



CCSBT-CC/1910/11

## **Compliance Risks and a Preliminary Consideration of a Compliance Action Plan from 2021 Onwards**

### **1. Introduction**

The Compliance Plan currently includes a Three-Year Compliance Action Plan (CAP) which addresses priority compliance risk areas and sets out the work of the Compliance Committee (CC) for a three-year period. The current CAP covers the period 2018 to 2020 inclusive and is provided for reference at **Attachment A**<sup>1</sup>. A new CAP will need to be developed from the period from 2021 onwards.

The Twelfth meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC12) requested an annual standing item be added to the CC agenda for the Secretariat to review the list of compliance risks (refer to page 1 of CAP) and consider emerging risks<sup>2</sup>, as well as to report on what has been done to mitigate or better quantify those risks.

In addition, CC13 tasked the Secretariat with developing a draft CAP for the 2021 – 2023 period.

This paper provides both:

- Information on the list of current compliance risks as well as comments on what has been done to mitigate or better quantify those risks, and
- Consideration of a new draft CAP for the period from 2021 inclusive and onwards, including a proposal that a five-year Compliance Action Plan is developed from 2021 onwards.

### **2. Compliance Risks**

#### ***Consideration of Compliance Risks***

Appendix 1 (the CAP) of the Compliance Plan is provided at **Attachment A** and includes a list of ten compliance risks<sup>3</sup> that were most recently reviewed and revised by CC13 in 2018<sup>4</sup>. The Secretariat currently has no additional risks to propose and has to date not received any proposals from Members to include additional risks. Members are invited to review the current list of compliance risks and consider whether to recommend any updates.

#### ***Progress on Mitigation of/ Better Quantifying Risks***

The Secretariat has been requested to report back on what has been done to mitigate or better quantify these compliance risks. This information is summarised in Table 1 below.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that Attachment A doesn't include the annual ongoing maintenance action items part of the Compliance plan because these are provided with proposed tracked revisions at Attachment C

<sup>2</sup> Refer to paragraph 104 of CC12's report

<sup>3</sup> Refer to page 1 of Attachment A

<sup>4</sup> Risks 9 and 10 were added by CC13

**Table 1**

Compliance Risk Number	Progress on Mitigating or Better Quantifying the Risk
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Secretariat has completed its analyses for the annual Compliance with Measures paper. These analyses include an in-depth analysis of Members' compliance with respect to CDS requirements (CCSBT-CC14/1910/04). This year the paper includes a new section which highlights areas where there appears to be persistent non-compliance.</li> <li>• Australia is preparing a paper on the potential development of a more formalised CCSBT Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS)</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Secretariat has prepared paper CCSBT-CC14/1910/04 (refer to risk 1 above); CCSBT's current approach to monitoring compliance with measures may be further strengthened by considering development of a more formalised CMS.</li> <li>• The Secretariat has prepared a new paper specifically on Members' implementation of Ecologically Related Species measures and performance with respect to ERS (CCSBT-CC14/1910/ 05) as well as the Secretariat's routine paper on the operation of CCSBT measures (CCSBT-CC14/1910/04)</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All reported SBT mortalities (actual or estimated) have been counted against national allocations from the 2018 fishing season onwards (although reporting may not occur until 2019). Members are reporting on actions they are taking to estimate all SBT mortalities.</li> <li>• The long-standing issues relating to the farm and market anomalies were discussed with input from appropriate Farm and Market Experts at the 2019 Extended Scientific Committee (ESC 24) meeting and a number of recommendations were agreed/accepted.</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT) has been contracted by the FAO (under the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna project) to undertake some Automatic Identification System (AIS) analyses to improve the CCSBT's understanding of the risk of IUU SBT fishing activities occurring in SBT fishing grounds, including identifying events which may indicate that transshipments are occurring between non-CCSBT-authorized fishing vessels and authorized fishing vessels or carrier vessels (whether CCSBT-authorized or not) within SBT fishing areas. The results of these analyses will be reported to CC14.</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Secretariat has maintained its relationships with other relevant agencies concerned with international fisheries compliance (refer to paper CCSBT-CC14/1910/12)</li> </ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per compliance risk #5 including correspondence with Namibia</li> <li>• The 2019 ESC meeting will be reviewing an updated analysis of SBT catch by non-Members</li> </ul>
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Secretariat is now using COMTRADE as its source of trade statistics and has examined the annual summary of trade data available for 2016 - 2018 (refer to paper CCSBT-CC14/1910/10) and has contacted some Members and non-Members seeking further information on trade data and/or advising about the requirements of CCSBT's CDS (e.g. Canada, Lebanon, Mauritius and Namibia)</li> </ul>

8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional mitigation measure checks have been included within Annex B (inspection reporting form) of The Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port, however little new information has been collected to date from this inclusion</li> <li>• ERSWG 13 recommended improving the spatial and temporal resolution of data captured in the ERSWG Data Exchange template and also agreed in-principle support of a joint BirdLife/CCSBT Secretariat proposal, “to enhance the implementation of ERS measures through outreach/education and to verify compliance with measures”, that was requested by CC 13.</li> </ul>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The draft Transshipment Letter of Understanding (which is proposed to replace the Transshipment MoU) with IOTC<sup>5</sup> would facilitate better sharing of all transshipment observer programme information between the IOTC and the CCSBT.</li> </ul>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CCSBT adopted the Resolution to Align CCSBT’s Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs in October 2018 which includes a requirement for the Secretariat to annually present a report to the CC on Members’ implementation of ERS measures. This report will be presented to the CC (CCSBT-CC19/1910/05) and should assist with improving overall transparency and implementation in this area.</li> <li>• ERSWG 13 recommended improving the information on usage of seabird mitigation measures and the spatial and temporal resolution of data captured in the ERSWG Data Exchange template and also agreed in-principle support of a joint BirdLife/CCSBT Secretariat proposal, “to enhance the implementation of ERS measures through outreach/education and to verify compliance with measures”, that was requested by CC 13.</li> </ul>

### 3. Consideration of a Compliance Action Plan (CAP)

#### *Proposed 5-Year CAP from 2021 Onwards*

Currently, as specified in the Compliance Plan, the CAP covers a three-year period. In recent years, developing new CAPs has been quite a resource-heavy process since they have typically been drafted over a two-year period.

In order to enable planning for longer periods and to reduce the resourcing burden on both Members and the Secretariat, the Secretariat proposes that CC14 considers:

- Extending the CAP to cover five years, *i.e.* the next CAP would be for the period 2021 to 2025, noting that it is a ‘living’ document; and
- Revising the Compliance Plan correspondingly to specify a five-year (or potentially a multi-year) CAP rather than the current 3-year plan. Suggested revisions to the Compliance Plan are provided for Members’ consideration at **Attachment B**.

If Members support the proposal to have a 5-year CAP in future then it would be important to ensure that revisions to an existing five-year CAP could be proposed at any time, *i.e.* that the CAP be considered a ‘living’ document. This could be quite pertinent because the CCSBT’s next Performance Review is scheduled for 2021. The CC will likely consider the

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<sup>5</sup> The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

Performance Review recommendations during 2022 and may wish to incorporate some action items into the existing CAP to address those prior to 2025.

#### **4. Action Items for Potential Inclusion within the Next CAP**

The current CAP is split into two parts:

- 1) Table 1: Project action items, and
- 2) Table 2: Annual ongoing maintenance action items.

##### **4.1 Project Action Items**

In consultation with the CC Chair, the Secretariat has identified a number of work areas that could be included within the next CAP. Members are invited to consider these (refer to sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.9 below) as well as any additional areas, and recommend project areas/action items to include within the next draft CAP.

###### **4.1.1 *Electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)***

The CCSBT currently has a paper-based CDS. CC12 noted there was general agreement that the CCSBT should be moving towards an eCDS, but that issues such as costs and administrative burdens need to be minimised for an eCDS.

Since 2018 the Secretariat has been using TUFMAN 2 as the foundation for its database upgrade work. One benefit of TUFMAN 2 is that the estimated costs for developing an eCDS on this new platform for either the draft new CDS or the current CDS appear to be quite low and manageable compared to past estimates. The Secretariat has estimated that the costs involved should be approximately AUD \$120,000 plus GST or AUD \$150,000 plus GST respectively - refer to paper CCSBT-TCWG/1910/05 for more detailed information.

If Members can agree to form designs for an eCDS, some eCDS action items could be included within the next CAP.

###### **4.1.2 *On-line Data Submission and Reporting***

The Secretariat has already commenced working on an on-line data submission project (TUFMAN 2-based) to help to improve the efficiency of the Secretariat's management of information sets. This work is scheduled for 2019 – 2021 inclusive and includes:

- 2019: Implementation of essential prerequisite elements, on-line submission and access to monthly catch reports and authorised validators.
- 2020: On-line submission of authorised vessels (both single and multiple upload); and an automated reminder system.
- 2021: Maintenance and bug fixes as required.

There is scope for further development work to be done in this area from 2022 onwards and associated action items could be included within the next CAP.

###### **4.1.3 *Implementation of electronic observation technologies***

The 2015-2017 CAP included a project action item (8.3.1) to:

- a) i) *Explore the costs and benefits of/ test the utilisation of electronic observation technologies to supplement traditional human observer coverage programmes;*
- ii) *Depending on the results of the analyses in a) i), consider implementing electronic observation technologies.*

The CCSBT has not yet formally incorporated these new technologies into its measures and it may be beneficial for the CCSBT to set standards for electronic observation technologies for the future.

#### 4.1.4 *Enhanced VMS/vessel positional reporting requirements*<sup>6</sup>

Current CCSBT VMS arrangements could be improved by strengthening the technical requirements in paragraph 4 of the Resolution and by making (real time) VMS data available to the Secretariat to help ensure compliance with CCSBT Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs). The availability of real-time VMS data could also facilitate consideration of other VMS-based functionality such as electronic catch reporting, an integrated CDS and greater product traceability.

Note that the CC is currently still considering potential improvements to its VMS arrangements and is monitoring the work IOTC is doing on options to strengthen its VMS.

#### 4.1.5 *Transshipment*

The CC has defined risk 4 of its CAP as the, “Risks associated with transshipments ...”. In addition, the 33rd Session of COFI<sup>7</sup> (Rome, Italy, 9-13 July 2018) expressed concern about transshipment activities and called for an “In-depth Study on Transshipment” to support the development of FAO guidelines for regulating, monitoring and controlling transshipment. The results of this study will be presented at the 34th Session of COFI in 2020.

Taking into consideration general concerns about the risk of Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fish entering supply chains during transshipment activity, and potentially also the results from Trygg Mat Tracking’s analyses of Automatic Identification System (AIS) data and/or, Members could consider including action items to further examine any IUU SBT transshipment risks or limitations with CCSBT’s transshipment monitoring programme which it shares with the IOTC and ICCAT<sup>8</sup>.

#### 4.1.6 *Farm and Market*

ESC 24 agreed and/or accepted a number of recommendations made by the Farm and Market Experts who attended that meeting. In order to ensure these are progressed an action item could be added into the next CAP to consider and then implement ESC 24’s farm and market recommendations as appropriate.

#### 4.1.7 *Quality Assessment Review Programme*

There are two remaining project action items (9a and 9b) scheduled in the current CAP for 2019 and 2020 which are:

*9.b) Once all of the initial round of on-site QARs have been completed, review the value of the information obtained and any remedial actions taken by Members, and determine whether to continue with the QAR process*

*9.c) If continuing with a new round of QARs:*

*i) Review and revise the QAR terms of reference as appropriate to define:*

*- which CCSBT measures should be assessed by future QARs,*

*- a concise format for the presentation of future QAR executive summary information,*

*ii) Determine whether any targeted<sup>9</sup> QARs need to be conducted.*

Depending upon the outcome of these items, Members may wish to propose further QAR action items for the next CAP.

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<sup>6</sup> Some of the text in this section has been taken from paper CCSBT–CC/1610/11

<sup>7</sup> The Committee on Fisheries which is a subsidiary body of the FAO Council

<sup>8</sup> International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

<sup>9</sup> A ‘targeted’ QAR may be conducted in cases where there are concerns about a specific Members’ systems and processes, in which case that Member may be nominated to participate in an ad hoc and specifically targeted QAR

#### ***4.1.8 Monitoring Advances in Genetic Identification of Tuna Species***

Project action item 8 in the existing CAP notes that regular report-backs on R and D on new technologies & tools to aid observers, certifiers, and validators to identify SBT (in particular once processed) should be provided by Members, in particular developments in the effectiveness and availability of practical on-site genetic testing kits for tuna species identification.

This is an important evolving area that would benefit from continued monitoring and report-backs which Members strongly endorsed at CC11.

#### ***4.1.9 Capacity Building***

Project action item 11 in the existing CAP allows for capacity building “missions” for developing State Members. It is important to retain as it aligns Goal 10 of the CCSBT’s Strategic Plan (Supporting developing countries).

### **4.2 Maintenance Action Items**

The Secretariat proposes that maintenance action items could remain very similar in the next CAP with minor updates where appropriate.

Some initial minor proposed revisions to maintenance action items are provided at **Attachment C**. It would be useful if Members could indicate whether this draft attachment should be included as part of the draft proposed CAP to be considered by CC15.

## **5. Recommendations**

CC14 is invited to:

- Note the progress made on mitigating or better quantifying the compliance risks (Table 1);
- Review the list of current compliance risks at **Attachment A** and consider whether to recommend any updates;
- Recommend whether to transition to a 5-year CAP from 2021 and if so:
  - Recommend whether to agree the associated proposed revisions to the main body of the current Compliance Plan at **Attachment B**;
- Make preliminary recommendations about priority compliance project areas/action items that should be included within the next draft CAP for consideration at CC15; and
- Make a preliminary recommendation on whether the proposed revised maintenance action items should be rolled over to the next CAP (**Attachment C**).

**Prepared by the Secretariat**

## **Appendix 1. Three-Year Action Plan (2018-2020)**

This Plan sets out actions under each Compliance Goal and Strategy for the period 2018 – 2020.

In October 2010 the Extended Commission (EC) agreed that the Compliance Plan should place special emphasis on managing specific compliance risks identified by the Compliance Committee on the basis of a risk assessment.

CC11 reviewed previously identified compliance risks and produced the following revised list of compliance risks that should be considered when developing the 2018-20 Compliance Action Plan (CAP) – the risks are listed in no particular order:

- 1) Non-compliance or incomplete implementation of the CDS;
- 2) Members not fully implementing the agreed Conservation and Management Measures of the CCSBT;
- 3) Incomplete reporting of SBT mortalities and not fully attributing all SBT mortalities (such as recreational catch, artisanal catches, discards, farm sector catches, non-farm commercial sector catches) against national allocations;
- 4) Risks associated with transshipments (both in port and at-sea), including difficulties in tracking product, preventing unauthorised introduction of product and the limitations of transshipment observers detecting infringements (including identification of SBT) when product is transhipped at-sea;
- 5) SBT being landed as other (non SBT) species;
- 6) Catches of SBT by Non-Cooperating Non-Members (NCNMs);
- 7) Expansion of markets for SBT that are not cooperating with the provisions of the CCSBT's CDS;
- 8) Incomplete or inaccurate reporting of non-SBT bycatches, including sea birds;
- 9) Limited ability of some RFMOs to share relevant compliance information with each other due to confidentiality constraints and/or lack of relevant data exchange/ cooperation agreements; and
- 10) Limited information regarding fleet compliance with respect to binding and recommendatory ERS measures.

Table 1 lists Project Action Items. The shaded cells in Table 1 on the following pages represent the year(s) in which the actions are planned to be undertaken.

Table 2 lists ongoing Maintenance Action Items.

Table 1: CAP Project Action Items

<b>Goal 8 – Monitoring, control, and surveillance</b>						
Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission’s goals are met.						
Compliance Plan Strategy No.	Item Number	Priority Actions	Responsibility	2018	2019	2020
<b>8.2 Develop and implement MCS strategy</b>	<b>1</b>	Review areas of greatest compliance risk in order to facilitate a consistent and coordinated approach to compliance/MCS planning and prioritisation by Members and the Compliance Committee	Members	<b>On-going</b>		
<b>8.3 Strengthen compliance (MCS systems and services)</b>	<b>2</b>	Review the Compliance Plan	Members/ Secretariat			
	<b>3a</b>	CDS Resolution: a) It was agreed that the remaining issues in the draft revised CDS Resolution (of 2016) could be addressed intersessionally during 2018. If these issues have not been resolved, then consider rejecting the 2016 draft revised Resolution and decide whether to identify and incorporate any of the already agreed revisions (and/or any additional proposals) into a newly revised draft of the CDS Resolution for consideration	Members			
	<b>3b</b>	b) While reviewing the existing systems, determine and document future work priorities with respect to the CDS Resolution, in particular how the CCSBT plans to reduce the cost of introducing an eCDS in future, and when to commence its introduction.	Members			



Table 1: CAP Project Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 8 – Monitoring, control, and surveillance (continued)</b>						
Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission's goals are met.						
Compliance Plan Strategy No.	Item Number	Priority Actions	Responsibility	2018	2019	2020
<b>8.3 Strengthen compliance (MCS systems and services) contd.</b>	<b>4a</b>	With regard to VMS information: a) Identify information gaps where, enhanced CCSBT VMS arrangements are necessary to strengthen CCSBT's existing Conservation and Management Measures, <i>e.g.</i> the ability to cross-reference VMS data against operational fishing data, including CDS and transshipment data, and	Members/ Secretariat			
	<b>4b</b>	b) Determine and implement appropriate VMS arrangements to make available Members' VMS data to address information gaps identified in a), and review CCSBT's VMS Resolution(s) and revise accordingly	Members/ Secretariat			
	<b>5a</b>	Review and revise the following CCSBT Resolutions as appropriate: a) the Resolution on Minimum Standards for Inspections in Port	Members/ Secretariat			
	<b>5b</b>	b) CCSBT's IUU Vessel Resolution, particularly the cross-listing provision, in order to facilitate the implementation of cross-listing with other tRFMOs/relevant organisations on a case by case basis as agreed by the Extended Commission	Members/ Secretariat			
	<b>6</b>	Consider options to effectively monitor seabird mitigation measures, including during inspections in port (Members) and as part of the transshipment observation programme (Secretariat)	Members/ Secretariat			

Table 1: CAP Project Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 8 – Monitoring, control, and surveillance (continued)</b>						
Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission’s goals are met.						
Compliance Plan Strategy No.	Item Number	Priority Actions	Responsibility	2018	2019	2020
<b>8.5 Sharing compliance data</b>	<b>7</b>	Review CCSBT’s MCS Information Collection and Sharing Policy (Compliance Policy Guideline 4) to ensure that it includes an efficient process by which available information/ intelligence that will assist with the identification of IUU fishing can be shared with the Secretariat and/or Members in a timely and secure manner	Members/ Secretariat			
<b>8.7 Research &amp; development</b>	<b>8</b>	Regular report-backs on R and D on new technologies & tools to aid observers, certifiers, and validators to identify SBT (in particular once processed) to be provided by Members, in particular developments in the effectiveness and availability of practical on-site genetic testing kits for tuna species identification	Members			

Table 1: CAP Project Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 9— Members' obligations</b>						
All Members comply with rules of CCSBT.						
Compliance Plan Strategy No.	Item Number	Priority Actions	Responsibility	2018	2019	2020
<b>9.1 Auditing Members' systems and processes</b>	<b>9a</b>	Continue to implement an integrated programme for conducting regular Quality Assessment Reviews (QARs) for each Member, as well as conducting ad hoc targeted QARs based on risk assessment advice: a) i) Aim to conduct at least 1 QAR each year until the initial round of QARs has been completed, and ii) request the Secretariat to research and draft a potential CCSBT Compliance Assessment process (and accompanying Measure) which distinguishes between trivial/non-trivial compliance matters, for future use alongside the existing QAR process, and which may be conducted independently.	Members/ Secretariat			
	<b>9b</b>	b) Once all of the initial round of on-site QARs have been completed, review the value of the information obtained and any remedial actions taken by Members, and determine whether to continue with the QAR process	Members			
	<b>9c</b>	c) If continuing with a new round of QARs: i) Review and revise the QAR terms of reference as appropriate to define: - which CCSBT measures should be assessed by future QARs, - a concise format for the presentation of future QAR executive summary information, ii) Determine whether any targeted <sup>3</sup> QARs need to be conducted	Members/ Secretariat			
<b>9.2 Corrective action and remedies</b>	<b>10</b>	Refine the corrective actions policy, for example by considering and then determining whether the policy should be further revised to publicly record instances of non-compliance identified (other than associated with the global SBT TAC) and the corrective action taken in response	Members/ Secretariat			

<sup>3</sup> A 'targeted' QAR may be conducted in cases where there are concerns about a specific Members' systems and processes, in which case that Member may be nominated to participate in an ad hoc and specifically targeted QAR

Table 1: CAP Project Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 10: Supporting developing countries</b>						
Developing country Members and Cooperating Non-Members are able to comply with the Commission's management measures and other requirements.						
<b>Compliance Plan Strategy No.</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>10.1 Compliance Assistance</b>	<b>11</b>	Targeted analysis of capacity building needs and Compliance "missions" to assist developing State Members	Members/ Secretariat	As requested		

## CCSBT Compliance Plan

(Revised at the Twenty-~~Fi~~Sixth Annual Meeting: ~~17~~8 October 2019~~8~~)

### Purpose

The Compliance Plan supports the CCSBT Strategic Plan, approved in October 2015. Specifically, it supports the vision for Category C:

*“Members are actively participating in management of SBT through the Commission and implementing its decisions”.*

The purpose of the Compliance Plan is to provide a framework for the Commission and Members to improve compliance, and over time, achieve full compliance with their CCSBT conservation and management measures.

The Compliance Plan includes a ~~Three~~Five-Year Action Plan to address priority compliance risks. The action plan will be reviewed and confirmed or updated at least every ~~five~~three years. The action plan is therefore a ‘rolling’ document and over time its emphasis will change.

Throughout this document references to Members include Cooperating Non-Members of the Extended Commission (CNMs), and all references to the Commission include the Extended Commission (EC).

### Structure

This plan is in five parts:

1. Goals and Strategies
2. Compliance Principles
3. Roles and Responsibilities
4. Plan implementation and review
5. ~~Three~~Five -Year Action Plan (Appendix 1).

## Part 1: Goals and Strategies

### Goals

The CCSBT Strategic Plan identifies four goals concerning participation and implementation by Members (Category C):

- ***Monitoring, control, and surveillance (Goal 8)***  
Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission's goals are met.
- ***Members' obligations (Goal 9)***  
All Members comply with rules of CCSBT.
- ***Supporting developing countries (Goal 10)***  
Developing country Members are able to comply with the Commission's management measures and other requirements.
- ***Participation in the CCSBT (Goal 11)***  
Ensure that all States and Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) and entities catching SBT are incorporated in the Commission and engaged in the cooperative management of SBT. Encourage the cooperation of port and market States with CCSBT's objectives and management arrangements

### Strategies

Strategies are the suggested approach to achieve the goals and are numbered according to their corresponding goal.

The strategies below are based on the strategies set out in the CCSBT Strategic Plan (pages 15-16). In some cases the titles have been modified, and the descriptions elaborated. Strategy 8.4 has been expanded to explicitly cover monitoring of IUU fishing by non-members.

#### ***8.1 Implementation by Members of agreed MCS measures***

The Compliance Committee will monitor Members' implementation of CCSBT conservation and management measures. This will include maintaining a comprehensive list of conservation and management measures, and Members regularly reporting against their obligations under these measures. Members' reports will be analysed by the Compliance Committee, and Members will be questioned and provided with feedback on their reports. Independent audits will also be conducted (refer to strategy 9.1).

The Compliance Committee will continue to develop<sup>1</sup> and regularly review existing compliance policies so that these clearly specify Members' obligations and associated performance requirements, e.g. the document, "Minimum Performance Requirements to Meet CCSBT Obligations". Compliance policies will be adopted following agreement by the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> Compliance policy guidelines have been developed for minimum performance requirements (CPG1), corrective actions (CPG3), and information collection and sharing (CPG4).

### ***8.2 Implement Compliance Plan***

New measures may be needed to address emerging compliance risks or replace ineffective or inefficient measures. The Compliance Committee will adopt a risk-management approach when developing measures and obligations to recommend to the Commission. This includes:

- a) assessing the necessity of additional MCS measures and/or improvement of agreed MCS measures to meet Commission objectives; and
- b) identifying any gaps between MCS measures in place and any improvements or additional measures required and a process to implement these.

Recommendations for changes or additions to conservation and management measures will also include performance requirements.

### ***8.3 Strengthen Members' compliance***

Continue to strengthen efforts by Members to ensure sufficient compliance at each stage of SBT fisheries, from catch grounds to markets, including transshipment, farming and trade.

The Compliance Committee will continue to develop policies and guidelines to assist Members to plan and implement effective MCS systems and the cost-efficient delivery of compliance services. These policies and guidelines will be based on Members' obligations and be focussed on how best to avoid, remedy or mitigate the risks of not meeting obligations.

As part of this strategy, the Port State Inspection Resolution should be reviewed, taking into account the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and each Member's domestic laws and regulations.

### ***8.4 Monitoring expansion of SBT markets***

The Commission and Members will actively monitor any possible SBT catch/ mortalities by Non-Cooperating Non-members (NCNMs) and/or the expansion of their SBT markets. This will include monitoring by MCS activities and regular review of SBT trade data.

Non-members and port States that are facilitating any fishing for SBT that is inconsistent with CCSBT obligations will be encouraged to cooperate with CCSBT measures. Action will be taken against IUU SBT fishing including the use of trade and market measures consistent with international law.

### ***8.5 Exchange of compliance data***

The Compliance Committee will continue to review policies and rules to facilitate exchange and sharing of MCS information among Members, and with port, market and coastal States as appropriate. This will include reviewing any necessary data confidentiality rules.

The Compliance Committee will promote the sharing of information amongst Members; other interested parties such as port States, market States, coastal States, other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and NGOs and the public. This will include actively removing barriers to information sharing, developing systems to lower the costs of information sharing, and adopting policies that maximise open access to Commission information.

### **8.6 Secretariat MCS services**

The Secretariat will provide the Compliance Committee with compliance policy and process advice and assist with the specification and purchasing of shared compliance services.

This will include:

- a) conducting analyses of MCS data submitted, and reporting, on an annual basis, trends in MCS data;
- b) assessing the effectiveness of existing MCS measures based on data submitted to the Secretariat;
- c) managing and monitoring the CCSBT's compliance initiatives; and
- d) administration of compliance systems and programmes (for instance the Catch Documentation Scheme and reporting).

Subject to funding decisions, the Secretariat may provide the Commission with MCS services in circumstances where these can be provided cost-effectively and without conflicting with its core roles of Commission support, facilitation and information management. Such services may be provided through dedicated staff or contracted services.

### **8.7 Research & development**

The Compliance Committee will recommend the commissioning of research on new technologies and methods aimed at facilitating implementation of MCS systems. Promising technologies will be trialled to assess their practicality and cost-effectiveness. Allocation of costs for such trials should be based on compliance risks and benefits. Depending on the technology and its application, trials may be funded by individual Members or collectively.

### **9.1 Auditing Members MCS systems and processes**

Members' implementation, enforcement, and compliance with conservation and management measures and international obligations as they relate to CCSBT will be routinely audited.

The Compliance Committee will require Members to have their SBT MCS systems independently audited. These audits will focus on the systems and processes that each Member has implemented to meet its CCSBT obligations as defined by Compliance Policy Guideline 1, the Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs). Audit reports will be made available to all Members. The purpose of these audits is to give the Member assurance on the adequacy of their MCS systems, identify areas of improvement, and assure the Commission that the Member is meeting its obligations.

### **9.2 Corrective action and remedies**

The Compliance Committee will apply the CCSBT's Corrective Actions Policy to breaches in the rules of the CCSBT and establish incentives to promote compliance with CCSBT obligations.

The Compliance Committee will recommend an investigation where it has reasonable cause to believe that a Member is not complying with core conservation and management measures and obligations, in particular Catch Management Measures and MCS Measures. The results of an investigation will be considered by the Commission.



***10.1 Assist developing country Members, and where appropriate Non-members, to comply with Commission requirements***

The Compliance Committee will recommend that the Commission provide technical and financial assistance for Members to develop and implement MCS systems to meet their CCSBT obligations. Assistance may include:

- education, training and extension services
- technical consultancies
- sharing of services
- financial assistance.

The Compliance Committee will work with developing country Members to:

- a) identify areas where assistance would be beneficial to ensure they meet CCSBT obligations;
- b) identify ways in which assistance may be provided (e.g. up-skilling, secondments, workshops etc); and
- c) develop and implement a programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements.

***11.1 Inclusive cooperation***

To promote broader implementation of CCSBT management measures, the Compliance Committee will:

- a) identify any NCNM SBT catches/ mortalities, and recommend that the cooperation of the relevant entities be sought;
- b) investigate and recommend ways of providing for the participation and/or cooperation of a wider range of actors such as Carrier Vessel Flag States that do not fish for SBT; and
- c) identify non-member States that have, or are likely to become, important port, market or coastal States for SBT. These States will be nominated to the Commission for it to consider whether to seek their cooperation with CCSBT management measures.

## **Part 2: Compliance Principles**

In implementing this plan, decisions will be guided by the following principles:

*Encouraging compliance:* Members should be encouraged to comply with their CCSBT obligations through implementation of effective compliance systems.

*Deterrence:* Effective deterrence should be used to detect and apply sanctions against IUU fishing.

*Accountability:* Members should be held publicly accountable for meeting their CCSBT obligations.

*Openness and transparency:*

- a) Compliance information should be available to all Members.
- b) Discussions should be inclusive of all Members.
- c) All compliance reporting documents should be publicly available as soon as practicable (subject to Rule 10 of CCSBT Rules of Procedure).

*Cooperation and collective action:* Members should cooperate, including through collective action, to facilitate effective monitoring and improve levels of compliance.

*Incentives:* Positive incentives should be used to encourage Members to monitor and improve their compliance systems.

*Efficiency:* Compliance obligations should be able to be met cost-effectively, and not impose unreasonable costs on Members.

*Risk management:* A risk management approach should be used to determine changes or additions to conservation and management measures, and the systems and processes to support those measures.

## **Part 3: Roles and Responsibilities**

### **Members**

- Actively participate in the Commission's decision-making processes relating to policy, planning, and establishing conservation and management measures.
- Meet obligations and ensure compliance with the measures agreed to by the Commission.
- Maintain effective fisheries MCS systems and ensure that nationally-flagged vessels and authorised farms comply with the Member's rules.<sup>2</sup>
- Report to the Compliance Committee on the implementation of measures and obligations and any areas where improvement is needed to achieve effective compliance with measures and obligations.
- Report any material non-compliance detected and remedial action taken.
- Implement any corrective actions or remedies agreed by the Commission.

### **Commission**

- Approve Compliance Plan and ~~Three~~Five-Year Action Plan.
- Determine any corrective actions and remedies.
- Consider recommendations from the Compliance Committee and make final determinations.

### **Compliance Committee**

- Recommend policy frameworks, guidelines, and technical assistance, to facilitate effective and consistent implementation of CCSBT measures by Members.
- Monitor the performance of Members' implementation of CCSBT measures.
- Carry out an annual compliance risk assessment.
- Review the ~~Three~~Five-Year Action Plan (Appendix 1), based on identification of compliance risks, and recommend any updates.
- Recommend additions or changes to CCSBT obligations to address compliance risks.
- Review audit reports and recommend compliance audits.
- Recommend investigations of alleged serious non-compliance and, if necessary, recommend corrective actions or remedies.

### **Secretariat**

- Facilitate constructive working relationships between Members.
- Facilitate inclusive, participative and transparent decision-making processes.
- Manage and distribute information that supports the role and responsibilities of Members and the Commission.
- Facilitate provision of educational, extension and technical services to support effective implementation of Commission measures.
- Prepare summary and discrepancy reports for the Compliance Committee.

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<sup>2</sup> "Rules" include laws, regulations, and conditions on permits, licenses or authorisations.

- Provide advice to the Compliance Committee on compliance/ MCS policy, plans, guidelines and services.

## **Part 4: Plan Implementation and review**

### ***Implementation responsibilities***

The Compliance Committee will be responsible for managing implementation of this plan under the direction and oversight of the Commission. This will include:

- annual review of compliance risks, and
- ~~35~~-yearly review and update of the ~~ThreeFive~~-Year Action Plan.

The Compliance Committee will make recommendations on updates to the Action Plan, new obligations, policies, or other actions for consideration and determination by the Commission.

The Secretariat will provide technical and administrative support, and compliance policy advice, to both the Compliance Committee and the Commission.

### ***Review***

The Commission will review the Compliance Plan whenever the CCSBT Strategic Plan is reviewed. The ~~ThreeFive~~-Year Action Plan (Appendix 1) will be reviewed by the Compliance Committee at least every ~~five~~~~three~~ years.

**Table 2: CAP Annual Ongoing Maintenance Action Items**

<b>Goal 8 – Monitoring, control, and surveillance</b>			
Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission's goals are met.			
<b>Compliance Plan Strategy No.</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>8.1 Implementing agreed MCS measures</b>	<b>12</b>	Continue to implement adopted Resolutions and Decisions	Members/ Secretariat
	<b>13a</b>	Maintain and enhance:	<u>Members/</u> Secretariat
		a) the agreed list of conservation and management measures	
	<b>13b</b>	b) the <del>already developed</del> Minimum Performance Requirements (MPRs), in particular the Routine Reporting Measures as existing Resolutions are revised, as well as developing new MPRs for any newly adopted Resolutions ( <del>e.g. the Resolution on large-scale driftnet fishing</del> )	Secretariat
	<b>13c</b>	c) the associated consolidated <del>national report</del> template <u>for the Annual Report to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission</u> in which Members report their performance against the obligations and agreed MPRs	<u>Members/</u> Secretariat
	<b>14</b>	Performance reporting system in place (the Secretariat's Compliance with Measures and Operation of CCSBT Measures reports <u>and/or any agreed Compliance Monitoring Scheme</u> )	Secretariat
<b>8.3 Strengthen compliance (MCS systems and services)</b>	<b>15</b>	Maintain and strengthen relationships with other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and international networks (such as the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network <u>and the Tuna Compliance Network</u> )	Secretariat

Table 2: CAP Annual Ongoing Maintenance Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 8 – Monitoring, control, and surveillance (continued)</b>			
Integrated, targeted and cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures are in place to ensure the Commission's goals are met.			
<b>Compliance Plan Strategy No.</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>8.4 Monitoring expansion of SBT markets</b>	<b>16</b>	Regular monitoring for emerging SBT markets, including reviews and trend analysis of SBT trade/market data.	Members/ Secretariat
<b>8.5 Sharing compliance data</b>	<b>17</b>	Share catch and effort data, and any other available information/ intelligence that will assist with the identification of IUU fishing	Members/ Secretariat - as required
<b>8.6 Secretariat MCS Services</b>	<b>18</b>	Analyse MCS data and report on trends (annually), as well as assessing the effectiveness of MCS measures based on the data submitted.  These analyses should include an annual summary of any non-compliance detected with respect to the collection and provision of non-SBT bycatch information.	Members/ Secretariat
	<b>19</b>	Ensure all transshipment observers are trained in CCSBT obligations (in the event that SBT is involved), including any cross-endorsed WCPFC ROP transshipment observers	Secretariat

Table 2: CAP Annual Ongoing Maintenance Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 9— Members' obligations</b>			
All Members comply with rules of CCSBT.			
<b>Compliance Plan Strategy No.</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>9.2 Corrective action and remedies</b>	<b>20</b>	Update CCSBT's public website with details of any instances of non-compliance with a Member's/CNM's allocation of the global SBT TAC; <u>and any other non-trivial instances of non-compliance with CCSBT obligations where corrective action has been specified,</u> and the corrective action(s) that was/were taken by the Member/ CNM concerned	Secretariat

  

<b>Goal 10: Supporting developing countries</b>			
Developing country Members and Cooperating Non-Members are able to comply with the Commission's management measures and other requirements.			
<b>CCSBT Strategic Plan Strategy No.</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>10.1 Compliance Assistance</b>	<b>21</b>	Ongoing identification and sharing of best practice and information for MCS systems	Members/ Secretariat

Table 2: CAP Annual Ongoing Maintenance Action Items *continued*

<b>Goal 11: Participation in the CCSBT</b>			
Encourage the cooperation of port and market States with CCSBT's objectives and management arrangements.			
<b>Compliance Plan Strategy No.</b>	<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>11.1 Inclusive cooperation</b>	<b>22</b>	Identify (using trade and market analyses), as well as any other information supplied by Members, e.g. evidence of IUU SBT fishing), non-member port and market States whose cooperation should be sought	Members/ Secretariat
	<b>23</b>	As appropriate, nominate such States to the Commission	Members/ Secretariat