



CCSBT-ESC/1509/07

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

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 ESC is provided here at **Attachment A**.

The ESC 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 ESC

Source of recommendation ¹	Original recommendation	2014 Performance review recommendation	Sub. Body ²
1. Conservation and management			
Status of living marine resources			
SA-2008-1	Support best endeavours of the ESC to recreate historical catch and catch per unit of effort series for the fishery but give maximum priority to accurate reporting and validation of future catch and effort.	PR-2014-1: The original recommendation remains valid and efforts should continue in the same direction. PR-2014-2: The compliance with and efficiency of the Data Verification procedures should be regularly checked.	ESC ESC
PR-2008-1	Develop stock assessment methodologies that are robust to past underreporting.	PR-2014-3: The CCSBT ESC should undertake from time to time (e.g. every 5-6 years) an assessment of the robustness of the assessments, e.g. through retrospective analysis, comparing past forecasts with subsequent realizations.	ESC
PR-2008-2	Take a precautionary approach to management and lower the TAC as the uncertainty increases.	PR-2014-4: The recommendation, in its present form might be considered as fulfilled as long as the MP / Metarule “tandem” function properly (See PR-2008-3 on SBT stock rebuilding strategy). PR-2014-5: In the future, the CCSBT could undertake to test the robustness of the MP to climate change. It should also take every opportunity to give priority to stock rebuilding above increasing catch, when exceptional positive recruitment spikes occur above the variations against which the MP has been tested.	ESC ESC
PR-2008-3:	Determine management objectives and rebuild strategy consistent with UNFSA requirements to guide future scientific assessments. Set TACs at a level that will allow the stock to rebuild.	PR-2014-6: Every effort should be made to enhance (speed-up) the rebuilding trajectory in line with the precautionary approach to fisheries (cf. PR-2008-2). Special efforts should be made to identify additional measures (e.g. protected areas) to support spawning and recruitment and improve resilience to fishing and climate change.	ESC EC

¹ “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.

² “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-2008-2	Make the maximum effort to implement the items which have been identified and prioritised by the Extended Scientific Committee in the CCSBTs Scientific Research Program (Attachment 9 of the SC12 Report)	PR-2014-7: The CCSBT could consider the feasibility of a collaborative programme (between RFMOs and institutions competent in biodiversity conservation) to assess ex ante the likely impacts of climate change on the tuna ecosystems, the SBT, the ERS, their productivity, distribution and resilience. The outcome of this work would indicate which ocean parameters could be usefully monitored to better inform the Meta Rule of the MP Process.	ESC ERS
Data collection and sharing			
SA-2008-5	Develop a strategy to collect and share data between CCSBT members and RFMOs.	PR-2014-10: Based on the above the original SA recommendation might be considered as completed. However the PR suggests maintaining it as a leading title under which for more specific recommendations might be nested as need arise, e.g. regarding the SBT catches in recreational and artisanal fisheries.	ESC ERS
SA-2008-6	Clear standards are to be set on the type of data and level of detail to be provided by members [and cooperating non-members], in order to ensure the science process has the information it requires.	PR-2014-11: More efforts need to be made to resolve the data confidentiality (regarding observers and operational fishery data) in order to improve the resolution and accuracy of the assessments and precision of the scientific advice.	ESC ERS
SA-2008-8	Commercial confidentiality should no longer limit the access to data within the CCSBT. Members should make every effort to ensure that domestic constraints on data provision will not undermine the conservation and management efforts by CCSBT. Members and Cooperating Non-Members fully comply with the confidentiality agreements and provisions within the CCSBT.	PR-2014-13: As long as the confidentiality problem will hamper the quality of the scientific assessment efforts CCSBT should continue to improve the accessibility of “confidential” data for this purpose, with appropriate safeguards. A time limit should be adopted in the data confidentiality rules, putting most if not all data in the public domain after a given period of time sufficient to reduce sufficiently or eliminate any risk from its broader use.	ESC ERS
SAWG-2010 (Scientific Advice Working Group (of Kobe II))	Range of recommendations on data collection and sharing.	PR-2014-14: It is recommended that the SAWG recommendations be carefully examined and integrated in the data collection and sharing agenda.	ESC ERS
Quality and provision of scientific advice			
SA-2008-9	Achieve a better balance between the scientific efforts dedicated to SBT on the one hand and ERS on the other.	PR-2014-15: The above recommendation is important and is probably a long-term one with implications for research but also for management. However, because of the subjectivity of the concept of balance and its potential financial implications, it should be used as a “chapeau” and be complemented by more specific ones, related to specific species/areas requiring more attention.	ESC ERS

SA-2008-11	In light of the requirement to focus on future information with which to assess the stock status of SBT, the number and skill sets of independent experts required in support of the scientific process should be reviewed.	PR-2014-17: Assess the eventual gaps in scientific skills and proceed to fill them through recruitment (including of new/ complementary profiles in the Independent Panel) and capacity building in partner countries.	ESC ERS
Kobe III-1: Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)	Contribute to a Joint Technical WG on MSE to facilitate the implementation the PA (Kobe III p.4 and Annex 3 § 1.3)	PR-2014-19: The CCSBT should continue to contribute to tuna RFMOs effort to develop MSE capacity and implementation. As the Joint WG now exists, more specific recommendations might be more useful in the future.	ESC
SAWG-2010	- Regular large scale tagging programs (including archival tagging) to estimate natural mortality growth and movement patterns as well as tuna behavior and vulnerability.	PR-2014-20: Large scale tagging programmes do not seem to be undertaken anymore which means that the recommendation above is not fulfilled. It should be maintained or formally rejected by the ESC with an explicit rationale.	ESC
SAWG-2010	- The study of spatial aspects of stock assessment to substantiate spatial management measures.	PR-2014-21: Efforts to gain information on the spatial structure and movements of the SBT stock and the fleets exploiting it should be continued as they are of paramount importance for management and conservation. PR-2014-22: A spatial, ecosystem-based framework could be developed as a strategic layer of assessment, added to the presently more tactical framework (imposed by the knowledge available as well as the need to deliver an undifferentiated TAC estimate), to be used every 5-10 years, perhaps in connection (not in synchrony) with the MP 6-yearly performance assessment, for obtaining a more realistic foresight.	ESC ESC
SAWG-2010	- The use of high-resolution spatial ecosystem models to better integrate biological features of tuna stocks and their environment. - Agree on a list of minimum standards for stock assessment	PR-2014-23: The recommendation is apparently being implemented across various activities. It should probably be maintained until a formal document is agreed and published on minimal stock assessment standards.	ESC
SAWG-2010	- Develop research capacity in developing Members' countries	PR-2014-24: This subject is important for the future of the CCSBT decision making progress and legitimacy and should be elevated to a continuing recommendation. The direct role of CCSBT might be limited (by its funding and own capacity to train) but it could help identify needs, promote assistance and monitor capacity-building activities directly related to the fulfilment of its mandate.	ESC ERS
Bycatch policy and management strategy	No specific recommendations	PR-2014-25: It is recommended to bring together all the elements presently related to ERS to elaborate a proper policy and management strategy for ERS, adopting clear objectives as well as reference values or trends, limits and targets, against which performance could be assessed. Better use of observers would improve the efficiency of the policy.	ERS

Adoption of conservation and management measures			
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);	PR-2014-31: There is obviously a trade-off in the use of the observers' time which affects the precision of the data (and ensuing assessments) of SBT and ERS respectively. Although the detailed data collected eventually by observers is not known, a minimal assessment of the state of the ERS (or contribution to such assessment in a collaborative framework) will probably require more ERS data to be collected. The use of video cameras might be a useful assistance to the observer.	ESC ERS
Compatibility of management measures			
SA-2008-18	The CCSBT's arrangements in relation to catch limits and national allocations are compatible between high seas and in areas under national jurisdiction. The CCSBT should continue to ensure that measures are compatible.	PR-2014-40. Because of the central importance of spawning and recruitment for stock rebuilding, additional efforts should be made to develop, in Indonesian waters, spatio-temporal restrictions, equitable and compatible with the rest of the management strategy.	ESC
2. Compliance and enforcement			
Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)			
SA-2008-23	Acknowledging the 2007 Kobe commitment to consistent ROP standards, the CCSBT should align its observer program with those of other RFMOs which also have an observer program such as CCAMLR and the IOTC.	PR-2014-44: The CCSBT should accelerate its efforts to strengthen its Scientific Observer Standards and ensure they are harmonized with those of 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.	ESC ERS CC

3. International cooperation			
Cooperation with other RFMOs			
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>	<p>PR-2014-56: Given the reliance of the CCSBT, in many ways, on cooperative relationships with other RFMOs for “harmonizing” with (and using directly) a number of those neighbouring RFMOs’ measures, the work called for by the Kobe process and its 2010 workshops is particularly relevant. The CCSBT should look seriously for opportunities to re-invigorate discussions among its neighbouring RFMOs to work more closely to implement the Kobe recommendations. Key areas of collaboration include: more systematic exchange of data and information (interoperable databases); additional harmonization of measures; conducting more joint scientific workshops; increasing coordination of compliance work, particularly to combat IUU fishing and conserve and manage ERS; large-scale tagging programmes; ecosystem approach implementation; large scale ecosystem-based modelling; Management Strategy Evaluation; harmonisation of MCS systems; common formats for assessing compliance (with data reporting; infringements, etc.); capacity-building (e.g. training courses); and development of common positions at IUCN, CITES, CBD, and the UNGA.</p>	<p>ERS ESC CC</p>