



CCSBT-CC/2210/08

Report from the Fourteenth Meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group

The Ecologically Related Species Working Group's (ERSWG) met from 21-25 March 2022.

The full report of the ERSWG 14 meeting is provided to CC 17 as CCSBT-CC/2210/Rep02.

There were no specific matters identified by the ERSWG for referral to the CC. However, the ERSWG has developed a multi-year seabird strategy (**Attachment A**) and has requested that the CC be informed of the proposed actions in the strategy that have a compliance focus (particularly under Specific Objective 4). In addition, the ERSWG requested that the CC be informed that information from scientific observers and consideration of electronic monitoring techniques form an integral part of the Muti-Year Seabird Strategy.

A summary of selected relevant recommendations and advice from ERSWG 14 is provided below.

Relevant recommendations to the Extended Commission from ERSWG 14

The ERSWG recommended that the EC adopt:

- The Draft Multi-year Seabird Strategy, which is provided here as **Attachment A**. The overall objective and 5 specific objectives of this strategy were agreed by the EC in 2019. The revised strategy contains actions under each of specific objectives that were developed and agreed during ERSWG 14.

Relevant advice to the Extended Commission from ERSWG 14

The ERSWG provided the following advice to the EC:

- The European Union had advised prior to the meeting that it would not be attending and South Africa did not attend.
- Neither EU nor South Africa submitted an annual report to the ERSWG.
- The ERSWG did not seek to amend its previous advice that the level of interaction between seabirds and SBT fisheries is still a significant level of concern.
- The ERSWG noted that ACAP has updated its advice concerning the most effective ways to reduce seabird bycatch in pelagic longline fisheries. This still includes the use of the following three best practice measures simultaneously: branch line weighting, night setting and bird scaring lines. In addition, the use of any of three assessed hook-shielding devices or the use of a newly assessed underwater bait setting device have now been recommended as suitable alternatives.

- The meeting confirmed its previously agreed advice for all shark species caught in SBT fisheries, that there were currently no specific concerns about shark bycatch that warranted additional mitigation requirements.
- 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 scope of the ERSWG. These were provided to members prior to the meeting for comment. The meeting developed criteria to determine which recommendations were most important from the ERSWG’s perspective. Using these criteria, the following 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.
 - PR2021-6 - *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;*
 - PR2021-8 - *Conduct capacity building programs to improve data collection and reporting, in particular in developing countries;*
 - PR2021-11 - *Establish mechanisms to improve consistency and avoid ambiguity in national reports;*
 - PR2021-20 - *Establish a clear and concise bycatch policy and management strategy;*
 - PR2021-27 - *Strengthen the implementation of current measures to reduce bycatch, particularly of seabirds, and explore the potential for an incentivised mechanism to combat an increase in bycatch and address the impact of fisheries on living marine resources and the ecosystem;*
 - 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; and*
 - PR2021-54 - *Review the reporting templates periodically.*

Other matters

A question was raised at CC16 on the interpretation of night setting reported by Members to the ERSWG Data Exchange and whether Members reports of night setting means the entire set was conducted at night. In accordance with the CC16 workplan, the Secretariat sought confirmation from Members as to whether reports of night setting mean the entire set was conducted at night. The outcome was as follows:

Member	Member’s response
Australia	We take 6:00 as the cut off. If the start set time is between 6:00pm and 6:00am, we say it’s a night shot.
Japan	The night setting coverage reported by Japan, as explained in previous ERSWG meetings, is based on the number of hooks actually set during night (to be confirmed as “night setting”)
Taiwan	In our understanding, the “night setting” means no setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk.

New Zealand	The research provider that collates our data uses the CCAMLR Dawn/Dusk Calculator to assign SLL events as night sets. i.e. when a SLL event falls into the definition of ‘night set’ as determined by the CCAMLR calculator. They only use start event data (datetime / lats and longs). If a SLL event meets the criteria for a night set, then the entire set (all hooks) is considered a night set. So the answer <i>[to the question of does the night set proportion include only when an entire set is made at night]</i> would be... no, not necessarily, as we can’t determine if a SLL events that starts as a night set remains a night set by the end of setting the line.
Korea	When Korea reports using night setting as a mitigation measure, it means that the whole process of setting was conducted at night. i.e setting commenced after sunset, and ended before sunrise. If setting commenced before sunset or continued after sunrise, it is not considered a night setting. We are confirming whether a setting is a night setting or not based on observer's reports which include starting/ending time of setting.

The ERSWG discussed this reporting of night setting, noting that Members use a different definition of night sets in their reporting of night setting to the ERSWG Data Exchange. No conclusion was reached on a uniform method for defining night sets for ERSWG Data Exchange reporting purposes.

Multi-year Seabird Strategy

Introduction

The Ecologically Related Species Working Group commenced consideration of a multi-year seabird strategy at ERSWG12.

ERSWG has decided that the seabird strategy should, among other things:

- consider research, monitoring needs
- include actions for reducing uncertainty and associated risks
- consider recommendations from the *Report of the Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group* (CCSBT-ERS/1503/Rep1) (the SMMTG Report), as modified by ERSWG11 (CCSBT-ESC/1509/Rep2, Att. 4), noting progress in implementing the recommendations (CCSBT-ERS/1905/05)
- take account of the *International Plan of Action for reducing incidental catch of seabirds* (IPOA-S) (FAO 1999) and associated best practice technical guidelines (BPTG) (FAO 2009).

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna has adopted a *Resolution to align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs* (CCSBT25: Noumea, New Caledonia, 15–18 October 2018). This binding Ecologically Related Species (ERS) measure requires CCSBT Members to implement the ERS measures of other relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) as part of the CCSBT's determination to mitigate incidental harm to ERS caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna (SBT).

ERSWG remains of the view that the level of interaction between seabirds and SBT fisheries is still a significant level of concern. Some seabird species, particularly some albatross and petrel species, are threatened with global extinction (CCSBT-ERS/2203/16).

ERSWG continues to progress the development of the multi-year seabird strategy. The EC has agreed to the overall objective and five specific objectives for the strategy. ERSWG has developed actions under each of the specific objectives. ERSWG has also developed the approach to implementation and evaluation of the strategy. ERSWG proposed that the seabird strategy be implemented taking account of the General Principles of the *Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Convention of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and Straddling Fish Stocks* (UN Fish Stocks Agreement).

ERSWG will continue work on the multi-year seabird strategy, including through intersessional consultations.

Overall objective

This strategy's overall objective is:

To reduce or eliminate seabird bycatch, such that SBT fisheries do not impose a significant adverse impact on seabirds.

Specific objectives

To achieve the overall objective, the following specific objectives have been developed consistent with the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds, and associated Best Practice Technical Guidelines (BPTGs), that recommend RFMOs establish attainable objectives that lead to ongoing reductions in seabird mortality (FAO 1999, 2009).

Objective 1: To reduce the level of impact of seabird bycatch by SBT fishing operations on seabird populations.

Objective 2: To ensure the collection of timely, reliable, representative data to support accurate regular estimations of total seabird mortality in SBT fisheries and its impact on seabird populations.

Objective 3: To develop and refine, in collaboration with industry and ACAP, practical, cost-effective and safe seabird bycatch mitigation technologies and techniques.

Objective 4: To develop and refine compliance approaches to ensure fleet-wide compliance with seabird bycatch mitigation measures required while conducting fishing for SBT.

Objective 5: To enhance education and outreach programs highlighting the importance of mitigating seabird interactions while fishing, and advocating effective implementation of mitigation measures.

Actions to achieve the specific objectives

The following actions will be undertaken against each of the specific objectives.

Objective 1: To reduce the level of impact of seabird bycatch by SBT fishing operations on seabird populations.

No.	Action	Action by	Timeframe
1A	To agree on a SBT seabird bycatch target for reducing the level of impact of SBT fishing operations on seabird populations, including, but not limited to: a. Targets based on nominal reported seabird bycatch rates. b. Targets based on SEFRA outputs.	ERSWG	ERSWG15
1B	That a minimum level of 10% observer coverage is achieved on a fleet-by-fleet basis for SBT fisheries or a comparable minimum level of review of video footage collected using electronic monitoring	CCSBT Members	Ongoing
1C	Evaluate the effectiveness of the seabird CMMs introduced around 2005 by tuna RFMOs, in the context of reducing the overall seabird mortalities, taking into consideration fleet differences and seabird distributions and identify the areas for improvement. The outcomes from the evaluation will be communicated across tuna RFMOs and used as a basis for future evaluations.	ERSWG	Within 2 years, after that every 5 years
1D	Agree on the list of priority species and corresponding management targets, taking into account the status of seabird population, distributional overlaps with SBT fisheries, and significance of SBT fisheries in their mortality.	ERSWG, CCSBT	Within 2 years
1E	Update SEFRA seabird risk assessment to evaluate the progress in seabird bycatch mitigation by SBT fisheries and their impacts on seabird populations from the previous assessment in 2019. The results to be communicated across tuna RFMOs.	ERSWG	ERSWG 15, after that every 2 years
1F	Establish a robust definition of <i>high risk</i> areas that takes into account the precautionary approach by: a. Establishing a definition of <i>high-risk</i> areas. b. Identifying areas that meet the definition. c. Characterising the nature of the risk in each area. d. Developing tailored measures aimed at reducing those risks.	ERSWG, CCSBT	Within 2 years

Objective 2: To ensure the collection of timely, reliable, representative data to support accurate regular estimations of total seabird mortality in SBT fisheries and its impact on seabird populations.

No.	Action	Action by	Timeframe
2A	Define improved protocols for reporting and analysing fishing effort data in the context of estimating seabird bycatch and its impacts on seabird populations, including concerning any implicit assumptions used when raising data.	ERSWG	Within 2 years
2B	Report and disseminate annually numbers of incidentally caught seabirds by species according to agreed reporting standards, total and observed effort, and mitigation use, according to agreed formats and strata.	CCSBT Members, Secretariat	Annually
2C	Explore options for the use of electronic monitoring systems by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Including seabirds (and other ERS) in discussions and the development of electronic monitoring systems. b. Considering electronic monitoring systems that contribute to, among other things, the effective monitoring of the implementation of seabird mitigation measures, and seabird interaction levels, throughout SBT fisheries. 	ERSWG, CC, SC, ACAP, other tuna RFMOs	Within 3 years
2D	Explore methodologies and techniques for estimating seabird mortalities in a timely and reliable manner, based on best available information and technologies, and not limited to observers and electronic monitoring.	CCSBT Members	Ongoing
2E	Agree on the CCSBT standard protocols for collecting feather samples and photographing dead bycaught seabirds, based on ACAP guidance.	ERSWG	ERSWG 15
2F	Review observer coverage of each stratum and fishing fleet to identify gaps and where additional coverage is needed concerning seabird bycatch.	CCSBT Members	At each ERSWG
2G	Update guidance for observers to include electronic monitoring seabird related task priorities including how to allocate time appropriately, recognising the multiple tasks undertaken, where applicable.	ERSWG	ERSWG 15

2H	Review procedures and protocols to facilitate improved reporting of seabird interactions to species level by: a. Consistent reporting of seabird interactions across SBT fishing fleets. b. Removing any ambiguity about species groupings.	ERSWG, CC, BirdLife International	Within 2 years, after that every 5 years
2I	Consider options for the use of fishing vessel logbook records of seabird interactions by examining the potential for logbook records to supplement other seabird interaction information sources, where appropriate.	ERSWG, CC, ACAP, other tuna RFMOs	Within 3 years

Objective 3: To develop and refine, in collaboration with industry and ACAP, practical, cost-effective and safe seabird bycatch mitigation technologies and techniques.

No.	Action	Action by	Timeframe
3A	Encourage CCSBT Members to undertake and support research and development to refine practical, cost-effective and safe seabird bycatch mitigation technologies and techniques.	CCSBT Members	Ongoing
3B	Advocate for strengthened seabird CMMs relevant to SBT fisheries within tuna RFMOs, where appropriate, taking account of, among other things, the best practice advice provided by ACAP.	CCSBT Members	Ongoing
3C	Regularly monitor and identify changes in the spatial overlap of fishing effort for SBT and the distribution of seabird species, particularly threatened albatross and petrel species, and inform the relevant fisheries across tuna RFMOs.	ERSWG	At each ERSWG
3D	Assess the cumulative impacts of fishing for SBT on seabirds, particularly threatened albatross and petrel species, across tuna RFMOs including developing methods for extrapolating seabird bycatch levels and seabird bycatch rates to identify total mortalities and total mortality rates.	ERSWG	At each ERSWG
3E	Consider the development of protocols on potential management responses to high seabird bycatch events.	ERSWG, BirdLife International, ACAP	Within 3 years

Objective 4: To develop and refine compliance approaches to ensure fleet-wide compliance with seabird bycatch mitigation measures required while conducting fishing for SBT.

No.	Action	Action by	Timeframe
4A	Collate information from compliance programs of CCSBT Members on implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures in SBT fisheries on a fleet-by-fleet basis.	CCSBT Members, Secretariat	Annually
4B	Review procedures and methods to improve compliance by SBT fishing operators with seabird CMMs and reporting requirements concerning seabird interactions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reviewing existing procedures and methods, including for in-port and transshipment at-sea inspections, and when other monitoring and surveillance technologies and techniques are used. b. Considering implementation, where appropriate, of additional monitoring and surveillance technologies and techniques. c. Considering options for management responses concerning non-compliance. d. Considering the development of options to enable, particularly for high seas SBT fishing fleets, the timely reporting of non-compliance events. 	CC	Within 2 years
4C	Review data collection forms and procedures across tuna RFMOs regarding compliance with seabird CMMs by longline fishing operators and develop harmonised format to communicate and advocate across tuna RFMOs.	CC	Within 2 years, after that every 5 years

Objective 5: To enhance education and outreach programs highlighting the importance of mitigating seabird interactions while fishing, and advocating effective implementation of mitigation measures.

No.	Action	Action by	Timeframe
5A	Share documents, formats and procedures for observer and electronic monitoring, seabird bycatch data collection through a centralised portal, e.g. the Bycatch Mitigation Information System hosted by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.	Secretariat, BMIS	Ongoing

5B	Pursue collaboration across tuna RFMOs in capacity building in seabird bycatch monitoring and analyses.	CCSBT Members, Secretariat	Ongoing
5C	Explore options (if data are available) for the establishment of a reference DNA database for seabird species bycaught during fishing for SBT across tuna RFMOs.	CCSBT Members, ACAP, Seabird Experts	Within 2 years
5D	Support the establishment of a reference photographic database through a centralised portal, e.g. the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) hosted by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, for seabird species bycaught during fishing for SBT across tuna RFMOs. This may include involving volunteer networks and seabird specialists.	CCSBT Members, BMIS, Seabird Experts	Within 2 years
5E	Translate ACAP's seabird species identification guide into key languages (e.g. French, Indonesian, Korean, Spanish, and Taiwanese) and disseminate together with the other languages (e.g. English Japanese).	Common Ocean Project II, ACAP	ERSWG 15

Implementation and Evaluation

Effective implementation of the Seabird Strategy will be monitored through direct observer programmes, audited electronic monitoring systems, and other monitoring and compliance approaches at-sea and in port. This will ensure fishing operators fully and effectively implement their seabird bycatch mitigation obligations and accurately report any incidental catch of seabirds. Implementation will require sufficient capacity among individual CCSBT Members, and collectively, to collate, analyse and develop responses that avoid or minimise the incidental catch of seabirds in SBT fisheries.

The ERSWG, with assistance from CCSBT Members, will monitor the effectiveness of the Seabird Strategy. The progress of the Seabird Strategy will be evaluated at intervals of no more than four years, with the plan revised as appropriate. The strategy will remain in effect until the overall objective is achieved, with particular regard given to the reduction of seabird bycatch levels, and reduction in seabird bycatch rates.

References

- FAO (1999) *International Plan of Action for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries*. Rome, Italy
- FAO (2009) *Fishing Operations. 2. Best practices to reduce incidental catch of seabirds in capture fisheries*. Rome, Italy
- IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) (2019) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2018-2. Available at: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>