



CCSBT-EC/1210/12

Implementation of the CCSBT Strategic Plan CCSBT 戦略計画の実施

Purpose

目的

To consider implementation issues in relation to the CCSBT Strategic Plan.

CCSBT 戦略計画に関連する実施項目について検討する。

Introduction

はじめに

The CCSBT Strategic Plan was adopted by the Special Meeting of the Extended Commission (EC) during August 2011. The Strategic Plan contains an Action Plan that specifies when the different strategies (action items) of the Strategic Plan should be implemented. Most of the action items are being dealt with in various meetings of the CCSBT (ERSWG, ESC, CC, EC). This paper considers action items specified for 2012 that are not considered elsewhere in these meetings. It also includes discussion of items scheduled for 2013 that require advance planning by Members or the EC.

CCSBT 戦略計画は、2011年の拡大委員会（EC）特別会合において採択された。戦略計画は、戦略計画のそれぞれの段階（行動項目）をいつ実施すべきかについて特定している。行動項目のほとんどは、CCSBTの種々の会合（ERSWG、ESC、CC及びEC）で対応している。この文書は、2012年に関連する行動項目のうち、これらの会合のいずれでも議論されていないものを検討するものである。また、同文書は、メンバー又はECによる事前の計画立てが必要となる2013年に関連する事項についての検討も含んでいる。

Action Items for 2012

2012年の行動項目

For 2012, there are action items in four general areas that are not considered elsewhere in the various CCSBT meetings. These are listed below, together with their identifying number in the Strategic Plan, priority and target year for implementation.

2012年の行動項目のうち、CCSBTの他の会合では議論されていないものは主に4つある。それらは、戦略計画中の番号、優先順位、実施目標年とともに、以下に列挙した。

(3) Quality and provision of scientific advice

科学的助言の質及び提供

- 3.1(iii) *Agree on data provision rules that ensure members report accurate and complete data on all sources of mortality for SBT (Very High, 2011)*

メンバーが SBT 死亡の全ての発生源に関する正確かつ完全なデータを報告するためのデータ提供規則について合意する（非常に高い、2011 年）

- There is already an agreement in place that Members are to report data on all sources of mortality. In particular:

メンバーが死亡についての全ての発生源に関するデータを提供すべきであることは、既に合意されている。特に、以下のとおり。

- The report of CCSBT 11 states that: “Members agreed that all sources of SBT mortality (e.g. discards, recreational fishing) and the breakdown of domestic consumption versus exports should be included in national fishery reports presented to the Extended Commission. The standard report should be amended accordingly.”;

CCSBT11 報告書は次のとおり述べている。：「メンバーはすべての SBT の死亡に関する情報（例えば投棄、遊漁）及び国内消費と輸出の内訳を拡大委員会で報告される国別漁業報告に含めることに合意した。報告書の基準はこれに従い修正されるべきである。」

- CC5 made a number of recommendations, including: “Ensure that SBT discard quantities, together with discard fate (live/dead) are properly recorded and reported by all Members and Cooperating Non-Members as part of their national reports.”; and

CC5 は次のような多くの勧告を行った。例えば：「すべてのメンバー及び協力的非加盟国は、SBT の投棄量及び投棄後の結果（生存/死亡）を、国別報告書に適切に記録し報告することを確実に行う。」

- At CCSBT 18, the EC “agreed to provide data on SBT mortalities, or best estimates where data are not available, and that the ESC would be asked to consider this information in future stock assessments and the MP. In order to make these requirements clearer to new and existing Members, the EC also agreed to consider a resolution on this. However, the EC did not have sufficient time to review New Zealand’s draft resolution. The draft resolution is at Attachment 16, for further consideration in 2012.”

CCSBT18 において、EC は「SBT の死亡に関するデータ又はかかるデータが入手不可能な場合には最善の推定量を提供すること、並びに ESC に対して今後の資源評価及び MP の際に、かかる情報を考慮するよう要請することに合意した。この要請を新規及び既存のメンバーに対してより明確に伝えるべく、EC は本件に関する決議を検討することにも合意した。しかしながら、EC は、ニュージーランドが作成した決議案をレビューするための十分な時間を確保することができなかった。かかる決議案については、2012 年に更に検討するために、別紙 16 として添付した。」

- The draft resolution mentioned above from New Zealand is provided at Attachment A for consideration at this meeting.

ニュージーランドが作成した上述の決議案は、この会合において検討するために、別紙 A として添付している。

- Intersessional discussion on a revised annual reporting template occurred during 2012. The revised template required reporting on all sources of mortalities and although the last version (provided in CCSBT-CC/1209/06) required specification of non-retained SBT, it did not include specification of the likely fate of those non-retained SBT. Intersessional agreement was not reached on the reporting template, but it is possible that further progress may be made at the Compliance Committee meeting preceding CCSBT 19.

2012年において、年次報告テンプレートに関する休会期間中の議論が行われた。改訂版のテンプレートは死亡にかかる全ての発生源に関する報告が含まれる必要があったが、最新バージョン（CCSBT-CC/1209/06のとおり）は、非保持 SBT のその後の可能性のある状態を記載するようにはなっていない（ただし、非保持の記載は要請している）。休会期間中に、この報告テンプレートに合意するまでには至っていないが、CCSBT19 の直前の遵守委員会会合においてさらなる進展が見られる可能性がある。

(7) Operation of the Commission

委員会の運営

7.1 (iii) Instruct the Secretariat to identify opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst RFMOs & to provide suggestions to the Commission (high, 2012)

事務局に対して、地域漁業管理機関間で調整されるべき業務の機会を特定し、委員会に提案するよう指示する（高い、2012年）

- A natural outcome of the Kobe process has been closer collaboration between the tuna RFMOs (tRFMOs) and a heightened awareness of the importance of coordinating services and functions. As a result, considerable coordination and collaboration in relation to services and functions is already occurring or being considered, including:

Kobe プロセスの結果が、まぐろ類 RFMO（tRFMO）間の緊密な協力並びに業務及び機能の調整の重要性に対する意識の向上、となっているのは当然の成り行きである。その結果、業務及び機能に関して、既に数多くの調整及び協力が行われているか、又は検討されている。これらは、次のとおり。

 - The CCSBT transshipment monitoring program uses IOTC and ICCAT transshipment observers and transshipment program administration functions of the IOTC and ICCAT Secretariats;

CCSBT 転載監視計画は、IOTC 及び ICCAT の転載オブザーバー、並びに IOTC 及び ICCAT 事務局の転載計画管理機能を利用している。
 - The joint tuna RFMO web site (www.tuna-org.org) is being administered for all tRFMOs by the ICCAT Secretariat, with the costs of hosting the web site being shared by each of the 5 tRFMO Secretariats on an annual rotation basis;

まぐろ類RFMO合同会合のウェブサイト（www.tuna-org.org）は、全ての tRFMO のために ICCAT 事務局によって管理されており、また当該ウェブサイトの経費は 5 つの tRFMO 事務局がそれぞれ年ごとに順番に負担している。

- The consolidated list of authorised tuna fishing vessels (CLAV) is being administered on behalf of all tRFMOs by the IOTC Secretariat, with monthly updates to the list being provided by most tRFMO Secretariats;

許可まぐろ漁船リストの統合版（CLAV）は、全ての tRFMO を代表して、IOTC 事務局によって管理されており、多くの tRFMO から提供されるリストに基づき毎月更新されている。

- The formation of the joint tRFMO Bycatch Technical Working Group and the joint tRFMO Management Strategy Evaluation Working Group to coordinate and cooperate in technical work relating to bycatch and management procedure issues. These joint technical working groups involve all 5 tRFMOs;

混獲及び管理手続きの問題に関連する技術的作業を調整及び協力するため、tRFMO 合同混獲技術作業部会及び tRFMO 合同管理戦略戦略作業部会が設立されている。これらの合同技術作業部会には、5 つ全ての tRFMO が関与している。

- Recommendation from the CCSBT ERSWG to the EC that the ERSWG approach the other tuna RFMOs with an offer to lead global work on assessment of impacts of fishing for tunas on seabirds and porbeagle sharks; and

CCSBT ERSWG から EC への勧告は、ERSWG は、まぐろ漁業による海鳥及びニシネズミザメに対する影響評価のための全世界的な作業を先導する提案を他のまぐろ類 RFMO に持ちかけるというものである。

- Cooperation of the 5 tRFMO Secretariats in relation to the development of the GEF ABNJ Tuna Project¹ by FAO. If approved, this project will enhance coordination between the tRFMOs and provide resources to further develop areas that the tRFMOs are already involved in such as: improved decision making (e.g. through management strategy evaluation and capacity building), strengthening and harmonising MCS measures, and reducing ecosystem impacts of fishing.

FAO の GEF ABNJ まぐろ計画¹ の策定に関する 5 つの tRFMO 事務局との協力。もしこれが承認されれば、この計画は、tRFMO 間の調整を促進し、既に tRFMO が関与している分野（例えば、意思決定の改善（管理戦略評価及びキャパシティビルディング等）、MCS 措置の強化・調和、漁業の生態系への影響緩和）を更に発展させるためのリソースを提供することとなる。

- Due to the high awareness of the importance of coordination, and the coordination work that is already occurring, it may not be necessary to instruct the Secretariat to identify opportunities for services to be coordinated amongst RFMOs. Instead, the EC may wish to recommend that the Secretariat, Members and subsidiary bodies of the EC continue to be watchful for opportunities to coordinate with other RFMOs and provide recommendations to the EC as such opportunities arise.

調整の重要性に対する高い意識及び既に実施されている調整作業があることから、事務局に対して、RFMO 間で調整すべき作業の機会を特定するよう指示する必要性はないかもしれない。その代わりに、EC は、事務局、メンバー及

¹ This is the “Sustainable Management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction” project from the Global Environment Fund’s, Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Initiative.

これは、世界環境基金、国の管轄外水域イニシアティブによる「国の管轄水域外のまぐろ漁業の持続可能な管理及び生物多様性の保護」計画である。

び EC の補助機関に対して、「他の RFMO との調整の機会について注視し続け、そのような機会があったならば EC に対して勧告するよう」勧告することを希望するかもしれない。

7.3 (i) *Review decisions of the Commission to ensure modern fisheries management standards are incorporated into the Commission's decisions (medium, 2011)*

最新の漁業管理基準が委員会の決定に組み込まれていることを確保するために委員会の決定をレビューする (中程度、2011 年)

- This review could provide a valuable contribution to the EC's decision making processes. For robustness and transparency purposes it is recommended that an independent review be conducted. Furthermore, for efficiency reasons, it is recommended that this be conducted as part of the next performance review of the CCSBT².

このレビューは、EC の意思決定プロセスに有益な貢献をするものであろう。頑健性及び透明性の観点から、独立レビューが行われることを勧告する。さらに、効率性から、次回の CCSBT パフォーマンスレビュー²の一部として実施すべきことを勧告する。

(10) Supporting developing countries

途上国支援

10.1(i) *Work with developing country members and cooperating non-members to identify areas where assistance would be beneficial to ensure they meet obligations under Commission decisions (Medium, 2010 onwards)*

途上国のメンバー及び協力的非加盟国とともに作業し、委員会が決定した義務を彼らが満たす上でいかなる分野に対する支援が彼らにとって有益であるか特定する (中程度、2010 年以降)

10.1(i) *Identify ways in which assistance may be provided (e.g. up-skilling, secondments, workshops etc) (Medium, 2010 onwards)*

支援の提供方法について特定する (例: 技術向上、派遣、ワークショップ) (中程度、2010 年以降)

10.1(i) *Develop & implement a programme to assist developing countries with Commission requirements (Medium, 2011 onwards)*

委員会の要求に応じて途上国を支援する計画を策定及び実施する (中程度、2011 年以降)

² In the section on "Action Items for 2013", the Secretariat recommends that the next performance review of the CCSBT be conducted in 2014 and that it be an independent review.

「2013 年の行動事項」のセクションにおいて、事務局は、次回 CCSBT パフォーマンスレビューを 2014 年に実施すべきこと、及びそれは独立レビューであることと勧告している。

- In 2009 and 2011, the EC spent \$9,600 and \$6,000 respectively on workshops to enhance Indonesia's participation in CCSBT stock assessment/management procedure work. These workshops focused on the CCSBT's Operating Model and Management Procedure.

2009年及び2011年において、ECは、インドネシアのCCSBT資源評価/管理手続作業の参加を促進するためのワークショップに対して、それぞれ9600ドル及び6000ドルを支出した。これらのワークショップは、CCSBTオペレーティングモデル及び管理方式を中心としたものである。

- Apart from these workshops, the EC has made little progress with the strategies in the Strategic Plan to assist developing country Members and CNMs. At CCSBT 18, Indonesia noted that fisheries legislation is an area in which future capacity building in Indonesia would be useful. However, this has not been progressed.

これらのワークショップを除けば、ECは、戦略計画内の発展途上のメンバー及びCNMに対する支援のための戦略については、ほとんど何も進展させていない。CCSBT18において、インドネシアは、漁業制度が将来のキャパシティービルディングの対象として有益な分野であることを言及している。しかしながら、これも進展は見られていない。

- In the absence of a defined program of assistance, one option is that the CCSBT create an ad-hoc assistance fund with small annual contributions by Members (perhaps totalling \$10-\$20,000 per year) as part of the CCSBT's annual budget that can be used to: (i) fund attendance by developing Members/CNMs at relevant³ workshops or training events; and (ii) fund the holding of relevant³ workshops or training events for developing Members/CNMs. It is envisaged that developing Members/CNMs could apply to the Secretariat for access to these funds intersessionally and that access to the funds could be granted subject to the Secretariat receiving intersessional agreement from Members. It is also envisaged that the EC itself could propose to use these funds to hold workshops for developing Members/CNMs.

支援に関する明確な計画がないことから、CCSBTの年間予算において、メンバーからの毎年の僅かな拠出（恐らく総額で毎年1～2万ドル）によって暫定的な支援基金を創設するのも1つの案である。この基金は、以下の用途に使用可能である。(i)発展途上のメンバー/CNMが関連するワークショップや訓練に出席するための経費、(ii)発展途上のメンバー/CNMのための関連するワークショップ及び訓練の開催経費。発展途上のメンバー/CNMは、これらの基金の利用のために休会期間中に事務局に申請し、事務局が休会期間中にメンバーからの承認を得ることを条件に基金の利用が可能となるであろう。また、EC自身が発展途上のメンバー/CNMのためのワークショップを開催するためにこの基金の使用を提案することもあり得るだろう。

³ Relevant workshops and training events are those that would be beneficial to ensure that developing Members/CNMs meet their obligations under CCSBT decisions, and those that would enhance the ability of developing Members/CNMs to participate in CCSBT's scientific and decision making processes.

関連するワークショップや訓練は、発展途上のメンバー/CNMがCCSBTの決議上の義務を遂行することを確保するのに有益なものであり、また、発展途上のメンバー/CNMの能力を向上させCCSBTの科学及び意思決定プロセスへの関与を可能とさせるようなものとなるであろう。

- The Secretariat has not made any allocation in the draft budget for 2013 for the ad-hoc assistance fund mentioned above. However the draft budget does include approximately \$5,000 to provide assistance to a developing Member/CNM in the form of a training trip by the Secretariat or an appropriate expert to a developing Member/CNM.

事務局は、2013年予算案において、上述の暫定的な支援基金を一切計上していない。しかしながら、予算案には、発展途上のメンバー/CNMへの支援提供（訓練のための事務局職員又は適切な専門家による出張というもの）のための約5千ドルが計上されている。

(11) Participation in the CCSBT

CCSBTへの参加

11.1 Develop mechanisms for extending CCSBT Membership to REIOs, including consideration of membership to the Extended Commission (Medium, 2011-2012)

CCSBTへの加入資格をREIOまで拡大するための方法を策定する（拡大委員会への加盟に関する検討を含む）（中程度、2011-2012年）

- This matter was raised at CCSBT 18, but the EU was not represented at the meeting and the EC considered it necessary to have the EU present before discussing possible approaches to admitting Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) into the CCSBT.

この課題は、CCSBT18において提起されたものであるが、EUは同会合に出席しておらず、ECは地域的な経済統合のための機関（REIO）のCCSBTへの参加を認めるための可能性のある手段を検討する前に、まずはEUが会合に出席する必要があると考えた。

- Membership of Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) to the EC could be accommodated by amending the “Resolution to Establish an Extended Commission and an Extended Scientific Committee”. A draft amendment for this purpose was provided to CCSBT 18 for its consideration and the draft amendment is provided again in this paper at Attachment B.

地域的な経済統合のための機関（REIO）のECへの加盟資格は、「拡大委員会及び拡大科学委員会の設立のための決議」を改正することで解決可能であろう。この目的のための改正案は、CCSBT18での検討のために同会合に提供されており、この文書の別紙Bとして再度提供している。

- The process for amending this Resolution requires the EC to take due deliberation of this issue and then for the Commission to take a decision on the issue.

この決議の改正のためのプロセスは、ECがこの問題について然るべき検討を行うことを要し、そして、委員会がこの課題についての決定を行うこととなる。

Action Items for 2013

2013年の行動事項

There are items of action scheduled for 2013 in two general areas of the Strategic Plan that require some advance planning by Members. These are listed below, together with their identifying number in the Strategic Plan, priority and target year for implementation.

戦略計画中の2つの主要な分野において、2013年に実施が予定されている行動事項があり、メンバーによる事前の計画が必要となっている。それらは、戦略計画中の番号、優先順位、実施目標年とともに、以下に列挙した。

(6) Flexible management arrangements (ensuring SBT fishing capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities)

柔軟な管理取り決め (SBT漁獲能力と漁業機会を均衡させる)

6.2 (i) *Flag State/Fishing Entity self assessment of capacity with respect to national allocations (low, 2013)*

船籍が置かれる国/漁業主体が国別配分に対応する漁獲能力を自己評価する (低い、2013年)

- It is recommended that each Member/CNM conduct an assessment of its fishing capacity with respect to its national allocation of the SBT TAC and that this assessment be reported to CCSBT 20.

各メンバー/CNMは、SBTのTACの自国向け国別配分量に対応する漁獲能力を自己評価し、当該評価結果をCCSBT20に報告するよう勧告する。

6.2 (i) *Flag State/Fishing Entity to take corrective action (if required) (low, 2013)*

船籍が置かれる国/漁業主体が是正措置をとる (必要があれば) (低い、2013年)

- It is recommended that each Member/CNM report to CCSBT 20 on any action it has taken or plans to take with respect to its fishing capacity.

各メンバー/CNMは、各自の漁獲能力に関して実施した措置又はその計画について、CCSBT20に報告するよう勧告する。

6.2 (i) *Assess threats to SBT from over-capacity in other fleets (low, 2013)*

他の船団の過剰漁獲能力によるSBTへの脅威を評価する (低い、2013年)

- Over-capacity in other fleets will increase the likelihood of IUU SBT fishing, particularly as the SBT stock rebuilds and catch rates improve. It is therefore important for CCSBT to continue (and where relevant, expand) measures (such as the CDS and cooperation with the CDS by non-members) that reduce the opportunity for IUU caught SBT to enter markets.

他の船団の過剰漁獲能力は、特にSBT資源が再建し漁獲率が改善するにつれて、IUU SBT漁業の可能性を高めることとなる。したがって、CCSBTにとって、IUUによって漁獲されるSBTが市場に出回る機会を低減させる措置

(CDS 及び非メンバーによる CDS への協力) を継続する (適切な場合には拡大する) ことが重要である

- It is not clear what type of threat assessment the Extended Commission (EC) is seeking from this item. The EC should consider and advise on the nature of the threat assessment it is seeking so that any work can be planned appropriately.

拡大委員会 (EC) がどのような脅威評価を要請しているのかについては明らかではない。本件にかかる作業が適切に計画されるよう、EC は、自身が要請している脅威評価の性質について検討し助言するべきである。

(7) Operation of the Commission

委員会の運営

7.1 (iv) *Agree on regular reviews of Commission performance (every 5 years) (high, 2013)*

委員会のパフォーマンスの定期的なレビューに合意する (5 年ごと)
(高い、2013 年)

- The last (and first) performance review of the CCSBT was conducted in 2008. This consisted of a self assessment (involving Members and the Secretariat) and an independent review of the self assessment. These reviews are available from the CCSBT's web site at:

CCSBT の最後 (最初) のパフォーマンスレビューは、2008 年に実施された。これは、自己評価 (メンバー及び事務局を含む) 及び自己評価に対する独立レビューから構成されていた。これらのレビューは、CCSBT のウェブサイトですべて入手可能である。

- http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_japanese/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/jp_report_of_PRWG.pdf
- http://www.ccsbt.org/userfiles/file/docs_japanese/meetings/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/jp_PerformanceReview_IndependentExpertsReport.pdf

- The CCSBT Strategic Plan recommends that performance reviews be conducted every five years, such that the next review would be conducted in 2013. The CCSBT has made significant progress since the first review, so a new review in 2013 would be timely to review progress and to make recommendations for improvement. However, 2013 is also a year for running the CCSBT Management Procedure and agreeing to new global TACs for SBT. Therefore, it would be prudent to delay the review until 2014 so that CCSBT Members can better focus on and assist with the review. Furthermore, adoption of the Management Procedure was an important management decision of the CCSBT. Delaying the review until 2014 would allow the review panel to evaluate whether the Management Procedure's first TAC recommendation after its adoption was followed and for the panel to make any associated comments or recommendations.

CCSBT 戦略計画は、パフォーマンスレビューを5年ごとに実施するよう勧告しており、したがって、次のレビューは2013年に実施することとなる。最初のレビュー以降、CCSBTは目覚ましい進展を遂げており、2013年の新しいレビューは、進展をレビューし、改善に関する勧告を行うのにちょうど良いタイミングである。しかしながら、2013年は、CCSBT管理方式を計算し、次の全世界のSBTのTACに合意する年でもある。したがって、かかるレビューを2014年まで延期し、CCSBTメンバーがレビューに集中し、これを支援することが可能となるようにすることも賢明であろう。さらに、管理方式の採択は、CCSBTにとって重要な管理決定である。かかるレビューを2014年まで延期することで、レビューパネルが、管理方式の採択後の最初TAC勧告が実施されたかどうかを評価し、関連する意見及び勧告を行うことが可能となるであろう。

- It is therefore recommended that the CCSBT's next performance review be conducted in 2014 and that 2013 be used to finalise the terms of reference for the review, select the review panel and agree on the budget for the review.

したがって、CCSBTの次のパフォーマンスレビューは2014年に実施し、2013年はレビューの付託事項の最終化、レビューパネルの選定、レビューのための予算の決定、を実施するよう勧告する。

- CCSBT 19 should provide some guidance in relation to the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the review. The terms of reference of the CCSBT's original performance review is provided at Attachment C. Some changes to the ToR of the original review that could be considered include:

CCSBT19は、レビューの付託事項（ToR）に関連するガイドラインを提供すべきである。CCSBTの最初のパフォーマンスレビューの付託事項は、別紙Cのとおり。検討すべき最初のレビューのToRの修正点は次のとおり。

- Changing the composition of the review panel and producing a single review report. The original CCSBT review was not an independent performance review⁴, so there would be significant benefits in conducting a fully independent performance review for the next review. ICCAT's performance review was an independent review that used a panel of 3 independent experts. This may be a useful model to follow. Another possible model is that of IOTC, in which the review panel consisted of 2 independent experts (one of whom also chaired the panel), 6 Member representatives and an NGO observer.

レビューパネルの構成を変更し、単一のレビュー報告書を作成する。最初のCCSBTのレビューは、独立パフォーマンスレビューではなかったため⁴、次回レビューにおいては、完全な独立パフォーマンスレビューを実施することが極めて有益であろう。ICCATのパフォーマンスレビューは、3人の独立専門家による独立レビューであった。これは有益な手本となろう。他に有益な手本はIOTCであり、ここでは2人の独立専門家（そのうちの一人はパネルの議長）、6人のメンバー代表及びNGOオブザーバーによってレビューパネルが構成されていた。

⁴ Its "independent review" was only an independent review of the CCSBT's self assessment review. この「独立レビュー」は、CCSBT自己評価レビューに対する独立レビューである。

- In addition to assessing the CCSBT's performance using the criteria⁵ at Annex B of Attachment C, the review should also:

別紙 C の別添 B にある基準⁵を用いて CCSBT のパフォーマンスを評価するほか、レビューは以下に掲げる事項を実施すべきである。

- Consider the extent to which modern fisheries management standards have been incorporated into the CCSBT's decisions; and
最新の漁業管理の基準が CCSBT の決定に取り入れられている程度について検討する。
- Evaluate progress in implementing the recommendations of the first performance review.
最初のパフォーマンスレビューからの勧告の実行状況を評価する。

Prepared by the Secretariat

事務局作成文書

⁵ This criteria was developed following the first joint meeting of tuna RFMOs (Kobe 1) and has been adopted for use in reviews by the tuna RFMOs.

この基準は、最初のまぐろ類 RFMO 合同会合 (Kobe1) に基づいて策定されたものであり、まぐろ類 RFMO によるレビュー使用のために採択されたものである。

みなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因に関するデータ提供のための決議案
(ニュージージーランド提案)

(第18回年次会合における提案 - 2011年10月10-13日)

みなみまぐろ保存拡大委員会は、

第11回委員会会合報告書及び第5回遵守委員会会合報告書に記録されているみなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因を報告するというメンバー及び協力的非加盟国による従前の合意を想起し、

全ての死亡要因に関するデータ及び報告に関する要件を明確にするために、メンバー及び協力的非加盟国がこれまでにしてきた約束を拡大委員会の決議として文書化することの重要性を考慮し、

さらに、2011年の拡大委員会特別会合において採択されたCCSBT戦略計画を想起し、

メンバー及び協力的非加盟国は、かかる戦略計画において、みなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因に関するメンバーからの報告が正確かつ完全なデータであることを確保する規則に合意することを「非常に優先度が高い」と認めていることに留意し、

かかるデータが拡大科学委員会によって検討される重要性を認識し、

条約第8条パラグラフ3(b)に基づき、次のとおり合意する。

1. 全てのメンバー及び協力的非加盟国は、パラグラフ2に従うことを条件として、拡大委員会に提出する国別報告書を通じて、みなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因にかかる量についての正確かつ完全なデータを報告するものとする。
2. パラグラフ1によって要求される完全かつ正確なデータを提供することが困難なメンバー又は協力的非加盟国は、拡大委員会に提出する国別報告書を通じて、みなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因にかかる最善の推定量を報告するものとする。
3. この決議の適用上、「全ての死亡要因」には、投棄及び遊漁（みなみまぐろにかかるこれらの要因に付随する結果（生存、健常、瀕死、死亡）を含む）が含まれるものとする。ただし、これに限定されない。
4. 事務局は、現在事務局から遵守委員会年次会合に提出している措置の遵守に関する表を拡張し、みなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因にかかる報告を記載する欄を設ける。
5. 拡大科学委員会は、メンバー及び協力的非加盟国の国別報告書を通じて提供されるみなみまぐろの全ての死亡要因に関するデータを、同委員会の作業（将来の資源評価等）に利用するものとする。

**RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AN EXTENDED COMMISSION AND AN
EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

And

**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA**

(adopted at the Seventh Annual Meeting (18 – 21 April 2001),
~~and~~ revised at the Tenth Annual Meeting (7 – 10 October 2003)
and further revised at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting (1 – 4 October 2012))

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AN EXTENDED COMMISSION AND AN EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Commission):

RECOGNISING that ensuring the sustainability of the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) stock requires that all those States, [regional economic integration organisations](#) and entities or fishing entities fishing this species work together through the Commission;

CONSIDERING that continued fishing for SBT by States, [regional economic integration organisations](#) and entities or fishing entities not adhering to the Commission's conservation and management measures substantially diminishes the effectiveness of those measures;

RECOGNISING the continuing need to encourage all States eligible to accede to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Convention) to do so, and to encourage [regional economic integration organisations and](#) entities or fishing entities with vessels fishing for SBT to implement the Commission's conservation and management measures;

Decides as follows:

1. Acting under Articles 8.3(b) and 15.4 of the Convention, the Commission hereby establishes an Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (the Extended Commission) and an Extended Scientific Committee, whose Members shall be comprised of the Parties to the Convention and any [regional economic integration organisation](#), entity or fishing entity, vessels flagged to which¹ have caught SBT at any time in the previous three calendar years, that is admitted to membership by the Extended Commission pursuant to this Resolution.

2. The Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee shall perform the same tasks as the Commission and the Scientific Committee including, but not limited to, deciding upon a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Members. All Members shall have equal voting rights. The provisions of the Convention relating to the Commission and the Scientific Committee (Articles 6 to 9, except for 6.9 and 6.10) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the Extended Commission and the Extended Scientific Committee. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Resolution, including the articles of the Convention specified in the Resolution, or the Exchange of Letters referred to in paragraph 6, shall be resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means agreed by the parties to the dispute.

3. The Secretariat of the Commission shall function as the Secretariat of the Extended Commission.

¹ [Including vessels flagged to a State that is a Member of the regional economic integration organisation.](#)

4. The Extended Commission shall report forthwith to the Commission if the latter is in session, and in any other case before the latter's next meeting or session of a meeting, all decisions it adopts. Decisions so reported shall become decisions of the Commission at the end of the session of the meeting to which they were reported, unless the Commission decides to the contrary. Any decision of the Commission that affects the operation of the Extended Commission or the rights, obligations or status of any individual Member within the Extended Commission should not be taken without prior due deliberation of that issue by the Extended Commission.

5. The Rules of Procedure for the Extended Commission shall be as annexed to this Resolution. Any revision to the Rules shall be made by the Extended Commission.

6. Any [regional economic integration organization](#), entity or fishing entity, vessels flagged to which¹ have caught SBT at any time in the previous three calendar years, may express its willingness to the Executive Secretary of the Commission to become a member of the Extended Commission. The Executive Secretary of the Commission, on behalf of the Commission, will conduct an Exchange of Letters with the representative of such [regional economic integration organization](#), entity or fishing entity to this effect. In so doing, the applicant shall give the Commission its firm commitment to respect the terms of the Convention and comply with such decisions of the Extended Commission as become decisions of the Commission pursuant to paragraph 4.

7. If the Extended Commission decides to admit the applicant, it shall negotiate with the applicant a formula to govern the level of catch of SBT by the applicant pending the next decision of the Commission setting a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Members. Upon the successful completion of the negotiations referred to in the previous sentence, the Executive Secretary will exchange letters with the applicant as referred to in paragraph 6; the applicant shall thereupon assume the status of Member of the Extended Commission.

8. Any Member of the Extended Commission that is not a Member of the Commission shall be entitled to appoint one representative, to be accompanied by experts and advisers, as an Observer to meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including the Scientific Committee. Such representative shall be entitled to be present and speak as an Observer at meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

9. The Extended Commission shall decide upon an annual budget. The contributions to the budget of an applicant that is admitted as its Member shall be determined by application *mutatis mutandis* of Article 11 of the Convention.

10. The provisions of this Resolution relating to participation by [regional economic integration organisations and](#) entities or fishing entities in the operations of the Extended Commission are solely for the purposes of the Convention.

~~11. The Rules of Procedure are amended by omitting paragraph 3 of Rule 5 and substituting the following:~~

~~“3. A provisional agenda for each annual meeting shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chair. The provisional agenda shall be despatched by the Executive Secretary to all the Members not less than 60 days before the date for the opening of the meeting. The provisional agenda shall include:~~

- ~~(a) approval of decisions taken by the Extended Commission;~~
- ~~(b) all items which the Commission has previously decided to include in the provisional agenda; and~~
- ~~(c) all supplementary items the inclusion of which have been requested by any Member of the Commission.”~~

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXTENDED COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

Rule 1 Representation

1. Each Member shall be represented on the Extended Commission by not more than three delegates who may be accompanied by experts and advisers. Each Member shall inform the Executive Secretary of the Extended Commission of the names of its delegates to the Extended Commission including identification of the head of the delegation and experts and advisers accompanying such delegates, and of any change thereof, as far in advance as possible before the commencement of each meeting of the Extended Commission.

2. Each Member shall designate a correspondent who shall have primary responsibility for liaison with the Executive Secretary during the periods between meetings and shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the name and address of such a correspondent and of any change thereof.

Rule 2 Other matters

Except for Rule 4(3) and Rule 9, the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Extended Commission on other matters.

Rule 3 Co-operating Non-Members

A State, [regional economic integration organisation](#) or entity that is admitted to the Extended Commission in the capacity of a co-operating non-member will have the right to participate actively in meetings of the Extended Commission, the Extended Scientific Committee and their subsidiary bodies, including, but not limited to, the right to make proposals and the right to speak, but not to vote. The Extended Commission may decide to restrict the participation of a cooperating non-member in a particular Agenda item.

Terms of Reference of the Performance Review Working Group

The performance review working group (PRWG) shall review the performance of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) including the extent to which its current mandate needs to be updated to enable it to perform at a level consistent with international best practice.

The PRWG shall:

- i. Consist of the following participants:
 - one participant from each Member;
 - one participant from the Secretariat; and
 - one or more independent experts.

- ii. Use the following process to review the performance of CCSBT:
 - The PRWG (excluding the independent expert(s)) will conduct a self assessment using the criteria in **Annex B** to produce a draft report and recommendations for improving the performance of CCSBT by 30 June 2008
 - The independent expert(s) will review the self assessment, draft report and recommendations and provide these reports to the Secretariat for distribution to Members.
 - The PRWG (excluding the independent expert(s)) will convene in August 2008 to finalise the report.

- iii. Provide the full report including the independent expert(s)' review to the Secretariat in sufficient time to distribute to members 45 days in advance of the Commission meeting and to place on the Commission's website

- iv. Present its final report and recommendations for improving the performance of CCSBT to the fifteenth meeting of the Commission

Independent expert for the performance review working group—qualification criteria and selection process

Qualification criteria

The person to be selected as the independent expert on the performance review working group (PRWG):

- i. Should not be a national of the parties or have been a permanent resident or have worked for the parties since 31/12/89 except where Parties reach a consensus to chose the qualified individual¹
- ii. Should have appropriate working experience in international fisheries management and an excellent understanding of international fisheries management frameworks.

Process of appointment

The process and timeframes for selecting the independent expert is outlined below:

By 1 January 2008	Members to provide a list of candidates to the Secretariat
By 1 February 2008	Secretariat to contact listed candidates (to check their availability and willingness and obtain the CV for those available)
2 February to 1 April 2008	Members to consult on selection
15 April 2008	Final decision

¹ refer to the report of CCSBT 6, attachment O “qualification for independent chairs and for the advisory panel”.

Suggested Criteria for Reviewing the Performance of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

	AREA	General Criteria	Detailed Criteria
1	<i>Conservation and management</i>	Status of living marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of major fish stocks under the purview of the RFMO in relation to maximum sustainable yield or other relevant biological standards. • Trends in the status of those stocks. • Status of species that belong to the same ecosystems as, or are associated with or dependent upon, the major target stocks (hereinafter “non-target species”). • Trends in the status of those species.
		Data collection and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has agreed formats, specifications and timeframes for data submission, taking into account UNFSA Annex I. • Extent to which RFMO members and cooperating non-members, individually or through the RFMO, collect and share complete and accurate fisheries data concerning target stocks and non-target species and other relevant data in a timely manner. • Extent to which fishing data and fishing vessel data are gathered by the RFMO and shared among members and other RFMOs. • Extent to which the RFMO is addressing any gaps in the collection and sharing of data as required.
		Quality and provision of scientific advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO receives and/or produces the best scientific advice relevant to the fish stocks and other living marine resources under its purview, as well as to the effects of fishing on the marine environment.
		Adoption of conservation and management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted conservation and management measures for both target stocks and non-target species that ensures the long-term sustainability of such stocks and species and are based on the best scientific evidence available. • Extent to which the RFMO has applied the precautionary approach as set forth in UNFSA Article 6 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.5, including the application of precautionary reference points. • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted and is implementing effective rebuilding plans for depleted or overfished stocks. • Extent to which the RFMO has moved toward the adoption of conservation and management measures for previously unregulated fisheries, including new and exploratory fisheries. • Extent to which the RFMO has taken due account of the need to conserve marine biological diversity and minimize harmful impacts of fisheries on living marine resources and marine ecosystems. • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures to minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species, through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques.
		Capacity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has identified fishing capacity levels commensurate with long-term sustainability and optimum utilization of relevant fisheries. • Extent to which the RFMO has taken actions to prevent or eliminate excess fishing capacity and effort.
		Compatibility of management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which measures have been adopted as reflected in UNFSA Article 7.
		Fishing allocations and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO agrees on the allocation of allowable catch or levels of fishing effort, including taking into account requests for participation from new members or participants as reflected in UNFSA Article 11.

2	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i>	Flag State duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which RFMO members are fulfilling their duties as flag States under the treaty establishing the RFMO, pursuant to measures adopted by the RFMO, and under other international instruments, including, inter alia, the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, the UNFSA and the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, as applicable.
		Port State measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as port States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 23 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 8.3. • Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.
		Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted integrated MCS measures (e.g., required use of VMS, observers, catch documentation and trade tracking schemes, restrictions on transshipment, boarding and inspection schemes). • Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.
		Follow-up on infringements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO, its members and cooperating non-members follow up on infringements to management measures.
		Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate cooperative mechanisms to both monitor compliance and detect and deter non-compliance (e.g., compliance committees, vessel lists, sharing of information about non-compliance). • Extent to which these mechanisms are being effectively utilized.
		Market-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as market States. • Extent to which these market-related measures are effectively implemented.
3	<i>Decision-making and dispute settlement</i>	Decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which RFMO has transparent and consistent decision-making procedures that facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner.
		Dispute settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate mechanisms for resolving disputes.
4	<i>International cooperation</i>	Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO is operating in a transparent manner, as reflected in UNFSA Article 12 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.1.9. • Extent to which RFMO decisions, meeting reports, scientific advice upon which decisions are made, and other relevant materials are made publicly available in a timely fashion.
		Relationship to cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO facilitates cooperation between members and non-members, including through the adoption and implementation of procedures for granting cooperating status.
		Relationship to non-cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of fishing activity by vessels of non-members that are not cooperating with the RFMO, as well as measures to deter such activities.
		Cooperation with other RFMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO cooperates with other RFMOs, including through the network of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats.
		Special requirements of developing States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO recognizes the special needs of developing States and pursues forms of cooperation with developing States, including with respect to fishing allocations or opportunities, taking into account UNFSA Articles 24 and 25, and the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries Article 5. • Extent to which RFMO members, individually or through the RFMO, provide relevant assistance to developing States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 26.
5	<i>Financial and administrative issues</i>	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which financial and other resources are made available to achieve the aims of the RFMO and to implement the RFMO's decisions.
		Efficiency and cost-effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO is efficiently and effectively managing its human and financial resources, including those of the Secretariat.