



**TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE**

**Eighteenth Regular Session**

Electronic Meeting 21 – 27 September 2022

---

**WWF POSITION STATEMENT TO TCC18**

---

**WCPFC-TCC18-2022-OP03**

**15 September 2022**

**The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)**



POSITION

SEPTEMBER

2022



© Greg Yan / WWF

## Global Oceans Practice

### WWF POSITION

18<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) of the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC): Remote Online Meeting via Zoom – September 21 – 27, 2022

#### Introduction

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) would like to again thank the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) for the opportunity to address the 18th Regular Session of the TCC (TCC18) as an observer and to address the critically important role that it plays in the proper management of the (Western Central Pacific Ocean) WCPO fisheries. The conservation and management of these important resources is dependent on the TCC's ability to consider, implement, assess, and monitor Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs). WWF supports the efforts of the TCC to forward recommendations for CMMs for consideration by the WCPFC as well as its role in ensuring compliance by member states with those measures.

WWF would like to offer the following position to the TCC. WWF wishes to reiterate its position offered during the previous online meeting in December 2021 (WCPFC18) and, taking into account the WCPFC-related meetings held since, offer the recommendations listed below.

#### Shark Conservation Measures

WWF maintains that, based on the best available scientific information, the WCPFC should ban both shark lines *and* wire leaders to ensure the sustainability and survival of several shark species in the WCPO. Specifically, SC18 noted significant concerns that oceanic whitetip sharks (OCS) remain overfished and are experiencing overfishing according to the 2019 stock assessment and silky sharks (FAL) are experiencing overfishing according to the 2018 stock assessment.

Updated projections on the impact of banning shark lines, wire leaders, or both and estimates of catchability and probability of post release mortalities presented at SC18 indicate that banning both shark lines and wire leaders presents the most effective path forward to improve critically depleted shark stocks such as OCS. Moreover, SC18 projects that the OCS biomass will increase if mitigation methods including the prohibition of both wire leaders and shark lines are adopted and implemented and that if no action is taken, the OCS stock biomass is projected to remain at a very depleted level.

Additionally, SC18 noted the *substantial* scientific research that indicates the use of monofilament branchlines can significantly reduce bycatch and mortality of OCS without negatively affecting target catches. While SC18 held some discussion regarding trailing gear length and handling condition and its impact on post-release survivorship for OCS, concerns with respect to trailing gear become largely irrelevant if fishermen engage best practice to cut the branchline as close to the hook as possible. WWF would like to add context to the concerns around trailing gear that bite off is impossible with wire leaders, where it is far more likely with monofilament leaders, so an emphasis on the impact of trailing gear of wire or monofilament seems misdirected.

#### **WWF recommends the TCC:**

- **Revise the Conservation Management Measure for Sharks (CMM 2019-04), taking into account the best available scientific information of Project 101 and previous studies, to prohibit the use of wire leaders *and* shark lines in order to reduce fishing mortality on OCS and FAL in the WCPO; and**
- **Require fishermen to cut branchlines as close to the hook as possible.**

#### **Fisheries Observers**

---

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to create concerns over the potential exposure of observers, fishers, and port workers to the virus. As such, WWF again recognises the unprecedented challenges presented by COVID-19 and the need to ensure the health and safety of those working in the fishing industry. In particular, WWF understands the difficulties with meeting human observer coverage requirements at this time, given remaining travel restrictions in some regions and the concerns for the virus to be transmitted and then brought onshore. However, WWF joins the calls of others in the WCPO region to rapidly phase observer programmes back into full operation based on increasing levels of vaccination among vulnerable populations and improving flight schedules across the region.

WWF has chosen to make the remainder of this issue a standing position until such time as progress is made. It is unquestionable that information collected as part of a successful observer programme is critically important to the proper conservation and management of a fishery. Data collected by observers plays a central role in informing fisheries scientists and managers on everything ranging from stock assessments to non-target species impacts.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, observers play an indispensable role in monitoring and documenting compliance with very important CMMs in the WCPO.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, securing appropriate observer coverage must be considered a top priority and member states must make a concerted effort to achieve that coverage.

All CCMs agreed to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC Convention) text and other Commission obligations to ensure the *best scientific information or evidence available* is used

in WCPFC decisions.<sup>3</sup> By its plain reading, this obligation not only requires members to actively *seek out* and *use* the best available scientific evidence, but also compels CCMs to ensure that measures taken result in the *generation* of the best available scientific evidence.<sup>4</sup> Any other interpretation would be absurd. Therefore, the WCPFC is obligated under the WCPF Convention to put data collection processes, including observer coverage, in place that secures the production and use of the best available scientific evidence for use in the WCPFC decision making process.

### Calculation of Observer Coverage Metric

Over 15 years ago, the WCPFC established CMM 2007-01, which specified that coverage is to be 5% of effort in each non-purse seine fishery under the jurisdiction of the Commission and shall be achieved no later than 30 June 2012.<sup>5</sup> Specifically, low observer coverage in the longline fishery was identified as a significant conservation risk. Moreover, as indicated by the discussion at that time as well as discussion among members at WCPFC forums since, the arbitrary benchmark established at 5% was considered a starting point for a stepwise progression to appropriate observer coverage, never a final target as implied by some CCMs. Unfortunately, not only has achieving the principal objective of CMM 2007-01 proven difficult, but even measuring how it is achieved remains unsettled.

At the moment members self-report their longline observer coverage under four separate metrics including:<sup>6</sup>

- Days at Sea - days observer is at sea compared to number of days fleet is at sea;
- Number of Trips - number of observer trips compared to trips by the fleet;
- Days Fished - observed fishing days compared to fleets fishing days; and
- Number of Hooks - number of hooks observed compared to fleet hooks used.

Because these metrics are each calculated differently and subject to different biases, it places an unnecessary burden on the scientific service provider to standardise data in such a way as to properly assess coverage. In effect, it forces the scientific service provider, and ultimately the WCPFC, to “compare apples with oranges” in a way that frustrates efficient analysis and, ultimately, timely and proper management. Moreover, because of the biases of the different metrics, it creates inequity among members that places more of the conservation burden on those using a more accurate and precise metric that is less susceptible to bias and manipulation.

The best scientific information available suggests that “number of hooks” represents the best method for achieving multiple objectives, including effectively calculating effort and accurately assessing rare events like seabird interactions.<sup>7</sup> Several member states are currently assessing their observer coverage based on “number of hooks,” proving it is practically feasible. Consequently, WWF recommends that the TCC confirm “number of hooks” as the best practice metric for all members calculating observer coverage on longline vessels and mandate a 5-year time frame to shift to use of this metric. If other metrics for calculating coverage are used in the transition toward “number of hooks,” terms must be very clearly defined in advance and each metric must be calculated and reported by members in a way to be comparable with “number of hooks” to the maximum extent possible.

### Level of Observer Coverage

Notwithstanding the current situation under COVID-19, observer coverage rates on the non-purse seine fleet remain unacceptably low. Recent efforts by the Pacific Community to standardise observer coverage data indicate that region-wide observer coverage prior to

COVID-19 could be near 5%.<sup>8</sup> However, the best available scientific evidence indicates that even a consistently applied level of 5% coverage is statistically and practically useless to effectively achieve most management<sup>9</sup> or compliance objectives.<sup>10</sup>

Low observer coverage exacerbates bias as a result of fishers altering their fishing practices (*e.g.* discarding practices, handling and release practices, effort) and gear when an observer is present, which is a phenomenon known as the “observer effect.”<sup>11</sup> The higher the observer coverage rate, the lower the bias from an observer effect, while the larger the proportion of fishing effort that is observed, the more accurately the monitoring data characterize or represent the fishery. Notwithstanding the observer effect, at just 5%, current observer coverage is not producing the quality or quantity of data necessary to properly manage the WCPO non-purse seine tuna fisheries.

At present, a lack of sufficient data that is typically generated through adequate observer coverage represents the single largest obstacle to establishing appropriate management measures. Uncertainty is continually cited in the WCPFC process as a reason for inaction, while the certainty offered by improved observer coverage seems to be consistently rejected, deferred, and delayed.

WWF concedes that different minimum levels of observer coverage may be necessary for different management or compliance purposes, depending on specific identified objectives. However, data collected under less than 100% coverage may be biased and misrepresent the fishery overall, resulting in management failures. Alternatively, 100% observer coverage, through human or electronic observers, would result in no bias from an observer effect. Thus, along with a consortium of other NGOs and with the support of prominent market partners, we have determined that because of conservation and compliance problems such as illegal fishing, misreported or unreported catch, and bycatch of endangered, threatened and protected species, that only an observer coverage rate of no less than 100%, through human or electronic observers, is acceptable.<sup>12</sup>

By continuing to fail to secure a scientifically or statistically valid level of observer coverage, particularly on longline vessels, the WCPFC fails to meet the charge of the WCPFC Convention to generate and use the best available scientific information. Therefore, the WCPFC must take action to improve observer coverage across all longline vessels operating in the WCPFC Convention Area.

### Observer Health, Safety, and Welfare

On August 18, 2022, another observer in the WCPO region was reported missing from the F/V Wari Surat in Papua New Guinea waters. WWF, unfortunately, has no additional information on this incident at this time, but believes this is indicative of why a standardised reporting system should be made mandatory for incidents of this type. Moreover, this is another sad indication that, while much has been done by the WCPFC to ensure the safety and security of fisheries observers working in the region, there is still much more to be done. WWF further reiterates that unless all observers are afforded the same level of safety and security, whether operating in a provincial, national, or regional capacity, then none of them are receiving the safety and security they need to conduct the important role we have tasked them with performing.

WWF again remains concerned that some CCMs are not meeting their obligations under CMMs 2017-03 and 2018-05 to ensure the safety and security of fisheries observers. Where observers may be deployed under the current protocols, CCMs must ensure appropriate precautions and provide the required safety equipment to observers upon deployment. WWF



continues to maintain that, consistent with previous calls from members, all observers should be urgently prioritised for vaccination to ensure the protection available to themselves, the crew, and the broader community in the Pacific, from COVID-19.

As a matter of health and human safety that the WCPFC has clearly committed to address through the respective CMMs, CCMs must ensure that its commitments to the health, safety, and welfare of fisheries observers continue to be met.

#### **WWF recommends the TCC:**

- **Recognise the calculation of observer coverage on the basis of “number of hooks” as best practice and mandate a transition to calculation of observer coverage based on “number of hooks”;**
- **Establish a plan to increase observer coverage, by human observers or electronic monitoring, across all longline vessels operating in the WCPFC Convention Area on an annual basis to achieve 100% coverage by 2026;**
- **Transparently and decisively address failures to meet obligations for observer safety and security, including standardised reporting on observer safety and security incidents; and**
- **Endorse prioritisation and urgent vaccination for all fisheries observers.**

#### **Transshipment Monitoring**

Transshipment remains one of the most prominent weaknesses in catch documentation and verification that leads to Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) catch in the WCPO.<sup>13</sup> WWF again notes that the most simple, efficient, and effective solution to the challenges of transshipment-related IUU is to simply prohibit all at-sea transshipment and require all fishing vessels to land their catch at the nearest available designated port in the WCPO following the conclusion of fishing activity. However, acknowledging that such a prohibition on transshipment is politically unlikely, WWF supports substantial reforms and improvements for all at-sea transshipments, including:

- 100% monitoring through human observers or EM on all delivering and receiving vessels;
- prompt advance notification of all transshipments;
- timely delivery of all transshipment reports to the WCPFC; and
- strong sanctions for non-compliance.

WWF also recommends that transshipment requirements be buttressed by verification and validation of transshipment activities through redundant systems such as the use of a vessel monitoring system (VMS) supplemented by an operating automated identification system (AIS). If, through investigation of suspected unreported transshipment activity, supporting procedures and technologies indicate that transshipment activity was conducted in violation of transshipment rules, the offending vessel should be subject to sanctions including removal from good standing, license revocation, and listing on the IUU vessel list.

#### **WWF recommends the TCC:**

- **Support 100% observer coverage on delivering and receiving vessels engaged in at-sea transshipment;**

- **Prioritise the development and application of EM for transshipment monitoring; and**
- **Support or endorse the use of technology to verify and validate transshipment activity.**

## Crew Welfare

---

WWF fully supports the efforts of the WCPFC toward improving crew welfare in the WCPO, including the establishment of a binding CMM. We reference previous submissions by WWF and other participating NGOs supporting improvements in human and labour rights in all WCPO fisheries.

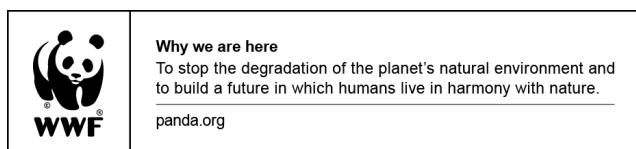
WWF has become concerned with discussion in the intersessional working group that appears to assign blame and misdirect responsibility to crewing agencies, absolving or diminishing flag states of their responsibilities over activities that occur on their flagged vessels. WWF believes this perception is fundamentally misplaced and that under all international law and standards flag states are ultimately responsible for crew serving on their vessels irrespective of the role of any crewing agency. TCC18 must support the advancement of the draft CMM, including specific provisions that emphasize the responsibility of flag states to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of crew serving on board vessels serving under their flag.

### **WWF recommends the TCC:**

- **Discuss and forward the draft CMM recommendations of the Intersessional Working Group to Improve Crew Labour Standards to WCPFC19 for decision this year.**

## References

- <sup>1</sup> See e.g. Davies, S.L. 2003. Guidelines for Developing an at-Sea Fishery Observer Programme. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 414, ISSN 0429-9345. Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, Rome.
- <sup>2</sup> *Id* at 5. (Observers can register compliance with fisheries management laws, regulations and plans; record catch composition, prohibited species, by-catch, size limits, discarding, area and gear restrictions; validate vessel logbooks and the labelling of processed fish.); see also Palma, M.A.E. 2010. Promoting Sustainable Fisheries: The International Legal and Policy Framework to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. Volume 6 of Legal Aspects of Sustainable Development, ISBN 9789004175754. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, p. 142.
- <sup>3</sup> The Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western Pacific Ocean (WCPFC Convention) establishes the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, Part II, Article 5, paragraph (b) ("...the members of the Commission shall...ensure that such measures are based on the best scientific evidence available..."), Sept. 5, 2000, 2275 U.N.T.S. 40532, <https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/text.pdf>.
- <sup>4</sup> *Id* at Part III, Article 10, paragraph (1)(e) ("...the functions of the Commission shall be to...compile and disseminate accurate and complete statistical data to ensure that the best scientific information is available...").
- <sup>5</sup> WCPFC, *Conservation and Management Measure for the Regional Observer Programme*, at 9, CMM 2007-01 (Dec. 2-7, 2007), <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2007-01/conservation-and-management-measure-regional-observer-programme> [Superseded by CMM 2018-05, which consolidated other observer related issues into a single measure]
- <sup>6</sup> WCPFC, Status of Observer Data Management, SC17-ST-IP-02 Status of Observer Data Management\_1, at 18, Table 4 (Sept. 2, 2021)
- <sup>7</sup> Dietrich, K. *et al.* Best Practices for the Collection of Longline Data to Facilitate Research and Analysis to Reduce Bycatch of Protected Species, NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-OPR-35 March 2007. at 25, March 2007. ("Fishing effort can be derived from information collected on number of hooks deployed or retrieved. The number of hooks deployed was ranked as critical or preferred by 81% of data user[s]..."); see also IATTC, Scientific Advisory Committee, SAC-10-04 – Longline observer program reports, at 2 (13-17 May 2019) ("Number of hooks is considered a more accurate measure of longline effort."); see also IATTC, Scientific Advisory Committee, SAC-10 INF-H - Standardization of Reporting Formats and Effort Reporting for Longline Fisheries (Resolution C-11-08), at 3, (13-17 May 2019) ("...number of hooks is the most precise, and is the standard metric used both by the other tuna RFMOs and by the IATTC for scientific purposes.")
- <sup>8</sup> *Supra* note 7 at 21-22, Tables 5 and 6. (Sept. 2, 2021).
- <sup>9</sup> See Lawson, T. 2003. Observer coverage rates and the accuracy and reliability of estimates of CPUE for offshore longline fleets targeting South Pacific albacore. Working Paper SWG-4. Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuna and Billifish, 9-16 July 2003, Mooloolaba, Queensland, Australia. Oceanic Fisheries Programme, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia; See also Lawson, T. 2004. Observer coverage rates and reliability of CPUE estimates for offshore longliners in tropical waters of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Working Paper SWG-4, Seventeenth Meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuna and Billifish, 9-18 August 2004, Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands.
- <sup>10</sup> Benoit, H., Allard, J. 2009. Can the data from at-sea observer surveys be used to make general inferences about catch composition and discards? Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 66: 2025-2039.; Babcock, E.A., E.K. Pikitch, G. Hudson. 2003. How Much Observer Coverage is Enough to Adequately Estimate Bycatch? Pew Institute for Ocean Science, Miami, FL, and Oceana. Washington.
- <sup>11</sup> Gilman, Eric & Zimring, Mark. 2018. Meeting the objectives of fisheries observer programs through electronic monitoring. 10.13140/RG.2.2.28000.99846.
- <sup>12</sup> Leading Environmental NGOs Stand Together to Call for 100% Observer Coverage on Industrial Tuna Fishing Vessels (June 29, 2019) retrievable at <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/leading-environmental-ngos-stand-together-to-call-for-100-observer-coverage-on-industrial-tuna-fishing-vessels-300873686.html>.
- <sup>13</sup> See e.g. Boerder K., et al, Global hot spots of transshipment of fish catch at sea. Science Advances 25 Jul 2018: Vol. 4, no. 7, DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aat7159.



### For more information

Alfred "Bubba" Cook  
WCP Tuna Program Manager  
[acook@wwf.panda.org](mailto:acook@wwf.panda.org)  
Tel: +64 (0)27 833 0537

WWF-New Zealand  
PO Box 6237, Marion Square  
Wellington 6141, New Zealand  
Tel. +64 (0) 4 499 2930