



CCSBT-ERS/1503/08

## Performance Review of the CCSBT

### Background

An independent Performance Review of the CCSBT was conducted during 2014 and presented to the Extended Commission (EC) at CCSBT 21. The EC considered the outcome of the Performance Review and will be incorporating relevant recommendations in a revised strategic plan. The EC also indicated that relevant subsidiary bodies could review technical recommendations from the Performance Review and provide advice to the EC in relation to those recommendations. The Report of the Performance Review is available from the CCSBT's website at:

[http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs\\_english/operational\\_resolutions/2014\\_Independent\\_Performance\\_Review.pdf](http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_english/operational_resolutions/2014_Independent_Performance_Review.pdf)

A list of recommendations from the Performance Review, with a column denoting the subsidiary body to which each recommendation is relevant, is provided at Attachment 11 of the [Report of CCSBT 21](#). An extract of that attachment, showing only recommendations relevant to the ERSWG is provided here at **Attachment A**.

The ERSWG may wish to consider the recommendations relevant to it and provide its views on these recommendation to the EC.

## Attachment A

### Extract of Attachment 11 from the Report of CCSBT 21, showing only those recommendations that are relevant to the ERSWG

Source of recommendation <sup>1</sup>	Original recommendation	2014 Performance review recommendation	Sub. Body <sup>2</sup>
<b>1. Conservation and management</b>			
<b>Status of living marine resources</b>			
SA-2008-2	Make the maximum effort to implement the items which have been identified and prioritised by the Extended Scientific Committee in the CCSBTs Scientific Research Program (Attachment 9 of the SC12 Report)	<b>PR-2014-7:</b> The CCSBT could consider the feasibility of a collaborative programme (between RFMOs and institutions competent in biodiversity conservation) to assess ex ante the likely impacts of climate change on the tuna ecosystems, the SBT, the ERS, their productivity, distribution and resilience. The outcome of this work would indicate which ocean parameters could be usefully monitored to better inform the Meta Rule of the MP Process.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
SA-2008-3	Assess and monitor, directly or with other RFMOs, the risks and impacts on ERS and adopt a mitigation strategy.	<b>PR-2014-8:</b> The CCSBT should specify the mitigation strategies for each ERS, area and fishery with their objectives (short and long-term), management and enforcement measures, and performance assessment. Considering the amount of work this represents, each strategy should also specify the order of priority given by the CCSBT to the different ERS, areas and fisheries, and it should record its rationale for these decisions.	<b>ERS</b>
<b>Data collection and sharing</b>			
SA-2008-5	Develop a strategy to collect and share data between CCSBT members and RFMOs.	<b>PR-2014-10:</b> Based on the above the original SA recommendation might be considered as completed. However the PR suggests maintaining it as a leading title under which for more specific recommendations might be nested as need arise, e.g. regarding the SBT catches in recreational and artisanal fisheries.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
SA-2008-6	Clear standards are to be set on the type of data and level of detail to be provided by members [and cooperating non-members], in order to ensure the science process has the information it requires.	<b>PR-2014-11:</b> More efforts need to be made to resolve the data confidentiality (regarding observers and operational fishery data) in order to improve the resolution and accuracy of the assessments and precision of the scientific advice.	<b>ESC ERS</b>

<sup>1</sup> “SA-2008” refers to recommendations from CCSBT’s 2008 Self-Assessment of Performance, “PR-2008” refers to recommendations from the Independent Review of the Self Assessment (undertaken by U.S. Ambassador Balton), “PR-2014” refers to recommendations from the 2014 Independent Review of the CCSBT’s Performance.

<sup>2</sup> “Sub. Body” suggests the CCSBT subsidiary bodies (ESC, ERS and/or CC) that might be able to provide some **initial advice** to the Extended Commission for its consideration on the relevance and priority of that recommendation for the CCSBT.

SA-2008-8	Commercial confidentiality should no longer limit the access to data within the CCSBT. Members should make every effort to ensure that domestic constraints on data provision will not undermine the conservation and management efforts by CCSBT. Members and Cooperating Non-Members fully comply with the confidentiality agreements and provisions within the CCSBT.	<b>PR-2014-13:</b> As long as the confidentiality problem will hamper the quality of the scientific assessment efforts CCSBT should continue to improve the accessibility of “confidential” data for this purpose, with appropriate safeguards. A time limit should be adopted in the data confidentiality rules, putting most if not all data in the public domain after a given period of time sufficient to reduce sufficiently or eliminate any risk from its broader use.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
SAWG-2010 (Scientific Advice Working Group (of Kobe II))	Range of recommendations on data collection and sharing.	<b>PR-2014-14:</b> It is recommended that the SAWG recommendations be carefully examined and integrated in the data collection and sharing agenda.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
<b>Quality and provision of scientific advice</b>			
SA-2008-9	Achieve a better balance between the scientific efforts dedicated to SBT on the one hand and ERS on the other.	<b>PR-2014-15:</b> The above recommendation is important and is probably a long-term one with implications for research but also for management. However, because of the subjectivity of the concept of balance and its potential financial implications, it should be used as a “chapeau” and be complemented by more specific ones, related to specific species/areas requiring more attention.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
SA-2008-11	In light of the requirement to focus on future information with which to assess the stock status of SBT, the number and skill sets of independent experts required in support of the scientific process should be reviewed.	<b>PR-2014-17:</b> Assess the eventual gaps in scientific skills and proceed to fill them through recruitment (including of new/ complementary profiles in the Independent Panel) and capacity building in partner countries.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
SAWG-2010	- Develop research capacity in developing Members’ countries	<b>PR-2014-24:</b> This subject is important for the future of the CCSBT decision making progress and legitimacy and should be elevated to a continuing recommendation. The direct role of CCSBT might be limited (by its funding and own capacity to train) but it could help identify needs, promote assistance and monitor capacity-building activities directly related to the fulfilment of its mandate.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
Bycatch policy and management strategy	No specific recommendations	<b>PR-2014-25:</b> It is recommended to bring together all the elements presently related to ERS to elaborate a proper policy and management strategy for ERS, adopting clear objectives as well as reference values or trends, limits and targets, against which performance could be assessed. Better use of observers would improve the efficiency of the policy.	<b>ERS</b>
<b>Adoption of conservation and management measures</b>			

Kobe-1: Ecologically related species	Strengthen conservation and management measures to minimize harmful impacts of SBT fisheries on non-target populations and their ecosystems and ensure long-term sustainability, using the best scientific evidence available. In particular: Increase attention on sharks, seabirds, turtles and mammals (KIII.5.b.f), minimizing the impact of fishing (KII.10; KII.11). Assess and manage sharks (KII.11; KII.1f; KIII.5.b.d). Require the use of on-board observers to collect discards data (KIII.5.b.a);	<b>PR-2014-31:</b> There is obviously a trade-off in the use of the observers' time which affects the precision of the data (and ensuing assessments) of SBT and ERS respectively. Although the detailed data collected eventually by observers is not known, a minimal assessment of the state of the ERS (or contribution to such assessment in a collaborative framework) will probably require more ERS data to be collected. The use of video cameras might be a useful assistance to the observer.	<b>ESC ERS</b>
Kobe-1: Ecologically related species	Ensure that [management] measures reflect international agreements, tools and guidelines to reduce bycatch, including the relevant provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct, the IPOAs for Seabirds and Sharks and the FAO guidelines on sea turtles. (BCWG 2010).	<b>PR-2014-32:</b> The CCSBT relies on its members to comply with non-CCSBT institutions requirements and the degree of control or verification by CCSBT of the effectiveness is not clear and possibly insufficient. Formally adopting the relevant FAO IPOAs, adapting them to regional plans of Action (RPOAs), and instituting an implementation framework would be an efficient way to align CCSBT management practices with the international standards while strengthening the purely voluntary FAO instruments.	<b>ERS</b>
Kobe-1: Ecologically related species	Adopt the following principles reflecting best practice: bycatch avoidance and mitigation measures should be: (1) binding, (2) clear and direct, (3) measureable, (4) science-based, (5) ecosystem-based, (6) ecologically efficient (reduces the mortality of bycatch), (7) practical and safe, (8) economically efficient, (9) holistic, (10) collaboratively developed with industry and stakeholders, and (11) fully implemented.	<b>PR-2014-33:</b> The real extent of the problem (if any) in relation of turtles and mammals should be transparently assessed by the ERSWG. The overall policy in relation to ERS, summarized in the Strategic Plan, provides the higher level frame for the ERS part of a future management plan. <b>PR-2014-34:</b> As mentioned in the PR-2008, the most effective way to reduce collateral impacts on ERS is through binding measures implemented by members and cooperating non-members and the duty to do so is established through the commitments made by governments in other fora to use the CCSBT and other RFMOs for just such purposes. The commitments are referred to also in the Kobe criteria a, h, and i.	<b>ERS</b>
<b>2. Compliance and enforcement</b>			
<b>Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)</b>			

SA-2008-23	Acknowledging the 2007 Kobe commitment to consistent ROP standards, the CCSBT should align its observer program with those of other RFMOs which also have an observer program such as CCAMLR and the IOTC.	<b>PR-2014-44:</b> The CCSBT should accelerate its efforts to strengthen its Scientific Observer Standards and ensure they are harmonized with those of neighbouring RFMOs with respect to ERS observer data. The CCSBT should also give serious consideration to the development of a ROP, perhaps through forging a relationship with the WCPFC to allow for mutual recognition or cross endorsement of observers, as the WCPFC and IATTC have done.	<b>ESC ERS CC</b>
<b>3. International cooperation</b>			
<b>Cooperation with other RFMOs</b>			
SA-2008-29 PR-2008	<p>- There are significant opportunities for the CCSBT to work more closely with and to harmonise measures with other RFMOs, especially with the other tuna-RFMOs, and this should be a priority area for the CCSBT.</p> <p>- The CCSBT should add combating IUU fishing activities to the list of crosscutting issues affecting all tuna RFMOs, as well as monitoring and regulating transshipment, particularly given CCSBT's geographical overlap with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.</p>	<b>PR-2014-56:</b> Given the reliance of the CCSBT, in many ways, on cooperative relationships with other RFMOs for “harmonizing” with (and using directly) a number of those neighbouring RFMOs’ measures, the work called for by the Kobe process and its 2010 workshops is particularly relevant. The CCSBT should look seriously for opportunities to re-invigorate discussions among its neighbouring RFMOs to work more closely to implement the Kobe recommendations. Key areas of collaboration include: more systematic exchange of data and information (interoperable databases); additional harmonization of measures; conducting more joint scientific workshops; increasing coordination of compliance work, particularly to combat IUU fishing and conserve and manage ERS; large-scale tagging programmes; ecosystem approach implementation; large scale ecosystem-based modelling; Management Strategy Evaluation; harmonisation of MCS systems; common formats for assessing compliance (with data reporting; infringements, etc.); capacity-building (e.g. training courses); and development of common positions at IUCN, CITES, CBD, and the UNGA.	<b>ERS ESC CC</b>