mail.nsysu.edu.tw
Hao-Chin	HUANG	Mr.	General Secretary	Taiwan Tuna Association	3F-2, NO.2, Yu Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 7 831 2151	886 7 841 7519	edward@tuna.org.tw
I-Lu	LAI	Ms.	Specialist	Fisheries Agency of Taiwan	8F., No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 2 2383 5895	886 2 8998 7395	ilu@msl.f.a.gov.tw
Kuan-Ting	LEE	Mr.	Secretary	Taiwan Tuna Association	3F-2, NO.2, Yu Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 7 841 9606	886 7 831 3304	simon@tuna.org.tw
Tsung-han	WU	Mr.	Officer	Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2, Kaitakelan Blvd., Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886 2 23482 534	886 2 23617 694	thwu01@mofa.gov.tw
Yu-Ling	LIN	Ms	Executive Secretary	The Centre for Marine Policy Studies, National Sun Yat-sen	70 Lienhai Rd., Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886 7 52557 99	886 7 52561 26	lemma@mail.nsysu.edu.tw

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
SOUTH AFRICA								
Mqondisi	NGADLELA	Mr	Director:	Department of	Private Bag X2, 021	021	021	MqondisiN@daff.gov.za
			Intergovern	Agriculture,	Roggebaai, 402	402	425	
			mental and	Forestry &	8012 3654	3654	3626	
			International	Fisheries				
			Relations					
Saasa	PHEEHA	Mr	Director: Off-	Department of	Private Bag X2, 021			SaasaP@daff.gov.za
			shore and	Agriculture,	Roggebaai, 402			
			High Seas	Forestry &	8012 3574			
			Fisheries	Fisheries				
			Management					
Nkosinathi	DANA	Adv	Director:	Department of	Private Bag X2, 021			NkosinathiD@daff.gov.za
			Monitoring	Agriculture,	Roggebaai, 402			
			&	Forestry &	8012 3504			
			Surveillance	Fisheries				
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA								
Melanie	KING	Ms.	International	NOAA	1315 East West 001			melanie.king@noaa.gov
			Policy	Fisheries	Highway 301			
			Advisor		(F/IA), Silver 427			
					Spring, MD 8366			
					20910 USA			
AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS								
Warren	PAPWORTH	Mr	Executive	Secretariat to	27 Salamanca 61			warren.papworth@acap.aq
			Secretary	the Agreement	Square, Battery 439			
				on the	Point 7004, 323			
				Conservation	Tasmania, 505			
				of Albatrosses	Australia			
				and Petrels				
HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL								
Nigel	BROTHERS	Mr	Seabird	Humane	PO Box 439, 61 2	61 2	61 2	brothersbone@yahoo.com.au
			consultant	Society	Avalon NSW 9973	9973	9973	
				International	2107 1728	1728	1729	
TRAFFIC								
Hiromi	SHIRAISHI	Ms	Programme	TRAFFIC	6th Fl. 81 3	81 3	81 3	Hiromi.Shiraishi@traffic.org
			Officer		Nihonseimei 3769	3769	3769	
					Akabanebashi 1716	1716	1717	
					Bldg., 3-1-14,			
					Shiba, Minato-			
					ku, 105-0014			
					Tokyo, Japan			
COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR ELECT								
Frank	MEERE	Mr			AUSTRALIA			fmeere@aapt.net.au

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
INTERPRETERS								
Saemi	BABA	Ms						
Kumi	KOIKE	Ms						
Yoko	YAMAKAGE	Ms						
Sangwon	LEE	Mr						
Jiyon	JUNG	Ms						
CCSBT SECRETARIAT								
Robert	KENNEDY	Mr	Executive Secretary					rkennedy@ccsbt.org
Akira	SOMA	Mr	Deputy Executive Secretary					asoma@ccsbt.org
Colin	MILLAR	Mr	Database Manager		PO Box 37, Deakin West ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA	61 2 6282 8396	61 2 6282 8407	CMillar@ccsbt.org
Susie	IBALL	Ms	Compliance Manager					siball@ccsbt.org
Glen	HONG	Mr	Assistant					ghong@ccsbt.org

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 Second Annual Meeting of the Commission

12-15 October 2015

Yeosu, South Korea

**Report of the Extended Commission of the
Twenty Second Annual Meeting of the Commission
12-15 October 2015
Yeosu, South Korea**

Agenda Item 1. Opening of meeting

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

1. Ms. Hyunwook Kwon (Korea) was confirmed as the Chair of the Extended Commission (EC) of CCSBT 22.
2. The Chair welcomed participants and opened the meeting.
3. Members, Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) and Observers 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**. The meeting agreed to add one new agenda item (16.3) to discuss the renewal of CCSBT's arrangement with CCAMLRL. The Chair's proposal to consider agenda items 5 then 12 first (prior to agenda item 2) was accepted. No items of general business were raised at this time.
5. The list of documents submitted to the meeting is provided at **Attachment 3**.

1.3. Opening statements

1.3.1. Members

6. Opening statements by Members of the EC are provided at **Attachment 4**.

1.3.2. Cooperating Non-Members

7. Opening statements by CNMs are provided at **Attachment 5**.

1.3.3. Observers

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

Agenda Item 2. Report from the Secretariat

9. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/04, which summarises the activities of the Secretariat since CCSBT 21.
10. In particular, the Executive Secretary drew Members' attention to two areas of the paper:
 - A set of proposed amendments to CCSBT's Rules of Procedure (mostly to Rules 6 and 10) provided at Attachment B of the paper; and
 - A draft on-line Compendium of CCSBT Measures, currently available on the private area of the CCSBT. The Compendium provides Members with a list of all past and current CCSBT Measures, as well as a proposed classification system for easy reference.
11. The meeting agreed to the Secretariat's proposed revision of Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure in relation to intersessional decision making. Consideration of an amendment to Rule 10, to allow reports of subsidiary bodies to be released in a timely manner, was deferred for discussion until agenda item 17.
12. The meeting agreed to extend the term of SC/ESC Chair's appointment for one year while the EC works on common standards for the appointment and length of tenure for all Chairs of all subsidiary bodies of the CCSBT as part of its work on the revised strategic plan. This work will be progressed intersessionally before CCSBT 23.

Agenda Item 3. Finance and Administration

13. The Executive Secretary provided an outline of financial matters that the EC would need to consider, including the revised budget for 2015 (CCSBT-EC/1510/05), and the proposed budget for 2016 and indicative budgets for 2017-2018 (CCSBT-EC/1510/06).
14. The forecast expenditure for 2015 provides savings in five of the six cost centres of the budget, resulting in an overall decrease on the approved expenditure for 2015 of 8.7%. The most significant saving of \$100,000 was due to the aerial survey not having been undertaken during 2015.
15. The Executive Secretary noted that the 2016 draft budget and two versions of an indicative budget for 2017-2018 had been prepared, taking into account advice received from both the July 2015 meeting of the CCSBT's Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) and the September 2015 meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC). Detailed consideration of the two budget papers was referred to the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).
16. Dr. Kevin Sullivan was nominated as Chair of the FAC.
17. The EU noted that now that it had become a full Member of the Extended Commission, its financial contribution would have an impact on CCSBT's budget for future years. Accordingly, the EU requested that the Secretariat provide updated budget estimates for the FAC.
18. The FAC was convened to consider:
 - The revised budget for 2015;
 - The proposed budget for 2016; and
 - The indicative budget for 2017-2018;

3.1. Report from the Finance and Administration Committee

19. The Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) presented the report of the FAC, which is provided at **Attachment 7**. It includes a revised budget for 2015 and a recommended budget for 2016.
20. After discussing the relative values and costs of the various elements of the Scientific Research Plan (SRP), there was agreement to fund Option A proposed by the ESC (CCSBT-EC/15/10/Rep02) on the condition that the assumptions used by the FAC are realised. This includes an aerial survey during 2017, implementation of a long-term gene tagging programme and processing of the Close-Kin samples from 2016 onwards (to prevent an increase in backlog of samples).

2015

21. The meeting adopted the revised 2015 budget which is provided at Annex A of the FAC's report.

2016

22. The FAC recommended reductions of expenditure in eight areas of the 2016 budget. Taking these into account, the proposed budget for 2016 does not result in an overall cost increase of more than 10% for any Member.
23. The meeting adopted the 2016 budget which is provided at Annex B of the FAC's report.

2017 to 2018

24. The FAC noted that the indicative budgets for 2017 to 2018 restrain the increase in Member contributions to below 10%. This assumes that South Africa accedes to the EC in the first half of 2016, and includes the voluntary contributions offered by Australia and Indonesia, and the possible voluntary contribution of the EU.
25. Following adoption of the 2015 and 2016 budgets, Australia commented that the CCSBT's budget now provides guidance on the research priorities to the ESC.
26. The meeting discussed which QAR should be conducted during 2016. It was agreed that QARs of both Korea and New Zealand would be conducted during 2016. The Executive Secretary was given the authority to adjust the proportion of withdrawals from the Secretariat's savings in 2016 and 2017 to allow this to happen with no net impact on the budget for 2016 and 2017. It was noted that this would result in no QAR for 2017, which had implications for continuation of the QAR program. However, it was further noted that savings might be found for 2017 that would allow the QAR for Taiwan to be brought forward from 2018 to 2017. A QAR of the EU would occur after this.

Agenda Item 4. Review of SBT Fisheries and ERS Interactions

27. In response to questions on national reports:
 - Australia confirmed that its recreationally caught SBT are prohibited from sale.
 - Japan explained that its higher number of interactions with seabirds in 2014 when compared with 2013 had occurred before the other tuna RFMOs had implemented

their recently improved mitigation measures. Japan also explained that bycatch levels varied greatly between vessels and that it will investigate the reason for this variation, and provide education and guidance to vessels recording higher interaction levels if required. Japan expected the number of seabirds caught as bycatch would decrease since the new mitigation measures had been implemented.

4.1. Reports on Members' projects

28. Australia reported verbally on the status of its stereo video research project which is currently being conducted by Professor Euan Harvey of Curtin University, Australia.
29. The project ultimately aims to automate the measurement and recognition of fish using algorithms that analyse stereo-video imagery. The project consists of three main objectives which are:
 - To develop the algorithms to be used;
 - Validate the accuracy of the proposed algorithms by comparing the mean lengths and weights derived semi-automatically to those obtained manually, and
 - To estimate the proportion of fish that can be measured.
30. To date eight cage transfers totalling 23,000 SBT have been monitored, and it is expected that the project will be completed in early 2016, at which time a report will be provided to Members intersessionally.
31. Japan queried what type of outcome Members might expect to see once this report has been completed.
32. Australia advised that it expected to receive an estimate of how long it will take to make a reliable semi-automated count of SBT transferred to cages. Currently it takes several days to estimate this manually from video tapes. The intent of the research project is to determine whether the transfer can be analysed in real-time, and if so, provide comparative cost estimates for each technique. Government will then need to decide if the costs to industry are acceptable.
33. Japan noted that in 2016, the ESC will formulate its advice on TAC determination for the 2018-2020 quota block, and it would be preferable if the 20% uncertainty in relation to the surface fishery could be addressed before the ESC meets. Some Members requested that Australia compare estimates obtained from the semi-automated method versus the manual 100-fish sampling method during its next surface fishery season in early 2016 in order to determine the accuracy of the manual method. If there are any accuracy issues, then these should be reported to Members.
34. Japan requested Australia tag fish at the time of the 100 fish sampling and then measure them at the time of grow-out as a simple and feasible measure for estimation of growth rate of farmed SBT.

Agenda Item 5. Report from the Compliance Committee

35. The Chair of the Compliance Committee (CC), Mr Stan Crothers, presented the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC 10), including its Workplan (paragraph 99 of the report), and thanked participants for a productive and cooperative meeting.

36. The CC Chair drew attention to CC 10's recommendations at paragraph 112 of its report.
37. The EC adopted CC 10's report and recommendations with the exception of the following items which it agreed to discuss further under agenda items 13 and 14 of this meeting:
- That the Cooperating Non-Member status of South Africa, the Philippines and potentially the EU (if not confirmed as a Member of the EC) be continued; and
 - That Singapore and USA be invited to attend future Compliance Committee meetings.
38. The meeting discussed the two Quality Assurance Reports (QARs) currently proposed to be conducted in 2016 for Korea and New Zealand. Members queried whether cost savings could be made by conducting only one QAR (instead of two) in 2016. The Executive Secretary advised that conducting only one QAR would save approximately \$25,000.
39. Members expressed support for holding a CDS workshop during 2016, and Australia offered to provide a venue in Canberra to assist in reducing costs.
40. The meeting adopted the report of the Tenth Compliance Committee meeting (CC 10), including its Workplan and recommendations, which is provided at **Attachment 8**.
41. Members thanked the outgoing Compliance Committee Chair, Mr. Stan Crothers, for his outstanding service and the positive compliance progress made by CCSBT during his term as Chair. The meeting then congratulated and welcomed Mr. Frank Meere as the incoming Chair of the Compliance Committee.

Agenda Item 6. Report from the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group

42. The Chair of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG), Mr. Phillip Glyde, presented the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG 4), which was held on 28-30 July 2015 in Canberra, Australia. The report of SFMWG 4 is at **Attachment 9**. The main items considered by SFMWG 4 were:
- Funding arrangements for the CCSBT's Scientific Research Program (SRP), particularly in relation to the scientific aerial survey;
 - Development of a revised CCSBT Strategic Plan;
 - Consideration of a Fisheries Management Plan;
 - Revised Minimum Performance Requirements for Ecologically Related Species; and
 - Nominations for the new Chair of the CCSBT Compliance Committee.
43. The meeting adopted the SFMWG 4 report and noted the SFMWG's recommendations.

Agenda Item 7. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group

44. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/10, which summarised the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG 11), held from 3-6 March in Tokyo, Japan. This paper includes proposed

revised Scientific Observer Program Standards (SOPS) at Annex B, and modified SMMTG¹ Recommendations Agreed by ERSWG 11 at Annex C.

45. ERSWG 11 made five recommendations for consideration by the EC, including that the finalised draft revised CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standard (SOPS) be adopted, as well as endorsing and strongly supporting a proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CCSBT and ACAP².
46. The meeting adopted the ERSWG 11 report, including the revised SOPS and modified SMMTG recommendations, noting that the MoU between CCSBT and ACAP will be discussed at agenda item 16.2. The report of ERSWG 11 is at **Attachment 10**, and the report of SMMTG is at **Attachment 11**.
47. Some Members noted that the ERSWG's reiteration of their advices that urgent measures were needed to address seabird bycatch.
48. Some Members emphasised that the coordination amongst tuna RFMOs is needed and is important in the implementation of mitigation measures.

Agenda Item 8. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee

49. The Chair of the ESC presented the report of the ESC meeting which is summarised in papers CCSBT-EC/1510/11 and CCSBT-EC/1510/21. The report of SC 20 is at **Attachment 12**.
50. Members asked the ESC Chair a number of questions on the nature of the advice from ESC with respect to future recruitment monitoring, the gene tagging project, unaccounted mortalities, Scientific Research Programme (SRP) options, and the development of a new Management Procedure (MP). In response to these questions, the ESC Chair and ESC participants that were present advised that:
 - The ESC advice is that gene tagging would be the best alternative to the aerial survey for the MP both in terms of science and cost-effectiveness;
 - Gene tagging recruitment estimates should initially ideally be provided annually, but once established it might be possible to provide them every second year instead. It may also be technically feasible to modify the MP to operate with aerial survey indices conducted only every second year, but this option would probably not be possible for logistical reasons, *i.e.* the lack of availability of spotters;
 - The ESC had an extensive discussion of potential exceptional circumstances under the MP's meta-rule process. The ESC noted the combination of individual issues (UAM, over-catch, potential loss of recruitment monitoring) represent a serious concern in terms of potential risks to the stock and rebuilding performance of the MP. The ESC reiterated its previous advice on the priority of the completion of the EC's work program for UAM;
 - In the 2014 ESC consideration of the impacts of unaccounted mortalities (UAM) the "added catch scenario" included the assumption of an additional 1000t of small fish and 1000t of large fish derived from the limited information available on the potential sources of UAM identity (as described in Table 2 of Attachment 8 and paragraph 28 of the 2014 ESC report). The potential sources included the reported over catch of

¹ SMMTG: CCSBT's "Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group"

² Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels.

Indonesia (large fish), recreational catch and discards (small fish). This scenario also assumed continuation of the 20% over catch scenario for the surface fishery;

- Recreational catches are not considered to be unaccounted mortalities if allowances are made for those catches within Members' TACs;
- Non-Member catch estimates of SBT were derived from WCPFC and IOTC Member fishing effort data, and include data from all Members of those RFMOs that were not Members of the CCSBT, in areas and seasons where SBT are likely to be caught.
- The current approach to the SRP of continuing the aerial survey until gene tagging is established is the ESC's preferred approach, but three lower cost options (A, B, and C) were presented in response to the SFMWG request; and
- The ESC considers that it will be possible to develop a new MP by 2019 in time for the setting of the 2021-23 TAC, and noted the costs involved.

51. The EC adopted the report of ESC 20 and noted its recommendations.

8.1. Consideration of the ESC's advice in response to requests from the SFMWG

52. The SFMWG 4 requested ESC's advice on following items:

- The ESC's relative research priorities for 2016 to 2018 inclusive, noting that the research budget is limited;
- The costs and benefits of continuing with the current MP including conducting the aerial survey from 2017 to 2019; and
- Any preliminary consideration of alternatives to the current MP approach including an indication of their relative costs and benefits if possible.

53. The ESC Chair presented responses to each of the above items (para. 181 of ESC report) and extensive discussion followed. A number of issues were raised including that:

- There is no recruitment monitoring index available for 2015,
- The ESC's preferred option was to continue the aerial survey as long as possible through the transition period to a new MP (up to 2019);
- Recruitment indices obtained from gene tagging could not be included in the MP immediately (instead of aerial survey data), and there would need to be a transitional period as CCSBT moved from the existing MP to a new MP; and
- The analysis of Indonesian otoliths is an important indicator of the size of the spawning stock.

54. ESC participants noted that:

- Conducting the aerial survey in 2017 will provide a recruitment index and one of the key data inputs to the next full stock assessment, scheduled for 2017. The full stock assessment is important for judging progress against the EC's rebuilding target. Conducting the 2017 aerial survey will also enable the current MP to continue to be used, if needed in case of delays in developing the gene tagging approach or developing a new MP.
- If the AS is not conducted in 2017 it is very unlikely that the AS will be able to be recommenced in 2018 (if needed) due to logistic issues.
- Noted that the ESC provided advice on the risks and implications if the aerial survey was discontinued after 2016. This would require a new MP to be developed and the

EC would be without a tested and agreed rebuilding plan. The ESC noted the continuity of the MP (including ongoing recruitment monitoring) is important as it contributes to performance in the feedback mechanism in the MP to correct future TACs. If there is no AS beyond 2016 and no MP in place, this will need to be considered as part of the annual meta-rule process. This situation is substantially different to the situation that occurred in 2015, where the 2015 AS did not occur but there was a commitment to the 2016 AS and current MP.

55. There was general consensus that Members' priority is to maintain a robust science-based MP, as well as to move towards a more cost-effective MP with potentially fewer logistical risks. Members agreed that this could best be achieved by accelerating work on gene tagging so that gene tagging data can be used as a recruitment index for input into a new MP. The key issue would then be to identify the most cost-effective way of transitioning between the existing MP and a new MP using these gene tagging data as an index of recruitment rather than the aerial survey data.
56. The ESC Chair noted that Close-Kin (CK) analysis is a powerful technique that can be used to provide absolute estimates of spawning biomass for input into stock assessments, and that there are three different research funding options available for Members to consider the costs and benefits of each one. These are:
 - To continue collecting annual CK samples and genotype them as they are collected, as well as commencing genotyping the current backlog of stored samples (most expensive); or
 - To continue collecting annual CK samples and genotype these as they are collected, but not genotype the existing backlog of stored samples (medium cost), or
 - To continue collecting annual CK samples, but not genotype them as they are collected, nor genotype the current backlog of stored samples - the current situation (least expensive).
57. There was extensive discussion with regard to the cost of undertaking various research options to provide data inputs into the existing/a future MP, and some items were referred to the FAC for further consideration. New Zealand noted that it is important to continue close-kin work as a valuable contribution to stock assessment given the current status of the SBT stock.
58. Australia noted that the EC needed to ensure there was a robust science-based MP to guide TAC setting and that within the current budget constraints there was a risk that the EC could not guarantee the operation of the MP underpinning our rebuilding strategy. In contemplating setting the TAC for the next quota block, 2018-20, there is a need for confidence that the EC has an MP to guide this. There is concern that if there is no MP and gene-tagging does not deliver as anticipated that there would not be recruitment monitoring to enable feedback within the next quota block. Recalling the ESC advice that their preference was to continue to run the current MP, based on the Aerial survey, while developing the gene-tagging approach and a new MP. If there was no MP in place there would need to be a more precautionary approach to TACs and reduced certainty for industry and the rebuilding strategy. Also noting that the EC has made substantial investment in developing the current MP, as has Australia.
59. In order to assist with budgetary constraints, especially the projected greater than 10% budget increase in 2017, several Members offered to make voluntary contributions to the budget:

- Noting CSIRO's willingness to continue to make substantial contributions to the research program, Australia advised that it was willing to make a one time, voluntary contribution to the gene-tagging pilot research, for the 2017 budget. This is provided on the assumption that the 2017 aerial survey is funded by the EC and the principle that the ongoing costs of implementing the EC's agreed MP are met by the EC;
 - The EU confirmed that it is exploring making a one-off voluntary contribution to help fund both the gene tagging and Close-Kin research projects in 2017, as well as potentially contributing up to 80% of the costs of the CCSBT meetings it is scheduled to host in 2018; and
 - Indonesia will contribute the cost of venue hire, catering and equipment when it hosts CCSBT 24 in Bali in 2017;
60. The meeting thanked Australia, the EU and Indonesia, and given their voluntary contribution offers, agreed to support carrying out the aerial survey in both 2016 and 2017, the fast tracking the gene tagging, with the pilot study commencing in 2016 (following ESC's Option A), and the medium cost Close-Kin option, *i.e.* to continue collecting annual CK samples and genotype these as they are collected, but not genotype the existing backlog of stored samples.
61. It was noted that the aerial survey for 2017 will need to be contracted around July 2016 and it was agreed that the Secretariat would seek an intersessional decision to approve funding for the 2017 aerial survey in June 2016.
62. It was noted that the data and results which are obtained from these research projects should be shared by all Members because CCSBT budget is allocated to these research projects.
63. The meeting agreed to support option A (**Attachment 7**).

Agenda Item 9. Total Allowable Catch and its allocation

9.1. Attributable SBT Catch

64. The Chair commented that Members were requested to report on the following aspects related to their Attributable SBT Catch³, in their annual reports to CCSBT 22;
- Individual Member research conducted on applicable sources of mortality;
 - Members setting of allowances to commence for 2016-17 quota years for all sources of attributable mortality based on best estimates.
65. The EC agreed that this is a very important issue, and that progress is critical in order to reduce unaccounted mortalities and have confidence in the MP's TAC recommendations for the next quota block. It was noted that the rebuilding rate achieved by MP recommended TACs will be below the target rebuilding rate if Members do not fully

³ "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 control 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."

account for their Attributable SBT Catch. This will have implications for the ability of the EC to adopt TAC recommendations from the MP.

66. It was noted that some Members are making good progress towards accounting for their attributable catch, but that progress is not as good as expected for some other Members.
67. Japan advised that it will be capturing the best available information for its releases and discards and that it is trying to incorporate that into its allocation from next year.
68. Australia advised that:
 - Current management requirements in the longline fishery are that discards can only be released if they are live and vigorous. With the implementation of e-monitoring, Australia is reviewing e-monitoring footage, and comparing this with log-book records to verify discard rates;
 - The research on a methodology for estimating the national recreational catch of SBT is almost complete, with the report expected to be released before the end of 2015. This report will be circulated to Members. The survey methodology required for a reliable estimate is likely to be expensive and implementation will require engagement with the relevant states; and
 - It intended to begin to make an allowance for attributable catch from 2018.
69. The EC encouraged all Members to accelerate their implementation of action points described in the CCSBT 21 report.

9.2. TAC Determination

70. The Chair advised the meeting that the ESC has recommended there is no need to revise the EC's 2013 decision regarding the TACs for 2016 to 2017.
71. The EC confirmed the TAC for 2016 will be 14,647 tonnes and the recommended TAC for 2017 remains at 14,647 tonnes.
72. The meeting considered the process for taking account of non-Member catches for the 2018 to 2020 TAC block. It was agreed there were two general approaches that could be used to take account of non-Member catches:
 - The first approach (the "Direct approach") is to estimate the non-Member catch and then set aside an allowance to take account of non-Member catch before allocating the remainder of the global TAC to Members and CNMs.
 - The second approach (the "MP approach") is to re-tune the MP to different scenarios that cover the plausible scenarios of catches from non-Members and have the MP recommend a TAC that takes into account the uncertainties in the non-Member catch.
73. It was agreed that the MP approach was not feasible for the 2018-2020 quota block because the MP needs to be run in 2016 and this would not provide sufficient time to re-tune the MP and conduct the necessary testing. However, the meeting requested that the ESC provide advice on the relative merits of the Direct approach and the MP approach in the longer term (i.e. for the 2021-2023 quota block) and how this might be influenced by trends in which there may be greater participation by non-Member fleets as the stock rebuilds, or for other reasons.
74. The meeting stressed the high importance of obtaining the best possible estimates of non-Member catch before CCSBT 23 and that the method used for estimating non-

Member catches needs be clearly described together with information on the fleets that are considered to be catching SBT. In this context, the EC requested the ESC to further improve its estimates on non-Member catch and report back it in a transparent manner. It was noted that this is one of the tasks that the ESC had referred to its CPUE Modelling Group for consideration. It was also noted that the ESC had advised the EC, as a matter of urgency, to take steps to quantify all sources of UAM. The ESC had also requested the CC provide more data relating to Non-Member catch.

75. The EC further noted that knowledge of the fleets involved in catching SBT is important so that the cooperation of those fleets can be sought and for considering how non-Member fisheries can be regulated or controlled.

9.3. Research Mortality Allowance

76. The EC approved the requests from Australia and Japan for Research Mortality Allowances (RMA) totalling 7.7 t in 2016.

9.4. Allocation of TAC

77. Indonesia referred to the proposal it submitted to CCSBT 20 to increase its national allocation. It stated that the current allocation was too low in relation to its fishing capacity, which has a long history catching SBT, and that it submitted the proposal to accommodate the interests of its artisanal fishers. Indonesia again 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*”.
78. Members shared sympathy for Indonesia’s position and noted that:
 - The EC has applied the Corrective Actions Policy to Indonesia by offering support from Members to provide advice to assist Indonesia in managing its allocation instead of seeking to reduce Indonesia’s allocation in relation to its overcatch;
 - Within the current quota block, Members allocations have already been committed and it would therefore be very difficult to consider Indonesia’s request within the current quota block;
 - The best opportunity to seek an increase in allocation will be when the TAC for the 2018-2020 quota block is allocated in 2016. However, even then there will be significant demands in relation to any increased quota in relation to matters such as:
 - Members seeking to use increases to assist with full accounting of their attributable catches (such as recreational fishing, artisanal fishing and discards);
 - Providing an allowance for unaccounted mortalities from non-Members; and
 - Returning to its nominal catch in the case of Japan.
79. South Africa informed the meeting that it would also like to be considered for an increase of allocation and asked the EC to consider a sliding scale for future TAC increases, where Members with the least quota would receive the largest percentage increases in TAC.
80. The allocations for 2016 and 2017 remain as specified in paper CCSBT-EC/1510/12. The allocations are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Allocations for 2016 and 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 ⁴
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 10. CCSBT Strategic Plan and Fisheries Management Plan

10.1. Action scheduled for 2015

10.1.1. Flag State/Fishing Entity self-assessment of capacity

81. Indonesia introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1510/29 on its self-assessment of fishing capacity.
82. Members sought clarification on Indonesia's fishing vessels of less than 30 gross tonnage and asked how many of them are artisanal, how many are semi-professional, and how they might be managed. Indonesia advised that vessels greater than 30 t are managed by the central government with its new CDS and quota management system, vessels of 5-30 t are managed by provincial governments, while vessels of less than 5 t don't require a fishing permit. Indonesia advised that if the CCSBT was to give it extra quota for its vessels of less than 30 t then it would manage them with a similar approach to the larger vessels.

10.2. Development of a Revised Strategic Plan

83. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/13, on the draft revised Strategic Plan.

⁴ These figures apportion the additional 110 t (from South Africa) to Japan because all other Members have reached their nominal allocation.

84. The meeting discussed the revised Strategic Plan, finalised previously unresolved text, made additional amendments and finalised the Action Plan.
85. The meeting adopted the Strategic Plan which is provided at **Attachment 14**.
86. Australia volunteered to prepare draft arrangements for subsidiary bodies aimed at providing greater consistency in the chairing arrangements for subsidiary bodies. Australia will consult with the Executive Secretary when developing the draft.
87. The meeting tasked the Secretariat to investigate types of funding sources, other than Member governments' assessed contributions, that other international organisations use for alternative funding arrangements.

10.3. Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)

88. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/14, which contained a discussion paper on the possible contents of a Fisheries Management Plan (FMP), which was prepared and presented by New Zealand at SFMWG 4.
89. Some Members noted that additional elements would need to be incorporated into the plan, such as priorities, timing, and benchmarks, and ensure that the plan was realistic and in-line with the capacity of the organisation.
90. The meeting agreed that a FMP was a valuable document and supported the development of a FMP for the CCSBT, but that it would be difficult to allocate resources to its development in 2016.
91. It was agreed that New Zealand would work intersessionally on developing a draft FMP to be considered by the EC in 2017, if its resources allow.

Agenda Item 11. Revised Minimum Performance Requirements for Ecologically Related Species

92. All Members are concerned about the interactions with ERS and Members wish to see reductions in the level of interactions.
93. Australia presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/22 which proposed a Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna. Australia elaborated that:
 - The ERSWG has repeatedly called on the EC to urgently implement more effective and binding ERS mitigation measures, as has the CCSBT Performance Review;
 - The CCSBT is seen as having inadequate measures in respect to seabird mitigation, and current seabird mortalities are unacceptably high with mortalities from Japan's longline fleet last year possibly over 4000; and
 - The new proposal is substantially the same as last year's with some changes to address concerns raised by Members. It still proposes the use of 2 of the 3 mitigation measures which are best-practice and are consistent with the measures of WCPFC, IOTC, and ICCAT.
94. Some Members noted that the CCSBT remains the only tuna RFMO without a comprehensive set of binding measures to mitigate impacts of fishing on seabirds.
95. All Members supported the proposal with the exception of Japan, which had the following concerns:

- All waters where SBT fishing is conducted is covered by other RFMOs and therefore all CCSBT vessels are obliged to comply with the binding mitigation measures of those RFMOs by virtue of membership with those other RFMOs; Introducing additional binding measures may cause confusion, particularly when one or more RFMOs update their measures;
 - SBT is often caught as a bycatch instead of being the primary target fishery;
 - The ERS Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs) proposed by Japan provide the same mechanisms to check the performance and compliance to ERS measures; and
 - There was a question whether the CCSBT convention allows for binding measures for ecologically related species from an international law perspective.
96. Response to Japan's concerns, included that:
- Some Members have received international law advice that introducing binding measures for ERS is feasible;
 - The proposed resolution does not increase obligations to fishing vessels;
 - Japan has much higher seabird mortalities in the SBT fishery than it has in its WCPFC and IOTC tuna fisheries. Its seabird mortalities in the SBT fishery have been increasing, suggesting that existing requirements are not sufficient and further action is required (Japan's response is reflected in paragraph 27); and
 - MPRs are important but not sufficient to manage the issue, and a resolution is required in addition to those.
97. Japan presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/24 which provided Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs) for measures relating to ecologically related species. The MPRs are to ensure compliance of the mitigation measures introduced by other RFMOs and Japan also reiterated its view that the proposed MPRs provide the same effectiveness as the proposed resolution.
98. The EC agreed to adopt a modified version of the MPR proposal, which is provided at **Attachment 15**.
99. Australia will re-introduce its proposal to CCSBT 23 and it will work with other Members to try to solve any issues in relation to the proposal.
100. Some Members will be encouraging WCPFC to change the boundary for its seabird mitigation measures from 30°S to 25°S.

Agenda Item 12. Admittance of new Member(s) to the Extended Commission

101. The meeting discussed the European Union's application (dated 29 April 2015) to become a Member of the CCSBT EC, and referred to paper CCSBT-EC/1510/15.
102. The EU acknowledged that it had not yet been able to provide CDS import documents and that it is continuing to work on rectifying this item. In addition, the EU confirmed that it will investigate intra-EU trade discrepancies for 2013 and 2014 as requested by CC 10.
103. In response to Members' questions, the EU confirmed that its catch for 2013, 2014 and 2015 was 0 t, but for 2015 this is subject to final scientific validation. In addition, the EU

confirmed its intention to maintain its current TAC of 10t to cover any potential SBT bycatch.

104. Noting that as a CNM the EU has been actively participating in CCSBT processes, Members accepted the EU's application and congratulated it on becoming a Member of the EC.

105. A formal statement by the EU on its membership is provided at **Attachment 16**.

Agenda Item 13. Cooperating Non-Members

106. The EC agreed to confirm the continuing Cooperating Non-Member Status, South Africa and the Philippines.

107. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would write to the Philippines to express disappointment that the Philippines did not attend the annual meetings of the Compliance Committee or the Extended Commission. The letter will request that the Philippines attend future annual meetings and that the Philippines respond to the request from the Compliance Committee in relation to the Philippines annual report.

108. South Africa expressed appreciation for the renewal of its annual status and announced that it has improved its compliance with CCSBT measures. South Africa repeated its earlier announcement that it will be seeking an increase in its allocation above 150 t once it becomes a Member of the CCSBT, and advised the meeting that it requests the EC to consider a sliding scale for future TAC increases, where Members with the least quota would receive the largest percentage increases in TAC. South Africa further advised that it closed its SBT fishery on 14 October 2015 due to its catches reaching and slightly exceeding its allocation.

109. The meeting noted that Fiji has not progressed its intention to lodge an application to become a Cooperating Non-Member.

Agenda Item 14. Relationship with Non-Members

110. The Secretariat presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/17 (Rev.1) on CCSBT's relationship with non-Members and advised that Fiji, Singapore and the United States had been invited to attend the meetings of the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission. The Secretariat will repeat these invitations for CC 11 and CCSBT 23.

111. The meeting noted that the United States has announced that it will commence providing CDS data to the Secretariat in 2016.

112. The EC extended its appreciation to the United States for accepting the invitation and for its cooperation in the business of the CCSBT.

Agenda Item 15. Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations

113. The Executive Secretary presented paper CCSBT-EC/1510/18 on the Kobe process, noting the significant progress on the Consolidated List of Authorised Vessels (CLAV).

114. It was noted that the next Kobe Steering Committee will be held in Malta on 18 November 2015. The Executive Secretary will attend remotely and the European Union agreed to investigate the possibility of providing someone to attend to represent the CCSBT at the Steering Committee meeting.

Agenda Item 16. Activities with Other Organisations

16.1. Reports from other RFMO meetings of interest

115. The Chair introduced this item which is summarised in the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-EC/1510/19 on activities with other organisations.
116. Member's reports as observers to CCAMLR, IATTC ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC were tabled.
117. It was agreed that the following Members would act as Observers to other RFMOs on behalf of CCSBT during 2015/16:
- 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.

16.2. Consideration of an MoU with ACAP

118. The Meeting considered the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and the Secretariat for the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, which is provided at **Attachment 17**. The EC noted the valuable contributions of ACAP to the CCSBT and approved the signing of the MoU.

16.3. Renewal of the Arrangement with CCAMLR

119. The meeting also considered the Arrangement between CCSBT and CCAMLR which is due to be renewed in November 2015. The EC agreed to an update of the arrangement, which is provided at **Attachment 18**.

Agenda Item 17. Confidentiality of Data and Documents

17.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2015

120. The meeting agreed to an amendment to Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure, to allow for an inter-sessional decision-making process on the release of meeting reports. The agreed amendment to the Rules of Procedure is provided at **Attachment 19**.
121. The Chair introduced paper CCSBT-EC/1510/20 (Rev.2) on the confidentiality of reports and documents submitted as meeting documents during 2015.

122. The EC noted that with the exception of Attachment A of the Secretariat's paper CCSBT-ESC/1509/04, Australia's paper CCSBT-CC/1510/Info 03, and Japan's paper CCSBT-CC/1510/19 and CCSBT-CC/1510/Info 04, the reports of meetings and documents submitted to meetings under the jurisdiction of CCSBT 22 would be made publicly available.

Agenda Item 18. Meeting for 2016

123. It was agreed that the following meetings and dates would apply for 2016:

- Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting, in Kaohsiung, Taiwan from 3 – 4 September 2016;
- The 21st Extended Scientific Committee meeting, in Kaohsiung, Taiwan from 5 – 10 September 2016;
- The 11th Compliance Committee Meeting, in Kaohsiung, Taiwan from 6 - 8 October 2016;
- The 23rd Extended Commission Meeting, in Kaohsiung, Taiwan from 10 - 13 October 2016; and

124. The meeting agreed to hold the 12th meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group during 2017, with the date to be determined at EC23.

125. The meeting agreed to hold a 3 day workshop on the review of the CDS in 2016, in Canberra. The workshop was tentatively agreed to be held in April with the exact dates to be determined by the Secretariat after confirmation of the availability of a suitable venue and after consultation with Members.

Agenda Item 19. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the CCCBT

126. The Meeting agreed that the Chair of the Extended Commission of CCSBT 23 will be nominated by Taiwan and that the Vice-Chair will be nominated by Indonesia. The nominations will be provided to the Secretariat as soon as possible after CCSBT 22.

Agenda Item 20. Other Business

127. There was no other business.

Agenda Item 21. Close of Meeting

21.1. Adoption of report

128. The report of the meeting was adopted.

21.2. Close of meeting

129. The meeting closed at 4:14 pm, 15 October 2015.

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 Report of the Finance and Administration Committee
- 8 Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee
- 9 Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group
- 10 Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
- 11 Report of the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group
- 12 Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Scientific Committee
- 13 Report of the Sixth Operating Model and Management Procedure Workshop
- 14 Strategic Plan for the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
- 15 Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligation Compliance Policy Guidance 1
- 16 A formal statement by the EU on being accepted as a Member of the Extended Commission
- 17 Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and the Secretariat for the Agreement on the Conservation of albatrosses and Petrels
- 18 Arrangement between the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
- 19 Amendment to Rule 10 of the CCSBT Rules of Procedure

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

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
COMMISSION CHAIR								
Hyun-Wook	KWON	Ms	Director, Quarantine and Inspection Division	National Fishery Products Quality Management Service, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	337, Haeyang- ro, Yeongdo- gu, Busan, Korea	82 51 400 5710		6103kwon@naver.com
COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR								
Stan	CROTHERS	Mr			NEW ZEALAND			crothers@xtra.co.nz
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE CHAIR								
John	ANNALA	Dr			NEW ZEALAND			annala@snap.net.nz
MEMBERS								
AUSTRALIA								
Phillip	GLYDE	Mr	Deputy Secretary	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia	61 2 6272 2100		phillip.glyde@agriculture.gov. au
Ilona	STOBUTZKI	Dr	Assistant Secretary	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia	61 2 6272 4277		ilona.stobutzki@agriculture.go v.au
Erin	TOMKINSON	Ms	Assistant Director	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia	61 2 6272 2438		erin.tomkinson@agriculture.go v.au
Matthew	DANIEL	Mr	Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Manager	Australian Fisheries Management Authority	GPO Box 7051, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia	61 2 6225 5338		matthew.daniel@afma.gov.au
Brian	JEFFRIESS	Mr	Chief Executive Officer	Australian SBT Industry Association Ltd (ASBTIA)	PO Box 416, Fullarton, SA 5063, Australia	61 (0)419 8682 840 3749 299	61 8	austuna@bigpond.com
Terry	ROMARO	Mr	Managing Director	Ship Agencies Australia	PO Box 1093, Fremantle, WA 6160, Australia	61 8 9335 5499	61 8 9335 5045	terryromaro@aol.com

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
EUROPEAN UNION								
Luis	MOLLEDO	Mr	Head of EU Delegation	European Union	Rue de la loi, 200. B-1049. Belgium			luis.molledo@ec.europa.eu
Antony	Snellen	Mr	Adviser	European Union	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 10th Fl. Jeongdong Bldg. 21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 100-784 Republic of Korea	82 2 311 8600 / 8670 / 8615 (direct)		anthony.snellen@minbuza.nl
FISHING ENTITY OF TAIWAN								
Shiu-Ling	LIN	Ms.	Deputy Director	Fisheries Agency of Taiwan	8F., No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 2 2383 5855	886 2 8998 7395	shiuling@msl.f.gov.tw
Nien-Tsu	HU	Prof Dr	Director	The Centre for Marine Policy Studies, National Sun Yat-sen	70 Lienhai Rd., Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886 7 52557 99	886 7 52561 26	omps@mail.nsysu.edu.tw
Hao-Chin	HUANG	Mr.	General Secretary	Taiwan Tuna Association	3F-2, NO.2, Yu Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 7 831 2151	886 7 841 7519	edward@tuna.org.tw
I-Lu	LAI	Ms.	Specialist	Fisheries Agency of Taiwan	8F., No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 2 2383 5895	886 2 8998 7395	ilu@msl.f.gov.tw
Kuan-Ting	LEE	Mr.	Secretary	Taiwan Tuna Association	3F-2, NO.2, Yu Kang Middle 1st Rd, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	886 7 841 9606	886 7 831 3304	simon@tuna.org.tw
Tsung-han	WU	Mr.	Officer	Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign	2, Kaitakelan Blvd., Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886 2 23482 534	886 2 23617 694	thwu01@mofa.gov.tw
Yu-Ling	LIN	Ms	Executive Secretary	The Centre for Marine Policy Studies, National Sun Yat-sen	70 Lienhai Rd., Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan, R.O.C.	886 7 52557 99	886 7 52561 26	lemma@mail.nsysu.edu.tw

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
INDONESIA								
Toni	RUCHIMAT	Dr	Director for Fisheries Resources Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Gedung Mina Bahari II, Lantai 10, Jakarta Pusat 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	truchimat@yahoo.com
Saut	TAMPUBOLON	Mr	Deputy Director for Fisheries Resource in Indonesia EEZ and High Seas	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Jakarta Pusat 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	s.tampubolon@yahoo.com and sdi.djpt@yahoo.com
Yayan	HERNURYADI N	Mr	Assistant Deputy Directorate for Fisheries Resources Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Gedung Mina Bahari II, Lantai 10, Jakarta Pusat, 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	boyan_nuryadin@yahoo.co.id or sdi.djpt@yahoo.com
Novia Tri	RAHMAWATI	Ms	Senior Officer of Directorate for Fisheries Resources Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Gedung Mina Bahari II, Lantai 10, Jakarta Pusat, 10110 Indonesia	62 21 35190	62 21 34530	novia_dkp@yahoo.com
Dwi Agus Siswa	PUTRA	Mr	Secretary General	Indonesia Tuna Long Line Association	Jl. Ikan Tuna Raya Timur, Pelabuhan Benoa, Denpasar – Bali,	62 361 72739	62 361 72509	atli.bali@gmail.com
JAPAN								
Hisashi	ENDO	Mr	Chief Counselor	Fisheries Agency of Japan	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8907 Japan	81 3 3591	81 3 3502	hisashi_endo@nm.maff.go.jp
Ryo	OMORI	Mr	Assistant Director	International Affairs Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8907 Japan	81 3 3502	81 3 3502	ryou_oomori@nm.maff.go.jp
Takeru	IIDA	Mr	Section Chief	Fisheries Management Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan	1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8907 Japan	81 3 6744	81 3 3591	takeru_iida@nm.maff.go.jp

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
Nabi	TANAKA	Ms	Official	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8919 Japan	81 3 5501 8338	81 3 5501 8332	nabi.tanaka@mofa.go.jp
Tomoyuki	ITOH	Dr	Group Leader	National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries	5-7-1 Orido, Shimizu Shizuoka 424-8633 Japan	81 54 336 6000	81 543 35 9642	itou@fra.affrc.go.jp
Kiyoshi	KATSUYAMA	Mr	Special Advisor	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Hiroaki	KATSUKURA	Mr	Adviser	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Kaoru	HANEDA	Mr	Adviser	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Michio	SHIMIZU	Mr	Executive Secretary	National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association	Coop Bldg 7F, 1-1-12, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8503	81 3 3294 9634	81 3 3294 9607	mic-shimizu@zengyoren.jf-net.ne.jp
Hirohito	IKEDA	Mr	Adviser	National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association	Coop Bldg 7F, 1-1-12, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8503	81 90 4322 8800	81 3 3294 9607	hirohito@poppy.ocn.ne.jp
Kojiro	GEMBA	Mr	Chief	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Reiko	OHASHI	Ms	Chief	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	+81-3-5646-2382	+81-3-5646-2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp
Yuki	SASAKI	Mr	Chief	Japan Tuna Fisheries Association	31-1, Eitai 2-Chome, Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034 Japan	81 3 5646 2382	81 3 5646 2652	gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
NEW ZEALAND								
Arthur	HORE	Mr	Manager Highly Migratory Species	Ministry for Primary Industries	PO Box 19/747, 64 9 Avondale, 820 Auckland, 7686		N/A	Arthur.Hore@mpi.govt.nz
Kevin	SULLIVAN	Dr	Team Manager Fisheries Stock Assessment	Ministry for Primary Industries	PO Box 2526, 64 4 Wellington, 819 New Zealand 4264		N/A	Kevin.Sullivan@mpi.govt.nz
Alex	JEBSON	Mr	Legal Adviser	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Private Bag 18- 901 Wellington 6160 New Zealand	64 4 439 8547	N/A	alex.jebson@mfat.govt.nz
REPUBLIC OF KOREA								
Hyunho	CHOI	Mr	Director	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5360	82 44 200 5349	redapple@korea.kr
Hongwon	KIM	Mr	Deputy Director	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5342	82 44 200 5349	hiro9900@korea.kr
Dojin	KWAK	Mr	Assistant Director	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5397	82 44 200 5349	aqua_flash@korea.kr
Jung-re	KIM	Ms	Advisor	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	MOF, Government Bldg. 5, #94, Dasom 2-Ro, Sejong City, Korea	82 44 200 5398	82 44 200 5379	drew1126@naver.com rileykim1126@korea.kr
Doonam	KIM	Mr	Senior researcher	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute	210 Gijgang- Haeanro, Gijang- eup, Gijang- gun, Busan 617- 705, Korea	82-51- 720- 2334	82-51- 720- 2337	doonam@korea.kr
SungIl	LEE	Mr	Researcher	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute	210 Gijgang- Haeanro, Gijang- eup, Gijang- gun, Busan 617- 705, Korea	82-51- 720- 2325	82-51- 720- 2337	k.sungillee@gmail.com
Taehi	RI	Mr	Director	Fisheries Monitoring Center	638, Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Korea	82 51 410 4101	82 51 410 1409	doha@korea.kr
Seunghyun	KIM	Mr	Inspector	Fisheries Monitoring Center	638, Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Korea	82 51 410 4103	82 51 410 1409	whizksh@korea.kr

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
Hyeongsik	GONG	Mr	Assistant Director	Natinal Fishery Products Quality Management	#337 Haeyang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan	+82 51 400 5791	+82 51 400 5788	gokboo@korea.kr
Donggyu	SIN	Mr	Assistant Director	Natinal Fishery Products Quality Management	#337 Haeyang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan	+82 51 400 5741	+82 51 400 5745	sksoj@korea.kr
Jun-Su	SONG	Mr	Assistant Manager	Sajo Industries Co., Ltd.	107-39, Tongil Ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 3277 1655	82 2 365 6079	jssong@sajo.co.kr
Jae-Woon	PARK	Mr	Manager	Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd.	68, Mabang-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 589 3026	82 2 589 4397	jwoon76@dongwon.com
Jung-Hoon	HWANG	Mr	Assistant Manager	Dongwon Fisheries Co., Ltd.	8, Teheran-Ro 8-Gil, Gangnam-Ku, Seoul, Korea	82 51 290 0182	82 51 206 2715	jhh@dwsusan.com
Hyun-Ai	SHIN	Ms	General Manager	Korea Overseas Fisheries Association	83 Nonhyeon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 589 1612	82 2 589 1630	fleur@kosfa.org
Ho-Jeong	JIN	Mr	Manager	Korea Overseas Fisheries Association	83 Nonhyeon-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea	82 2 589 1613	82 2 589 1630	jackiejin@kosfa.org

First name	Last name	Title Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
COOPERATING NON-MEMBERS							
SOUTH AFRICA							
Mqondisi	NGADLELA	Mr	Director: Intergovernmental and International Relations	Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Private Bag X2, 021 Roggebaai, 8012	021 402 3654	021 425 3626 MqondisiN@daff.gov.za
Saasa	PHEEHA	Mr	Director: Off-shore and High Seas Fisheries Management	Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Private Bag X2, 021 Roggebaai, 8012	021 402 3574	SaasaP@daff.gov.za
Nkosinathi	DANA	Adv	Director: Monitoring & Surveillance	Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Private Bag X2, 021 Roggebaai, 8012	021 402 3504	NkosinathiD@daff.gov.za
OBSERVERS							
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA							
Melanie	KING	Ms.	International Policy Advisor	NOAA Fisheries	1315 East West Highway (F/IA), Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA	001 301 427 8366	melanie.king@noaa.gov
AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS							
Warren	PAPWORTH	Mr	Executive Secretary	Secretariat to the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels	27 Salamanca Square, Battery Point 7004, Tasmania, Australia	61 439 323 505	warren.papworth@acap.aq
HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL							
Nigel	BROTHERS	Mr	Seabird consultant	Humane Society International	PO Box 439, Avalon NSW 2107	61 2 9973 1728 61 2 9973 1729	brothersbone@yahoo.com.au
TRAFFIC							
Hiromi	SHIRAISHI	Ms	Programme Officer	TRAFFIC	6th Fl. Nihonseimei Akabanebashi Bldg., 3-1-14, Shiba, Minato-ku, 105-0014 Tokyo, Japan	81 3 3769 1716 81 3 3769 1717	Hiromi.Shiraishi@traffic.org
COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR ELECT							
Frank	MEERE	Mr			AUSTRALIA		fmeere@aapt.net.au

First name	Last name	Title	Position	Organisation	Postal address	Tel	Fax	Email
INTERPRETERS								
Saemi	BABA	Ms						
Kumi	KOIKE	Ms						
Yoko	YAMAKAGE	Ms						
Sangwon	LEE	Mr						
Jiyon	JUNG	Ms						
CCSBT SECRETARIAT								
Robert	KENNEDY	Mr	Executive Secretary					rkennedy@ccsbt.org
Akira	SOMA	Mr	Deputy Executive Secretary					asoma@ccsbt.org
Colin	MILLAR	Mr	Database Manager		PO Box 37, Deakin West ACT 2600 AUSTRALIA	61 2 6282 8396	61 2 6282 8407	CMillar@ccsbt.org
Susie	IBALL	Ms	Compliance Manager					siball@ccsbt.org
Glen	HONG	Mr	Assistant					ghong@ccsbt.org

Agenda
Extended Commission of the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Commission
12 - 15 October 2015
Yeosu, South Korea

1. Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the Twenty-Second 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 Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group
7. Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group
8. Report from the Extended Scientific Committee
 - 8.1. Consideration of the ESC's advice in response to requests from the SFMWG
9. Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation
 - 9.1. Attributable SBT Catch
 - 9.2. TAC Determination
 - 9.3. Research Mortality Allowance
 - 9.4. Allocation of TAC
10. CCSBT Strategic Plan and Fisheries Management Plan
 - 10.1. Action scheduled for 2015
 - 10.1.1. Flag State/Fishing Entity self-assessment of capacity
 - 10.2. Development of a Revised Strategic Plan
 - 10.3. Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
11. Revised Minimum Performance Requirements for Ecologically Related Species
12. Admittance of new Member(s) to the Extended Commission
13. Cooperating Non-Members

14. Relationship with Non-members
15. Evaluation of Kobe Process Recommendations
16. Activities with Other Organisations
 - 16.1. Reports from other RFMO meetings of interest
 - 16.2. Consideration of an MoU with ACAP
 - 16.3. Renewal of CCSBT's arrangement with CCAMLR
17. Confidentiality of Data and Documents
 - 17.1. Confidentiality of reports and documents from 2015
18. Meetings for 2016
19. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Extended Commission of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the CCSBT
20. Other Business
21. Close of Meeting
 - 21.1. Adoption of report
 - 21.2. Close of meeting

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

(CCSBT-EC/1510/)

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 2015 Budget (EC agenda item 3)
6. (Secretariat) Draft 2016 and indicative 2017-2018 Budgets (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 Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (EC agenda item 6)
10. (Secretariat) Report from the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (EC agenda item 7)
11. (Secretariat) Report from the Extended Scientific Committee (EC agenda item 8)
12. (Secretariat) Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation (EC agenda item 9)
13. (Secretariat) Development of a Revised CCSBT Strategic Plan (EC agenda item 10.2)
14. (Secretariat) Consideration of a CCSBT Fisheries Management Plan (EC agenda item 10.3)
15. (Secretariat) Admittance of new Members to the Extended Commission (EC agenda item 12)
16. (Secretariat) Cooperating Non-members (EC agenda item 13)
17. (Secretariat) Relationship with Non-members (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 14)
18. (Secretariat) Kobe Process (EC agenda item 15)
19. (Secretariat) Activities with Other Organisations (EC agenda item 16)
20. (Secretariat) Confidentiality of Data and Documents (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 17)
21. (SC Chair) Presentation of the Report of the 20th Meeting of the Scientific Committee incorporating the Extended Scientific Committee (Rev.1) (EC agenda item 8)
22. (Australia) Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (EC agenda item 11)
23. (Australia) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (EC agenda item 16.1)
24. (Japan) Revised Draft for Minimum Performance Requirements for measures relating to ecologically related Species (EC agenda item 11)

25. (Taiwan) Report From the CCSBT Observer (Chinese Taipei) on the 2015 Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (EC agenda item 16.1)
26. (Japan) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 19th Special Meeting of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) (EC agenda item 16.1)
27. (Indonesia) Report from the the CCSBT Observer to Nineteenth Session of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) (EC agenda item 16.1)
28. (Korea) Report from the CCSBT Observer to the 11th Regular Session of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) (EC agenda item 16.1)
29. (Indonesia) Self-Assessment of Fishing Capacity – Indonesia (EC agenda item 10.1.1)

(CCSBT-EC/1510/BGD)

1. (ESC Chair) Informal report from the MP Technical Group on the implications of cancellation of the aerial survey in 2015 and potentially beyond (Previously CCSBT-SFM/1507/09 (EC agenda item 6)

(CCSBT-EC/1510/Rep)

1. Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2015)
 2. Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2015)
 3. Report of the Sixth Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting (August 2015)
 4. Report of the Fourth Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (July 2015)
 5. Report of the Eleventh meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (March 2015)
 6. Report of the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group (November 2014)
 7. Report of the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2014)
 8. Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Compliance Committee (October 2014)
 9. Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Scientific Committee (September 2014)
 10. Report of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2013)
 11. Report of the Special Meeting of the Commission (August 2011)
 12. Report of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2010)
 13. Report of the Second Meeting of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (April 2010)
 14. Report of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission (October 2009)
 15. Report of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting (April 2009)
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(Documents to be discussed from the Compliance Committee Meeting)¹

(CCSBT-CC/1510/SBT Fisheries -)

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

(CCSBT-CC/1510/03)

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. List of Documents
4. (Secretariat) Compliance with CCSBT Management Measures (Rev.1)
(CC agenda item 2.2)
5. (Secretariat) Proposed Revision to the Template for the Annual Report to Compliance Committee and Extended Commission (CC agenda item 3.1.1)
6. (Secretariat) Update on the Secretariat's Compliance Relationships with the IMCS Network and other RFMOs (CC agenda item 3.1.4 and 4.1.2)
7. (Secretariat) Operation of CCSBT MCS Measures (CC agenda items 4.1 and 4.2.1)
8. (Secretariat) Analysis of REEF Utilisation (CC agenda item 4.2.1)
9. (Secretariat) Draft Revision of the CCSBT's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Resolution (CC agenda item 4.2.2)
10. (Secretariat) Evaluation of ICCAT's eBCD and other CDS systems to determine if they could be adapted to meet CCSBT's requirements in a cost effective manner (CC agenda item 4.2.2)
11. (Secretariat) Proposed Revisions to CCSBT MCS Measures (CC agenda item 4.5)

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

12. (Secretariat) Draft Revised Minimum Performance Requirements
(CC agenda item 4.7)
13. (Secretariat) GTC's Final Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Indonesia 2014 (CC agenda item 4.8)
14. (Secretariat) GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Japan 2015
(CC agenda item 4.8)
15. (Secretariat) GTC's Over-Arching Report on the Quality Assurance Review
(CC agenda item 4.8)
16. (Secretariat) Southern Bluefin Tuna Trade Data: Annual Analyses
(CC agenda item 4.9)
17. (Indonesia) Compliance Plan of Indonesia and its Related Issues
(CC agenda item 2.1)
18. (Japan) Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (CC agenda item 5.1)
19. (Japan) A review of SBT Trade and Monitoring Research in Japanese Domestic Markets
20. (Secretariat) Interim Summary of GTC's Report on the Quality Assurance Review – Japan 2015 (CC agenda item 4.8)

(CCSBT- CC/1510/BGD)

1. (Secretariat) Draft CCSBT Compliance Plan and Compliance Policy Statements
(Previously **CCSBT-SMEC/1108/05**) (CC agenda item 4.7)

(CCSBT-CC/1510/Info)

1. (Secretariat) Corrective actions policy (Compliance Policy Guideline 3)
(CC agenda item 2.3.3)
2. (Australia) An updated Review of Tuna Growth Performance in Ranching and Tuna Farming Operations (Cc agenda item 2.1)
3. (Australia) A Review of SBT Supplies in the Japanese Domestic Market (CC agenda item 4.9)
4. (Japan) Monitoring of Southern Bluefin Tuna trading in the Japanese domestic markets: 2015 update (CC agenda item 2.1)
5. (Japan) Comparison of CCSBT with ICCAT on the Catch Document Scheme (CDS) for Farming (CC agenda item 4.2)
6. (Japan) Update of estimation for the unaccounted catch mortality in Australian SBT farming in 2015 (Previously **CCSBT-ESC/1509/32 (Rev)**) (CC agenda item 2.1)

Opening Statement by Australia

Anyoung hashimnikka

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.

In particular I thank our host, the South Korean Government, for the warm welcome to the beautiful city of Yeosu.

I thank the Secretariat for their hard work leading up to this week. As always the quality and efficiency of their work has enabled us to arrive here ready to discuss the issues of highest importance to the Commission. I also thank the interpreters in advance, for what I know will be their usual tireless commitment to the task.

From Australia's perspective, success this week will include agreement to continue with a robust Management Procedure, a Scientific Research Program that adequately monitors the status of the stock, and commitment to a binding resolution on seabird bycatch mitigation.

Australia welcomed members' commitment at the 4th Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group Meeting to equitably apportion the funding of the 2016 aerial survey. The aerial survey is central to our current management procedure, which is the foundation of our rebuilding strategy for the SBT stock. There is international recognition of the achievement that the Extended Commission made in adopting the management procedure. Our recent performance review noted a range of completed actions, many of which are due to our adoption of the management procedure. This achievement was underpinned by substantial investment in research, testing and negotiations. It is important that we continue to build on this investment.

Australia has high hopes that the Extended Commission will commit to the continuation of the current management procedure, particularly if the decision is made to transition to a new management procedure. This would ensure the Commission remains on the path to the agreed rebuilding target of 20 per cent of the original spawning stock biomass by 2035. Australia would have serious reservations about setting a three year TAC next year, if we do not have complete confidence in our monitoring of the rebuilding of the stock. We recognise that this poses a challenge, particularly for 2017, given the current budget.

While the cost of maintaining our recruitment monitoring and management procedure is not small, it is in comparison to the potential lost opportunity that might accompany a failed management procedure or indeed a \$375 million dollar value of the fishery. The CCSBT management procedure, and the science that underpins it, is world class. It took more than four years and substantial investment from members to develop – changing it is not a decision we should be taking lightly. The current science-based management procedure has delivered increases in total allowable catch, while

providing confidence that we are on track to meet our rebuilding target. Continuing to fish a heavily depleted stock requires a robust, science-based management procedure, not least a reliable measure of recruitment and it is critical that the Commission continue to invest in the research that underpins our management.

I will also take this opportunity to reiterate Australia's determination for the Extended Commission to adopt a binding measure to reduce the impact of fishing for southern Bluefin tuna on seabirds. CCSBT remains behind the international standard for seabird bycatch mitigation. The revised measure we have provided responds to issues raised by members and presents an opportunity for the Commission to take action on this important issue.

In closing, I again thank our hosts and all attendees. Australia is committed to working cooperatively with other members to ensure the Extended Commission meets its objectives this week and remains well placed to continue providing for the sustainability of the southern bluefin tuna stock. To this end, I look forward to several days of productive discussions and positive outcomes.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by the Fishing Entity of Taiwan

Madam Chair, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, Good morning.

On behalf of Taiwan delegation, I would like to extend our appreciation to the Government of Korea for choosing this beautiful venue, Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea, to hold this meeting. This is the second time for me to visit this city. Last time was in April 2014 for the Compliance Committee Working Group meeting of CCSBT. The Big-O multimedia show that we watched is still vivid in my mind. The excursion that we had yesterday was an excellent arrangement, giving us a chance of appreciating the beauty of ocean and mountain scenery of Korea. I believe that we all enjoyed very much.

My thanks also go to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Kennedy, and his staff for their hard work in preparing meeting documents and all sorts of logistics for the meeting. I would also like to welcome the representatives of the South Africa and the European Union, who join us as Cooperating Non-Members, as well as observers from the United States of America, the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), the Humane Society International (HSI), and the TRAFFIC.

For the purpose of reaching an interim SBT stock rebuilding target, we decided in 2011 to use the Management Procedure (MP) to set the SBT global total allowable catch (TAC). This was a very important breakthrough for the CCSBT. Based on the stock assessment made for this year by the base case of MP, we can see a certain degree of improvement. While the stock remains at a very low level, but age 10 plus biomass relative to the initial estimates has shown an up-ward trend, and the probability of reaching rebuilding target has also shown a positive sign since the 2011 stock assessment.

For running MP, we need to consider a cost-effective scientific research program so as to obtain reliable index for stock assessment. Under the request made by the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group meeting held in July this year, the Scientific Committee has provided us with valuable advice for our consideration. Nevertheless, the impact of unaccounted catch mortality to the stock assessment remains to be our concern. To conduct further investigation on this regard is needed.

With respect to monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures adopted by the CCSBT, the following five measures are critical for ensuring the global TAC not to be overused. These five measures are Catch documentation scheme (CDS), transshipment program, vessel monitoring system (VMS), illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) vessel list, and records of authorized vessels and farms.

In addition, for the possible adoption of the Port State Measures, which has proven to be effective in combating IUU fishing activities, the Compliance Committee has made a very constructive progress last week. As far as the Ecologically Related Species

issue is concerned, since CCSBT is a trans-ocean fishery management body, we need to consider the harmonization of measures that we adopt in the CCSBT with those adopted by other tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

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 sustainability of SBT fishery.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Opening Statement by Indonesia

Thank you Chair for the floor and good morning distinguished delegates.

Firstly, On behalf of Indonesia delegation, we would like to extend our appreciation to Korean Government for hosting this meeting in this beautiful city.

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 important meeting.

Distinguished delegates,

I would like to take this opportunity to briefly describe our concern in SBT fisheries that we have agreed to manage it by global catch quota basis. In this scenario, members are expected to provide all relevant data and information, as well as, harvesting SBT based on their own annual catch quota allocation. For this reason, we understand that members' commitment to comply with all adopted resolutions is very substantial.

After having made efforts within 6 years to fulfill our obligation, we understand that we could not meet a minimum performance requirement as adopted by CCSBT Commission, particularly in providing scientific data that was taken from observer on-board program, as well as, in controlling annual-catch quota utilization. As a conclusion, we realized that there is a potential non-compliance issues of Indonesia.

We admitted that QAR phase 1 and phase 2 have been completed and some findings and recommendation are very helpful Indonesia to prepare annual action plan in order to increase our performance. However, we need some more time to implement the recommendation. We appreciate very much members' support in this regards.

By having described the weakness of Indonesia, please allow me to share a minor achievement already made such as (i) we have been able to legally distribute "2015 annual catch quota to 17 companies", and by this scenario, we are optimistic that there will be no over-catch caused by vessels greater than 30 GT in this fishing year and (ii) we have developed CDS application system to eliminate some errors occurred at the previous year. We plan to keep moving forward to strengthen the national effort in SBT fisheries.

In addition to the above issue, we need to share this commission meeting the complexity of Indonesia tuna fisheries, such as (a) SBT is considered as bycatch or un-intended bycatch to artisanal vessels, (b) a huge number of fleet with the wide-range of size involved, (c) a lot of people depend their live on tuna fisheries including SBT, (d) SBT migrates within Indonesia fisheries management zone.

In this situation, annual catch quota from technical point of view can actually be easily distributed but it will create a serious social problem that may not be easy to settle due to interest of artisanal fishers. Therefore the issue of catch quota distribution

tend to become social and/or livelihood interest rather than technical issue, particularly to artisanal fishers.

Finally, let me reiterate the extended commission meeting regarding the article 8.4.c stipulating that “in deciding upon allocation among the parties under paragraph 3 above “the Commission shall consider the interest of Parties through whose exclusive economic of fishery zones southern bluefin tuna migrates”.

We believe, by accommodating the interest of artisanal fishers under this article, we still be able to achieve the objective of this organization as stipulated in article 3 stipulates that “The objective of this convention is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of southern Bluefin tuna”.

Thank you very much.

Opening Statement by Japan

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

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to Korean Government for hosting the 22nd Annual Commission Meeting in this beautiful harbor city of Yeosu. In Chinese characters, “Yeosu” is shown as “beautiful water”. We have been heartily enjoying our stay here, in the literature, with beautiful ocean. I would also express my sincere gratitude to Korea for the pleasant excursion yesterday, we were able to really enjoy this city.

I would like to also extend our thanks to Mr. Kennedy and the Secretariat staff for their excellent work in organising the meeting and facilitating smooth discussion as usual. In addition, I would like to congratulate our new Chair, Ms Kwon. I feel sure we will have positive outcomes under Ms Kwon’s proper leadership at this meeting.

At the Extended Scientific Committee meeting (ESC) held in Incheon, Korea last month, it discussed the global Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2015-2017 and recommended that there is no need to revise the EC’s 2013 TAC decision regarding the TACs for 2016-17. Ensuring and providing stable conditions for fishing industry’s operation is very important matter for us, thus we hope the Commission will confirm this recommendation at this meeting accordingly.

In addition, the scientific aerial survey (AS) which has not occurred in 2015 must be conducted in 2016 so that the TAC for next three-year could be recommended using the current Management Procedure (MP).

Furthermore, at the ESC, there was a very important discussion on the setting TAC using MP in future. That is, for ensuring continual use of MP in future, alternative approach using new recruitment index, instead of AS index which has administrative problems, will be needed. In relation to this, the ESC has provided a new idea for us. At this meeting, I would like to have close discussion on this issue including financial aspects with all Members and Cooperative Non-Members, while considering on the future of CCSBT.

In addition, we are facing some outstanding issues need to be resolved for the conservation, management and sustainable use of Southern Bluefin Tuna, including how to check the mortality of recreational catch which might become huge amount and when we introduce the stereo video camera for verifying all SBT transfer to farming cages. We are considering the plan for proceeding on these issues in a strategic way.

For Ecologically Related Species (ERS), we should take into account the fact that, in all oceans, ERS related binding measures for longline fisheries have been already adopted and implemented by each tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisation under their jurisdictions. On the basis of this fact, I would like to discuss how CCSBT should address this important matter.

In the light of the objective of the Commission, we shall resolve each of these issues in the good faith and with cooperative spirit. I hope we are able to make a very important step for the future development of CCSBT during this week.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by New Zealand

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou

On behalf of the New Zealand delegation I would like to firstly thank our host Korea for their welcome and the pleasant excursion that was provided yesterday. It was a welcome break before we face the challenges of this Commission meeting. I would also like to extend our thanks to the Secretariat and our greetings to other delegations and meeting participants.

As always, New Zealand looks forward to further constructive dialogue on the important business of this Commission. Notably the decisions at this meeting will determine the future scientific program of the Commission. Despite the financial challenges these may present we should ensure that we provide our Scientific Committee with the resources necessary to gather the information it needs

At the risk of repetition, New Zealand remains 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. However, reflecting on the positive outcomes of last year's meeting we now have a clear pathway to ensure that all southern bluefin tuna mortalities including recreational catch and discards are to be counted against the national allocation. This will make a real difference to the sustainability of the stock and we must pursue this path with vigour. It was pleasing to note the reports of some members to the Compliance Committee that they were actively moving down this path and we encourage others to follow suit

We have also commenced the process of collectively quantifying and allowing for non-member catches of southern bluefin tuna. Along with all our other improvements this again will make a difference to the future management of the southern bluefin tuna stock.

We remain keen to see resolution of some of the issues that seem to have engaged this Commission in endless debate in the past. Firstly, we must base our decisions on the best scientific information possible and we therefore have a responsibility to provide our Scientific Committee with the information it needs to do its job in resolving some of the remaining uncertainty in the assessment of the SBT stock. Secondly as a responsible management organisation we must be clear on our approach to mitigating the impact of our fisheries on ecologically related species and actively pursue improvements in this area.

New Zealand is of the view that members are bound by their commitment to comply with ERS measures applied by other RFMOs when fishing for southern bluefin tuna but considers that a specific measure adopted by this Commission would improve clarity on this issue.

We also have the opportunity to collectively advocate for improvements in the measures adopted by other RFMOs so that the efforts of our fishing vessels are not undermined by the activities of others. In this respect I would encourage members to support a change to the southern boundary of the seabird measure applying in the western Pacific Ocean, moving it from 30 to 25 degrees south in order to mitigate captures of vulnerable seabirds that are not aware of this boundary

It is clear that this Commission has made considerable progress in recent years and members have worked hard to achieve this. The challenge now is how we maintain our reputation as a credible and forward thinking regional management organisation in the management of this valuable resource. Investment in the future, cooperation and transparent information exchange will assist us in meeting this challenge.

Opening Statement by Republic of Korea

Thank you, Madame Chair.

On behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Korea, I would like to welcome the Chairs, the Secretariat and the delegations of the Members, Cooperating Non-members and Observers to the 22nd session of the Extended Commission for the Conservation and Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

At the Compliance Committee last week, the Members and Cooperating Non-members had intensive and constructive discussions and produced fruitful recommendations to the Extended Commission, including a draft resolution on port state inspection. In this regard, I would like to extend Korea's special appreciation to our out-going Compliance Committee Chair Mr. Crothers for his excellent leadership for many years. I am convinced that the in-coming CC Chair Mr. Meere will build on the great work that he has done.

It has been four years since the Extended Commission adopted the Management Procedure. For the last four years, the Extended Commission has kept on moving forward. We introduced a Quality Assurance Review system, Minimum Performance Requirements and the Strategic Plan. Scientific advice indicates that SBT resources may be showing signs of recovery and we are heading to the right direction. However, we are well aware that this does not mean that we can sit back and relax. Rather, we need to gear up our efforts to meet our established goal.

Counting in all sources of mortality and attribute those mortalities to each Member and Cooperating Non-member's national allocation would be an important step towards the goal. It is also closely related to improving data collection, which will be essential for robust science that supports the conservation and management of SBT. While we work to ensure the full compliance of Members and Cooperating Non-members with all relevant resolutions, recommendations and decisions, we also need to closely monitor non-member SBT catches and trades to narrow any gaps that may exist from the vessel to the market.

The CCSBT has a reputation as an RFMO with effective and efficient conservation and management mechanisms. The signature system of MP is being counted as one of the best practices of resource management and other RFMOs are trying to walk down a similar path. As a Member of the CCSBT, Korea is very proud of these accomplishments.

At the 22nd session, we have a host of important issues on the table. Though we do not see eye-to-eye on all issues, I believe we will somehow find the way to demonstrate the world our solidarity with the common goal of the conservation and optimal utilization of SBT resources. In this vein, Korea will make its due contribution to the progress toward the attainment of our interim goal by 2035.

Before closing, I would like to once again welcome all of you to this beautiful city Yeosu and I hope you will enjoy your stay and bring home wonderful memories with you.

Thank you.

Opening Statement by European Union

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, the European Union would like to thank the Republic of Korea for hosting this meeting in the coastal city of Yeosu, which was also the host city of the Expo 2012. The European Union is very pleased to be present at the annual meeting of the CCSBT.

The EU is a global player in fisheries both as 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 all RFMOs. In this regard, we acknowledge the steps taken by CCSBT to address the precarious situation of SBT stocks.

As an active member of 15 RFMOs, and as Cooperating Non-Member to the CCSBT, the EU continues to be committed to ensuring compliance with conservation and management measures. We take possible instances of non-compliance by the EU very seriously. We will continue to ensure full EU compliance with CCSBT measures.

This annual meeting is of particular relevance for the EU. CCSBT 22 will be discussing key matters like the adoption of PSM, the revision of the CCSBT Strategic Plan, a Resolution on Ecologically Related Species or the best way to address TAC in the next years.

But, most notably this meeting will be also discussing the European Union's application to become Member of the CCSBT Extended Commission.

Since 2006, the EU is Cooperating Non-Member of the CCSBT Extended Commission. Together, we have come a long way since modifying the CCSBT Extended Commission rules in 2013 in order to allow for the EU to strengthen its participation in CCSBT. We are grateful for those amendments that, two years later, have allowed us to submit and discuss our request for Membership of the Extended Commission at this meeting.

We confirm our interest. We are committed to stronger links with CCSBT and to an even more successful cooperation with CCSBT as full Members of the Extended Commission.

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

Opening Statement by Republic of 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 the Republic South Korea for gracious hospitality extended to us and for the hosting the 22nd Annual meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) in this wonderful city of Yeosu. We also wish to compliment the Secretariat for the excellent work of organizing the meeting in this beautiful venue.

It is a great pleasure to announce that the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa has adopted the accession to CCSBT, IOTC and PSMA during its joint seating of last month as required by the our Constitution. We are now in the process of preparing the relevant documentation and we envisage that the instrument will be deposited before the end of the year or at the latest at the beginning of 2016.

Chairperson, allow us to reiterate South Africa's commitment to implementing management measures adopted by the Commission. Such is evident in the measures implemented to manage its small SBT allocation, including but not limited to; South Africa has implemented very high MCS standards, and requires: VMS on all long line vessels, Observer coverage on 100% of charter vessels, Vessel quotas for the tuna longline fishery, 100% Monitoring of landings, discarding/releasing of all Southern Blue Fin tuna when the fishery is closed, Implementation of tags, CTs and CMFs and Prohibition of Southern Blue Fin landings in other commercial tuna fisheries. As a port state South Africa has also closely monitored vessels with Southern Blue Fin and required confirmation by flag states before foreign vessels were allowed to enter port. We are continuing with the process of rebuilding capacity to enhance management of this resources and I hope improvement has been noticed in respect of reports as opposed to previous year.

The only other improvement remaining is to move from an Olympic system to a quota system for swordfish longline vessels. It stands to reason that substantial increase in our allocation will be required in order for us to continue improving our processes as these require injection of funds. It is therefore not a secret that we intend to continue with the call for progressive increase allocation to ensure fair allocation among member states. In view of our good record, we hope that members will support South Africa's endeavors to find win-win solution to this important question of equitable allocation of SBT among member states.

While we are confident of completing the accession process, we acknowledge that we might not be able to complete that process on time. To the end, we have submitted a request and hoping that the 22nd Annual meeting of the Commission will positively consider South Africa's application for the renewal of its Co-operating, Non-Contracting status.

Opening Statement by the United States

I would like to begin by again thanking the Government of Korea for hosting this meeting and both Korea 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 10th Meeting of the Compliance Committee and 22st Meeting of the Extended Commission.

International cooperation is critical to ensure that the global seafood supply is safe, sustainable, and legally harvested, and the United States continues to seek the help of its international partners in these efforts. Last year President Obama established a Presidential Task Force to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud, and this Interagency Task Force developed recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud. These recommendations include analysis of monitoring, control, and surveillance measures in regional fisheries management organizations and development of a seafood traceability program to help prevent the trade of illegally harvested fisheries products in US markets.

The United States would like to congratulate CCSBT Members for their approval at the Compliance Committee of proposals to require IMO numbers for eligible vessels on the authorized vessel list, additional improvements to the catch documentation scheme measure, and minimum standards for port inspection. We believe these types of measures are crucial in combating IUU fishing.

As announced at the Compliance Committee meeting, the United States worked with the Secretariat intersessionally to determine how to best share information regarding US participation the CCSBT CDS program, and will start sharing CDS import data with the Secretariat in 2016. We hope this information will assist in better tracking the global trade of southern bluefin tuna, and we look forward to working with the Secretariat and CCSBT Members to ensure the United States is participating in the program as effectively as possible.

The United States also encourages the Extended Commission to continue working to implement the recommendations from the second performance review of the CCSBT and the Kobe process, as well as adopt binding measures to mitigate seabird bycatch.

I look forward to a productive and successful meeting. Thank you.

Opening Statement by Humane Society International

This 22nd annual meeting is one where members will make important decisions on Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) conservation, and impacts on Ecologically Related Species (ERS). HSI very much appreciates being able to participate as an observer.

The long-awaited adoption of the first Management Procedure (MP) was applauded by HSI and therefore the current uncertainty surrounding its continuance is of great concern. Despite the combination of MP-threatening exceptional circumstances indicated by the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC), it is hoped every effort will be made to maintain the current MP.

In support of the ESC's preferred management option A, HSI hopes the SBT rebuilding objectives are retained but more conservative parameters are included in any renewed MP. This is necessary due to the extent of Unaccounted Mortalities (UAM's) and ongoing inadequate quantification and containment of ERS impacts.

HSI would like to point out to Members that under the agreed TAC increases for 2015 to 2017, an additional 850 albatrosses per year will die on hooks. For every bird killed, 20 or more baits are lost to birds. This economic cost alone should be sufficient incentive to end the protracted reluctance of some fishing states over adoption of mandatory mitigation measures by CCSBT.

These measures should include mandating appropriate line weighting by all vessels in all regions, regardless of any other means used to protect baits from birds. Measures adopted by other tuna RFMOs allowing fishers to choose not to use line weighting is a recipe for ineffectiveness. Developing compliance verification capability across the 90% of longline fishing that is currently not observed should be a priority.

The 2012 ERSWG9 meeting clearly stated that, for high-risk bird areas, all three specific mitigation measures are necessary and yet three years later, despite urgent reminders from the ERSWG, there is little tangible evidence of more effective measure implementation or progress to actually define 'High Risk' areas within which use of all three measures would be mandated. Dealing with TAC and MP uncertainties might be the immediate commercial priority issue for Members but it is critical that conservation issues are now addressed, having been neglected during the process of creating the Commission's first MP. HSI urges Members to not allow this to occur yet again. It is time for CCSBT to adopt its own albatross protection measures for the SBT fishery for which it is responsible, based on its own advice rather than trying to pass off the responsibility to other organizations.

To finish on a positive note, HSI would like to acknowledge the tremendous achievements by all, particularly the Secretariat recently toward creating consistent, accurate and comprehensive Reporting Requirements and hopes that necessary refinement continues. A great outcome will be this Commission establishing data acquisition and reporting requirement standards for other RFMO's to emulate.

Thank you Chair and Members for your time.

Opening Statement by TRAFFIC

Thank you Madam Chair.

Madam Chair, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, we would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting this meeting in this beautiful city of Yeosu. TRAFFIC would also like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to participate as an observer to meetings of the Commission, Extended Commission and its other subsidiary bodies. We look forward to contributing to these critical deliberations.

TRAFFIC remains concerned with the status of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock and believe a cautious approach to the stock assessment, Management Procedure (MP) and setting of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is needed.

While the annual TAC has been increased recently, 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 to be considered biologically safe. Therefore we ask the Commission to define the long-term biologically safe target of rebuilding for the Southern Bluefin tuna stock with the Precautionary Principle in mind.

It is time we moved from having an interim target so as to give certainty to the global community that CCSBT has the long term interests of SBT conservation at the heart of its decision making, rather than generous short term National Allocations.

Considering the importance of independent sources of fishery information for the MP, TRAFFIC is seriously concerned that the scientific aerial survey was not conducted this year. We urge the Commission to allocate adequate funding to maintain the scientific aerial survey every year until the gene tagging method is well developed and proven, if need be, to be a satisfactory alternative recruitment index.

TRAFFIC does not support returning to solely relying on CPUE data and consider it would be viewed by many as stepping back from what has been adopted as responsible management through the MP and agreed inputs.

Unaccounted mortality catch remains 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. Total unaccounted mortalities may be large enough to reduce the probability of reaching the rebuilding target from 74% to below 50%.

Additionally, the over-catch of 350 tonnes by Members and Cooperating Non-Members was confirmed in 2014. These critical shortfalls in total accountability undermine the integrity and comprehensiveness of the stock assessment model and the credibility of the outcomes of the MP and TAC setting process.

Thus TRAFFIC urges the Commission to collect information and data on the unaccounted mortalities as a matter of urgency to enable the Scientific Committee to evaluate whether this would be exceptional circumstances. We note that non-compliance, such as over-catch and including unaccounted mortalities, are considered to be Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated catch and therefore should be dealt with using appropriate levels of concern.

With respect to Ecologically Related Species (ERS), we encourage the Commission to instruct the Scientific Committee to gather information on the catch of sharks listed in the appendix of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and provide parameters for the Southern Hemisphere population of Porbeagle shark for conducting CITES non-detriment findings. This will allow for the issuing of CITES permits for trade in a regionally coordinated way.

TRAFFIC urges Members to make the necessary decisions, with the required sense of urgency, in order to conserve effectively SBT and other ERS, especially sharks, seabirds and marine turtles.

As a final note to the Commissioners, we ask that this week the plenary of the Commission remains the forum for discussions and decisions so that we can all participate, thus ensuring that the CCSBT process can be open and transparent.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Report of the Finance and Administration Committee

Dr. Kevin Sullivan (New Zealand) agreed to chair the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC). The FAC was tasked with the following agenda:

- Revision of the 2015 budget
- Draft 2016 budget
- Indicative budgets for 2017 and 2018

The revised budget for 2015

The Executive Secretary gave a summary of the 2015 revised budget outlined in CCSBTEC/1510/05 that provides savings in five of the six cost centres of the budget. The revision incorporates actual income and expenditure as at 31 August 2015 together with forecast income and expenditure for the remainder of the year. There were no changes to the Revised 2015 budget proposed by the Executive Secretary in the FAC meeting.

Final income for 2014 is estimated to be 1.3% higher than the amount approved at CCSBT21 for 2015. The slightly increased income is due to improved return on investments of \$8,416 (largely due to prompt contribution payments by Members that allowed maximum use of term deposits), increased returns of \$19,421 from the Staff Assessment Levy and a withdrawal of savings of \$20,000 to cover the costs of developing a new website.

There are only two items of forecast expenditure with a significant increase over the approved budget:

- “Independent Chairs”: an increase of 44% to provide for the new Compliance Chair to attend the CC and EC meetings in 2015.
- “Development of new website”: This unbudgeted item (\$20,000) was presented to Members in Circulars #2015/024 and #2015/033 and is funded from the Secretariat’s cash reserves.

The most significant saving was \$100,000 due to the aerial survey not proceeding in 2015. The expenditure for 2015 is estimated to be 8.7% lower than the amount approved for 2015. A surplus of \$219,096 is now estimated for 2015, and it is proposed that this surplus be carried forward as income into the 2016 budget, in accordance with CCSBT’s Financial Regulations.

The FAC thanked the Executive Secretary for the work done on the budget.

The FAC **recommends** that the revised budget for 2015 at Annex A be agreed by the Extended Commission.

The draft budget for 2016 and indicative budgets for 2017 and 2018

The FAC considered the proposed budgets outlined in CCSBT-EC/1510/06. The draft 2016 budget was extensively revised following discussion of the Scientific Research

Programme in the Commission meeting and the accession of the European Union to the Commission on the first day of the EC meeting. The addition of EU to the EC will result in the EU paying a 50% contribution for 2015 and a full contribution for 2016. The payment required from the EU in 2015 is \$39,495. This will have an impact on the contribution of all Members for 2016 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1:

Member	Advance provided to 2016 budget
Japan	\$6,666
Australia	\$6,666
New Zealand	\$6,540
Korea	\$6,544
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$6,544
Indonesia	\$6,534
European Union	

The budget for 2016 was discussed in the Commission and the FAC and the following changes were made to the budget (changes shown here are those where the value of changes was greater than \$3,000):

The FAC recommended the following additional expenditure for 2016:

- The FAC was asked to consider salary increases for the Secretariat staff as these have fallen behind those of other RFMOs. It was agreed to adjust these over the next 3-4 years to ensure the Secretariat can retain staff and mitigate the risk of having to find suitable new technical staff with the associated recruitment costs. This will eventually result in a regrading of staff at level P3 level to P4 and staff at the P5 level to D1. The increases will initially be applied to the Compliance and Data Managers. Secretariat costs: \$15,000

The FAC recommended the following reductions in expenditure for 2016:

- Hire of venue and catering \$100,000
- ESC meeting \$25,600
- OMMP meeting \$19,500
- ADMD contribution \$12,800
- Close-kin genetics \$119,000
- Assistance to developing states \$12,500
- Chair of ERSWG participation in tRFMOs \$4,800
- Quality Assurance review \$26,000

The FAC noted the substantial contribution of CSIRO to the various research programmes (20% for the aerial survey, 40% for the pilot gene tagging and 30% for the close-kin genetics) and thanked Australia for their support of the SRP.

Scientific Research Programme (SRP)

The FAC reported back to the Commission on the impact of the SRP on the budget for each year from 2016 to 2018. The Commission agreed on the priority to move to gene-tagging as the preferred method to estimate recruitment to the SBT stock. After discussing the relative value and costs of the various elements of the SRP (e.g. gene-tagging, aerial survey, close-kin genetics) there was agreement for Option A proposed by the ESC (CCSBT-EC/15/10/Rep02). This includes an aerial survey in 2017, implementation of a long-term gene tagging programme and processing of the close-kin samples from 2016 onwards (to prevent growth of the sample backlog).

These decisions on the SRP puts a lot of pressure on the Commission budget in 2017 if Members require contributions to be limited to a maximum increase of 10% in any year. The FAC discussed where savings could be made in the 2017 indicative budget and agreed the following:

- As host for the CCSBT meetings in 2017 Indonesia offered to pay all the costs of the EC meeting related to hire of venue and equipment and catering.
- Australia offered a one-off contribution of \$175,000 toward the gene tagging pilot project to fill the funding gap in 2017
- EU to explore the possibility of a contribution towards the costs of gene tagging and close kin work in 2017
- If South Africa joins the Commission in the first half of 2016 they will contribute a full share for 2016 and ongoing contributions from 2017. This will provide roughly \$200,000 additional funds in the 2017 budget.

The indicative budget for 2018 is not expected to result in much change from 2017, as currently there is less research proposed (e.g. no aerial survey). In 2018 EU will be hosting the meetings of the Commission and they have indicated a possible contribution to meeting cost of 80%.

Recommended Budget 2016

The FAC agreed to recommend the General Budget for the Extended Commission in 2016 as set out in Annex B to this document. The Extended Commission is asked to note that because of the accession of the European Union to the Commission in 2015, the percentage increase in contributions for 2016 vary for each Member. However, increased contributions for any Member do not exceed 10% in 2016. Indicative budgets for 2017 and 2018 have also been considered and these constrain the % increase for 2017 and 2018 to 10% or less of the previous year's contribution. This assumes accession of South Africa to the EC in the first half of 2016 and voluntary contributions from Australia and the EU in 2017.

The contribution required from Members in 2016 is that listed in the approved budget for 2016 minus the amounts in Table 1.

GENERAL BUDGET - 2015

INCOME	2015	2015	% Variation
	APPROVED BUDGET	REVISED BUDGET	
Contributions from Members	\$1,823,716	\$1,823,716	0.0%
Japan	\$562,015	\$562,015	
Australia	\$562,015	\$562,015	
New Zealand	\$174,298	\$174,298	
Korea	\$185,934	\$185,934	
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$185,934	\$185,934	
Indonesia	\$153,520	\$153,520	
European Union ¹	\$0	\$39,495	
Staff Assessment Levy	\$71,000	\$90,421	27.4%
Carryover from previous year	\$240,084	\$240,084	0.0%
Withdrawal from savings	\$0	\$20,000	
Interest on investments	\$55,000	\$63,418	15.3%
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$2,189,800	\$2,237,639	1.3%

¹ The European Union's contribution is not reflected in the totals for the 2015 budget, instead it is used as advances by the other Members to their contributions for 2016 in accordance with the Financial Regulations for Members that join after approval of the budget.

EXPENDITURE	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	2015 Expenditure to date	<i>Forecast Remaining Expenditure ¹</i>	2015 REVISED BUDGET	% variation
ANNUAL MEETINGS - (EC)(CC)	\$216,100	\$48,179.14	\$164,100	212,279	-1.8
Independent chairs	\$34,500	17,316	32,500	49,816	44.4
Interpretation costs	\$51,000	7,502	41,700	49,202	-3.5
Hire of venue & catering	\$50,900	0	42,200	42,200	-17.1
Hire of equipment	\$22,500	0	25,000	25,000	11.1
Translation/of meeting documents	\$10,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$47,200	23,361	22,700	46,061	-2.4
EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	\$206,700	\$79,850.04	\$91,200	171,050	-17.2
Interpretation costs	\$38,000	6,324	27,800	34,124	-10.2
Hire of venue & catering	\$35,300	10,003	15,100	25,103	-28.9
Hire of equipment	\$27,100	6,250	16,900	23,150	-14.6
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$75,900	32,521	30,900	63,421	-16.4
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	0	0	0	-100.0
Secretariat expenses	\$29,400	24,751	500	25,251	-14.1
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$175,300	\$127,394.85	\$15,100	142,495	-18.7
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$102,600	77,606	0	77,606	-24.4
Strategy and Fisheries Management WG Meeting	\$50,000	46,639	500	47,139	-5.7
Operating Model/Management Procedure Technical Meeting	\$22,700	3,150	14,600	17,750	-21.8
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$485,800	\$96,579.31	\$289,600	386,179	-23.6
Operating Model/Management Strategy Development	\$18,900	\$12,400	6,500	18,900	0.0
Development of the CPUE series	\$3,600	\$154	3,400	3,554	-1.3
Tagging program coordination	\$1,000	\$500	500	1,000	0.0
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$100,000	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Scientific Research Program Projects	\$210,000	\$67,500	142,500	210,000	0.0
Participation of ERSWG Chair in joint tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$4,800	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Assistance to Developing States	\$12,500	\$0	0	0	-100.0
Quality Assurance Review	\$35,000	\$16,025	16,700	32,725	-6.5
Market Research	\$100,000	\$0	100,000	100,000	0.0
Development of new website	\$0	\$0	20,000	20,000	-
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$968,500	\$621,437.90	\$349,500	970,938	0.3
Secretariat staff costs	\$653,700	\$416,989	237,100	654,089	0.1
Staff assessment levy	\$71,000	\$57,321	33,100	90,421	27.4
Employer social security	\$117,500	\$69,713	45,900	115,613	-1.6
Insurance -worker's comp/travel/contents	\$12,000	\$8,687	3,400	12,087	0.7
Travel/transport	\$28,400	\$18,144	3,300	21,444	-24.5
Translation of meeting reports	\$21,500	\$0	22,100	22,100	2.8
Training	\$2,000	\$453	1,600	2,053	2.6
Home leave allowance	\$11,400	\$0	1,700	1,700	-85.1
Other employment expenses	\$2,100	\$1,231	1,300	2,531	20.5
Recruitment expenses	\$0	\$0	0	0	-
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$48,900	\$48,900	0	48,900	0.0
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$137,400	\$89,000.10	\$45,200	134,200	-2.3
Office lease and storage	\$59,700	\$44,346	15,100	59,446	-0.4
Office costs	\$60,300	\$39,131	20,000	59,131	-1.9
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$7,700	\$2,200	5,600	7,800	1.3
Telephone/communications	\$9,700	\$3,323	4,500	7,823	-19.4
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$2,189,800	1,062,441	954,700	2,017,141	-8.7

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

DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET for 2016

	APPROVED 2015 BUDGET	REVISED 2015 BUDGET	APPROVED 2016 BUDGET
INCOME			
Contributions from members	\$1,823,716	\$1,823,716	\$2,076,981
Japan	\$562,015	\$562,015	\$624,880
Australia	\$562,015	\$562,015	\$624,880
New Zealand	\$174,298	\$174,298	\$183,606
Korea	\$185,934	\$185,934	\$196,849
Fishing Entity of Taiwan	\$185,934	\$185,934	\$196,849
Indonesia	\$153,520	\$153,520	\$159,958
European Union ¹	\$0	\$39,495	\$89,959
Staff Assessment Levy	\$71,000	\$90,421	\$93,300
Carryover from previous year	\$240,084	\$240,084	\$219,096
Withdrawal from savings	\$0	\$20,000	\$122,000
Interest on investments	\$55,000	\$63,416	\$32,000
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$2,189,800	\$2,237,637	\$2,543,377

¹ The European Union's contribution is not reflected in the totals for the 2015 budget, instead it is used as advances by the other Members to their contributions for 2016 in accordance with the Financial Regulations for Members that join after approval of the budget.

	APPROVED 2015 BUDGET	REVISED 2015 BUDGET	APPROVED 2016 BUDGET
EXPENDITURE			
ANNUAL MEETING - (CC/EC/CCSBT)	\$216,100	\$212,279	\$250,600
Independent chairs	\$34,500	\$49,816	\$39,300
Interpretation costs	\$51,000	\$49,202	\$52,100
Hire of venue & catering	\$50,900	\$42,200	\$55,800
Hire of equipment	\$22,500	\$25,000	\$42,500
Translation of meeting documents	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Secretariat expenses	\$47,200	\$46,061	\$50,900
SC/ESC Meeting	\$206,700	\$171,050	\$214,700
Interpretation costs	\$38,000	\$34,124	\$42,900
Hire of venue & catering	\$35,300	\$25,103	\$22,600
Hire of equipment	\$27,100	\$23,150	\$18,000
Hire of consultants - Chairs and Advisory Panel	\$75,900	\$63,421	\$93,500
Translation of meeting documents	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
Secretariat expenses	\$29,400	\$25,251	\$36,700
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS	\$175,300	\$142,495	\$83,677
Ecologically Related Species WG Meeting	\$102,600	\$77,606	\$0
Strategy and Fisheries Management WG Meeting	\$50,000	\$47,139	\$60,377
OMMP Technical Meeting (2 day, prior to ESC)	\$22,700	\$17,750	\$23,300
SCIENCE PROGRAM	\$338,300	\$233,454	\$771,100
Intersessional OM/MP Maintenance & Development	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$8,100
Contribution to AD Model Builder Maintenance	\$12,400	\$12,400	\$0
Development of the CPUE series	\$3,600	\$3,554	\$4,300
Tagging program coordination	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Scientific Aerial Survey	\$100,000	\$0	\$461,300
Pilot Gene Tagging Project	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$204,000
Close-kin genetics	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$77,000
Aging Indonesian Otoliths	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,400
Participation of ERSWG Chair in tRFMO ByCatch WG	\$4,800	\$0	\$0
SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$147,500	\$152,725	\$34,000
Assistance to Developing States	\$12,500	\$0	\$0
Quality Assurance Review	\$35,000	\$32,725	\$34,000
Market Research	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
Development of new website	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
SECRETARIAT COSTS	\$968,500	\$972,338	\$1,040,700
Secretariat staff costs	\$653,700	\$654,089	\$694,300
Staff assessment levy	\$71,000	\$90,421	\$93,300
Employer social security	\$117,500	\$115,613	\$128,600
Insurance -worker's compensation/ travel/contents	\$12,000	\$12,087	\$12,800
Travel/transport	\$28,400	\$21,444	\$25,700
Translation of meeting reports	\$21,500	\$22,100	\$26,000
Training	\$2,000	\$2,053	\$2,000
Home leave allowance	\$11,400	\$3,100	\$13,000

Annex B

Other employment expense	\$2,100	\$2,531	\$3,100
Recruitment expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff liability fund (accumulating)	\$48,900	\$48,900	\$41,900
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	\$137,400	\$134,200	\$148,600
Office lease and storage	\$59,700	\$59,446	\$61,300
Office costs	\$60,300	\$59,131	\$72,400
Provision for new/replacement assets	\$7,700	\$7,800	\$6,200
Telephone/communications	\$9,700	\$7,823	\$8,700
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	\$2,189,800	\$2,018,541	\$2,543,377

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Compliance Committee

**8-10 October 2015
Yeosu, South Korea**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

**Report of
the Fourth Meeting of the Strategy and
Fisheries Management Working Group**

**28 - 30 July 2015
Canberra, Australia**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

**Report of
The Eleventh Meeting of the Ecologically
Related Species Working Group**

**3-6 March 2015
Tokyo, Japan**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group

**4-6 November 2014
Tokyo, Japan**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Twentieth Meeting of the Scientific Committee

**5 September 2015
Incheon, South Korea**

Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna



みなみまぐろ保存委員会

Report of the Sixth Operating Model and Management Procedure Technical Meeting

**30 – 31 August 2015
Incheon, South Korea**

**Strategic Plan for the Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna**

2015 - 2020

DRAFT

June 2015

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Introduction

A strategic plan for the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

This strategic plan outlines a common vision for how Members would like to see the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna in the future. Components of that vision include the state of the southern bluefin tuna stock; how the Commission operates to effectively manage the stock; and how Members are implementing their obligations and benefiting from their successful management of the stock.

A strategic plan outlines not only a desired future state, but also specific strategies and tasks associated with achieving the desired future state (even if achieving that state is a long term goal). A recent review of the Commission's performance provided many suggestions for ongoing performance improvements. A strategic plan allows these suggested actions to be incorporated, as appropriate, into future work plans. Suggested actions are prioritised so that the overall work plan is achievable.

The performance review also recommended development of a management plan that would be complementary to the strategic plan and will provide a greater level of operational detail.

Within this document, all references to 'Members' includes Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) and all references to the 'Commission' includes the Extended Commission.

The Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Origins

Southern bluefin tuna (SBT) were heavily fished in the past, with annual catches reaching 80,000 tonnes in the early 1960s. Heavy fishing resulted in a significant decline in the numbers of mature fish, and the annual catch began to fall rapidly. In the mid-1980s it became apparent that a way of limiting catches was needed. To enable the SBT stocks to rebuild, the main nations fishing SBT at the time – Australia, Japan and New Zealand – began to apply strict quotas to their fishing fleets from 1985.

On 20 May 1994, the voluntary management arrangement between Australia, Japan and New Zealand was formalised when the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, which the three countries signed in May 1993, came into force.

The role of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

The objective of the Convention is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna. The Convention created the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) and describes how it operates and functions. The functions of the CCSBT include—

- collecting information,
- deciding on a total allowable catch (TAC) and its allocation,
- deciding on additional measures including monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures considered necessary in order to achieve effective implementation of the Convention,

- agreeing an annual budget, and
- encouraging accession by other states.

The CCSBT meets annually. The CCSBT has five subsidiary bodies which provide advice on their areas of expertise—

- the Scientific Committee (SC)/Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) (along with other technical working groups that may be required to complete its work, such as the Operating Model and Management Procedure (OMMP) Technical Meeting),
- Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG),
- the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG),
- Compliance Committee (CC),
- the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC).

A panel of independent scientists attend ESC meetings and are able to provide advice directly to the CCSBT if required.

The Convention also provided for the establishment of the CCSBT Secretariat, which supports the running of the Commission. The Secretariat is based in Canberra, Australia. Staff include an Executive Secretary, Deputy Executive Secretary, a Data Manager, Compliance Manager, and an Administration Officer.

The Commission has adopted a relatively devolved mode of operation, with a small Secretariat staff and most core functions (such as provision of science and monitoring, control, and surveillance services) done directly by Members, sometimes in line with standards established by the Commission.

Membership of the Commission

Membership of the CCSBT is only open to States. To facilitate the participation of fishing entities, the CCSBT established by resolution the extended CCSBT (ECCSBT) and the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) in 2001 and revised the resolution in 2013 to accommodate REIOs. Membership of the ECCSBT and the ESC includes all parties to the Convention, fishing entities, and REIOs may also be admitted. The fishing entity of Taiwan was admitted in 2002. An application by the European Union to be admitted to the Extended Commission will be considered in 2015.

The ECCSBT and the ESC perform the same functions as the CCSBT and the SC respectively. Each Member has equal voting rights. Decisions of the ECCSBT that are reported to the CCSBT become decisions of the CCSBT unless the CCSBT agrees otherwise. Any decision of the Commission that affects the operation of the ECCSBT or the rights, obligations, or status of any individual Member within the ECCSBT should not be taken without prior due deliberation of that issue by the ECCSBT.

Currently the ECCSBT consists of six Members and three Cooperating Non-Members:

Members

- Australia
- Fishing entity of Taiwan (member of the ECCSBT only)
- Indonesia
- Japan
- New Zealand
- Republic of Korea

Cooperating Non-Members

- European Union
- Philippines
- South Africa

The southern bluefin tuna fishery

Characterisation of the fishery

The primary market for SBT is the Japanese Sashimi market, where premium prices can be obtained, largely because of the high fat content of SBT flesh.

The main methods used for catching SBT are longline fishing and purse seining.

Longlining involves using long lengths of fishing line with many hooks. The SBT caught are mainly frozen at very low temperatures (-60C) and either unloaded at intermediate ports and shipped to markets in Japan or unloaded directly at markets in Japan.

Purse seining involves using purse seine nets to enclose schools of SBT. This method is currently only used in the Australian SBT fishery. The enclosed schools of fish are towed to waters near the Australian mainland and placed in floating cages anchored to the ocean floor. The tuna are fattened for several months and sold direct to export markets as frozen or chilled fish.

Status of the stock

As noted above, the SBT stock was historically subject to high levels of fishing pressure and remains in a depleted state. CCSBT has adopted a Management Procedure – a pre-agreed set of rules that can specify changes to the TAC based on updated monitoring data – with the aim of rebuilding the stock based on scientific guidance on TAC setting.

The 2014 assessment suggested that the SBT stock remains at a very low state, estimated to be 9% of the initial spawning stock biomass, and well below the level required to produce maximum sustainable yield (MSY). There has been some improvement since the 2011 stock assessment, and fishing mortality is assessed as being below the level associated with MSY.

The 2014 assessment included sensitivity analysis around all sources of unaccounted catch mortality. The Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) noted that it appears that significant levels of unaccounted mortality may have occurred which were not considered in the design of the Management Procedure, and that if these levels are accurate, they would amount to exceptional circumstances because the probability of rebuilding under the Management Procedure will be well below what was intended by the Commission.

The ESC also noted that continuing to follow the Management Procedure as proposed does lead to continued rebuilding in the short term even if the circumstances of the hypothesised additional unaccounted mortality are true. Hence, the ESC advised the Commission to continue to follow the MP as formulated but, as a matter of urgency, to take steps to quantify all sources of unaccounted SBT mortality. If substantial levels of unaccounted mortality are confirmed, the ESC noted that there will be a need to retune the Management Procedure to achieve the COMMISSION's stated rebuilding

objective. In addition, the ESC advised that the EC take steps to ensure adherence to its TACs.

Strategic issues

This section highlights strategic issues facing the Commission that this plan will seek to address. These issues have been identified recently through a performance review; and through an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) facing the Commission (see page 9). This SWOT analysis helped highlight any other areas outside the performance review that might help the Commission in developing its strategic plan (see below).

Performance review

In 2008, a Performance Review Working Group made up of representatives from the Commission undertook a self-assessment of the Commission's performance, using the criteria adopted at the 2006 Joint Meeting of the five Tuna RFMOs in Kobe, Japan. An independent expert, United States Ambassador David Balton, reviewed the self-assessment.

The second Performance Review of the CCSBT was undertaken by Dr. Serge. M. Garcia, Chair of the IUCN Fisheries Expert Group, and Ms. Holly Koehler, Vice President for Policy and Outreach at the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). The review assessed the progress made by the CCSBT since the first assessment, and its present performance against the best available international standards. This approach resulted in extensive recommendations which are shown in Appendix 1.

Key challenges

Taking into account the wide range of recommendations made by the performance reviews of the CCSBT, and the other strategic issues identified above, key challenges include:

- Providing for the rebuild of the SBT fishery to the level that can sustain maximum sustainable yields (stock re-building);
- Balancing the competing demands of those who harvest SBT against the biological demands of stock rebuilding (TAC setting and allocation);
- Ensuring all SBT mortalities are accounted for within national allocations, and unreported catches are prevented (compliance);
- Ensuring that all countries with an interest in SBT fisheries are cooperating with the Commission; and
- Ensuring CCSBT's systems and processes allow for the rights and responsibilities of all Members, and encourage cooperation from non-members (governance).
- Considering the special requirements and capacity building needs of developing Members and Cooperating Non-Members in terms of compliance with CCSBT obligations.

For the most part, CCSBT has chosen to adopt a decentralised model, where Members are responsible for undertaking their own science, administrative and monitoring processes (such as running national VMS and observer programmes). Further, due to the trans-regional nature of CCSBT, the CCSBT has chosen to apply, where appropriate, the rules of other RFMOs in conserving and managing the SBT fisheries

rather than developing stand-alone rules in a number of instances, for example, in its VMS resolution and recommendation on ERS. For similar reasons and to enable shared use of resources, the CCSBT has harmonised some of its decisions (e.g. for transshipments) with those of other tuna RFMOs too.

This mode of operation has both potential advantages (reduced Commission costs, flexibility of organisation to respond to changing circumstances), and potential disadvantages (such as unclear allocation of costs for some programmes such as scientific research, and difficulties in gaining agreement for larger-scale undertakings that need the cooperation of all Members). Where implementation of many important functions is devolved to Members (rather than being undertaken centrally or by shared service-providers, as in some other RFMOs), there is a much stronger need for clear roles, responsibilities, and performance standards to be set so that expectations on all Members are clear. This strategic plan, along with associated documents such as a management plan, compliance policy, and potentially a research plan, provide the opportunity to do so.

The CCSBT Convention was adopted in 1994, and as such it predates some more recent international agreements that set modern principles and/or standards for fisheries management, including the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA). Key principles of UNFSA include:

- Establishing general principles, including inter-alia precautionary approach, ecosystem-based management, and best scientific information available, for the conservation and management of the subject stocks.
- Requiring the application of the precautionary approach to fisheries conservation and management—calling on States to be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate.
- Requiring compatibility between conservation and management measures adopted for areas under national jurisdiction and those established in the adjacent high seas, so as to ensure conservation and management of fish stocks in their entirety.
- Strengthening the role of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and arrangements.
- Strengthening the responsibility of flag States over fishing vessels flying their flag on the high seas.
- Ensuring effective mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of international conservation and management measures.
- Recognising the special requirements of developing countries in relation to conservation and management.
- Providing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States Parties.

Ensuring CCSBT's decision making practices are fit for purpose, noting that newer RFMOs established after UNFSA have adopted alternative decision making mechanisms.

The CCSBT Convention was developed without consideration of the potential for developing State Member participation.

Objective: to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of an agreed Management Procedure to guide global TAC setting - Well-regarded model for provision of science advice, including model-based stock assessment and Management Procedure - Decision-making components established (including Compliance Committee, Scientific Committee, annual meeting, centralised Secretariat) - Coordination with other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) - Agreements reached on basic monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) components (e.g. catch documentation) and compliance policy, including specification of minimum performance requirements - A program of independent audits to assess the suitability of Members' systems and processes for ensuring compliance with the CCSBT measures - Competency for all areas in which SBT found - Agreed mechanism for controlling fishing for SBT (global Total Allowable Catch) - Scientific Committee is instructed to take the precautionary approach into account in its advice to the Commission. - Adoption of the common definition of attributable SBT catch, and an agreed timeframe for its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current uncertainty regarding unaccounted mortalities, including those external to CCSBT Members - Funding constraints limit capacity to implement research programs over the next 2-5 years and requires further prioritisation of research - Currently SBT stock estimated to be less than 10% of virgin spawning stock biomass - History of failure to decide on and implement key management measures (e.g. TACs), in part due to limitations of consensus-based decision-making model - Information base for stock assessment and management requires strengthening, and all relevant data is not always available for assessment - Objective of Convention relates only to single species (SBT) and does not fully reflect the changing benchmark of international instruments and modern fisheries management expectations. - Members have not always met their obligations under the Convention, including implementing agreed measures, or have interpreted their obligations inconsistently - No specific provisions in the Convention for developing countries or for membership of fishing entities and REIOs - Challenges with improving monitoring and reporting on interactions with ERS - Lack of transparency in decision-making and subsidiary body processes - Not all countries with an interest in the SBT fishery are cooperating with the Commission
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS (potential risks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased value (economic, catch per unit effort, social) from stock at the biomass that supports maximum sustainable yields - Harmonisation with and improved access to reporting from other RFMOs to increase efficiencies and improve management - Taking advantage of developing concepts of best practice for fisheries management - Opportunity to incorporate modern principles and/or standards of fisheries management (e.g. precautionary approach, ecosystem-based management) - Developing innovative measures to allow more efficient fishing - Innovative and emerging new technologies for understanding the stock and traceability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing, including by non-members, particularly as catch rates increase through rebuilding and/or new markets for SBT develop - Overcapacity in global tuna fleets and pressures on other tuna stocks - Failure of Commission to adequately take into account scientific advice - Failure of Members to abide by their allocation of the global SBT TAC - Members or Member's fishing operations failing to comply with their other obligations- Disruption to industry caused by stock collapse - International community and market/consumer criticism of managing SBT stock at low biomass level and with insufficient management of its ecologically related species and ecosystem impacts - Inability to sustain a robust Management Procedure that meets the CCSBT's objective to rebuild the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement to better account for all SBT mortalities in assessment and management. - Increasing transparency in decision-making processes to build trust with broader stakeholders, markets and consumers. - Small membership offers potential for adoption of decisive actions 	<p>stock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other RFMOs fail to cooperate with CCSBT
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Objective, vision, and goals

This strategic plan sets out the objective of the Commission (as outlined in the Convention text). The plan also establishes a common vision for how Members would like to see the Commission in the future. Components of that vision include the state of the southern bluefin tuna stock; how the Commission operates to effectively manage the stock; and how Members are implementing their obligations and benefiting from their successful management of the stock. Each of these components is associated with specific **goals** – the desired future state of the Commission – and **strategies** – the suggested approach to achieving the desired future state.

Convention objective

The objective of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna.

Vision and goals

A. Management of SBT

Southern bluefin tuna stocks are managed at a biomass level that supports the maximum sustainable yield, and the risks of fishing for SBT are mitigated

This category includes strategies concerning stock rebuilding, allocation, ecologically related species.

B. Operation/Administration of the Commission and Secretariat

The Commission is operating effectively and efficiently, to responsibly manage fishing for SBT

This category includes strategies for effective and efficient operation of Commission, its subsidiary bodies and Secretariat, including harmonisation with other RFMOs.

C. Participation and implementation by Members, including Compliance

Members are actively participating in management of SBT through the Commission, and implementing its decisions

This category includes strategies concerning MCS, sanctions, assistance to developing countries.

A. Goals concerning management of SBT	
Goals	Strategies
<i>1. Re-building SBT</i>	
<p>1.1 Stock is at a biomass level that supports the MSY</p> <p><i>Priority: Very High</i></p>	<p>(i) Set target and lower limit points for rebuilding the SBT stock, and adopt strategies for achieving the target and avoiding the lower limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The interim target reference point is to rebuild the SBT stock to 20% of the original spawning biomass, with 70% probability, by 2035 ; ▪ The limit below which stock size should not be allowed to fall is SSB 2010; and ▪ After reaching each Members' nominal catches, assess the costs and benefits of alternative rebuilding strategies, including those that favour stock rebuilding over short-term catch increase,
<i>2. Sound scientific basis for setting TAC</i>	
<p>2.1 A Management Procedure is used to provide guidance on TAC setting</p> <p><i>Priority: Very High</i></p>	<p>(i) The Scientific Committee review the function and inputs to the Management Procedure in 2016 and 2017 to ensure it will achieve rebuild targets and timeframes and thereafter at six yearly intervals</p> <p>(ii) Continue to use MP as input to setting global TAC</p> <p>(iii) Monitor stock status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of stock and fishery indicators (annual) ▪ In depth stock assessment (every 3 years)
<i>3. Quality and provision of scientific advice</i>	
<p>3.1 Accurate verified data is provided to the Scientific Committee and Commission in a timely manner</p> <p><i>Priority: Very High</i></p>	<p>(i) Continue to implement the High Level Code of Practise for Scientific Data Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See also goal 8 (monitoring, control and surveillance) <p>(ii) Review rules for commercially confidential scientific data to encourage sharing of these data in order to harmonise activities with other RFMOs and improve the functioning of the Commission</p> <p>(iii) Implement the definition of attributable catch agreed at the CCSBT 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members report accurate and complete data on all sources of mortality for SBT in accordance with the data provision rules.
<p>3.2 Science process provides best available independent advice for management decisions</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium/High</i></p>	<p>(i) Maintain the independent chairs and advisory panel for the scientific process, but periodically review the number and skill sets of independent experts required</p> <p>(ii) Develop and agree a CCSBT research plan including Member-funded, collaborative and CCSBT-funded projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of CCSBT five year research plan ▪ Implement necessary scientific research by Commission and/or Members
<i>4. Ecologically related species</i>	
<p>4.1 Risks to ecologically related species caused by fishing for SBT are identified and appropriately managed</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium/High</i></p>	<p>(i) Implement the Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on ERS of fishing for SBT, including collection and reporting of data on ERS (para 3), implementation of mitigation measures (para 2) and assessment of the risks caused by fishing for SBT (para 7) in each fishery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All Members implement the Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on ERS of Fishing for SBT

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the implementation of the Recommendation on ERS ▪ Continue to provide ERS data in line with agreed requirements for reporting of bycatch and mitigation measures used in each fishery ▪ Assess how well the mitigation measures adopted by other area-based RFMOs mitigate the risks caused by fishing and assess the need for any additional or different measures when fishing for SBT ▪ Where necessary, identify and adopt additional mitigation measures to manage risk taking into account the coordination and harmonisation with other RFMOs <p>(ii) Coordination and harmonisation with area-based RFMOs, including on data reporting (see above)</p> <p>(iii) Develop a policy and management strategy for ERS, including consideration of clear criteria against which effectiveness could be assessed whilst also addressing safety and issues of practicability, under close cooperation with other tuna RFMOs, relevant industries and other stakeholders, in order to facilitate the fishing industry's efforts to reduce the risks to ERS.</p>
<p>4.2 Predator and prey species which may affect the condition of the SBT stock are monitored</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium</i></p>	<p>(i) Instruct the ERSWG to monitor predator and prey species which may affect the condition of the SBT stock and report its findings to the Commission</p>
<p>4.3 Improve knowledge of SBT fisheries ecosystems</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium/high</i></p>	<p>(i) Promote discussion on research on ecosystem conditions that may affect the reproduction of SBT, with a view to improving knowledge of the effect of climate change on reproduction and recruitment of SBT.</p>
5. Allocation	
<p>5.1 The global TAC is allocated amongst Members, including new members, in accordance with Article 8(4) of the Convention</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium/high</i></p>	<p>(i) Continue to implement the Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch</p> <p>(ii) Establish principles for allocation to Members, following Article 8(4) of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop options (based on Convention text) for long term allocation arrangements for all Members, including new members, and apply to TAC increases or decreases
6 Flexible management arrangements	
<p>6.1 The SBT resource is harvested in an optimal manner, and Members have incentives to comply with TACs</p> <p><i>Priority: High</i></p>	<p>(i) In the longer term, implement flexible management arrangements such as quota trading and under and over fishing rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna allows for some flexibility ▪ Implement the Corrective Actions Policy (Compliance Policy Guideline 3) if needed to respond to overcatch ▪ As appropriate, conduct quota trading between Members
<p>6.2 SBT fishing capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities</p> <p><i>Priority: Low/Medium</i></p>	<p>(i) Monitor capacity in the fishery in relation to available catches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flag states/fishing entities to complete self-assessments of capacity with respect to national allocations. Flag State/fishing entity to take corrective action if required ▪ Secretariat continue to manage the CCSBT active vessel list

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess threats to SBT from overcapacity in other fleets
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B. Goals concerning Operation/Administration of Commission and Secretariat

Goals	Strategies
<i>7. Operation of the Commission</i>	
<p>7.1 The Commission is running effectively and efficiently</p> <p><i>Priority: High</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Streamline Commission processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify ways to streamline Commission processes (including annual and subsidiary meetings) (ii) Review the costs and benefits of changing the current chairing arrangements for CCSBT including consideration of longer term appointments to ensure full year availability of a Chair for support, decision making and continuity (iii) Review the Chairing arrangements of each subsidiary or advisory body of CCSBT to provide greater consistency in the chairing arrangements amongst each subsidiary body, while taking into account the relevant basic texts of CCSBT (e.g. Convention and Rules of Procedure) and Terms of Reference of the subsidiary bodies (iv) Coordinate services amongst Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (e.g. transshipment management, management of ERS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruct the Secretariat to identify opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and to provide suggestions to the Commission (v) Undertake Commission performance reviews periodically to routinely assess opportunities for improvements, including both self-assessment and independent reviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree on regular reviews of Commission performance (including timeframes, running and funding of the review, criteria (including any changes proposed through the joint tuna RFMO process), involvement of independent experts, and links between review outcomes and the CCSBT strategic plan) (vi) Review the current funding arrangements for the Extended Commission to consider how to make the best use of the budget currently available to the Extended Commission and explore funding sources other than Member governments' assessed contributions to support the work of the Extended Commission
<p>7.2 The Commission is running in an open and transparent manner</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Clearly document the reasons for decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a rule that the Commission must clearly document the rationale for decisions, including where they differ from the science advice provided to the Commission Ensure past Commission decisions are readily accessible (ii) Continue with open publication of Commission documents in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of CCSBT (iii) Continue to allow access to observers in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of CCSBT (iv) Consider the need to improve transparency of the decision making processes by minimising the use of Heads of Delegation meetings
<p>7.3 Modern fisheries management principles and/or standards (e.g. precautionary approach, ecosystem-based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Review Convention text (if Member/s propose such negotiations) and, where appropriate, incorporate through decisions of the Commission e.g. in reviewing Management Procedure; measures to manage ERS (noting the latter option may

<p>management, best scientific information available) are incorporated into the Convention and, where appropriate, in the Commission's decisions</p> <p><i>Priority: Medium</i></p>	<p>be more efficient)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review parameters for the Management Procedure that ensure the precautionary approach is applied and that ecosystem-based management is incorporated as appropriate ▪ Task the SC with incorporating modern fisheries management principles and/or standards that have not yet been included in its work ▪ Review decisions of the Commission to ensure principles and standards are incorporated <p>(ii) Formalise the ongoing role of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG), including to ensure modern fisheries management standards are incorporated into the Commission's decision making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clearly define the on-going role of the SFMWG, its name, terms of reference and its chairing arrangements as part of the review at 7.1(vii) ▪ Include provision in the terms of reference for the SFMWG for incorporating modern fisheries management standards into its advice to the Commission
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C. Goals concerning participation and implementation by Members	
Goals	Strategies
<i>8. Monitoring, control, and surveillance</i>	
<p>8.1 Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission's goals are met</p> <p><i>Priority: High</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Implementation by Members of agreed MCS measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the list of the Commission's conservation and management measures contained in the CCSBT's "Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations" and review Members against these obligations at the Compliance Committee and through independent audits to obtain accurate data on all fisheries ▪ Continue to use standards and procedures to ensure data integrity (e.g. certain percentage of complete correct documentation accompanying landings and export/domestic sales; certain percentage of inspection) (ii) Implement Compliance Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the necessity of additional MCS measures and/or improvement of agreed MCS measures to meet Commission objectives (e.g. eliminate unreported catch and have accurate verified data) ▪ Identify any gaps between MCS measures in place and any improvements or additional measures required and a process to implement these (iii) Continue to strengthen efforts by all Members and Cooperating Non-Members to ensure sufficient compliance at each stage of SBT fisheries, from catch grounds to markets, including transshipment, farming and trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement and review the Port State Inspection Resolution, taking into account the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and each Member's domestic laws and regulations (iv) Monitoring of any possible SBT catch by non-cooperating non-members and/or expansion of their SBT markets, including through MCS activities and reviewing SBT trade data (v) Review of data confidentiality rules to facilitate the exchange of compliance data (vi) The Secretariat should continue to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct analyses of MCS data submitted to the Secretariat, and report, on an annual basis, trends in MCS data ▪ Assess the effectiveness of existing MCS measures based on data submitted to the Secretariat ▪ Manage and monitor the CCSBT's compliance initiatives
<i>9. Members' obligations</i>	
<p>9.1 All Members comply with rules of CCSBT</p> <p><i>Priority: High</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Routinely audit Members' implementation, enforcement, and compliance with conservation and management measures and international obligations as they relate to CCSBT (e.g. UN Fishstocks Agreement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See above (8.1 (i)) (ii) Apply the CCSBT's Corrective Actions Policy to breaches in the rules of the CCSBT and establish incentives to promote compliance
<i>10. Supporting developing countries</i>	
<p>10.1 Developing country Members are able to comply with the Commission's management measures and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Develop programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with developing country Members to identify areas where assistance would be beneficial to ensure they meet obligations under Commission

other requirements <i>Priority: High</i>	decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify ways in which assistance may be provided (e.g. up-skilling, secondments, workshops etc.) ▪ Develop and implement a programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements
11. Participation in the CCSBT	
11.1 Ensure that all States, Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) and fishing entities catching SBT are incorporated in the Commission and engaged in the cooperative management of SBT <i>Priority: Medium</i>	(i) Develop mechanisms for extending full CCSBT Membership to Fishing Entities and REIOs. (ii) Define processes for those seeking cooperating non-member or membership status to the CCSBT (iii) Identify non-cooperating non-members' SBT catches and, if any, seek participation and/or cooperation of relevant entities (iv) Investigate ways of providing for the participation and/or cooperation of a wider range of actors (such as port, market or carrier vessel flag states that do not fish for SBT)
11.2 Encourage the cooperation of port and market States with CCSBT's objectives and management arrangements <i>Priority: High</i>	(i) Establish a process for identifying non-member States that have, or are likely to become, important port or market States for SBT, and seek the cooperation of such States with the implementation of CCSBT management measures

Appendix One: CCSBT performance review recommendations

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.

Source of recommendation	Original recommendation	2014 Performance review recommendation
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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 fulfills 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 (KI.I.10; KI.I.11). Assess and manage sharks (KI.I.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.
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.
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) measureable, (4) science-based, (5) ecosystem-based, (6) ecologically efficient (reduces the mortality of bycatch), (7) practical and safe, (8) economically efficient, (9) holistic, (10)	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

	collaboratively developed with industry and stakeholders, and (11) fully implemented.	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.
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.	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). 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. 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.
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.
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.

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.
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-2014-41: The CCSBT should accelerate its progress in developing a Resolution on Port State Measures consistent with the 2009 FAO Port States Agreement.
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.
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 neighboring 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.
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	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

	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.	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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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. 	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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	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.
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.
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.
Cooperation with other RFMOs		
SA-2008-29 PR-2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. 	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.
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.
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		
FAO review of performance reviews in RFMOs	<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>

Draft five-year Action Plan for implementing the CCSBT Strategic Plan

The Action Plan provides a timeframe for implementing the strategies specified in the Strategic Plan. For “new” items of work, unless otherwise specified, the following timeframes have been used for each of the priorities specified in the Strategic Plan:

Priority	Timeframe
Very High	2016-2017
High	2017-2018
Medium/High	2018
Medium	2018-2019
Medium/Low	2019
Low	2019-2020

Many of the strategies identified within the Strategic Plan have already been implemented and do not require additional commitments from Members and/or the Secretariat other than those that have previously been agreed. To assist in identifying where additional work is required, the following symbols have been used within the Action Plan:

Symbol	Description
✓	Action items that are considered to be part of the CCSBT’s regular ongoing work, or that have been agreed to be conducted by the CCSBT. These action items require no additional commitments other than those that have previously been agreed.
⇒	As above, except that additional commitments from the Secretariat and/or some Members is required to fully implement this strategy or to achieve the necessary quality of implementation.
●	Action items that have not yet been incorporated into CCSBT’s future work plan. Implementation of these strategies will require new commitments.

			Short term		Medium term		Long term	
			Priority	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
(A) Goals Concerning Management of SBT								
1	Re-building SBT							
	(i) Set target and lower limit points for rebuilding the SBT stock, and adopt strategies for achieving the target and avoiding the lower limits	Very High						
	• The interim target reference point is to rebuild the SBT stock to 20% of the original spawning biomass, with 70% probability, by 2035 ;		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	• The limit below which stock size should not be allowed to fall is SSB 2010; and		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	• After reaching each Members’ nominal catches, assess the costs and benefits of alternative rebuilding strategies, including those that favour stock rebuilding over short-term catch increase,			●	●			
2	Sound scientific basis for setting TAC							
2.1(i)	The Scientific Committee review the function and inputs to the Management Procedure in 2016 and 2017 to ensure it will achieve rebuild targets and timeframes and thereafter at six yearly intervals	Very High	✓	✓				
2.1(ii)	Continue to use MP as input to setting global TAC	Very High	✓			✓		
2.1(iii)	Monitor stock status <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of stock and fishery indicators (annual)• In depth stock assessment (every 3 years)	Very High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Quality & provision of scientific advice							
3.1(i)	Continue to implement the High Level Code of Practise for Scientific Data Verification <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See also goal 8 (monitoring, control and surveillance)	Very High	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	
3.1(ii)	Review rules for commercially confidential scientific data to encourage sharing of these data in order to harmonise activities with other RFMOs and improve the functioning of the Commission	Very High	●	●				
3.1(iii)	Implement the definition of attributable catch agreed at the CCSBT 21 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members report accurate and complete data on all sources of mortality for SBT in accordance with the data provision rules	Very High	⇒	⇒	⇒			

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
3.2(i)	Maintain the independent chairs & advisory panel for the scientific process, but periodically review the number and skill sets of independent experts required	Medium /High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2(ii)	Develop and agree a CCSBT research plan including Member-funded, collaborative and CCSBT-funded projects	Medium /High			●		
	• Implementation of CCSBT five year research plan		⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
	• Implement necessary scientific research by Commission and/or members		⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
4	Ecologically related species						
4.1(i)	Implement the Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on ERS of fishing for SBT, including collection and reporting of data on ERS (para 3), implementation of mitigation measures (para 2) and assessment of the risks caused by fishing for SBT (para 7) in each fishery	Medium /High					
	• All Members implement the Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on ERS of Fishing for SBT		⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
	• Review the implementation of the Recommendation on ERS				● ¹		
	• Continue to provide ERS data in line with agreed requirements for reporting of bycatch and mitigation measures used in each fishery		⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
	• Assess how well the mitigation measures adopted by other area-based RFMOs mitigate the risks caused by fishing and assess the need for any additional or different measures when fishing for SBT			✓ ²		✓ ²	
	• Where necessary, identify and adopt additional mitigation measures to manage risk taking into account the coordination and harmonisation with other RFMOs		⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
4.1(ii)	Coordination and harmonisation with area-based RFMOs, including on data reporting (see above)	Medium /High	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒

¹ Each Member's/CNM's implementation of the ERS Recommendation should be reviewed each year at the Compliance Committee when the Committee reviews annual reports. It has been assumed that this task is intended to be a more comprehensive review of the implementation of this recommendation.

² This is a standing item on ERSWG meeting agendas. ERSWG meetings are typically conducted once every two years.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
4.1(iii)	Develop a policy and management strategy for ERS, including consideration of clear criteria against which effectiveness could be assessed whilst also addressing safety and issues of practicability, under close cooperation with other tuna RFMOs, relevant industries and other stakeholders, in order to facilitate the fishing industry’s efforts to reduce the risks to ERS.	Medium /High			●	●	
4.2(i)	Instruct the ERSWG to monitor predator and prey species which may affect the condition of the SBT stock and report its findings to the Commission	Medium		✓ ²		✓ ²	
4.3(i)	Promote discussion on research on ecosystem conditions that may affect the reproduction of SBT, with a view to improving knowledge of the effect of climate change on reproduction and recruitment of SBT.	<u>Medium/</u> <u>High</u>			●		
5	Allocation						
5.1(i)	Continue to implement the Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch	Medium /High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.1(ii)	Establish principles for allocation to Members, following Article 8(4) of the Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop options (based on Convention text) for long term allocation arrangements for all Members, including new members, and apply to TAC increases or decreases	Medium /High			● ³		
6	Flexible management arrangements						
6.1(i)	In the longer term, implement flexible management arrangements such as quota trading and under and over fishing rules	High					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Resolution on Limited Carry-forward of Unfished Annual Total Allowable Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna allows for some flexibility		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement the Corrective Actions Policy (Compliance Policy Guideline 3) if needed to respond to overcatch		⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As appropriate, conduct quota trading between Members			●	●		
6.2(i)	Monitor capacity in the fishery in relation to available catches	Low					

³ Allocation rules were established in the "Resolution on the Allocation of the Global Total Allowable Catch". This Resolution should be updated once new Members have joined the extended Commission.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flag states/fishing entities to complete self-assessments of capacity with respect to national allocations. Flag State/fishing entity to take corrective action if required	/Medium	✓				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Secretariat continue to manage the CCSBT active vessel list		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess threats to SBT from overcapacity in other fleets		⇒ ⁴	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
(B) Goals concerning Operation/Administration of Commission and Secretariat							
7	Operation of the Commission						
7.1(i)	Streamline Commission processes <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify ways to streamline Commission processes (including annual and subsidiary meetings)	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.1(ii)	Review the costs and benefits of changing the current chairing arrangements for CCSBT including consideration of longer term appointments to ensure full year availability of a Chair for support, decision making and continuity	High		●	●		
7.1(iii)	Review the Chairing arrangements of each subsidiary or advisory body of CCSBT to provide greater consistency in the chairing arrangements amongst each subsidiary body, while taking into account the relevant basic texts of CCSBT (e.g. Convention and Rules of Procedure) and Terms of Reference of the subsidiary bodies	High	✓				
7.1(iv)	Coordinate services amongst Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (e.g. transshipment management, management of ERS) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Instruct the Secretariat to identify opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and to provide suggestions to the Commission	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁴ Threats to SBT are currently being assessed by evaluating the likelihood of other fleets catching SBT and by monitoring trade of SBT. Further work in these areas is required. It has been assumed that a specific project to assess threats from overcapacity in other fleets is not required, but this needs to be confirmed.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
7.1(v)	Undertake Commission performance reviews periodically to routinely assess opportunities for improvements, including both self-assessment and independent reviews <ul style="list-style-type: none">Agree on regular reviews of Commission performance (including timeframes, running and funding of the review, criteria (including any changes proposed through the joint tuna RFMO process), involvement of independent experts, and links between review outcomes and the CCSBT strategic plan)	High				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></di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⁵ The last performance review of the CCSBT was conducted in 2014, so the next review should be conducted in 2019 if CCSBT's original recommendation for Performance Reviews every five years is still considered to be appropriate.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review parameters for the Management Procedure that ensure the precautionary approach is applied and that ecosystem-based management is incorporated as appropriate			● ⁶			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Task the SC with incorporating modern fisheries management principles and/or standards that have not yet been included in its work				●	●	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review decisions of the Commission to ensure modern fisheries management principles and standards are incorporated						● ⁷
7.3(ii)	<p>Formalise the ongoing role of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG), including to ensure modern fisheries management standards are incorporated into the Commission’s decision making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Clearly define the on-going role of the SFMWG, its name, terms of reference and its chairing arrangements as part of the review at 7.1(vii)Include provision in the terms of reference for the SFMWG for incorporating modern fisheries management standards into its advice to the Commission	Medium			●	●	
(C) Goals concerning participation and implementation by Members							
8	Monitoring, control and surveillance						
8.1(i)	Implementation by Members of agreed MCS measures	High					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain the list of the Commission’s conservation and management measures contained in the CCSBT’s “Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligations” and review Members against these obligations at the Compliance Committee and through independent audits to obtain accurate data on all fisheries		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continue to use standards and procedures to ensure data integrity (e.g. certain percentage of complete correct documentation accompanying landings and export/domestic sales; certain percentage of inspection		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁶ The "Medium" priority suggests that this should be conducted in 2018-2019. However, it would be best to review the parameters of the MP as part of the review of the MP scheduled for 2017. Other parts of this work (e.g. ecosystem-based management) might be better scheduled for the next review of the MP (6 years later).

⁷ A review of the CCSBT's decisions in relation to modern fisheries management standards and principles was conducted as part of the 2014 Performance Review of the CCSBT. It would be sensible and efficient to conduct the next review of decisions as part of the next performance review of the CCSBT.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
8.1(ii)	Implement Compliance Plan	High					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess the necessity of additional MCS measures and/or improvement of agreed MCS measures to meet Commission objectives (e.g. eliminate unreported catch and have accurate verified data)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify any gaps between MCS measures in place and any improvements or additional measures required and a process to implement these		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.1(iii)	Continue to strengthen efforts by all Members and Cooperating Non-Members to ensure sufficient compliance at each stage of SBT fisheries, from catch grounds to markets, including transshipment, farming and trade	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement and review the Port State Inspection Resolution, taking into account the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and each Member’s domestic laws and regulations			✓	✓	✓	✓
8.1(iv)	Monitoring of any possible SBT catch by non-cooperating non-members and/or expansion of their SBT markets, including through MCS activities and reviewing SBT trade data	High	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
8.1(v)	Review of data confidentiality rules to facilitate the exchange of compliance data	High	✓ ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.1(vi)	The Secretariat should continue to:	High					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct analyses of MCS data submitted to the Secretariat, and report, on an annual basis, trends in MCS data		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess the effectiveness of existing MCS measures based on data submitted to the Secretariat		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manage and monitor the CCSBT’s compliance initiatives		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁸ Data confidentiality rules and an MCS information collection and sharing policy were adopted as part of the implementation of the previous Strategic Plan. It is assumed that the intent of this action item is to allow these rules and policy to be reviewed to facilitate the exchange of compliance data as the need arises.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
9	Members' obligations						
9.1(i)	Routinely audit Members' implementation, enforcement, and compliance with conservation and management measures and international obligations as they relate to CCSBT (e.g. UN Fishstocks Agreement). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See above (8.1(i))	High	✓ ⁹	✓	✓	✓	✓
9.1(ii)	Apply the CCSBT's Corrective Actions Policy to breaches in the rules of the CCSBT and establish incentives to promote compliance (linked to 6.1 above)	High	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
10	Supporting developing countries						
10.1(i)	Develop programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements	High					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with developing country Members to identify areas where assistance would be beneficial to ensure they meet obligations under Commission decisions		•	•	•		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify ways in which assistance may be provided (e.g. up-skilling, secondments, workshops etc.)		•	•	•		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and implement a programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements		•	•	•		
11	Participation in the CCSBT						
11.1(i)	Develop mechanisms for extending full CCSBT Membership to Fishing Entities and REIOs.	Medium			•	•	
11.1(ii)	Define processes for those seeking cooperating non-member or membership status to the CCSBT	Medium/High	•	•	•	•	
11.1(iii)	Identify non-cooperating non-members' SBT catches and, if any, seek participation and/or cooperation of relevant entities	Medium	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒	⇒
11.1(iv)	Investigate ways of providing for the participation and/or cooperation of a wider range of actors (such as port, market or carrier vessel flag states that do not fish for SBT)	Medium			•	•	

⁹ The "audit" referred to is assumed to comprise the annual review of compliance by the Compliance Committee together with regular Quality Assurance Reviews.

		Priority	Short term		Medium term		Long term
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020++
11.2(i)	Establish a process for identifying non-member States that have, or are likely to become, important port or market States for SBT, and seek the cooperation of such States with the implementation of CCSBT management measures	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Minimum performance requirements to meet CCSBT Obligation
Compliance Policy Guidance 1**

(Revised at the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting: 15 October 2015)

5. Measures Relating to Ecologically Related Species

5.2 Recommendation on Ecologically Related Species (Recommendation)

Title: Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Link: http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/Recommendation_ERS.pdf

(Add the direct links of the relevant IOTC and the WCPFC Resolutions and the ICCAT Recommendations on seabirds.)

At CCSBT 20, Members provided a commitment to adhere to the ERS rules in IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT Convention areas of the IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT in which their vessels fish for SBT

5.2 Recommendation on Ecologically Related Species
Minimum performance requirements
<p><i>CCSBT Members are bound to comply with their ERS obligation and commitment under relevant Convention areas of RFMOs to which CCSBT Members belong when fishing for SBT in the absence of a binding CCSBT measure. Hence it is useful to have minimum performance requirements, as set out below.</i></p> <p>1. Operating systems and processes established to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. comply with measures to protect seabirds set by the IOTC, the WCPFC or the ICCAT; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. when fishing south of 25 degrees South latitude in IOTC or ICCAT areas, or when fishing south of 30 degrees South latitude in WCPFC area, ensure that all longline vessels use at least two of the three mitigation measures which are 1) night setting with minimum deck lighting, 2) bird-scaring lines (tori lines) , and 3) Line weighting. (Specification of the measures should be consistent with those provided by relevant RFMOs.) ii. when fishing in other areas, consider to implement measures described above, as appropriate, consistent with scientific advice. b. comply with measures to protect ecologically related species other than sea birds (including sea turtles and sharks) set by the IOTC, the WCPFC or the ICCAT when fishing in their Convention areas; c. comply with data requirements adopted by the IOTC, the WCPFC or the ICCAT for incidental catch while fishing in their Convention areas; and d. report data to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Extended Commission and Ecologically Related Species Working Group and ii. the IOTC, the WCPFC or the ICCAT where SBT fishing occurs in their Convention areas.

**A formal statement by the EU on being accepted as a Member
of the Extended Commission**

Today is a very important day for the European Union.

It has been a long journey to complete the accession process since we started our cooperation with CCSBT in 2006. Despite our status of cooperating non-member our involvement with CCSBT has been strong.

CCSBT is an important organisation for the EU and we acknowledge the value that its Membership offers. We want to thank CCSBT Members for supporting our application today. We look forward to continue working together with CCSBT.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA
and
THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION
OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

The Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereafter the CCSBT Secretariat) and the Secretariat for the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (hereafter the ACAP Secretariat);

ACKNOWLEDGING that the *Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels* (hereafter ACAP), developed under the auspices of the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*, is a multilateral agreement which seeks to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for albatrosses and petrels by coordinating international activity to mitigate known threats to albatross and petrel populations;

NOTING that Article X(d) of ACAP authorises the ACAP Secretariat to liaise with non-Party Range States and regional economic integration organisations and to facilitate coordination between Parties and non-Party Range States, and international and national organisations and institutions whose activities are directly or indirectly relevant to the conservation, including the protection and management, of albatrosses and petrels;

NOTING FURTHER that Article XI of ACAP authorises the ACAP Secretariat to consult and cooperate, where appropriate, with the secretariats of other relevant conventions and international instruments in respect of matters of common interest, and to enter into arrangements, with the approval of the Meeting of Parties, with other organisations and institutions as may be appropriate, and to consult and cooperate with such organisations and institutions in exchanging information and data;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the objective of Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereafter CCSBT) is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna;

ACKNOWLEDGING FURTHER that that the Preamble to the 2008 CCSBT Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna identifies that CCSBT is determined to mitigate incidental harm to ecologically related species caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna;

CONSCIOUS that some members of CCSBT are Parties to ACAP;

NOTING that Article 12 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna requires CCSBT to collaborate with other inter-governmental organisations which have related objectives to, among other things, obtain the best available information including scientific information to further the attainment of the objective of the Convention and seek to avoid duplication with respect to the work of the other organisations;

RECOGNISING that the achievement of the goals of CCSBT and ACAP will benefit from cooperation, with a view to strengthening the conservation measures adopted in respect of albatrosses and petrels;

DESIRING to put into place arrangements and procedures to promote cooperation in order to enhance the conservation of albatrosses and petrels;

JOINTLY DECIDE as follows:

1. OBJECTIVE OF THIS MEMORANDUM

The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding ('MoU') is to facilitate cooperation between the CCSBT Secretariat and the ACAP Secretariat ("the Participants") with a view to supporting efforts to minimise the incidental by-catch of albatrosses and petrels listed in Annex 1 of ACAP caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna.

2. AREAS OF COOPERATION

The CCSBT Secretariat and the ACAP Secretariat may consult, cooperate and collaborate with each other on areas of common interest that are directly or indirectly relevant to the conservation, including the protection and management, of albatrosses and petrels, including:

- (a) development of systems for collecting and analysing data, and exchanging information concerning the bycatch of albatrosses and petrels caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna;
- (b) exchange of information regarding management approaches relevant to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels;
- (c) implementation of education and awareness programmes for fishers who operate in areas where albatrosses and petrels may be encountered;
- (d) design, testing and implementation of albatross and petrel bycatch mitigation measures relevant to southern bluefin tuna fishing operations;
- (e) development of training programmes on conservation techniques and measures to mitigate threats affecting albatrosses and petrels; and
- (f) exchange of expertise, techniques and knowledge relevant to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels when fishing for southern bluefin tuna and
- (g) reciprocal participation with observer status at the relevant meetings of ACAP and CCSBT.

3. REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

This MoU may be reviewed or amended at any time by the mutual written consent of both Participants.

4. LEGAL STATUS

The Participants acknowledge that this MoU is not legally binding between them.

5. COMING INTO EFFECT AND TERMINATION

- (a) This MoU will remain in effect for 6 years. At that stage the Participants will review the operation of the MoU and decide whether it will be renewed or amended.
- (b) Either Participant may terminate this MoU by giving six months written notice to the other Participant.

(c) This MoU will come into effect on signature.

SIGNATURE

Signed atthisday of 20

Executive Secretary
CCSBT

Executive Secretary
ACAP

**Arrangement between
The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
and
The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources**

The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereafter CCSBT) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (hereafter CCAMLR);

NOTING that the objective of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (hereafter CSBT Convention) is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of southern bluefin tuna;

NOTING FURTHER that the objective of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (hereafter CAMLR Convention) is the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, which includes rational use;

RECOGNISING that Article 12 of the CSBT Convention requires the CCSBT to collaborate with other inter-governmental organisations which have related objectives to, among other things, obtain the best available information including scientific information to further the attainment of the objective of the Convention and seek to avoid duplication with respect to the work of the other organisations.

CONSIDERING that the Preamble to the CAMLR Convention recognises that it is desirable for CCAMLR to establish suitable machinery for recommending, promoting, deciding on and co-ordinating the measures and scientific studies needed to ensure the conservation of Antarctic marine living organisms;

NOTING that provisions of the CAMLR Convention address the conservation of non-target, associated or dependent species which belong to the same ecosystem as the target species;

NOTING FURTHER that the Preamble to the 2008 CCSBT Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna identifies that the CCSBT is determined to mitigate incidental harm to ecologically related species caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna;

DESIRING to put into place arrangements and procedures to promote cooperation in order to enhance the conservation and rational use of stocks and species which are within the competence and/or mutual interest of both organisations so as to avoid duplication or conflict between the activities of the two organisations;

NOW THEREFORE the CCSBT and CCAMLR record the following arrangements:

1. OBJECTIVE OF THIS ARRANGEMENT

The objective of this Arrangement is to facilitate, where appropriate, cooperation between the CCSBT and CCAMLR ('the Commissions') with a view to enhancing the conservation and rational use of stocks and species which are of interest to both Commissions.

2. AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Commissions will establish and maintain consultation and cooperation in respect of matters of common interest to both organisations. In particular, the Commissions will:

- (i) exchange meeting reports, information, documents and publications regarding matters of mutual interest, consistent with the information sharing policies of each Commission;
- (ii) exchange data and scientific information in support of the work and objectives of both Commissions, consistent with the information sharing policies of each Commission including, but not limited to information on:
 - (a) vessels authorised to fish in accordance with the Commissions' conservation measures;
 - (b) illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels;
 - (c) catch, bycatch and vessel information and/or data¹;
 - (d) an annual CCSBT report to CCAMLR covering the global stock assessment of southern bluefin tuna for that year; and the latest southern bluefin tuna catch data classified by ocean, gear and catching country; and
 - (e) an annual CCAMLR report to CCSBT detailing any catches (by flag and gear) of southern bluefin tuna from vessels fishing within the CAMLR Convention area.
- (iii) cooperate to harmonise approaches in areas of mutual interest and concern, most notably on bycatch of non-target, associated and dependent species (ecologically related species);
- (iv) where appropriate, collaborate on analyses and research efforts relating to species of mutual interest;
- (v) consider methods of recognising and cooperating with each other's conservation and management measures; and
- (vi) consistent with each Commission's rules of procedure, grant permanent reciprocal observer status to representatives of the respective Commissions in relevant meetings of each Commission.
- (vii) encourage cooperation between the Secretariats in areas of common interest such as information management, compliance evaluation, CDS, website developments, data modelling and infrastructure, database development, data exchange protocols and secretariat-administrative matters.

3. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

To facilitate effective development, implementation and enhancement of cooperation, the Commissions may establish a consultative process between the two respective

¹ Noting that publicly available CCSBT bycatch data is currently limited to information provided in reports to the CCSBT; that the confidentiality classification of bycatch data exchanged between CCSBT Members prevents its release without explicit approval of the Members providing the data together with a signed confidentiality agreement; and that catch data relating to individual vessels is classified as confidential.

Secretariats that includes, telephone, email and similar means of communications. The consultative process may also proceed in the margins of meetings at which both Commissions' Secretariats are represented by appropriate staff.

4. MODIFICATION

This Arrangement may be modified at any time by the mutual written consent of both Commissions.

5. LEGAL STATUS

This Arrangement does not create legally binding rights or obligations.

This Arrangement does not alter the obligations of members of either body to comply with the management and conservation measures of those bodies.

6. OTHERS

- (i) This Arrangement will commence on the date of signature.
- (ii) Either Commission may terminate this Arrangement by giving six months prior written notice to the other Commission.
- (iii) This Arrangement will continue to operate for three (3) years. At that stage the Commissions will review the operation of the Arrangement and decide whether it will be renewed.

7. SIGNATURE

Signed at thisday of[Year]

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Chair CCSBT

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Chair CCAMLR

Amendment to Rule 10 of the CCSBT Rules of Procedure

The following two paragraphs replaces paragraphs 4 to 6 inclusive of the CCSBT's Rules of Procedure

4. Every subsidiary or advisory body shall adopt a report prior to the close of its meeting and submit its report to the Commission.

5. Subject to this paragraph, the report of a meeting of the Commission, subsidiary or advisory body shall become available for release outside the Commission following its adoption by the Commission, or a decision is made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of Rule 6, unless a Member or Members request the report, or a specified part of the report not be made available for release. This request must be made before the adoption of the Commission report or the decision to release. In that event the Commission shall decide whether and to what extent to restrict its release including to whom.