

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

| **202315 - 20280**

| **October 202315**

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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~~

### Key challenges

~~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 (RFMOs) 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.~~

**Commented [BM2]:** Japan comments:  
Move historical background, explanation of CCSBT and SBT Fishery section to an attachment of remove all together.

- Recognising the special requirements of developing States in relation to conservation and management.
- Providing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States Parties.

Recognising that RFMOs established after UNFSA have adopted alternative decision making mechanisms, an important challenge is for CCSBT to ensure its decision making practices are fit for purpose within a modern fisheries management context.

Note that the CCSBT Convention was also developed without consideration of the potential for developing State Member participation.

After the 2014 CCSBT Performance Review, the CCSBT revised the Strategic Plan to accommodate the above key principles of UNFSA and recommendations from the Performance Review Panel. However, the 2021 CCSBT Performance Review concluded that the CCSBT's performance status had remained "bad" in certain areas, specifically:

- Status of major fish stocks (non-target stocks);
- Relationship to non-cooperating non-members; and
- Special requirements of developing States.

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

- Providing for the rebuild of the stock to a 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 attributed against Total Available Catch limits, and Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) catches are prevented (compliance);
- Ensuring that all States with an interest in SBT fisheries are cooperating with the Commission;
- 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 State Members and potential Cooperating Non-Members in terms of compliance with CCSBT obligations; and
- Addressing the impact of SBT fisheries on non-target species that belong to the same ecosystem, in particular seabirds.

In the early days, CCSBT chose to adopt a decentralised model, where Members were responsible for undertaking their own science, administrative and monitoring processes (such as running national VMS and scientific observer programmes). Further, due to the trans-regional nature of CCSBT, the CCSBT chose to apply, where appropriate, the rules of other RFMOs in conserving and managing SBT fisheries rather than developing stand-alone rules, for example, in its VMS Resolution<sup>1</sup>, and ERS

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution on the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Alignment Resolution<sup>2</sup>. 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.

Over recent years the CCSBT has moved to centralise some activities, in particular the provision of scientific services. This followed concerns raised by some Members about ongoing responsibility for costs for some functions, for example the former aerial survey.

## **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.

**Commented [BM3]:** JP - Maybe a need to revise these strategies to make them more suitable for purpose

**Commented [BM4]:** especially to ensure alignment of prioritization across the goals, and also to ensure the strategies are relevant and up to date (again this could be part of discussion at SFMWG

<sup>2</sup> Resolution to Align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species Measures with those of other tuna 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.

#### **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 and 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) and its related technical working groups, and~~

~~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 Database Manager, Compliance Manager, and an Administration Officer.~~

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

~~This approach has shifted in recent times with the majority of the scientific work now procured, funded, and managed by the Secretariat on behalf of Members.~~

#### ~~Membership of the Commission~~

~~Membership of the CCSBT is only open to nation States. To facilitate the participation of fishing entities, the CCSBT established by rResolution the extended CCSBT (ECCSBT) and the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) in 2001 and revised the rResolution in 2013 to accommodate regional economic integration organisations (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 tThe European Union was 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 eightsix Members and nothree Cooperating Non-Members:~~

#### ~~Members~~

~~Australia~~

~~European Union (Member of the ECCSBT only)~~

~~Fishing entity of Taiwan (mMember of the ECCSBT only)~~

~~Indonesia~~

~~Japan~~

~~New Zealand~~

~~Republic of Korea~~

~~Republic of South Africa.~~

#### ~~Cooperating Non-Members~~

~~European Union~~

~~Philippines~~

~~South Africa~~

~~There are no Cooperating Non-Members (CNM) currently. The CNM status for Philippines previously held CNM status but this was ceased on 12 October 2017.~~

~~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 ( $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and either transhipped at sea or in port 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 (MP)—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 CCSBT adopted an MP, known as the “Bali Procedure”, in 2011<sup>12</sup> to guide the setting of the global SBT TAC for the fishing years from 2012 and onwards. It presided over the rebuilding of the stock from approximately 5% of the original spawning biomass in 2010 to approximately 20% in 2020, which was the CCSBT’s interim rebuilding target.

In 2019, the CCSBT developed a new MP, known as “Cape Town Procedure”, and incorporates new data series and a new rebuilding objective to guide the setting of TACs for 2021 and onwards. The Cape Town Procedure is tuned to a 50% probability of achieving a biomass level of 30% of the original spawning stock biomass by 2035, which is the current CCSBT’s rebuilding target.

Since 2017, CCSBT has measured reproductive capacity as Total Reproductive Output (TRO) rather than SSB. The 2020 stock assessment indicated that the SBT TRO is at 20% of its initial biomass as well as below the level that could produce maximum sustainable yield. The 2020 assessment indicated the stock has increased from a low of 10% of the initial TRO in 2009. In 2022, the stock status through reconditioning and future projections using the Cape Town Procedure suggested the stock is continuing to rebuild, and in 2021 the SBT TRO was at 22% of its initial biomass, still below the level that could produce maximum sustainable yield.

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

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~~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.~~

**Commented [BM5]:** Japan has suggested this could be deleted as this information could be found on the CCSBT website.

## Attachment A

### **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 Convention created the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT).

#### **Membership of the Commission**

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Currently the EC consists of eight Members and no Cooperating Non-Members (CNM). The Philippines previously held CNM status, but this ceased on 12 October 2017.

#### **Members**

- Australia
- European Union (Member of the EC only)
- Fishing entity of Taiwan (Member of the EC only)
- Indonesia
- Japan
- New Zealand
- Republic of Korea
- Republic of South Africa.

### **CCSBT subsidiary bodies and staff**

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

- Scientific Committee (SC)/Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) (and 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),
- Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG),
- Compliance Committee (CC) and its related technical working groups, and
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- 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.

Initially, the Commission adopted a relatively devolved mode of operation, with most core functions (such as provision of science and monitoring, control, and surveillance services) being done directly by Members, sometimes in line with standards established by the Commission. This approach has shifted in recent times with the majority of the scientific work now procured, funded, and managed by the Secretariat on behalf of Members.

## **The southern bluefin tuna fishery**

### **Characterisation of the fishery**

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### **Fishing methods**

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### **Status of the stock and Management Procedure**

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### **Performance review history**

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.

The second Performance Review of the CCSBT was undertaken to assess progress made by the CCSBT since the first assessment, and its present performance against the best available international standards.

#### **2021 CCSBT Performance Review Panel**

The CCSBT Performance Review Panel (the Panel), chaired by Dr Hussain Sinan, developed a report which includes 75 priority recommendations for CCSBT' consideration (Sinan et al., 2021). These recommendations were subsequently prioritised by the Panel through allocating a ranking of very high, high, medium or low. The report of the 2021 Performance Review<sup>1</sup> of the CCSBT was provided to CCSBT Members on 1 March 2022.

The Performance Review evaluated the CCSBT based on 29 criteria and found that most of them were rated as satisfactory or better. However, the review also identified three specific criteria where the CCSBT's performance was rated as 'bad'. These criteria were the status of major non-target fish stocks, the relationship with non-cooperating non-members, and the special requirements of developing states.

The report was also provided to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG), Compliance Committee (CC) and Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) for these subsidiary bodies to consider and provide advice on any recommendations to the EC relevant to those bodies. A number of the recommendations from the Performance Review did not fall within the mandate of any subsidiary body and were assessed during as part of the SFMG review process.

Table 1 outlines the 75 recommendations from the Performance Review presentation and incorporates feedback and advice from the subsidiary bodies as outlined below.

#### **Ecologically Related Species Working Group**

The ERSWG considered the report of the CCSBT Performance Review. A total of 37 recommendations were initially determined to be of potential relevance to the ERSWG by the Secretariat. These were provided to members prior to the meeting of the ERSWG for comment on 5 aspects:

- Whether you consider this to be an appropriate recommendation for the ERSWG to consider (i.e. within the ERSWG's scope).
- Priority of the recommendation.
- The level of action required for the recommendation.
- Which CCSBT body is recommended to take the lead for implementing the recommendation?
- Pertinent comments relating to the recommendation.

The responses were collated by the Secretariat and considered during the meeting. The responses were then reviewed and important recommendations were considered to those for which:

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[https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs\\_english/operational\\_resolutions/2021\\_CCSBT\\_Performance\\_Review.pdf](https://www.ccsbt.org/sites/default/files/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/2021_CCSBT_Performance_Review.pdf)

**Commented [BM1]:** JP Comment:  
Shorten & move detail of review panel to an attachment

**Commented [BM2]:** NZ similar comments - along with the table of recommendations below.

- At least half the Members viewed the recommendation as appropriate for the ERSWG to consider.
- At least half the Members considered the recommendation to be a medium or high priority.
- Some new actions were considered to be necessary to implement the recommendation, and
- At least half the Members considered the ERSWG should take the lead in implementing the recommendation.

Using these criteria, seven recommendations were considered as being most important from the ERSWG's perspective and required new action, noting that even with these recommendations, there were some differences of views between Members. These recommendations are outlined in Table 1 below.

#### **Extended Scientific Committee**

The Secretariat highlighted recommendations from the Performance Review Report and suggested those that might be of most relevance and priority to the ESC. While the ESC found the approach useful, it noted that there was a large degree of variation in Members responses to individual recommendations, in terms of the extent to which a recommendation fell within the purview of the ESC, the priority given to different recommendations for the ESC, and the extent to which new action was considered a priority action. It was also noted that while the overall response from Members to numerical ranking of individual recommendations was high, only a few Members had provided commentary to add context to their rankings.

Following further discussion, an alternative system to rank the priority of individual recommendations using the pre-meeting input from Members was agreed.

The ESC noted that while this revised prioritisation approach identified some natural priorities among the highest-ranking recommendations, it also resulted in other recommendations that Members, to differing degree, considered should be afforded higher priority. Importantly, given the relatively low level of pre-meeting commentary from Members on potential activities/actions, even for recommendations that were unanimously considered high priority, there was discomfort that the process being used was adequate to properly respond to the large list of recommendations. It was also noted that all of the Performance Review recommendations have merit and using a prioritisation approach should not be interpreted as implying those ranked lowest do not have value and should not be responded to fully.

#### **Compliance Committee**

At Compliance Committee 17, members of the Committee expressed concerns that a numerical ranking approach like that used by the ESC may discount recommendations that are of high interest to an individual Member. It was recommended that an additional process ahead of the Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group (SFMWG) would be necessary to further distil the Performance Review recommendations.

The Compliance Committee grouped related performance review recommendations into six categories, and ranked the categories based on importance. The results from the CC rating system are below, with the higher score indicating a greater priority:

1. Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions (10.8)
2. Capacity Building (10.4)
3. Observer Coverage and EM (8)
4. Strategic Planning (7.4)
5. Modernising CCSBT (7.2)
6. Relationship with Externals (6.6).

The Committee agreed that the highest priority categories were Compliance Assessment/Corrective Actions and Capacity Building.<sup>2</sup> However, the CC also noted that there are several other high priority recommendations, including a revision of the Compliance Action Plan (rec PR2021-36) and the implementation of an eCDS (PR2021-53)<sup>3</sup>. It was noted that given the importance of scientific observer programs to many reporting and data collecting requirements of CCSBT, that the observer/EM category is also an area for consideration by the EC and SFMWG despite not having as high a priority score.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1** identifies Performance Review Recommendations that were considered of relevance to the Compliance Committee, and how the Compliance Committee ranked each recommendation. A higher number indicates a greater priority.

#### **Quality Assurance Review**

While not a recommendation from the 2021 Performance Review, the Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Program should be considered while developing the Action Plan. The 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Compliance Committee agreed that the QAR process has been very beneficial as a compliance tool for the CCSBT.

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<sup>2</sup> CC17 para 81 and EC report, para 53

<sup>3</sup> CC17, paragraph 81

<sup>4</sup> CC17 paragraph 81 and EC report para 53

**Table 1. Priority Recommendations identified by CCSBT Subsidiary Bodies and Chair of CCSBT Performance Review Panel**

**Commented [BM3]:** NZ recommend moving to an attachment to be used for SFMWG 6

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-01: Members continue to support the MP, by remaining within their allocation limits, and eliminating areas of uncertainty such as Non-Member catches that could undermine its performance.	Conservation and management	Status of living marine resources	Very High		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	16
PR2021-02: Explore the need for additional measures (such as protected areas and area closures) to support spawning and recruitment.	Conservation and management	Status of living marine resources	Medium			9
PR2021-03: Amend the CCSBT Convention to clarify the role and mandate of CCSBT with regards to non-target species.	Conservation and management	Status of living marine resources	Very High			
PR2021-04: Encourage the development of strengthened CMMs on ERS.	Conservation and management	Status of living marine resources	Very High			
PR2021-05: Increase the attention and focus on ERS through annual meetings of ERSWG	Conservation and management	Status of living marine resources	Very High			
PR2021-06: Consider the feasibility of a collaborative programme (between RFMOs and institutions with competency in biodiversity conservation) to forecast the likely impacts of climate change on tuna ecosystems, SBT, ERS, and their productivity, distribution and resilience.	Conservation and management	Status of living marine resources	Medium	Yes		11



Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-07: Improve transparency by providing and making public, historical data and information that are not currently accessible in the public domain.	Conservation and management	Data collection and sharing	Medium		Relationship with Externals = 4	9
PR2021-08: Conduct capacity building programs to improve data collection and reporting in particular in developing countries.	Conservation and management	Data collection and sharing	High	Yes	Capacity building = 13	15
PR2021-09: Increase efforts to improve observer coverage as per the standard agreed by the CCSBT.	Conservation and management	Data collection and sharing	High		Observer Coverage and EMS = 11	11
PR2021-10: Conduct analysis on the use of electronic monitoring to supplement human observer coverage in SBT fisheries.	Conservation and management	Data collection and sharing	High		Observer Coverage and EMS = 5	12
PR2021-11: Establish mechanisms to improve consistency and avoid ambiguity in national reports.	Conservation and management	Data collection and sharing	Medium	Yes	Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	9
PR2021-12: Continue to develop and embed innovative methods such as gene-tagging and close kin mark-recapture to improve scientific processes.	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	Very High			14
PR2021-13: Achieve a better balance between the scientific efforts dedicated to SBT and ERS	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	High			9
PR2021-14: Identify gaps in scientific skills among CCSTB Members fill these through recruitment and capacity building in Member countries	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	Medium			9
PR2021-15: Continue to contribute to efforts by tuna RFMOs to develop management strategy evaluation and implementation capacity through the	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	Medium			12

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
Joint Technical Working Group on MSE, and other avenues						
PR2021-16: Continue to study the spatial aspects of the SBT stock structure and movements, and the fleets that exploit SBT	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	Low			15
PR2021-17: Address inconsistencies across Members in terms of quality and completeness of data reporting	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	Medium		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	12
PR2021-18: Develop research capacity in member countries, in particular developing States.	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	High			10
PR2021-19: Continue to improve the flow of information and dialogue between scientists and managers as agreed in ESC and EC.	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	High			
PR2021-20: Establish a clear and concise bycatch policy and management strategy.	Conservation and management	Quality and provision of scientific advice	High	Yes		9
PR2021-21: Explore mechanisms for an increase in active participation of Members in the ESC process in developing advice to the EC, such as hosting hybrid meetings	Conservation and management	Participation and capacity building	Medium			11
PR2021-22: Formulate and implement a capacity-building work plan to improve data collection, scientific analysis, and compliance-related activities.	Conservation and management	Participation and capacity building	Medium		Capacity building = 13	14
PR2021-23: Prioritise the establishment and ongoing review of long-term strategic planning in the ESC	Conservation and management	Long-term planning and research	Very High			15
PR2021-24: CCSBT should continue to implement CMMs based on ESC and	Conservation and management	Adoption of conservation and	Very High			10

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
ERSWG advice for both target and non-target stocks.		management measures				
PR2021-25: CCSTB Members should continue to strengthen the implementation of the IPOAs and FAO guidelines in fishing operations.	Conservation and management	Adoption of conservation and management measures	Very High			
PR2021-26: Continue monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the rebuilding strategy for SBT	Conservation and management	Adoption of conservation and management measures	Very High		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	16
PR2021-27: Strengthen the implementation of current measures to reduce bycatch, particularly of seabirds, and explore the potential for an incentivized mechanism to combat an increase in bycatch and address the impact of fisheries on living marine resources and the ecosystem.	Conservation and management	Adoption of conservation and management measures	Medium	Yes		
PR-2021-28: Conduct a review analysing the potential impact of lost or abandoned gear in CCSBT fisheries, and identify mechanisms to mitigate any impacts	Conservation and management	Adoption of conservation and management measures	Low			7
PR2021-29: Due to 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.	Conservation and management	Compatibility of management measures	Medium			10

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-30: Identify and analyse compatibility issues and risks associated with adopting resolutions from other RFMOs, especially in monitoring, compliance, and surveillance for ERS, and develop mitigation measures and strategies.	Conservation and management	Compatibility of management measures	Medium	Yes	Strategic Planning = 7	
PR2021-31: Review the existing allocation mechanism to ensure that it reflects the current makeup of the Membership and principles of international law	Conservation and management	Fishing allocations and opportunities	High			
PR2021-32: Modify the CCSBT Convention to include modern fisheries management concepts agreed by Members at the international level.	Conservation and management	Fishing allocations and opportunities	High		Modernising CCSBT = 2	6
PR2021-33: Encourage Non-Members with a history of fishing for SBT to join the CCSBT.	Conservation and management	Fishing allocations and opportunities	High		Relationship with Externals = 8	11
PR2021-34: The CCSBT should consider alternative decision-making models in the CCSBT Convention modernizing processes.	Decision-making and dispute settlement	Decision-making	High		Modernising CCSBT = 2	
PR2021-35: The CCSBT should 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 SBT resources.	Decision-making and dispute settlement	Decision-making	Medium			
PR2021-36: Update or revise the 2018-2020 Action Plan to the next five-year phase as a matter of urgency.	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance	High		Strategic Planning = 15	

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
		(MCS)				
PR2021-37: The CCSBT should continue to cooperate with the transshipment management measures of other relevant RFMOs and ensure compliance with the requirement of the Transshipment Resolution in the most effective and feasible manner.	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	High		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	
PR2021-38: Advocate for strengthen VMS measures in other RFMOs and decide whether the current VMS practice is sufficient for the purpose of the management of SBT and ERS, taking into account the overlapping areas and the compatibility of management measures with other RFMOs.	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	High		Strategic Planning = 5	7
PR2021-39: Explore mechanisms to strengthen the observer program, including through the implementation of electronic monitoring.	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	High		Observer Coverage and EMS = 9	9
PR2021-40: Review existing standards for observer coverage to allow the use of electronic monitoring	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	High		Observer Coverage and EMS = 7	9
PR2021-41: Establish a high sea boarding and inspection scheme that is cost-effective and feasible for SBT fisheries.	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	Low		Strategic Planning = 5	
PR2021-42: Establish mechanisms to make the full use of data collected through catch documentation scheme	Compliance and enforcement	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	High		Modernising CCSBT = 7	9

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-43: Continue implementation of the compliance processes according to the Compliance Plan to ensure that non-compliance is addressed, and effective punitive and corrective actions are applied.	Compliance and enforcement	Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	High		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	
PR2021-44: Continue to formalize and strengthen information sharing with other RFMO secretariats and alternative information sources.	Compliance and enforcement	Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	High		Relationship with Externals = 8	10
PR2021-45: Consider establishing a quality assurance review with a formal review and follow up process.	Compliance and enforcement	Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	High		Strategic Planning = 7	
PR2021-46: The CCSBT should seek to strengthen mechanism on following-up on infringement other than over-catch.	Compliance and enforcement	Follow-up on infringements	Medium		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 11	
PR2021-47: Strengthen the compliance assessment process, including its decision-making and corrective actions policy, and establish a formal follow-up process on infringements.	Compliance and enforcement	Follow-up on infringements	Medium		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	
PR2021-48: Continue to ensure that domestic management meets the international obligations set forth by the Convention and relevant CMMs.	Compliance and enforcement	Flag State duties	High		Capacity building = 11	
PR2021-49: Strengthen the CCSTB Port State Measures Resolution in conformity with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and strengthen mechanisms to monitor compliance with the Resolution, including greater coordination with other RFMOs and timely reporting by Members	Compliance and enforcement	Port State measures	High		Strategic Planning = 10	

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-50: Strengthen mechanisms to monitor compliance with the Port State Measures Resolution, including greater coordination with other RFMOs and timely reporting by Members.	N/A	N/A	NA		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 11	
PR2021-51: Strengthen the implementation of the CDS Resolution.	Compliance and enforcement	Market-related measures	Very High		Strategic Planning = 12	
PR2021-52: Establish mechanisms to address consistent non-compliance by Members.	Compliance and enforcement	Market-related measures	Very High		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 12	
PR2021-53: Prioritize the implementation of eCDS.	Compliance and enforcement	Market-related measures	Very High		Modernising CCSBT = 12	
PR2021-54: Review the reporting templates periodically.	Compliance and enforcement	Reporting Requirements	Low	Yes	Strategic Planning = 7	11
PR2021-55: ESC to improve accessibility of reports to non-technical readers	International cooperation	N/A	High			11
PR2021-56: Use of head of delegation meetings at the EC should be minimized to the extent possible.	International cooperation	Transparency	Medium			
PR2021-57: Process for review of external documents, including possible non-compliance on the part of Members, should be monitored to ensure that it does not create a barrier for external engagement with the CCSBT.	International cooperation	Transparency	Medium		Compliance Assessment and Corrective Actions = 4	
PR2021-58: Access to the CCSBT compendium of measures is made available on the public portion of the CCSBT website	International cooperation	N/A	High		Relationship with Externals = 5	
PR2021-59: Develop guidelines determining what, if any, allocation should be made to CNMs.	International cooperation	Relationship to cooperating non-members	High			

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-60: Encourage countries that informally cooperate with the CDS to formalize their cooperation by requesting Other State/Fishing Entity Cooperating status in the CDS.	International cooperation	Relationship to cooperating non-members	High		Relationship with Externals = 9	
PR2021-61: Encourage continued efforts to increase engagement from NonCooperation Non-Members in CCSBT processes, particularly the CDS.	International cooperation	Relationship to cooperating non-members	High		Relationship with Externals = 9	
PR2021-62: Develop guidelines when determining what, if any, allocation should be made to new members.	International cooperation	Relationship to cooperating non-members	High			
PR2021-63: Members look for opportunities to continue and reinvigorate the cooperation instigated through the Kobe Process.	International cooperation	Cooperation with other RFMOs	Medium		Relationship with Externals = 3	7
PR2021-64: Members look for additional opportunities to engage with one another outside of the traditional meeting dates of the CCSBT to ensure that the limited time available at CCSBT meetings is maximized.	International cooperation	Participation and capacity building	Medium		Strategic Planning = 1	10
PR2021-65: Encourage independent experts from developing Members to fill chairing roles within subsidiary bodies. Members should also consider the use of co-Chairs to specifically develop technical skills.	International cooperation	Participation and capacity building	Medium		Capacity building = 8	9
PR2021-66: Consider amendments to the Convention to specifically recognize the needs of developing States given the current composition of the Membership, particularly relating to considerations for allocation.	International cooperation	Special requirements of developing States	Medium			



Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-67: Develop a targeted program of assistance to developing Members.	International cooperation	Special requirements of developing States	Medium		Capacity building = 7	10
PR2021-68: Continue to engage with Kobe intersessional processes, particularly as they relate to areas of shared interests.	Comparison with other RFMOs	Kobe	Medium		Relationship with Externals = 7	9
PR2021-69: Continue the laudable work undertaken by CCSBT for SBT and establish a similar effort for non-target species.	Comparison with other RFMOs	Best practices	High		Strategic Planning = 5	9
PR2021-70: Improve the implementation compliance processes and observer schemes and support the introduction of an e-CDS.	Comparison with other RFMOs	Best practices	High		Modernising CCSBT = 13	
PR2021-71: Maintain a healthy flow of income (through Member's contribution and other sources) that exceeds CCSBT's expenses.	Financial and administrative issues	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	Very High			
PR2021-72: Formalize a reserve/savings fund to be utilized in extraordinary circumstances.	Financial and administrative issues	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	Very High			
PR2021-73: Develop mechanisms to improve communication between the Finance and Administration Committee and various subsidiary bodies.	Financial and administrative issues	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	Very High			
PR2021-74: Encourage earlier nominations for Chair of CCSBT from hosting Members ahead of Commission meetings	Financial and administrative issues	Efficiency and cost effectiveness	High			

Performance Review Panel Recommendations	Performance Review Area	Performance Review Criteria	Performance Review Panel Priority	ERSWG Priority	CC Category and Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)	ESC Priority (Higher Number = Higher Priority)
PR2021-75: Encourage the re-election of Chairs for up to 4 years as is allowed in 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure to provide better governance of the CCSBT.	Financial and administrative issues	Efficiency and cost effectiveness	High			

Draft Action Plan

		Responsibility	Priority	Short Term		Medium Term		Long Term	NOTES for discussion
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028++	
<b>(A) Goals Concerning Management Of SBT</b>									
<b>1 Status of Living Marine Resources</b>									
<b>1a Southern Bluefin Tuna</b>									
i	PR2021-02: Explore the need for additional measures (such as protected areas and area closures) to support spawning and recruitment.	ESC	Medium			●	●		ESC have given this a lower priority (9/16)
ii	PR2021-29: Due to the central importance of spawning and recruitment for stock rebuilding, additional efforts should be made to develop, in Indonesian waters, spatio-temporal restrictions, equitable and compatible with the rest of the management strategy.	ESC	Medium			●	●		ESC have given this a lower priority (10/16)
<b>1b. Ecologically Related Species and Bycatch</b>									
i	Develop an Ecologically Related Species and Bycatch Action Plan based on the recommendations from the Performance Review <u>and in line with Multi-year Seabird Strategy adopted at ERSWG 14.</u>	ERSWG	Very High	●	●				This is an action for the CCSBT Secretariat. It is recommended an Action Plan be developed for the ERSWG based on the results of the Performance Review and the feedback from the ERSWG. The Action Plan should therefore include the following Recommendations from the Performance Review: PR-2021-3,4,5,6,20,27,28,69
<b>2 Quality of Data and Scientific Advice</b>									
i	<del>Improve coverage of fishing effort through the use of various monitoring options including electronic monitoring and observers</del> Increase efforts,	CC/ESC	High	●	●				This Action is a combination of PR-2021-9 and PR-2021-10, which both relate to <u>increasing efforts with a view to</u>

		Responsibility	Priority	Short Term		Medium Term		Long Term	NOTES for discussion
	<u>including analysis on the use of electronic monitoring, to improve and supplement observer coverage in accordance with Scientific Observer Program Standard (SOPS)</u>								improving <u>observer</u> coverage <del>of fishing effort</del> .
ii	PR2021-07: Improve transparency by providing and making public, historical data and information that are not currently accessible in the public domain.	CCSBT/EC	Medium			●	●	●	ESC and CC both consider this a lower priority (9/16 and 4/16 respectively)
<b>(B) Goals Concerning Operation / Administration of the Commission and Secretariat</b>									
<b>3 Operation of the Commission / Secretariat</b>									
i	PR2021-23: Prioritise the establishment and ongoing review of long-term strategic planning in the ESC	ESC	Very High	●	●				
ii	PR2021-72: Formalize a reserve/savings fund to be utilized in extraordinary circumstances.	FAC	Very High	●	●				
iii	PR2021-73: Develop mechanisms to improve communication between the Finance and Administration Committee and various subsidiary bodies.	FAC	Very High	●	●				
iv	PR2021-31: Review the existing allocation mechanism to ensure that it reflects the current makeup of the Membership and principles of international law	CCSBT/EC	High		●	●			
v	PR2021-32: Modify the CCSBT Convention to include modern fisheries management concepts agreed by Members at the international level.	CCSBT/EC	High Medium		●	●		●	
vi	PR2021-34: The CCSBT should consider alternative decision-making models in the CCSBT Convention modernizing processes.	CCSBT/EC	High		●	●			

		Responsibility	Priority	Short Term		Medium Term		Long Term	NOTES for discussion
vii	PR2021-35: The CCSBT should <b>seriously</b> 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 SBT resources.	CCSBT/EC	Medium			●	●		The wording and corresponding priority does not match. Suggest changing to "the <b>CCSBT</b> should consider". Not considered by subsidiary bodies
<b>4 Relationships</b>									
i	PR2021-58: Access to the CCSBT compendium of measures is made available on the public portion of the CCSBT website	Secretariat	High		●	●			
ii	Develop guidelines to determine what, if any, allocation should be made to non-members, new members, CNMs, etc.	<del>Secretariat</del> CCSBT/EC	Very High	●	●	●			This Recommendation is a combination of PR-2021-59 and PR-2021-62.
iii	Consider the introduction of a science management dialogue to be held between scientist and fisheries managers to be held after the ESC.	CCSBT/EC	High		●	●			This stems from PR-2021-19 and draws upon experience from WCPFC (not strictly capacity building BUT could be included in the capacity building workplan)
<b>(C) Goals concerning participation and implementation by Members</b>									
<b>5 Compliance Action Plan</b>									
i	PR2021-36: Update or revise the 2018-2020 Action Plan to the next five-year phase as a matter of urgency based on the recommendations from the performance Review	CC	Very high	●	●				A Compliance Action Plan should be developed by the CCSBT Secretariat with consideration of the findings of the Compliance Committee and the Performance Review Report. The Action Plan should incorporate PR-2021-30, 36-54 and 70. It would be up to the discretion of the Secretariat as to how the actions are prioritised (as the Compliance Committee did not always agree with the priority ranking from the Performance Review).
<b>6 Improvement in Monitoring and Control of SBTs in the Global Market</b>									

		Responsibility	Priority	Short Term		Medium Term		Long Term	NOTES for discussion
i	<u>Improve arrangements to collect and analyse the information of SBTs distributed in the global market, and strengthen relevant measures to monitor and control of the SBTs.</u>	CC	<u>Very High</u>	●	●				<u>This comes from Japanese Market Proposal.</u>
<b>4</b>	<b>Capacity Building Workplan</b>								
i	PR2021-22: Using the recommendations from the Performance Review, formulate and implement a capacity-building work plan to improve data collection, scientific analysis, and compliance-related activities.	CCSBT/EC	<b>Very High</b>	●	●				A Capacity Building Workplan should incorporate the following recommendations from the Performance Review: PR-2021-8, 14, 18, 21, 22, 48, 65, 66, 67.

## Draft Ongoing Work Plan

	Performance Review Recommendation	Goals and Objectives Area	Priority	Notes
1	PR2021-01: Members continue to support the MP, by remaining within their allocation limits, and eliminating areas of uncertainty such as Non-Member catches that could undermine its performance.	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	Very High	
2	PR2021-26: Continue monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the rebuilding strategy for SBT	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	Very High	
3	PR2021-12: Continue to develop and embed innovative methods such as gene-tagging and close kin mark-recapture to improve scientific processes.	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	Very High	
4	PR2021-24: CCSBT should continue to implement CMMs based on ESC and ERSWG advice for both target and non-target stocks.	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	Very High	
5	PR2021-71: Maintain a healthy flow of income (through Member's contribution and other sources) that exceeds CCSBT's expenses.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	Very High	
6	PR2021-25: CCSBT members should continue to strengthen the implementation of the IPOAs and FAO guidelines in fishing operations.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	Very High	
7	Ongoing Maintenance of the Quality Assurance Review (QAR) Program <u>with priority to new members</u>	Goals concerning participation and implementation by Members	High	This Recommendation stems from Recommendations from the 17th Meeting of the Compliance Committee
8	PR2021-13: Achieve a better balance between the scientific efforts dedicated to SBT and ERS	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	High	
9	PR2021-74: Encourage earlier nominations for Chair of CCSBT from hosting Members ahead of Commission meetings	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	High	
10	PR2021-75: Encourage the re-election of Chairs for up to 4 years as is allowed in 4(1) of the Rules of Procedure to provide better governance of the CCSBT.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	High	

	<b>Performance Review Recommendation</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives Area</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>11</b>	Ensure internal and external documents do not create a barrier for internal and external engagement	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>High</b>	This Recommendation is a combination of PR-2021-55 and PR-2021-57, which both prioritise clear concise documents.
<b>12</b>	Encourage non members to increase engagement in CCSBT processes, including joining the CCSBT and utilising the CDS	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>High</b>	This Recommendation is a combination of PR-2021-33, 60 and 61.
<b>13</b>	PR2021-44: Continue to formalize and strengthen information sharing with other RFMO secretariats and alternative information sources.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>High</b>	
<b>14</b>	Ensure members are submitting high quality, clear consistent and completed reporting	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	<b>Medium</b>	This Action is a combination o PR-2021-11 and PR-2021-17, which both related to a high level of reporting quality by members.
<b>15</b>	PR2021-56: Use of head of delegation meetings at the EC should be minimized to the extent possible.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>Medium</b>	
<b>16</b>	PR2021-64: Members look for additional opportunities to engage with one another outside of the traditional meeting dates of the CCSBT to ensure that the limited time available at CCSBT meetings is maximized.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>Medium</b>	
<b>17</b>	PR2021-63: Members look for opportunities to continue and reinvigorate the cooperation instigated through the Kobe Process.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>Medium</b>	
<b>18</b>	PR2021-68: Continue to engage with Kobe intersessional processes, particularly as they relate to areas of shared interests.	Goals Concerning the CCSBT / Secretariat Operations	<b>Medium</b>	
<b>19</b>	PR2021-16: Continue to study the spatial aspects of the SBT stock structure and movements, and the fleets that exploit SBT	Goals Concerning Conservation and Management	<b>Low</b>	