



## ESC Recommendations from the Performance Review of the CCSBT

### Introduction

The third Performance Review of the CCSBT commenced during November 2020 and was completed and submitted to the CCSBT on 1 March 2022.

The final report is provided to the ESC as:

- CCSBT-ESC/2208/07 (2021 CCSBT Performance Review)

This paper provides an extract of the ESC related recommendations from the Performance Review for the convenience of ESC participants. The full performance review document should be consulted for the background behind these recommendations.

The October 2021 meeting of the Extended Commission agreed that all 2022 meetings of CCSBT subsidiary bodies (ERSWG, ESC and the CC) should consider any pertinent recommendations made by the performance review panel in its final report, and provide advice to CCSBT 29 on any final recommendations relating to them.

### ESC Related Recommendations from the Performance Review of the CCSBT

The table below provides the recommendations from the Performance Review that potentially relate to the ESC. The section headings in the table are the “Area” and “General Criteria” for evaluating the CCSBT’s performance from Annex A of the [Terms of Reference for the 2021 Performance Review of the CCSBT](#).

When evaluating the recommendations, it may be useful for the ESC to consider each recommendation in terms of: (1) Whether the ESC considers this to be an appropriate recommendation for it to consider (i.e. within the ESC’s scope); and if it is considered to be within the ESC’s scope (2) Priority of the recommendation from the ESC’s perspective (e.g. low, medium, high); (3) The level of action required for the recommendation (e.g. no action required, continue current level of activity, or new action required); (4) Which CCSBT body (e.g., ERSWG, ESC, CC or EC) is recommended to take the lead for implementing the recommendation; and (5) Pertinent comments from the ESC relating to the recommendation. The ESC will decide how to filter and use Members’ responses when formulating its advice to the Extended Commission

| Recommendation No. <sup>1</sup>  | Recommendation   |
|--|--|
| <b>Conservation and Management (Science)</b>                                   |  |
| <b>Status of living marine resources</b>                                       |  |
| 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.   |
| PR2021-02  | Explore the need for additional measures (such as protected areas and area closures) to support spawning and recruitment.  |
| 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. |
| <b>Data Collection and sharing</b>   |  |
| PR2021-07  | Improve transparency by providing and making public, historical data and information that are not currently accessible in the public domain.   |
| PR2021-08  | Conduct capacity building programs to improve data collection and reporting, in particular in developing countries.  |
| PR2021-09  | Increase efforts to improve observer coverage, in accordance with the standard agreed by the CCSBT.  |
| PR2021-10  | Conduct analysis on the use of electronic monitoring to supplement human observer coverage in SBT fisheries.   |
| PR2021-11  | Establish mechanisms to improve consistency and avoid ambiguity in national reports.   |
| <b>Accuracy and quality of fisheries data for target and non-target stocks</b> |  |
| PR2021-12  | Continue to develop and embed innovative methods such as gene tagging and close-kin mark-recapture to improve scientific processes.  |
| PR2021-13  | Achieve a better balance between the scientific efforts dedicated to SBT and ERS.  |
| PR2021-14  | Identify gaps in scientific skills among CCSBT Members and fill these through recruitment and capacity building in Member countries.   |
| PR2021-15  | Continue to contribute to efforts by tuna RFMOs to develop management strategy evaluation and implementation capacity through the Joint Technical Working Group on MSE, and other avenues.   |
| PR2021-16  | Continue to study spatial aspects of the SBT stock structure and movements, and the fleets that exploit SBT.   |
| PR2021-17  | Address inconsistencies across Members in terms of quality and completeness of data reporting.   |
| PR2021-18  | Develop research capacity in Member countries, in particular developing States.  |
| PR2021-20  | Establish a clear and concise bycatch policy and management strategy.  |

<sup>1</sup> This is the number of the recommendation from the report of the performance review panel.

| Recommendation No. <sup>1</sup>                                  | Recommendation   |
|--|--|
| <b>Participation and Capacity Building</b>                       |  |
| 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.  |
| PR2021-22  | Formulate and implement a capacity-building work plan to improve data collection, scientific analysis, and compliance-related activities.  |
| <b>Long-term planning and research</b>                           |  |
| PR2021-23  | Prioritise the establishment and ongoing review of long-term strategic planning in the ESC.  |
| <b>Adoption of Conservation and Management Measures</b>          |  |
| PR2021-24  | CCSBT should continue to implement CMMs based on ESC and ERSWG advice for both target and non-target stocks.   |
| PR2021-26  | Continue monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the rebuilding strategy for SBT.  |
| PR2021-28  | Conduct a review analyzing the potential impact of lost or abandoned gear in CCSBT fisheries, and identify mechanisms to mitigate any impacts.   |
| <b>Compatibility of Management Measures</b>                      |  |
| 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.                       |
| <b>Fishing allocations and opportunities</b>                     |  |
| PR2021-32  | Modify the CCSBT Convention to include modern fisheries management concepts agreed by Members at the international level   |
| PR2021-33  | Encourage Non-Members with a history of fishing for SBT to cooperate with the CCSBT.   |
| <b>Compliance and Enforcement</b>                                |  |
| <b>Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)</b>                |  |
| PR2021-38  | Advocate for strengthened 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. |
| PR2021-39  | Explore mechanisms to strengthen the observer program, including through the implementation of electronic monitoring.  |
| PR2021-40  | Review existing standards for observer coverage to allow the use of electronic monitoring.   |
| PR2021-42  | Establish mechanisms to make the full use of data collected through catch documentation scheme.  |
| <b>Cooperative Mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance</b> |  |
| PR2021-44  | Continue to formalize and strengthen the information sharing with other RFMO secretariats and alternative information sources.   |
| <b>Reporting requirements</b>                                    |  |
| PR2021-54  | Review the reporting templates periodically.   |

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|---|--|
| <b>International Cooperation</b>          |  |
| Transparency                              |  |
| PR2021-55                                 | ESC to improve accessibility of reports to non-technical readers.  |
| Cooperation with other RFMOs              |  |
| PR2021-63                                 | Members look for opportunities to continue and reinvigorate the cooperation instigated through the Kobe Process  |
| Participation and capacity building       |  |
| 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. |
| 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.   |
| Special requirements of developing States |  |
| PR2021-67                                 | Develop a targeted program of assistance to developing Members.  |
| <b>Comparison with other RFMOs</b>        |  |
| Kobe Process                              |  |
| PR2021-68                                 | Continue to engage with Kobe intersessional processes, particularly as they relate to areas of shared interests.   |
| Best practices                            |  |
| PR2021-69                                 | Continue the laudable work undertaken by the CCSBT for SBT and establish a similar effort for non-target species.  |