



**DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW WCPFC TROPICAL TUNA MEASURE WORKSHOP 3
(TTMW3)**

Electronic Meeting
28-29 June 2023

Reference paper for allocation discussions

WCPFC-TTMW3-2023-03

16 June 2023

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide a reference to guide discussions on agenda item 4.3 of the June 2023 workshop on the development of a revised Tropical Tuna (TT) measure. It sets out in Annex 1 the side-by-side compilation of feedback received from CCMs and observers on required revisions to the TT measure which was conveyed to CCMs in Circular 2023/33 of 14 April 2023.

ANNEX 1: TROPICAL TUNA MEASURE: REQUIRED REVISIONS FEBRUARY 2023
Side-by-side compilation of feedback received from CCMs and Observers, April 2023



**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR BIGEYE, YELLOWFIN
AND SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN**

Conservation and Management Measure 2021-01

- 1) **Chair's proposals** are in blue.
- 2) **CCMs' responses** to the Chair's proposals are in red. Please refer to the compilation of CCMs' responses for further detail on views expressed.

General comments:

FFA: A precautionary approach to changes in the measure is warranted.

Korea: The stock status and management advice for bigeye and yellowfin tuna should also be considered in addition to the output of the skipjack MP.

Chinese Taipei: No comments yet on specific paragraphs; will follow the Work Plan to participate the workshops to discuss all components, including purse seine and longline, to develop the TTM. Furthermore, we would also like to stress the need to rebalance the components in the CMM considering the sacrifice the longline fleets made in the past.

EU: Regarding your question on the "limits" we suggest that for PS and PL could be provided by the upper limit deriving from the SKJ MP starting from the status quo conditions. Regarding the LL we suggest to explore combinations of PS/PL effort and LL catch to see the outcome in terms of depletion and interim objectives as in CMM2021-01. As far as the allocation framework is concerned, we believe that it is important to remain open to a range of options available to us, noting in particular the obvious interlinks between HS and EEZs that would need to be taken duly into account.

Pew/Ocean Foundation: Measure should base skipjack effort/catch on output of the HCR in the Management Procedure for skipjack.

PREAMBLE

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

[The following preambular paragraphs will require revision in light of SC advice. An additional preambular paragraph referring to CMM 2022-01 on a Management Procedure for WCPO Skipjack Tuna may be considered. Other preambular paragraphs may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree that the paragraphs referring to bigeye and yellowfin may require revision if the SC advice changes following SC consideration of the bigeye and yellowfin assessments and the peer review of the yellowfin assessment. PNA and Tokelau understand that there is no agreed SC advice on skipjack at this point.

United States: supports the revision of the preambular paragraphs based on SC advice and the addition of language referring to the Management Procedure adopted in 2022 for WCPO skipjack.

EU: update these preambular paragraphs based on any new advice and taking into account the SKJ MP. Suggestion PP2 not necessary; suggestion to add more recent references re PP on SEAPODYM analyses.

Recognizing that the Scientific Committee has:

(a) determined that the bigeye stock is not overfished and is likely not experiencing overfishing; and, re-iterated that the Commission could continue to consider measures to reduce fishing mortality from fisheries that take juveniles, with the goal to increase bigeye fishery yields and reduce any further impacts on the spawning biomass for this stock in the tropical regions; and recommended, as a precautionary approach, that the fishing mortality on bigeye should not be increased from the level that maintains spawning biomass at 2012-2015 levels until the Commission can agree on an appropriate target reference point;

(b) determined that the yellowfin stock is not overfished and is not experiencing overfishing, and that the stock is currently exploited at relatively low levels; recommended the Commission notes that further increases in yellowfin tuna fishing mortality would likely affect other stocks/species which are currently moderately exploited due to the multispecies/gears interactions in WCPFC fisheries taking yellowfin tuna; and recommended as a precautionary approach that the fishing mortality on yellowfin tuna stock should not be increased from the level that maintains spawning biomass at 2012-2015 levels until the Commission can agree on an appropriate target reference point; and

(c) determined that the skipjack stock is not overfished and is not experiencing overfishing, and is currently moderately exploited and the fishing mortality level is sustainable; at the same time, noted that fishing mortality is continuously increasing for both adult and juvenile while the spawning biomass reached the historical lowest level; and recommended that the Commission take appropriate management action to ensure that the biomass depletion level fluctuates around the target reference point (TRP) (e.g., through the adoption of a harvest control rule).

PURPOSE [para 1: may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

United States supports

EU: suggestion to add reference to the SKJ MP

PRINCIPLES FOR APPLICATION OF THE MEASURE [paras 2 to 7 on compatibility, area of application and small island developing states may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree in principle but there may need to be some changes to these paragraphs arising from the outcomes of consideration of the core issues.

United States supports

The United States would like to ensure the use of terminology referring to SIDS and SIDS+ Territories is used consistently throughout the document.

EU: suggestion on para 4 to inform the Commission about such measures if they exist to allow

better informed decisions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Charter Arrangements [paras 8 and 9 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree in principle but there may need to be some changes to these paragraphs arising from the outcomes of consideration of the core issues.

United States: may consider proposing changes to paragraph 9 specifically, therefore the United States would like to keep this paragraph open for consideration of potential revisions.

EU: it is still not fully clear what this provision (para 8) entails and to whom it applies.

Overlap Area [para 10 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

United States supports

HARVEST STRATEGIES AND INTERIM OBJECTIVES FOR BIGEYE, SKIPJACK, AND YELLOWFIN TUNA

[The following paragraphs will require revision in light of SC advice and CMM 2022-01 on a Management Procedure for Skipjack Tuna]

United States supports revisions to par 11 - 13 based on updated output/advice from the SC and updating Skipjack tuna paragraph to be consistent with CMM 2022-01(as mentioned above).

Bigeye

11. Pending agreement on a target reference point the spawning biomass depletion ratio ($SB/SB_{F=0}$) is to be maintained at or above the average $SB/SB_{F=0}$ for 2012-2015.

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree: this para may need changing depending on SC advice. Otherwise, the para should be retained.

Skipjack

12. The spawning biomass of skipjack tuna is to be maintained on average at a level consistent with the interim target reference point of 50% of the spawning biomass in the absence of fishing, adopted in accordance with CMM 2015-06.

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree: Possible revision:

12. The spawning biomass of skipjack tuna is to be maintained on average at a level consistent with the target reference point.

EU: suggestion to refer to the MP

Yellowfin

13. Pending agreement on a target reference point the spawning biomass depletion ratio ($SB/SB_{F=0}$) is to be maintained at or above the average $SB/SB_{F=0}$ for 2012-2015.

PNA and Tokelau Response: this para may need changing depending on SC advice. Otherwise, the para should be retained.

[**Note:** any revisions to CMM 2021-01 will need to take into account the output of the management procedure for skipjack tuna, as required by CMM 2022-01]

PURSE SEINE FISHERY

FAD Set Management [paras 14 and 16 may remain unchanged, depending on output of the management procedure for skipjack tuna. The date in para 15 will require updating]

American Samoa: discussion is required on paras 14, 15 and 25, taking into account the need to give full recognition to the special requirements of SIDS / Participating Territories, such as American Samoa, and that any action not result in the transfer of a disproportionate burden to such country. See American Samoa response for further detail.

PNA and Tokelau Response: Para 14 will require revision if changes to LL bigeye limits in Table 3 change the balance between LL and PS fisheries, taking into account also the outcomes of the 2023 bigeye assessment.

Korea: We expect that the 3-month FAD closure would be shortened to some extent in the event that the overall catch limit for bigeye tuna in longline fisheries is increased as a result of improved stock status.

United States would like to keep the option open for discussing paragraphs 14-16 (including footnote 1)

EU: some clarification regarding the implementation of this footnote (footnote 1) would be needed. We suggest that the Secretariat communicates any relevant information available.

14. A three (3) months (July, August and September) prohibition of deploying, servicing or setting on FADs shall be in place between 0001 hours UTC on 1 July and 2359 hours UTC on 30 September each year for all purse seine vessels, tender vessels, and any other vessels operating in support of purse seine vessels fishing in exclusive economic zones and the high seas in the area between 20°N and 20°S. [Footnote 1: Members of the PNA may implement the FAD set management measures consistent with the Third Arrangement Implementing the Nauru Agreement of May 2008. Members of the PNA shall provide notification to the Commission of the domestic vessels to which the FAD closure will not apply. That notification shall be provided within 15 days of the arrangement being approved. The Secretariat shall provide each year to the Scientific Services Provider and TCC the list of fishing vessels that have not applied the FAD closure in the previous year, as well as, their respective numbers of FADs sets during the FADs closure.]

15. In addition to the three month FAD closure in paragraph 14, except for those vessels flying the Kiribati flag when fishing in the high seas adjacent to the Kiribati exclusive economic zone, and Philippines' vessels operating in HSP1 in accordance with **Attachment 2**, it shall be prohibited to deploy, service or set on FADs in the high seas for two additional sequential months of the year. Each CCM shall decide which two sequential months (either April – May or November – December) shall be closed to setting on FADs by their fleets in the high seas for 2022, and 2023 and notify the Secretariat of that decision by March 1, each year. In case a CCM decides to change the notified period at any given year of the application of this CMM this shall be notified to the Secretariat before 1st March of that year.

Korea: clarify paras 15 and 16 with respect to whether or not vessels operating in support of purse seine vessels, such as carrier vessels, may retrieve FADs and/or instrumented buoys during the high seas FAD closure period.

Non-entangling FADs [para 17 may remain unchanged, subject to any extraordinary circumstances. Paras 18 to 20 may require updating in light of SC and TCC advice and consideration by the Commission in accordance with para 20]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

United States supports the Chair's recommendation to update par 18-20 based on outcomes of SC and TCC and the output of the FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group.

EU: suggestion to review based on SC and FADs WG advice/recs. Is footnote 2 still needed?

Pew/Ocean Foundation: The new measure should make clear progress, starting with a ban on the use of synthetic material on the subsurface structure of the FAD.

17. To reduce the risk of entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as from 1st January 2024,¹ CCMs shall ensure that the design and construction of any FAD to be deployed in, or that drifts into, the WCPFC Convention Area shall comply with the following specifications:

- (a) The use of mesh net shall be prohibited for any part of a FAD.
- (b) If the raft is covered, only non-entangling material and designs shall be used.
- (c) The subsurface structure shall only be made using non-entangling materials.

18. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, CCMs shall encourage vessels flying their flag to use, or transition towards using, non-plastic and biodegradable materials in the construction of FADs.

19. The Scientific Committee shall continue to review research results on the use of biodegradable material on FADs, and shall provide specific recommendations to the Commission in 2022 including on a definition of biodegradable FADs, a timeline for the stepwise introduction of biodegradable FADs, potential gaps/needs and any other relevant information.

20. The Commission at its 2023 annual session, based on specific guidelines defined by the FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group and advice from SC19 and TCC19 shall consider the adoption of measures on the implementation of biodegradable material on FADs.

Instrumented Buoys [paras 21 to 23 may require revision in light of consideration by Commission in accordance with para 23]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

PNA and Tokelau are applying new FAD reporting requirements and will be applying requirements for FAD Tracking and FAD Buoy Registration from 1 January 2024. PNA and Tokelau could support compatible measures being applied by the Commission in the high seas.

Korea: We expect that the maximum number of FADs that can be deployed with activated instrument buoys would be increased to some extent in the event that the overall catch limit for bigeye tuna in longline fisheries is increased as a result of improved stock status.

United States supports revision of par 21 through 23 based on the outcomes of the FAD

¹ This timeframe may be extended where there are extraordinary circumstances which make implementation impossible. Due to legislative constraints, Indonesia will have an additional 2 years to implement subparagraph (a).

management options working group.

EU: suggestion to introduce a more robust monitoring system for FADs.

21. A flag CCM shall ensure that each of its purse seine vessels shall have deployed at sea, at any one time, no more than 350 drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) with activated instrumented buoys. An instrumented buoy is defined as a buoy with a clearly marked reference number allowing its identification and equipped with a satellite tracking system to monitor its position. The buoy shall be activated exclusively on board the vessel. A flag CCM shall ensure that its vessels operating in the waters of a coastal State comply with the laws of that coastal State relating to FAD management, including FAD tracking.

22. CCMs shall also encourage vessels to:

- (a) responsibly manage the number of drifting FADs deployed each year;
- (b) carry equipment on board to facilitate the retrieval of lost drifting FADs;
- (c) make reasonable efforts to retrieve lost drifting FADs; and
- (d) report the loss of drifting FADs, and if the loss occurred in the EEZ of a coastal State, report the loss to the coastal State concerned.

23. The Commission at its 2023 meeting based on consideration of the FAD Management Options Working Group shall review the effectiveness of the limit on the number of FADs deployed as set out in paragraph 21 and whether the current limit of 350, or any limit, is appropriate and provide advice on the monitoring of FADs.

Zone-based purse seine effort control [the date in para 24 may require updating.]

24. Coastal CCMs within the Convention Area shall restrict purse seine effort and/or catch of skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna within their EEZs in accordance with the effort limits established and notified to the Commission and set out in **Table 1 of Attachment 1**. Those coastal CCMs that have yet to notify limits to the Commission shall do so by 31 December 2022.

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

Japan: para 24 will require revision

United States supports

High seas purse seine effort control² [paras 25 and 27 will require revision. Paras 26 and 28 may remain unchanged]

American Samoa: discussion is required on paras 14, 15 and 25, taking into account the need to give full recognition to the special requirements of SIDS / Participating Territories, such as

² Throughout this measure, in the case of small purse seine fleets, of five vessels or less, the baseline level of effort used to determine a limit shall be the maximum effort in any period and not the average.

American Samoa, and that any action not result in the transfer of a disproportionate burden to such country. See American Samoa response for further detail.

PNA and Tokelau Response:

- PNA and Tokelau agree that paras 25 and 27 require revision.
- However, PNA and Tokelau consider that para 26 also requires revision.
- Adopting hard limits on all significant skipjack fisheries in the EEZs and high seas is necessary for the application of the skipjack MP.
- The skipjack MP cannot be applied without hard limits on purse seine effort in the high seas,
- If the overall limit for high seas purse seine effort exceeds the 2012 level, the skipjack MP will need to be revised accordingly.

Korea: We believe that the overall HS effort limit should be increased. In relation to the CCMs with effort limits set out in Attachment 1, Table 2, the historical level of effort in the years prior to 2010 must be considered. The Commission may consider allocating the same number of HS days to each purse seine vessel, once the total limit is agreed. Some considerations should be given to SIDS CCMs and transfers among CCMs should be allowed. In setting the total PS effort limit for high seas, the Commission may wish to address the Philippines separately or in a different manner.

United States supports further discussions on par 25 and 27.

EU: suggestion to discuss this in conjunction with para 24, since TTs do not recognise the man-made limits between HS and EEZs.

25. CCMs that are not SIDS shall restrict the level of purse seine effort on the high seas in the area 20°N to 20°S to the limits set out in **Attachment 1, Table 2**, except that the Philippines shall take measures on the high seas in accordance with **Attachment 2**.

26. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of these effort limits for the purse seine fishery are not undermined by a transfer of effort in days fished into areas within the Convention Area south of 20°S and/or north of 20°N.

PNA and Tokelau Response: The skipjack MP cannot be fully applied until there are comprehensive measures to limit fishing for skipjack in the high seas. This means all high seas, not just the tropical high seas. PNA and Tokelau propose that para 26 be revised to close the areas north of 20N and south of 20S to purse seine fishing that takes skipjack.

27. The limits set out in **Attachment 1, Table 2** do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission. The Commission commits to transitioning to a more equitable allocation framework for high seas fishing opportunities that takes into account Articles 8, 10 (3) and 30 of the Convention. The Commission will commence a process to develop that framework in 2022, to enable the Commission to reach agreement in 2023 on hard effort or catch limits in the high seas of the Convention Area and a framework for the allocation of those limits in the high seas amongst all Members and Participating Territories that adequately takes into account Articles 8, 10 (3) and 30 of the Convention. The Commission shall also consider options as to how CCMs would use their limits.

PNA and Tokelau Response: support the FFA view that agreeing on a hard limit for tropical high seas purse seine effort and allocation of that limit should be the primary focus of the work on the TTM in 2023.

28. Where the catch and effort limits in paragraphs 24 and 25 have been exceeded, any overage of the annual limits by a CCM or the collective annual limits of a group of CCMs shall be deducted from the limits for the following year for that CCM or group of CCMs.

Catch retention: Purse Seine Fishery [paras 29 and 30 may remain unchanged, subject to checking of cross-references]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree
United States supports

29. To create an incentive to reduce the non-intentional capture of juvenile fish, to discourage waste and to encourage an efficient utilization of fishery resources, CCMs shall require their purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and on the high seas within the area bounded by 20°N and 20°S to retain on board and then land or transship at port all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna. (Paragraphs 8 to 12 of CMM 2009-02 set out the Commission's rules for catch retention in the high seas.) The only exceptions to this paragraph shall be:

- (a) when, in the final set of a trip, there is insufficient well space to accommodate all fish caught in that set, noting that excess fish taken in the last set may be transferred to and retained on board another purse seine vessel provided this is not prohibited under applicable national law; or
- (b) when the fish are unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size; or
- (c) when serious malfunction of equipment occurs.

30. Nothing in paragraphs 14-16 and 29 shall affect the sovereign rights of coastal States to determine how these management measures will be applied in their waters, or to apply additional or more stringent measures.

Monitoring and Control: Purse Seine Fishery [paras 31 to 35 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree
United States supports
EU: it would be useful to know if this (para 34) is this implemented and how.

Research on Bigeye and Yellowfin [paragraph 36 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree
United States supports

LONGLINE FISHERY [paras 37 to 41 will require revision]

FFA: Any discussion on the longline component of the TTM would need to be accompanied with adequate MCS provisions.

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree that paras 37 to 41 require revision in the light of para 41. In addition, PNA and Tokelau propose additional paras will be required to apply additional monitoring arrangements for the LL fishery to ensure the effective monitoring of any agreed increases in LL bigeye catch limits as proposed by the FFA.

Korea: Subject to the bigeye tuna stock assessment in 2023 and management advice, the catch limits in Attachment 1, Table 3 should be increased by XX%. Catch limits should be commensurate with fishing capacity.

United States: Reviewing and revising paragraphs 37-41 and updating Table 3 are priorities for the United States. The United States would like to discuss options for increasing BET allocations in Table 3. The United States would like to work with members to develop a paragraph on Monitoring and Control of the longline fishery (similar to para 32 and 33 under Monitoring and Control: Purse Seine).

EU: Suggestion to rediscuss possible arrangements for catch retention in the LL fishery.

Pew/Ocean Foundation: Stronger MCS measures should be required in the longline fishery.

37. As an interim measure, CCMs listed in **Attachment 1, Table 3** shall restrict the level of bigeye catch to the levels specified in **Table 3**. Where the limits in **Table 3** have been exceeded, any overage of the catch limit by a CCM listed in **Table 3** shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year for that CCM.

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree that para 37 requires revision in the light of para 41.

However, we support the FFA view that consideration of the bigeye assessment and a TRP for bigeye is required as a basis for the application of para 41.

38. CCMs listed in **Attachment 1, Table 3** shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by their flagged vessels to the Commission Secretariat by the end of the following month. The Secretariat shall notify all CCMs when 90% of the catch limits for a CCM is exceeded.

39. The limits set out in **Attachment 1, Table 3** do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

40. Subject to paragraph 5, each Member that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004 shall ensure that its bigeye catch does not exceed 2,000 tonnes annually.

Canada: retain unchanged.

41. The Commission commits to transitioning to a more equitable allocation framework for fishing opportunities that takes into account Articles 8, 10 (3) and 30 of the Convention. The Commission will commence a process to develop that framework in 2022, to enable the Commission to reach agreement in 2023 on hard limits for bigeye amongst all Members and Participating Territories.

CAPACITY MANAGEMENT FOR PURSE SEINE AND LONGLINE VESSELS

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree that paras 42 to 46 may remain unchanged.

Purse Seine Vessel Limits [paras 42 to 43 may remain unchanged]

United States supports

Limits on Longline Vessels with Freezing Capacity [para 44 may remain unchanged]

United States supports

EU: are these f/v unambiguously defined?

Limits on ice-chilled longline vessels landing fresh fish [paras 45 and 46 may remain unchanged]

United States supports

EU: same as above regarding “targeting”

OTHER COMMERCIAL FISHERIES [para 47 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: PNA and Tokelau consider para 47 will need to be revised. The impact of fishing for skipjack by other commercial fisheries, including pole and line fisheries, has been a major issue in the framing of the skipjack MP. It follows that for consistency, there will need to be a reframing of the limits in para 47. Currently, these limits apply a collective limit for catches of bigeye, yellowfin or skipjack tuna. For consistency with the skipjack MP, at least for the pole and line fisheries, the skipjack components will need to be separated out from the bigeye and yellowfin limits.

United States: anticipates needing to have a discussion on par 47 related to Indonesia's large fish handline fishery and setting an agreed upon limit.

EU: this might need to be updated based on advice from SC/TCC

DATA PROVISION REQUIREMENTS [paras 48 to 50 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

United States supports

REVIEW AND FINAL PROVISIONS [para 51 may remain unchanged. Para 52 will require updating]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

United States supports the updating of para 52 including discussions on the length of implementation of the CMM.

51. The Commission shall review this CMM annually to ensure that the various provisions are having the intended effect.

52. This measure replaces CMM 2020-01. This measure shall come into effect on 16 February 2022 and remain in effect until 15 February 2024 unless earlier replaced or amended by the Commission.

Attachment 1

[Attachment 1 may require updating]

PNA and Tokelau Response: this information should not need revision.

Philippines: Philippines purse seine limit of 36,540 fishing days.

Japan: Table 1 will require revision in light of changes to paragraphs 24.

United States supports updating Attachment 1

Table 1: EEZ purse seine effort limits [paragraph 24]

(Table updated with information provided to Secretariat)

Coastal CCMs' EEZ/Group	Effort in Vessel days/Catch limit	Comment
PNA	44,033 days	This limit will be managed cooperatively through the PNA Vessel Day Scheme.
Tokelau	1000 days	
Cook Islands	1,250 days	
Fiji	300 days	
Niue	200 days	
Samoa	150 days	
Tonga	250 days	
Vanuatu	200 days	
Australia	30,000 mt SKJ 600 mt BET 600 mt YFT	
French Polynesia	0	
Indonesia	70,820 mt	
Japan	1500 days	
Korea	*	
New Zealand	40,000 mt SKJ	
New Caledonia	20,000 mt SKJ	
Philippines	*	
Chinese Taipei	59 days (~34 purse seine vessels)	
United States **	558 days	
Wallis and Futuna	*	

* Limits not notified to the Commission

** The United States notified the Secretariat of the combined US EEZ and high seas effort limits on 1 July 2016 (1828 fishing days on the high seas and in the U.S. EEZ (combined)). The US EEZ limit is understood to be this notified limit minus the high seas effort limit for the United States set out in **Table 2 of Attachment 1**.

Table 2. High seas purse seine effort control [paragraphs 25-27]

[Table 2 will require revision in light of changes to paragraphs 25-27]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree. The existing limits in Table 2 will need to be adjusted to include limits as agreed in para 27 for all Members and Participating Territories that adequately take into account the rights and interests of SIDS to participate fairly in high seas fisheries.

United States supports.

Philippines: limit of 5,460 fishing days.

EU: in our view this table should include all CCMs that participate in this fishery. It might require some consideration of the limits in Table 1.

CCM	EFFORT LIMIT (DAYS)
CHINA	26
ECUADOR	**
EL SALVADOR	**
EUROPEAN UNION	403
INDONESIA	(0)
JAPAN	121
NEW ZEALAND	160
PHILIPPINES	#
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	207
CHINESE TAIPEI	95
USA	1270

** subject to CNM on participatory rights
The measures that the Philippines will take are in **Attachment 2**.

Table 3. Bigeye Longline Catch Limits [paragraphs 37-39]

[Table 3 will require revision in light of changes to paras 37-39]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree. The existing limits in Table 3 will need to be adjusted to include limits as agreed in para 41 for all Members and Participating Territories that adequately take into account the rights and interests of SIDS to participate fairly in high seas fisheries following consideration of the bigeye assessment and work on a TRP for bigeye.

United States supports

Bigeye catch limits by flag	
CCMs	Catch Limits
CHINA	8,224
INDONESIA	5,889*
JAPAN	18,265
KOREA	13,942

CHINESE TAIPEI	10,481
USA	3,554

*Provisional and maybe subject to revision following data analysis and verification

Japan will make an annual one-off transfer of 500 metric tonnes of its bigeye tuna catch limit to China.

Attachment 2: Measure for Philippines

[Attachment 2 may remain unchanged]

PNA and Tokelau Response: agree

Philippines: To remove the “fresh/ice chilled” of paragraph 1 of Attachment 2, to read as “This Attachment shall apply to Philippine traditional fishing vessels operating as a group”.

United States supports