
# PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2006 AND INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2007

**WCPFC/Comm.2/28**
**18th November 2005**

**Paper prepared by the Secretariat**

## Introduction

1. Regulation 3 of the Financial Regulations requires the Executive Director to submit a draft budget to all Members of the Commission at least 60 days prior to the annual meeting of the Commission. At the same time, and in the same form as the draft budget, the Executive Director shall prepare and submit to all Members of the Commission a forecast budget for the subsequent financial year. A financial year is for 12 months commencing 1 January and ending on 31 December, both dates inclusive.

2. To comply with the abovementioned Regulation, the draft budget for 2006 and forecast budget for 2007 would have been made available to Members on 13 October 2005. Due to the delayed establishment of the Secretariat, it was not possible to circulate a draft budget for 2006 and a forecast budget for 2007 at that scheduled time. The draft budget for 2006 and the forecast budget for 2007 will hereby be circulated approximately 30 days in advance of the Second Session of the Commission.

3. The Commission is invited to review the accompanying work programme and budget, amended it as necessary and adopt a work programme and budget for 2006 and an indicative budget for 2007.

### Context for consideration of the budget by the Commission

4. The preparation of an accurate budget for the Commission for 2006 is dependent on all components of the proposed work programme being known and costed. In addition, the assessment of Member's contributions for 2006 is dependent on financial disbursements to support activities for the 2005 financial year being essentially complete. In preparing the provisional budget and schedule of assessed contributions for 2006 for the Commission there are uncertainties associated with both items.

5. While the Scientific Committee met in August, and recommended a work programme and budget for the Scientific Committee for 2006 to the Commission, the Commission will not have an opportunity to meet and discuss that work

programme and budget until it convenes for its Second Session in mid-December 2005. Without prejudice to the decisions of the Commission, the draft 2006 work programme and budget prepared by the Secretariat incorporates the recommendations of the First Regular Session of the Scientific Committee, as adopted by the Scientific Committee at the Noumea meeting.

6. Similar issues arise in respect of work programme elements that might be proposed by the Technical and Compliance Committee. The First Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) will not take place until the week immediately prior to the Second Session of the Commission. Apart from outstanding work relating to the vessel registry, the draft 2006 work programme and budget presented here makes no provisions for a program of work that may be recommended to the Commission by the First Regular Session of the TCC when it meets 5-9 December.

7. Finally, and mainly in respect of 2006 assessed contributions, it will not be possible to finalise 2005 expenditure by the time the Second Session meets 12-16 December. This is principally because a large number of payments associated with both the TCC and the Second Session will be outstanding at that time. As a result, the balance of funds remaining at the conclusion of the 2005 financial year, and thus the carry forward to 2006, will be unknown at the time of the Second Session.

**Summary of budget requirements for 2006 and indicative costs for 2007**

*A. Staff costs*

8. Annexes I and II of WCPFC/PrepCon/WP. 37 prepared by Working Group I during the Preparatory Conference recommended an organisational structure for the Commission. At PrepCon VI the staff costs of the Commission were estimated to be US$677,000 in the first year of operation, rising to US$957,000 in Year 3[1]. The First Session of the Commission adopted a budget of US$360,000 to support staff costs in 2005. This comprised support for established posts, consultancies, overtime and temporary assistance.

9. The budget paper prepared by the Secretariat for the First Session in December 2004, at paragraph 10, noted that, while it was important to establish key functions as soon as possible, the recruitment schedule realised would determine actual staff costs in 2005. In fact, considerable delays were experienced in recruiting to the Secretariat in 2005. Although three senior posts had been advertised and the selection process was progressing, only the Executive Director was on staff by the end of the year. As a result actual expenditure on staff is expected to be only 15% of the budget approved for 2005 at the First Session.

10. In estimating annual staff costs, an attempt has been made to include all costs associated with recruiting to, and supporting, a post within the Secretariat in

[1] Based on nine staff in the first year and increasing to 14 by the end of the third year – but subject to ongoing review.

Pohnpei. These estimates are based on the entitlements and benefits provided for in the harmonised terms and conditions adopted by the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) (see WCPFC2/Comm.2/20).

11. There are numerous uncertainties related to staff costs (such as recruitment costs, education costs, etc.) that cannot be accurately estimated until a candidate for a post at the Secretariat accepts the offer of a position. In addition, the draft Staff Regulations leave open, for consideration by the Commission, the prospect of offering staff leave every 12 months as opposed to every 18 months as is the current practice in CROP agencies. The rationale for this is presented in a companion paper (WCPFC/Comm.2/20 Draft Staff Regulations). The decision of the Commission at its Second Session will determine the budget requirements for this line item in both 2006 and 2007.

12. To accommodate such uncertainties maximum costs associated with staff recruitment and on-going support has been incorporated into the 2006 and 2007 budget estimates. Thus, salary estimates have been prepared for Point 9 within the CROP Grade for each post.

13. It is unlikely recruits will be appointed to the top point of a salary grade. It is more likely appointments will be made to Points 1 to 3 within a grade. Based on the recruitment schedule presented at Appendix C of WCPFC/Comm.2/19, the estimated difference between appointments at Point 9 (the maximum) and Point 1 (minimum) for all recruitment scheduled for 2006 would be US$94,700 i.e.US$94,700 less than is currently presented in the draft work programme and budget. For 2007, the difference would be US$202,000. Actual costs will only become known once the level of appointment is finalised and the staff member's family situation and home base details are known.

14. It is anticipated that three senior staff will be established in Pohnpei early during the second quarter 2006 (the Science Manager, Compliance Manager and Finance and Administration Officer). An additional senior post is proposed for recruitment in mid-2006 – that of an Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Manager.

15. Refinement of the functions of the ICT Manager post, as proposed in WCPFC/Comm.2/19, does not remove the anticipated need for a dedicated data manager and a network administrator in 2007. The data manger will be responsible for maintaining databases associated with any collaborative relationships with FFA, SPC or other organisations plus Secretariat-based activities associated with the vessel register, the regional observer programme, monitoring and reporting on compliance with conservation and management measures, etc. As the Secretariat staffing levels and work programme tasks associated with activities such as the vessel registry, vessel monitoring and the observer programme increase, network administration and general IT support requirements will likewise increase, justifying the post of a network administrator.

16. The Commission will require ongoing legal and policy advice. This service will be required within the Secretariat and to ensure the Secretariat is appropriately equipped to advise Members on legal and policy issues and

implementation of the Convention, as required. Such capacity is required to support the development of external relations of the Commission and to ensure that the Commission is able to adequately represent the intention of the Convention, and the decisions of the Commission, in international and regional contexts.

17. In the longer term it will be desirable to establish a post of Legal and Policy Adviser within the Secretariat to provide this service. To meet this need in 2006, it is proposed that the Secretariat call for tenders to provide legal and policy advisory services to the Commission under a retainer arrangement. The scope of the proposed arrangement is described in WCPFC/Comm.2/19.

18. An amount of US$50,000, covering fees (US$30,000), associated travel costs (US$18,000) and communication and printing expenses (US$2,000) has been included in the draft 2006 budget to support this service.

19. Depending on the ongoing need, to be evaluated during the formulation of the 2007 draft budget, the Secretariat may propose to the Third Session of the Commission that a dedicated post for legal and policy advice be established at the Secretariat. The indicative budget for 2007 provides for this possibility.

20. In addition, local recruitment to the posts of Office Manager/Executive Officer, Secretary to the Executive Director, two Administrative Assistants (one for IT and one for corporate services), Secretary/Receptionist, Treasury Assistant, Cleaner/Tea Person, Driver/Maintenance and Security is proposed for early 2006. It is also proposed that a Librarian/Archivist post be established in 2007.

21. While staff will be appointed to these posts in 2006, the Secretariat will also explore costs and benefits associated with contracting out some of the services normally associated with these posts. Contracting possibilities exist for building and grounds maintenance, security and cleaning services.

22. Reflecting the delays in getting the Secretariat established, the total expenditure on staff in 2005 was estimated to be slightly more than US$50,000. The indicative budget for 2006 considered at the First Session was US$757,000. The revised budget estimate for 2006, based on the staff schedule annexed at Attachment B of WCPFC/Comm.2/19, is US$811,277,000. This cost estimate is based on all staff originally scheduled for recruitment in both 2005 and 2006 being recruited and established in Pohnpei by the end of the third quarter of 2006.

23. An indicative budget for staff costs in 2007 is included at Attachment B. It amounts to approximately US$1.5 million reflecting i) additional staff recruitment in early 2007 (to the posts of observer coordinator, network administrator, data manager, legal and policy adviser and librarian), and a functional Secretariat for the entire year (based on the staffing establishment described in WCPFC/Comm.2/19).

24. Consultancy/external technical services during 2006 are provisionally estimated to require US$210,000. The principal costs are associated with the following tasks:

- Design, development and early stage implementation of a corporate data model for the Commission;
- IT systems design and implementation;
- Document management system design and implementation;
- Financial management systems design;
- The development of a Business Plan for the Commission; and
- Legal and policy advisory services.

The provisional nature of this estimate is because it is expected that the Technical and Compliance Committee and the Second Session may propose additional tasks that can be completed, funds permitting, through consultancy arrangements.

25. The 2006 estimate for travel is based on a Secretariat of four professional staff undertaking a total of five trips each (entirely funded by the Commission at an average cost of US$4,400 (covering airfare and DSA)) during the year. The 2007 estimate reflects and increase in the number of Secretariat staff travelling during that year.

*B. General operating expenses*

26. Without 12 months of information concerning the costs of supporting the Secretariat in Pohnpei, and with minimal information for 2005, the 2006 draft work programme and budget and 2007 indicative budget effectively remain estimates.

27. The 20% increase in the budget estimate for general operating expenses, compared with the 2006 indicative budget provided to the First Session, will support the Secretariat in the new modern office provided jointly by the People's Republic of China and the Government for the Federated States of Micronesia from early in 2006. It also reflects significant increases in utility costs in Pohnpei during 2005 - much of which can be directly attributed to increased global oil prices. In addition, although an item still under negotiation with the Federated States of Micronesia National Government and Pohnpei State Government, Pohnpei State Sales Tax has been provided for in both 2006 and 2007. Expenditure data will be accumulated throughout 2006 so that reasonably accurate budget estimates for 2007 and beyond will be available for future Sessions of the Commission.

*C. Purchase and maintenance of capital assets*

28. As described in WCPFC/Comm.1/4 presented to the First Session in December 2004, the new headquarters building will require furniture, computer hardware and accessories, communications and office equipment. The 2006 draft work programme and budget provides US$175,000 for the purchase of furniture, computer equipment and software in 2006. An indicative budget for these items in 2007 is US$220,000.

29. The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia provided one vehicle to the Commission in 2005. It is anticipated that this vehicle will serve the needs of the Commission throughout 2006. In 2007, additional vehicle purchases,

including a vehicle for the Executive Director, have been provided for in the indicative budget.

30. The new headquarters building will require maintenance and upkeep to ensure that its prime condition at the time the Commission takes possession is maintained. As the building ages, demands against this budget line are likely to increase.

31. Insurance is a priority item to be addressed in early 2006 once the headquarters building has been completed and valued. While life, health and medical insurance have been included as a component of individual staff costs, other insurance items, such as professional liability, business protection including building and contents, and marine transit remain to be negotiated. The Secretariat will work towards providing supplementary information in respect of insurance at the Second Session.

*D. Meeting costs*

32. Members will recall paragraph 5 of Article 9 of the Convention relating to cost effectiveness and the frequency, duration and scheduling of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. At the time of the preparation of this document in mid-November, the Secretariat had limited information available from 2005 to be able to prepare accurate estimates for the 2006 and 2007 requirements for meetings.

33. The First Regular Session of the Scientific Committee at Noumea, New Caledonia in August cost approximately US$92,000 [US$54,500 for airfares (US$23,500) and DSA (US$31,000) to support participation by representatives from developing States and participating territories and the balance, US$37,500, for meeting support costs (staff support, secretariat services, meeting printing, refreshments, excursions, meeting shirt, social function, airport transfers, etc. but not including the printing of the report of the meeting]. No cost for the Technical and Compliance Committee or the Second Session of the Commission was available to assist with the preparation of the 2006 budget. In fact, final costs for those meetings are unlikely to be available until early 2006.

34. The Second Regular Session of the Scientific Committee has been proposed for Manila, Philippines in August 2006 over a period of two weeks. The costs for the Manila Scientific Committee meeting have been prepared using the experience from the first meeting at Noumea (increased airfares, partly resulting from an increase in the number of participants qualifying for support as a result of recent ratifications to the Convention but a reduced DSA reflecting current UNDP DSA rates for Noumea (US$178/day) and Manila (US$152/day)). The budget estimate included in the 2006 draft work programme and budget for this meeting is US$109,000 [US$46,800 for airfares (18xUS$2,600), US$41,000 for DSA (US$152x15 daysx18) and US$21,000 for meeting support].

35. Cost estimates for the Second Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee and the Third Session of the Commission in 2006, based on each meeting being of one week duration, is presented in Table 1. It is

assumed that the costs for one of these meetings, held as a stand-alone meeting, would be US$78,000. These costs include US$21,000 for meeting support including equipment hire, casual support, social functions, miscellaneous costs associated with such meetings and report printing.

**Table 1.** Cost estimates for convening the Second Regular Technical and Compliance Meeting and the Third Session of the Commission in Pohnpei.

| **Number of developing States/participating territories [TCC participants – 18[2] Annual Session participants – 18]** | **Average air fare [@US$2,600]** | **DSA [3 days travel and 5 days of meeting @US$140/day]** | **Support costs** | **Total [US$]** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 93,600 | 40,500 | 21,000 | 155,100 |

36. Actual costs for the Second Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee will depend on the venue and timing for that meeting. It will also depend on whether or not that session will be held in association with another meeting or as a stand-alone event.

37. The budgetary requirement to support the participation of developing States and participating territories in any meetings of the Northern Committee is currently unknown. A nominal amount of US$20,000 has been included in the 2006 draft budget to accommodate this (US$21,000 in 2007).

38. The costs of a stand alone Third Session in 2006 in Pohnpei is estimated to be US$78,000. As a result, and based on in-complete information, the estimated costs for convening meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in 2006 are estimated to be US$285,000. Indicative costs for meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in 2007, US$300,000, are based on a across the board increase of 5% to support meetings during that year.

*E. External services*

39. The 2006 work programme and budget estimates for scientific services and scientific research are based on the recommendations of the first regular session of the Scientific Committee in Noumea in August 2005. These activities and costs have been included in the draft 2006 work programme and budget subject to the decisions of the Second Annual Session in relation to the approved programme of work for 2006. The 2007 indicative budget is based on a nominal inflationary factor of 5% applied to the 2006 estimate.

[2] Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, and Vanuatu. No support is provided for participants from the host country if the meetings are held in a developing State or participating territory.

40. The 2006 estimate for the vessel registry is simply a transfer of funds that were originally provided for in the 2005 budget and, because of the delayed establishment of the Secretariat, remain to be carried forward to 2006.

41. The requirements for developing States budget line estimate is taken directly from the recommendation of the First Regular Session of the Scientific Committee. The budget will need to be updated once the recommendation of the First Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee on this item is available.

**Source of funds**

42. As required at Article 18(1), the draft budget is accompanied by an indication of which expenses are to be financed from assessed contributions and which are to be financed from other sources (see Attachment A). A break down of staff costs associated with this provisional budget is included (Attachment B).

43. The Summary Record for the First Session, at paragraph 15, noted that, calculations of Member's contributions require the Commission Secretariat to provide additional information and background data used as a source for calculating the various elements of the formulae for the assessed contributions (as provided for at Article 18(2) of the Convention). The Record also notes a requirement for transparency in the costing of external services.

44. In responding to these directives, the information used to calculate the catch component of the formulae has been appended at Attachment C. An explanation of the source of the information in calculating this component is appended at Attachment D. Gross National Index (GNI) and population information is appended at Attachment E. Attachment F is a summary table incorporating population, GNI and catch information. The table annexed at Attachment G utilises the information presented at Attachment F to calculate the assessed contributions for Members – based on a provisional budget for 2006 of US$2,293,077.

45. In relation to external services, the draft work programme and budget approved by the First Regular Session of the Scientific Committee at Noumea provided a break down of costs associated with science and scientific services. In addition, SPC-OFP and the Secretariat are working on a detailed breakdown of services and costs associated with the provision of scientific services to the Commission by SPC-OFP (Attachment H). While the Secretariat has prepared detailed terms of reference and costing for the majority of activities that are proposed for execution by consultancy in 2006 (as summarised at paragraph 24 above) it is possible that either the First Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee or the Second Session of the Commission will propose additional work that can be completed by consultancy.

46. Regulation 6.1(c) of the Financial Regulations provides that any cash surplus in the General Account at the end of a financial year that is not required to meet un-discharged commitments will be credited to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Regulation 4. An earlier version of the Financial Regulations

((WCPFC/PrepCon/WP. Rev 1) suggested that, for the first year of operations of the Commission, surplus cash funds, other than those resulting from the contribution of new Members, may be carried over into the following financial year. This provision was written out of later versions of the Financial Regulations. As noted above, at the time of preparation of this document it is not possible to forecast the likely cash surplus in the General Account as of 31st December 2005.

*Assessed contributions*

47. The estimated funding requirement from assessed contributions in 2006 is US$2.293 million. The indicative amount for 2007 is US$3.056 million. Both estimates will be revised once the Technical and Compliance Committee has decided on its work programme and budget for 2006 (and, if considered, 2007).

*Voluntary contributions*

*Territories and possessions*

48. No provision has been made for independent and voluntary contributions by Participating Territories and possessions. As noted at paragraph 39 of the Final Report of Working Group I to the Preparatory Conference, which was subsequently adopted by the Commission, and in relation to the Annex II of the Rules of Procedure, such contributions are proposed to be fixed in accordance with a methodology to be determined. As an interim measure, WG.I suggested a scheme of contributions could be structured in such a way as to fully reflect the willingness of the territories and possessions to make agreed contributions. Such an arrangement is yet to be agreed to with the territories or possessions.

*Activities to be funded from other voluntary contributions*

49. At the time of preparing this draft 2006 work programme and budget, the 2006 estimated budgetary requirement from voluntary contributions related to two activities i) the potential Housing Fund for Secretariat accommodation and ii) the Indonesia Philippines Data Collection Project.

*Housing Fund*

50. If the Secretariat's proposal in relation to the accommodation options for staff is adopted by the Commission (see WCPFC/Comm.2/21), the budget will need to be revised to reflect a 2006 requirement of US$1 million to commence the construction of Secretariat housing. Approximately US$500,000 of this amount would be required for design and site preparation with the remainder being used for housing construction.

*IPDC Project*

51. At the time of preparing this draft budget, US$167,000 of the scientific research component of the budget was identified for support under the Indonesia/Philippines Data Collection Project. The Project has a balance of US$16,111 approaching the end of 2005. Communications from New Zealand and France has indicated each will make voluntary contributions to the IPDCP in 2006 amounting to approximately US$100,000. As a result, the Project faces the

prospect of a funding shortfall in 2006. In addition, no multi-year commitments have been received so no funding has been secured for 2007 for this Project, meaning it will not currently be able to be extended to Indonesia. In order to extend the Project to Vietnam, the Scientific Committee recommended an additional amount of US$15,000 to support data collection work in 2007.

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**Attachment A**

## Provisional Financial report and budget estimates (2005-2007) [US$]

| | Budget items | 2005 Budget | 2005 Actual | 2005 Variance | 2006 Indicative Presented to WCPFC1 | 2006 Revised Budget | 2007 Indicative | Proposed source of funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PART 1** | | | (est.)* | | | | | |
| **1** | **Staff costs** | | | | | | | |
| | Established posts | 300,000 | 50,719 | 249,281 | 700,000 | 811,277 | 1,472,937 | Ass. Cont. |
| | General temporary assistance | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Overtime | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Consultancy | 50,000 | 80,591 | (30,591) | 40,000 | 210,000 | 125,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | **Sub-total** | 360,000 | 131,310 | 228,690 | 757,000 | 1,036,277 | 1,615,937 | |
| **2** | **Staff travel** | 60,000 | - | 60,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 120,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | **Sub-total** | 60,000 | - | 60,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 120,000 | |
| **3** | **General operating expenses** | | | - | | | | |
| | Electricity (paid by NORMA in 2005) | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Communications | 25,000 | 2,000 | 23,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 60,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Office supplies | 12,000 | 1,500 | 10,500 | 22,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Publications and printing | 10,000 | 9,000 | 1,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Audit | 2,500 | - | 2,500 | 5,000 | 12,500 | 12,500 | Ass. Cont |
| | Bank charges | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 3,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Entertainment | 5,000 | | 5,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Fuel | - | 200 | (200) | - | 3,500 | 4,500 | Ass. Cont |
| | Water (paid by NORMA in 2005) | - | - | - | - | 600 | 600 | Ass. Cont |
| | Garbage disposal | - | - | - | - | 1,200 | 1,200 | Ass. Cont |
| | Security | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | *Pohnpei State Tax* | - | - | - | - | *10,000* | *15,000* | Ass. Cont |
| | Miscellaneous | 5,000 | | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 12,500 | Ass. Cont |
| | **Sub-total** | 71,500 | 14,700 | 56,800 | 152,000 | 184,800 | 247,300 | |
| **4** | **Capital expenditure** | | | - | | | | |
| | Vehicles | 35,000 | - | 35,000 | 15,000 | - | 45,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Computers | 55,000 | 1,803 | 53,197 | 40,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Furniture and office equipment | 50,000 | 8,335 | 41,665 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | **Sub-total** | 140,000 | 10,138 | 129,862 | 95,000 | 175,000 | 220,000 | |
| **5** | **Maintenance of capital assets** | | | | | | | |
| | Vehicle maintenance | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 5,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | IT maintenance and software licenses | 9,000 | - | 9,000 | 6,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Buildings and grounds | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | 25,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Insurance | 4,200 | - | 4,200 | 7,000 | 35,000 | 37,500 | Ass. Cont |
| | **Sub-total** | 14,700 | - | 14,700 | 18,000 | 82,500 | 92,500 | |
| **6** | **Meeting services** | | | | | | | |
| | Annual Session | 30,000 | - | 30,000 | 30,000 | 78,000 | 81,900 | Ass. Cont |
| | Scientific Committee | 65,650 | 91,804 | (26,154) | 65,650 | 109,000 | 114,450 | Ass. Cont |
| | Northern Committee | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | 21,000 | Ass. Cont |
| | Technical and Compliance Committee | 65,650 | - | 65,650 | 65,650 | 78,000 | 81,900 | Ass. Cont |
| | Sub-total | 161,300 | 91,804 | 69,496 | 161,300 | 285,000 | 299,250 | |
| | **Sub-total Part 1** | 807,500 | 247,952 | 559,548 | 1,273,300 | 1,853,577 | 2,594,987 | |

| | Budget items (continued) | 2005 Budget | 2005 Actual | 2005 Variance | 2006 Indicative | 2006 Budget | 2007 Indicative | Source of funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PART 2** | | | (est.) | | | | | |
| **1** | **Scientific services (OFP-SPC)** | 127,500 | 127,500 | - | 254,500 | 254,500 | 267,225 | Ass. Cont |
| **2** | **Scientific research** | - | - | - | - | 145,000 | 152,250 | Ass. Cont |
| **3** | **IPDC Project** | 34,147 | 18,036 | 16,111 | - | 167,000 | 59,850 | Vol. Cont |
| **4** | **Vessel registry** | 40,000 | - | 40,000 | - | 40,000 | 42,000 | Ass. Cont |
| **5** | **TCC work plan** | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ass. Cont |
| **6** | ***Housing Fund [see WCPFC/Comm.2/21]*** | | | - | - | - | - | Vol. Cont |
| **7** | **Assistance to developing States** | - | - | - | | 150,000 | 157,500 | Vol. Cont |
| | **Sub-total Part 2** | 201,647 | 145,536 | 56,111 | 254,500 | 756,500 | 678,825 | |
| | **TOTAL** | 1,009,147 | 393,487 | 615,660 | 1,527,800 | 2,610,077 | 3,273,812 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL:** | General Fund | | 2,293,077 | 3,056,462 |
| | Voluntary Contributions | | 317,000 | 217,350 |

- Ass. Cont. – Assessed contribution. Vol. Cont. – Voluntary contribution

* Actual expenditure for 2005 cannot be determined until all November and December commitments are known.

**Attachment B**

**Provisional Staff Costs (2006-2007)**

| Positions | 2006 budget | 2007 Indicative |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2006 + 4% |
| **Executive Director** | | |
| Base salary | 98,844 | 102,798 |
| Superannuation | 7,413 | 7,710 |
| Education | 16,950 | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | 5,000 | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | 1,200 | 1,248 |
| COLDA | 18,436 | 19,173 |
| Recruitment/repatriation fare* | 6,000 | - |
| Shipping | - | - |
| Establishment grant | - | - |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | - | - |
| Housing | 24,000 | 24,960 |
| Domestic allowance | 3,000 | 3,120 |
| Electricity | 3,000 | 3,120 |
| Phone | 600 | 624 |
| Representational allowance | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Leave | 10,000 | 10,400 |
| Sub-total | 199,443 | 200,981 |
| **Science Manager** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2006 April) | 63,737 | 84,983 |
| Superannuation | 4,780 | 6,374 |
| Education | 13,221 | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | 3,900 | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| COLDA | 11,972 | 15,963 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | 10,000 | - |
| Shipping | 5,000 | - |
| Establishment Grant | 1,565 | - |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | 2,000 | - |
| Housing allowance | 8,100 | 10,800 |
| Annual leave | - | 10,000 |
| Sub-total | 125,476 | 152,148 |
| **Compliance Manager** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2006 April) | 63,737 | 84,983 |
| Superannuation | 4,780 | 6,374 |
| Education | 13,221 | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | 3,900 | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| COLDA | 11,972 | 15,963 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | 10,000 | - |
| Shipping | 5,000 | - |
| Establishment Grant | 1,565 | - |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | 2,000 | - |
| Housing allowance | 8,100 | 10,800 |
| Annual leave | - | 10,000 |
| Sub-total | 125,476 | 152,148 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Finance and Administration Officer** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2006 April) | 63,737 | 84,983 |
| Superannuation | 4,780 | 6,374 |
| Education | 13,221 | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | 3,900 | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| COLDA | 11,972 | 15,963 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | 10,000 | |
| Shipping | 5,000 | |
| Establishment Grant | 1,565 | - |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | 2,000 | - |
| Housing allowance | 8,100 | 10,800 |
| Annual leave | - | 10,000 |
| Sub-total | 125,476 | 152,148 |
| **ICT Manager** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2006 May) | 45,369 | 68,054 |
| Superannuation | 3,403 | 5,104 |
| Education | 11,752 | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | 3,467 | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | 800 | 1,200 |
| COLDA | 8,628 | 12,942 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | 10,000 | - |
| Shipping | 5,000 | - |
| Establishment Grant | 1,565 | - |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | 2,000 | - |
| Housing allowance | 7,200 | 10,800 |
| Annual leave | - | 10,000 |
| Sub-total | 99,184 | 130,9281 |
| **Legal and Policy Adviser** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2007 January) | | 68,054 |
| Superannuation | - | 5,104 |
| Education | - | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | - | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | - | 1,200 |
| COLDA | - | 12,942 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | - | 11,000 |
| Shipping | - | 5,500 |
| Establishment Grant | - | 1,700 |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | - | 2,200 |
| Housing allowance | - | 10,800 |
| Annual leave | - | - |
| Sub-total | - | 141,328 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Data Administrator** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2007 January) | - | 57,217 |
| Superannuation | - | 4,291 |
| Education | - | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | - | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | - | 1,200 |
| COLDA | - | 11,009 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | - | 10,000 |
| Shipping | - | 5,000 |
| Establishment Grant | - | 1,565 |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | - | 2,000 |
| Annual leave | - | - |
| Housing assistance | - | 10,800 |
| Sub-total | - | 125,910 |
| **Observer Programme Coordinator** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment January 2007) | - | 57,217 |
| Superannuation | - | 4,291 |
| Education | - | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | - | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | - | 1,200 |
| COLDA | - | 11,009 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | - | 10,000 |
| Shipping | - | 5,000 |
| Establishment Grant | - | 1,565 |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | - | 2,000 |
| Annual leave | - | - |
| Housing assistance | - | 10,800 |
| Sub-total | - | 125,910 |
| **Network administrator** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment 2007 January) | - | 45,358 |
| Superannuation | - | 3,402 |
| Education | - | 17,628 |
| Health and medical | - | 5,200 |
| Life insurance | - | 1,200 |
| COLDA | | 8,893 |
| Recruitment/Repatriation fare | - | 10,000 |
| Shipping | - | 5,000 |
| Establishment Grant | - | 1,565 |
| Hotel on arrival/departure | - | 2,000 |
| Annual leave | - | - |
| Housing assistance | - | 10,800 |
| Sub-total | - | 111,046 |
| **Office Manager/Executive Officer** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 24,000 | 32,000 |
| Health insurance | 1,050 | 1,400 |
| Social Security | 1,440 | 1,920 |
| Sub-total | 26,490 | 35,320 |
| **Secretary to the Executive Director** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 16,500 | 22,800 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 990 | 1,030 |
| Sub-total | 18,890 | 25,286 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Administrative Assistant (Archives and Records)** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 13,500 | 18,000 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 810 | 842 |
| Sub-total | 15,710 | 20,298 |
| **Administrative Assistant (Data Entry)** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 13,500 | 18,000 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 810 | 842 |
| Sub-total | 15,710 | 20,298 |
| **Treasury Assistant** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 12,375 | 16,500 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 743 | 772 |
| Sub-total | 14,518 | 18,728 |
| **Secretary/receptionist** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 10,374 | 13,832 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 622 | 647 |
| Sub-total | 12,396 | 15,935 |
| **Driver/Maintenance** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 10,374 | 13,832 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 622 | 647 |
| Sub-total | 12,396 | 15,935 |
| **Cleaner Helper** | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 5,958 | 6,500 |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | 1,456 |
| Social Security | 358 | 390 |
| Sub-total | 7,716 | 8,346 |
| **Security** (To be contracted in the long term) | | |
| Base salary (recruitment March 2006) | 10,374 | - |
| Health insurance | 1,400 | - |
| Social Security | 622 | - |
| Sub-total | 12,396 | - |
| **Librarian** | | |
| Base salary | - | 18,720 |
| Health insurance | - | 1,400 |
| Social Security | - | 1,123 |
| Sub-total | - | 21,243 |
| | | |
| **Total** | 811,277 | 1,479,744 |

* 2005 actual for ED only, ED's family to travel to Pohnpei in early 2006

**Average annual catches (tonnes) of albacore, bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin, blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin and swordfish in the WCPFC Convention Area during 2002-2004**.

**Attachment C**

| Commission Member | Own EEZ, Archip. | % | Own EEZ, Non-Archip. | % | Ex-Own EEZ | % | Total | % in Conv Area | Own EEZ, Discount | % | Ex-Own EEZ | % | Discount Total | % of Catch Compo-nent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 0 | | 6,921 | 91.1 | 678 | 8.9 | 7,599 | 0.37 | 6,921 | 91.1 | 678 | 8.9 | 7,599 | 0.52 |
| Canada | 0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 345 | 100.0 | 345 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.0 | 345 | 100.0 | 345 | 0.02 |
| China | 0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 36,525 | 100.0 | 36,525 | 1.78 | 0 | 0.0 | 36,525 | 100.0 | 36,525 | 2.50 |
| Cook Islands | 0 | | 1,928 | 98.6 | 28 | 1.4 | 1,956 | 0.10 | 771 | 96.5 | 28 | 3.5 | 799 | 0.05 |
| European Union | 0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 1,910 | 100.0 | 1,910 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,910 | 100.0 | 1,910 | 0.13 |
| Fiji Islands | 764 | 5.4 | 8,027 | 56.5 | 5,410 | 38.1 | 14,201 | 0.69 | 3,211 | 37.2 | 5,410 | 62.8 | 8,621 | 0.59 |
| France | 0 | | 8,620 | 93.3 | 619 | 6.7 | 9,239 | 0.45 | 3,448 | 84.8 | 619 | 15.2 | 4,067 | 0.28 |
| FSM | 0 | | 3,157 | 11.7 | 23,791 | 88.3 | 26,948 | 1.31 | 1,263 | 5.0 | 23,791 | 95.0 | 25,054 | 1.71 |
| Indonesia | 208,871 | 80.0 | 52,218 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 261,089 | 12.69 | 20,887 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 20,887 | 1.43 |
| Japan | 0 | | 111,757 | 23.8 | 357,126 | 76.2 | 468,883 | 22.79 | 111,757 | 23.8 | 357,126 | 76.2 | 468,883 | 32.08 |
| Kiribati | 0 | | 7,749 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,749 | 0.38 | 3,100 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,100 | 0.21 |
| Korea, Republic of | 0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 235,102 | 100.0 | 235,102 | 11.43 | 0 | 0.0 | 235,102 | 100.0 | 235,102 | 16.08 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | | 3,149 | 7.6 | 38,033 | 92.4 | 41,182 | 2.00 | 1,260 | 3.2 | 38,033 | 96.8 | 39,293 | 2.69 |
| Nauru | 0 | | 9 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.00 | 4 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.00 |
| New Zealand | 0 | | 12,590 | 43.3 | 16,455 | 56.7 | 29,045 | 1.41 | 12,590 | 43.3 | 16,455 | 56.7 | 29,045 | 1.99 |
| Niue | | | | n/a | | n/a | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | n/a | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0.00 |
| Palau | 0 | | 20 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 0.00 | 8 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.00 |
| Papua New Guinea | 44,798 | 27.3 | 57,196 | 34.9 | 61,872 | 37.8 | 163,866 | 7.97 | 22,878 | 27.0 | 61,872 | 73.0 | 84,750 | 5.80 |
| Philippines | 205,247 | 71.3 | 51,312 | 17.8 | 31,161 | 10.8 | 287,720 | 13.99 | 20,525 | 39.7 | 31,161 | 60.3 | 51,685 | 3.54 |
| Samoa | 0 | | 2,485 | 79.9 | 627 | 20.1 | 3,112 | 0.15 | 994 | 61.3 | 627 | 38.7 | 1,621 | 0.11 |
| Solomon Islands | 8,773 | 37.4 | 13,968 | 59.5 | 731 | 3.1 | 23,472 | 1.14 | 5,587 | 88.4 | 731 | 11.6 | 6,318 | 0.43 |
| Chinese Taipei | 0 | | 12,333 | 4.2 | 281,345 | 95.8 | 293,678 | 14.28 | 12,333 | 4.2 | 281,345 | 95.8 | 293,678 | 20.09 |
| Tonga | 0 | | 810 | 71.9 | 317 | 28.1 | 1,127 | 0.05 | 324 | 50.5 | 317 | 49.5 | 641 | 0.04 |
| Tuvalu | | | | n/a | | n/a | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | n/a | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0.00 |
| United Kingdom | | | | n/a | | n/a | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | n/a | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0.00 |
| United States of America | 0 | | 10,933 | 10.1 | 97,499 | 89.9 | 108,432 | 5.27 | 10,933 | 10.1 | 97,499 | 89.9 | 108,432 | 7.42 |
| Vanuatu | 0 | | 759 | 2.2 | 33,127 | 97.8 | 33,886 | 1.65 | 304 | 0.9 | 33,127 | 99.1 | 33,430 | 2.29 |
| **Total** | **468,453** | **22.8** | **365,941** | **17.8** | **1,222,702** | **59.4** | **2,057,096** | **100.00** | **239,097** | **16.4** | **1,222,702** | **83.6** | **1,461,798** | **100.00** |

**Attachment D**

**Sources of tuna and billfish catch estimates, and notes on the data available and the methods used to estimate catches within the archipelagic and EEZ waters of commission members**

The following tables provide information on the sources of tuna and billfish catch estimates, and notes on the data available and the methods used to estimate catches within the archipelagic and EEZ waters of commission members. Table 1 deals with the sources of annual catch estimates for the main target tuna species and has been taken from Lawson (in prep.). Table 2 deals with the sources of annual catch estimates for the four main billfish species and was compiled during the preparation of Lawson and Williams (2005).

## 1. Sources of annual catch estimates for albacore, bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin tuna for the WCPFC Convention Statistical Area, by gear and fleet

**LONGLINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| American Samoa | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005). |
| Australia | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002 were provided by BRS (Bromhead, pers. comm., May 2003). All estimates for 2003–2004 were provided by BRS (Bromhead, pers. comm., April 2004, May 2004, May 2005). |
| China | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Song et al. (2004). |
| Cook Islands | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Mitchell (2005). |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Anon. (2005b). |
| Fiji Islands | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Amoe (2005). These statistics include joint ventures with Australia, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and the United States, but not chartered Chinese Taipei distant-water longliners or United States longliners fishing as foreign vessels. |
| French Polynesia | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Ponsonnet (2004). The catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Ponsonnet (2005). Catches to the east of 150°W have been included. These statistics cover all longliners, including coastal longliners (*palangriers côtiers*), offshore longliners (*palangriers hauturiers*) and converted *bonitiers*. The catch estimates cover discards. |
| Indonesia | Bigeye: All estimates were determined by adjusting estimates of yellowfin catches for the inclusion of bigeye; the proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated as 8.6 per cent (Hampton et al. |

**LONGLINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1996). For the sources of the unadjusted estimates of yellowfin, see 'Yellowfin' below.<br><br>Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from information provided by the Data and Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005). All estimates were adjusted for the inclusion of bigeye; the proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated as 8.6 per cent (Hampton et al. 1996). |
| Japan, coastal | Albacore, Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002–2004 were provided by the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (Miyabe, pers. comm., May 2005). |
| Japan, offshore/distant-water | Albacore in the WCPO, Bigeye and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Uosaki et al. (2005). |
| Kiribati | Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Awira (2004). |
| Marshall Islands | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates were determined from logsheet and landings data held at SPC; catches were allocated to the year in which the trip ended. |
| Nauru | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were provided by SPC (Chapman, pers. comm., November 2004). The catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Anon. (2004d). |
| New Caledonia | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Etaix-Bonnin (2005). |
| New Zealand | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2004). Catch estimates for 2003 were provided by the Ministry of Fisheries (Harley, pers. comm., May 2005). Estimates of catches of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin for 2004 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2005). |
| Palau | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates were determined from logsheet and landings data held at SPC; catches were allocated to the year in which the trip ended. |
| Papua New Guinea | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002 were taken from Kumoru & Lewis (2003); the catch estimates for tuna were raised on the basis of coverage rates in Table 6 of that report. All estimates for 2003 were taken from Kumoru (2004). The catch estimates for 2004 were provided by the National Fisheries Authority (Asi, July 2005). |
| Philippines | Bigeye and Yellowfin: Estimates of the catch of skipjack and the combined catch of yellowfin and bigeye for 2002–2004 were taken from Barut & Garvilles (2005). Catches by species and gear type for 2002–2004 were estimated using the method in Lawson & Williams (1998) and |

**LONGLINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| | the proportions by gear type for 1996. |
| Republic of Korea | Albacore in the WCPO, Bigeye and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002–2004 were provided by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NRFDI) (Moon, pers. comm., July 2005). |
| Samoa | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Imo et al. (2004). The catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Imo et al. (2005). |
| Solomon Islands | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Oreihaka (2004). All estimates for 2004 were taken from Diake (2005). |
| Spain | Catches for 2004 were reported in Anon. (2005a) as "swordfish 692.5 t, blue shark 1291.4 t, shortfin mako 238.3 t, tunas 88.8 t, billfish 38.2 t and others species 1.2 t". |
| Chinese Taipei, offshore, foreign ports | Bigeye and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002 were provided by the Overseas Fisheries Development Council (Chang, pers. comm., June 2003). Catch estimates for 2003 were provided by the Fisheries Agency (Tsai, pers. comm., July 2004). The estimates for 2001–2003 represent landings in foreign ports in the Pacific region and may include catches from other ocean areas. Catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Anon. (2005c). |
| Chinese Taipei, offshore, domestic | Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2003–2002 were taken from Anon. (2004). The estimates for 2004 were provided by the Fisheries Agency (Lin, pers. comm. April 2005, May 2005). The estimates for 2002–2003 represent landings in domestic ports and may include catches from other ocean areas. |
| Chinese Taipei,distant-water | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin in the WCPO (Table 21): Estimates of catches of bigeye, yellowfin and other species for 2002–2004 were taken from Anon. (2005c); estimates of albacore catches were provided by the Fisheries Agency (Lin, pers. comm., April 2005, May 2005). |
| Tonga | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were determined from logsheet and landings data held at SPC; catches were allocated to the year in which the trip ended. Catch estimates for 2004 were provided by the Ministry of Fisheries (Loto'ahea, pers. comm., May 2005). |
| United States of America | Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin in the WCPO, excluding American Samoa and Hawaii/California: The catches were estimated from landings data, logsheet data and port sampling data held at SPC. These vessels fished or unloaded in the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau and Papua New Guinea.<br><br>Bigeye and Yellowfin for vessels based in Hawaii and California: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005). A small proportion of the catches were taken in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. |

**LONGLINE**

Vanuatu — Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from logsheet and landings data held at SPC; catches were allocated to the year in which the trip ended.

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Australia — Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002–2004 were provided by BRS (Bromhead, pers. comm., May 2003, May 2005).

French Polynesia — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Ponsonnet (2004). All estimates for 2002–2003 cover vessels based in Papeete and those based elsewhere. Catches taken using other methods, such as trolling, harpoon and deep handline, are included. Catches to the east of the WCPO may be included.

Indonesia — Bigeye: All estimates were determined by adjusting estimates of yellowfin catches for the inclusion of bigeye. The proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated as 10 per cent for pole-and-line (Hampton et al. 1996). For the sources of the unadjusted estimates of yellowfin, see 'Yellowfin' below.

Skipjack: Estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from information provided by the Data and Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005).

Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from information provided by the Data and Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005). All estimates were adjusted for the inclusion of bigeye in the estimated catches of yellowfin; the proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated at 10 per cent (Hampton et al. 1996).

Japan, coastal — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Skipjack catch estimates for 2002 and bigeye and yellowfin catch estimates for 2002 were taken from Miyabe et al. (2004).

Japan, distant-water/offshore — Albacore, Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates of catches for 2002–2003 were taken from Uosaki et al. (2005). These estimates cover vessels over 20 GRT.

New Zealand — Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2004). Catch estimates for 2003 were provided by the Ministry of Fisheries (Harley, pers. comm., May 2005). The catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2005).

Solomon Islands — Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Oreihaka (2004). The catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Diake (2005).

**POLE-AND-LINE**

United States of America — Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2003 were provided by NMFS (Skillman, pers. comm., May 2004).

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Australia, domestic — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 200[illegible] were provided by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (Bromhead, pers. comm., May 2003, May 2005).

China — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002 were determined from logsheet data held at SPC. The catch estimates for 2003 were taken from Song et al. (2004). Estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches for 2002–2003 were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.).

Fed. States of Micronesia — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Anon. (2005b). All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.).

Indonesia, domestic — Bigeye: All estimates were determined by adjusting estimates of yellowfin catches for the inclusion of bigeye. The proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated as 10 per cent for purse seine (Hampton et al. 1996). For the sources of the unadjusted estimates of yellowfin, see 'Yellowfin' below.

Skipjack: The estimates for 2002 were determined by applying the proportion taken by purse seine in 1990 to estimates of the total catch of all gear types; estimates of the total catch for 2002–2004 were provided by the Data and Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005).

Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from information provided by the Data and Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005). All estimates were adjusted for the inclusion of bigeye in the estimated catches of yellowfin; the proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated at 10 per cent (Hampton et al. 1996).

Japan, coastal — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002 were taken from Miyabe et al. (2004).

Japan, distant-water/offshore — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Uosaki et al. (2005).

Kiribati — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from logsheet and unloadings data held at SPC. All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.).

**PURSE SEINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Marshall Islands | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Joseph (2005). Estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.). |
| Mexico | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates were determined from logsheet data held at SPC. All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.). |
| New Zealand | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2004). For 2003, catch estimates for the New Zealand EEZ were provided by the Ministry of Fisheries (Harley, pers. comm., May 2005) and catches outside the New Zealand EEZ were determined from logsheet data held by the OFP. Catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2005). Estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches taken outside the New Zealand EEZ were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.). The skipjack catches do not include those of chartered American vessels in the New Zealand zone. |
| Papua New Guinea | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002 were determined from logsheet and unloadings data held at SPC. The catch estimates for 2003–2004 were provided by the National Fisheries Authority of Papua New Guinea (Kumoru, pers. comm., July 2004, July 2005). All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.). |
| Philippines, domestic | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates of the catch of skipjack and the combined catch of yellowfin and bigeye for 2002–2004 were taken from Barut & Garvilles (2005). Catches by species and gear type for 2002–2004 were estimated using the method in Lawson & Williams (1998) and the proportions by gear type for 1996. |
| Philippines, distant-water | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002 were determined from logsheet data held at SPC; these statistics cover catches taken in the waters of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands. Catch estimates for 2003–2004 were provided by the National Fisheries Authority of Papua New Guinea (Kumoru, pers. comm., July 2004, July 2005). All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.). |
| Philippines, ringnet | See Philippines, domestic. |
| Republic of Korea | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Moon et al. (2004). All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.). |
| Solomon Islands | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002 were determined from information provided by the Fisheries Division (Maneiria, pers. comm., June 2002, May 2003). The catch estimates for 2003 were taken |

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from Oreihaka (2004). The catch estimates for 2004 were taken from Diake (2005). All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.).

Spain — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates for 2002 were determined from logsheet data held by SPC. Catch estimates for 2004 were taken by Anon. (2005a).

Chinese Taipei — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Anon. (2005c). Estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches for 2002–2004 were adjusted by the Overseas Fisheries Development Council.

United States of America — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005).

Vanuatu — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: The catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Naviti (2005); these estimates cover vessels fishing under bilateral access agreements (and not vessels fishing under the FSM Arrangement). All estimates of bigeye and yellowfin catches were modified following the procedure described in Lawson (in prep.).

**TROLL**

American Samoa — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Ito et al. (2004).

Australia — Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin: All estimates were provided by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (Bromhead, pers. comm., May 2003, April 2004, May 2005).

Canada — Albacore, South Pacific: Catch estimates for the 2001/02 – 2003/04 season were taken from Stocker & Shaw (2005). Estimates for the fishing season (November–May) were allocated to the year in which the season ended.

Albacore, North Pacific: Catch estimates for 2002–2004 were provided by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Stocker, pers. comm., June 2005).

Fiji Islands — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates were provided by the Fisheries Division (Sharma, pers. comm. to Coan, 1997).

Guam — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005). These estimates cover the commercial fishery only and not the recreational fishery.

Japan — Albacore, Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates were provided by the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (Miyabe, pers. comm., May 2005).

New Zealand — Albacore: Catch estimates for the 2001/02–2003/04 seasons were taken

**TROLL**

from Kendrick et al. (2005).

Northern Marianas — Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005).

United States of America — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005).These estimates cover the commercial fishery only and not the recreational fishery.

Albacore, seasonal catches: The catch estimates for the 2001/02–2003/04 seasons were taken from Ito et al. (2005). The catch estimates do not cover discards.

Albacore, annual catches: Catch estimates for 2002–2004 were taken from Ito et al. (2005). The catch estimates do not cover discards. Part of the catch was taken in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

**OTHER**

Australia, recreation — Albacore: All estimates were provided by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (Bromhead, pers. comm., May 2003).

Australia, unclassified — Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates were provided by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (Bromhead, pers. comm., April 2004, May 2005). These catch estimates cover rod and reel, handline, minor line and troll.

French Polynesia *poti marara* — *Poti marara* are coastal vessels ranging from 18 ft (5.5 m) to 26 ft (7.9 m), with engines ranging from 36-hp outboards to 250-hp inboards, depending on the boat length, age and fishing strategy. Gear types used include about 60 per cent troll, 20 per cent harpoon, 10 per cent deep handline, 7 per cent pole-and-line, as well as spear gun, scoops, scuba diving and nets. Estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Ponsonnet (2004).

Indonesia, handline — Bigeye: All estimates were determined by adjusting estimates of yellowfin catches for the inclusion of bigeye. The proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated as 8.6 per cent for handline (Hampton et al. 1996). For the sources of the unadjusted estimates of yellowfin, see 'Yellowfin' below.

Indonesia, unclassified — Bigeye: Estimates for 1970-1998 were determined by adjusting estimates of yellowfin catches for the inclusion of bigeye. The proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated as 10 per cent for unclassified (Hampton et al. 1996). For the sources of the unadjusted estimates of yellowfin, see 'Yellowfin' below.

Skipjack: The estimates for 2002–2004 were determined by subtracting estimates of catches by the other gear types from estimates of the total catch; estimates of the total catch for 2002 were provided by the Data and

**OTHER**

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| | Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005).<br><br>Yellowfin: Estimates for 2002–2004 were determined from information provided by the Data and Statistic Sub Directorate of the Directorate General of Capture Fishery (Retnowati, pers. comm., June 2003, April 2004, May 2005). All estimates were adjusted for the inclusion of bigeye in the estimated catches of yellowfin; the proportion of bigeye in the catch of yellowfin was estimated at 10 per cent for unclassified gear types (Hampton et al. 1996). |
| Japan, unclassified | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin catch estimates for 2002 were taken from Miyabe et al. (2004). |
| Kiribati, artisanal | Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Awira (2004); these estimates cover skiffs that troll for tuna. |
| New Zealand, unclassified | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Catch estimates for 2002–2003 were taken from Kendrick et al. (2004). |
| Philippines, gill net | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: Estimates of the catch of skipjack and the combined catch of yellowfin and bigeye for 2002–2004 were taken from Barut & Garvilles (2005). Catches by species and gear type for 2002–2004 were estimated using the method in Lawson & Williams (1998) and the proportions by gear type for 1996. |
| Philippines, handline | See Philippines, gill net. |
| Philippines, unclassified | See Philippines, gill net. |
| Chinese Taipei, unclassified | Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin: All estimates were provided by National Taiwan University (Sun, pers. comm. to Coan, 1997). |

## 2. Sources of annual catch estimates for blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin and swordfish for the WCPFC Convention Statistical Area

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| American Samoa | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002 catches provided by Bob Skillman in his email message of July 4th 2003). Estimates for 2003 were provided by Bob Skillman in his email message of May 21st 2004. The 2003 estimates have been carried over to 2004. |
| Australia | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002, 2003 and 2004 were provided by Don Bromhead, Australian Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (AFFA) (pers. comm. 21 May 2003, 21st July 2004 and 5th May 2005, respectively). The 2002, 2003 and 2004 estimates include the compulsory releases of blue and black marlin, and the logbook-reported discards of striped marlin and swordfish. The catch (weight) estimate for releases of blue marlin and black marlin were determined by applying an estimate of average weight for each species obtained from observers active in the adjacent waters of New Caledonia. |
| China | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: All estimates were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna, obtained from observer data held at SPC, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). The 2003 estimates have been carried over to 2004. |
| Chinese-Taipei, distant-water | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Convention Area catch estimates for 2002-2003 were provided by Ding-Rong Lin, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture (FA–COA), in his email message of 29 Apr 2005. Convention Area catch estimates for 2004 were provided by Ding-Rong Lin, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture (FA–COA), in his email message of 31 May 2005. |
| Chinese-Taipei, offshore, east of 130°E – (mainly based in Micronesia) | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: All estimates were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna, obtained from observer data held at SPC, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |
| Chinese-Taipei, offshore, west of 130°E (mainly based in Chinese-Taipei) | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for years prior to 2001 were obtained from the Fisheries Yearbooks, published by the Taiwan Fisheries Bureau (Fisheries Production by type of fisheries by species for Code 211 – Tuna Longline), and more recently via the Fisheries Agency web site (http://www.fa.gov.tw). Estimates for 2000 have been carried over to 2001 and 2002.<br><br>Estimates for 2003 and 2004 were provided by Ding-Rong Lin, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture (FA–COA), in his email messages of 29 Apr 2005 and 31 May 2005, respectively. |

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| Cook Islands | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2004 and the years prior to 2003 were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna from logbooks to annual target tuna catch estimates (Lawson and Williams, 2005). Estimates for 2003 were provided by Andrew Jones in his email of 21st July 2004 (he noted that there was some under-reporting of billfish catches from the northern Cook Islands fishery). |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna from observer data (for 2002–2004) to annual target tuna catch estimates (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |
| Fiji | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002, 2003 and 2004 were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna, obtained from observer data (2003–2004) collected by Fiji Fisheries Division, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |
| French Polynesia | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Catch estimates prior to 2003 were provided by Arsene Stein in his email message of 10 April 2003. Catch estimates for 2003 were provided by Cédric Ponsonnet in his email message of 29 May 2004. Estimates do not include trolling and handline billfish catch from the small-scale bonitier and poti marara fisheries, which totalled 124t. for 2003 (essentially blue marlin and striped marlin); these catches are included in catch by other commercial gears (Table 8 – Other commercial fisheries). Estimates for 2003 have been carried over to 2004 at this stage. |
| Indonesia | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates were derived by applying the species composition of billfish species to total target tuna (Carrara and Uktolseja, 1997), to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). Estimates of Handline catch was determined by applying the proportion of each billfish species catch to total tuna catch, obtained from the Philippines National Stock Assessment Project sampling data, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |
| Japan, coastal | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002–2004 were provided to SPC by the Naozumi Miyabe (Japan National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries –NRIFSF) in his email of 31st May 2005. Note that the Blue marlin column represents Blue Marlin + Black marlin. |
| Japan, offshore/distant water | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002–2004 were provided to SPC by the Naozumi Miyabe (Japan National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries –NRIFSF) in his email of 31st May 2005. |
| Kiribati | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates determined by applying the proportion of logbook-reported target tuna catch to annual target tuna catch estimates (Lawson and Williams, |

2005), to the logbook-reported billfish catches.

Korea — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002–2004 were provided by Dae-Yeon Moon in his email of 6th July 2005.

Marshall Islands — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna from logbooks to annual target tuna catch estimates (Lawson and Williams, 2005).

New Caledonia — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Annual estimates for years 2002–2004 were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna according to observer data (1996–2004) to annual target tuna catch estimates (Lawson and Williams, 2005).

New Zealand — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates of swordfish catches provided from landings data for years since 1990 taken from *SCTB16 Working Paper NFR 17 New Zealand Domestic Tuna Fisheries in 2001* (Murray and Smith, 2003). Regulations in place under a billfish moratorium (since 1988) restrict the landing of marlin species, hence retained catches of billfish since 1988 are essentially zero. Catch Estimates for 2003-2004 were provided by Shelton Harley, sent via FTP on 9 May 2005. The 2003 estimate for striped marlin represents the estimate of catch released.

Papua New Guinea — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates were determined by applying the species composition of billfish, from observer data for years 2002–2004) to annual target tuna catch estimates (Lawson and Williams, 2005). The estimates for 2004 were provided by Donna Asi in her email message of 21st July 2005.

Philippines — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates were derived by applying the species composition of billfish species to total target tuna in the adjacent Indonesian longline fishery (Carrara and Uktolseja, 1997), to annual catch estimates of target tuna for the Philippine longline fishery (Lawson and Williams, 2005). Estimates of Handline and Ringnet catch was determined by applying the proportion of each billfish species catch to total tuna catch, obtained from the Philippines National Stock Assessment Project sampling data, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005).

Samoa — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: The estimates for 2002 and 2003 were provided in *SCTB17 Working Paper NFR–23 Samoa Tuna Fisheries Report* (Imo, 2004). The estimates for 2004 were provided by Roseti Imo in his email message of 7th June 2005.

Solomon Islands — Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates were determined by applying the species composition of billfish to target tuna catch, provided for 1999 by Edwin Oreihaka, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). The 2002 estimates have

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| | been carried over to 2003 and 2004. |
| Tonga | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: All estimates were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna, obtained from observer data held at SPC, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |
| United States of America, (Hawaii) | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002 were provided by Bob Skillman in his email message of July 4th 2003. Estimates for 2003 were provided by Bob Skillman in his email message of May 21st 2004. The 2003 estimates have been carried over to 2004. |
| United States of America, (FSM and Marshall Islands) | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: All estimates were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species from logbooks to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |
| Vanuatu | Blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, swordfish: Estimates for 2002–2004 were determined by applying the species composition (by weight) of billfish species to total target tuna, obtained from observer data covering the Fiji fleet for the period 2002–2004, to annual catch estimates of target tuna (Lawson and Williams, 2005). |

**3. Notes on the coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data available for the period 2002–2004 to determine catches in member country's EEZs and archipelagic waters, and the methods used to estimate catches by EEZ, in the absence of adequate data.**

| Commission Member | Notes on the coverage of operational data available and methods used to estimate catches for "Own EEZs" and archipelagic waters, where relevant. |
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| Cook Islands | Represents catches by the Cook Islands domestic longline fleet. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 89%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the estimated "Own EEZ" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| Federated States of Micronesia | Represents catches by the FSM longline and purse seine fleets. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 53.4% and 99%, respectively. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 (for these two fleets) has been applied to the total catch estimates to determine the average annual estimated "Own EEZ" and the "Ex_Own EEZ" catches. |
| Fiji Islands | Represents catches by the Fiji domestic longline fleet. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 92%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ and in Fiji archipelagic waters (see Figure 2) obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the estimated "Own EEZ, archipelagic", "Own EEZ, non-archipelagic" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| France | Represents catches by the French Polynesian and New Caledonian longline fleets (there are no Wallis and Futuna vessels fishing in the Convention Area at this stage). Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 71% and 78%, respectively. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 (for these two fleets) has been applied to the total catch estimates to determine the average annual estimated "Own EEZ" and the "Ex_Own EEZ" catches. |
| Indonesia | Represents catches by domestic longline, handline, pole-and-line (baitboat), purse seine and "unclassified-geared" fleets. Operational data are not currently available for these fleets, and it has been assumed that fishing occurs entirely within the Indonesian EEZ.<br><br>The Commission currently assumes that the proportion of "Own EEZ catches taken in archipelagic waters" for these fleets is 80%. |
| Kiribati | Represents catches by the domestic longline and regional purse seine fleets. Operational data are currently not available for the longline fleet, and it has been assumed that fishing occurs entirely within the Kiribati EEZ.<br><br>Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the Kiribati |

| Commission Member | Notes on the coverage of operational data available and methods used to estimate catches for "Own EEZs" and archipelagic waters, where relevant. |
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| | purse seine fleet for the period 2002-2004 is 100%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 (for the purse seine fleet) has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the average annual estimated "Own EEZ" and the "Ex_Own EEZ" catches. |
| Marshall Islands | Represents catches by the domestic longline and regional purse seine fleets. Operational data are currently not available for the longline fleet, and it has been assumed that fishing occurs entirely within the Marshall Islands EEZ.<br><br>Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the Marshall Islands purse seine fleet for the period 2002-2004 is 100%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 (for the purse seine fleet) has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the average annual estimated "Own EEZ" and the "Ex_Own EEZ" catches. |
| Nauru | Represents catches by the domestic longline fleet. Operational data are currently not available for the longline fleet, and it has been assumed that fishing occurs entirely within the Nauru EEZ. |
| Niue | This fleet started fishing in May 2005. |
| Palau | Represents catches by the Palau domestic longline fleet. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 9%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the estimated "Own EEZ" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| Papua New Guinea | Represents catches by the PNG domestic longline and purse seine fleets, and the regional purse seine fleet fishing under the FSM Arrangement. Note that the vessels fishing under the FSM Arrangement have in the past had a flag of registration obtained from Vanuatu, although the "Home Party" is PNG, which is how the catches have been allocated in this calculation. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 91% for the longline fleet and 98% for the purse seine fleets combined.<br><br>The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ and in the PNG archipelagic waters (see Figure 3) obtained from operational data for these fleets for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimates to determine the estimated "Own EEZ, archipelagic", "Own EEZ, non-archipelagic" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| Philippines | Represents catches by domestic longline, gillnet, handline, pole-and-line (baitboat), purse seine and ringnet fleets, but also the "distant-water" Philippines-flagged vessels fishing outside of Philippine waters. |

| Commission Member | Notes on the coverage of operational data available and methods used to estimate catches for "Own EEZs" and archipelagic waters, where relevant. |
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| | Operational data are currently not available for the domestic fleets, and it is has been assumed that fishing (for these fleets) occurs entirely within the Philippines EEZ.<br><br>Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the Philippine purse seine fleet based outside of the Philippines for the period 2002-2004 is 83%.<br><br>The Commission currently assumes that the proportion of "Own EEZ catches taken in archipelagic waters" for the domestic Philippine fleets is 80%. |
| Samoa | Represents catches by the Samoa domestic longline fleet. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 44%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the estimated "Own EEZ" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| Solomon Islands | Represents catches by the Solomon Islands domestic longline, pole-and-line and purse seine fleets, and the regional purse seine fleet. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 20% for the longline fleet, 64.5% for the pole-and-line fleet and 58.4% for the purse seine fleets combined.<br><br>The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ and in the Solomon Islands archipelagic waters (see Figure 4) obtained from operational data for these fleets for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimates to determine the estimated "Own EEZ, archipelagic", "Own EEZ, non-archipelagic" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| Tonga | Represents catches by the Tonga domestic longline fleet. Coverage of operational (logsheet catch and effort) data for the period 2002-2004 is 93%. The proportion of catch in the Home EEZ obtained from operational data for the period 2002–2004 has been applied to the total catch estimate to determine the estimated "Own EEZ" and "Ex-Own EEZ" catches. |
| Tuvalu | No fleets currently operating in the Convention Area. |

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**Attachment E**

## Gross National Index and population data

| GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **Ave 2002-2004** |
| Australia | 19890 | 19580 | 21960 | 26900 | 22813 |
| Canada | 22140 | 22610 | 24470 | 28390 | 25157 |
| China | 900 | 970 | 1100 | 1290 | 1120 |
| Fiji | 2000 | 2040 | 2280 | 2690 | 2337 |
| France | 22880 | 22180 | 24750 | 30090 | 25673 |
| Indonesia | 710 | 830 | 940 | 1140 | 970 |
| Japan | 35780 | 33650 | 34190 | 37180 | 35007 |
| Kiribati | 990 | 900 | 880 | 970 | 917 |
| Korea, Rep. | 10580 | 11270 | 12050 | 13980 | 12433 |
| Marshall Islands | 2200 | 2400 | 2490 | 2370 | 2420 |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | 1860 | 1860 | 1990 | 1990 | 1947 |
| New Zealand | 13440 | 13450 | 15530 | 20310 | 16430 |
| Palau | 6420 | 6390 | 6580 | 6870 | 6613 |
| Papua New Guinea | 580 | 510 | 490 | 580 | 527 |
| Philippines | 1030 | 1020 | 1060 | 1170 | 1083 |
| Samoa | 1410 | 1390 | 1540 | 1860 | 1597 |
| Solomon Islands | 620 | 560 | 560 | 550 | 557 |
| Tonga | 1500 | 1430 | 1510 | 1830 | 1590 |
| United Kingdom | 25310 | 25560 | 28320 | 33940 | 29273 |
| United States | 34760 | 35430 | 37870 | 41400 | 38233 |
| Vanuatu | 1170 | 1070 | 1150 | 1340 | 1187 |

| **Population** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **Ave 2002-2004** |
| Australia | 19414000.00 | 19662800.00 | 19881000.00 | 20120000 | 19887933 |
| Canada | 31081900.00 | 31362000.00 | 31630000.00 | 31902430 | 31631477 |
| China | 1271850000.00 | 1280400000.00 | 1288400000.00 | 1296500000 | 1288433333 |
| Fiji | 817000.00 | 823300.00 | 835000.00 | 848000 | 835433 |
| France | 59190600.00 | 59485000.00 | 59762000.00 | 59990540 | 59745847 |
| Indonesia | 209014100.00 | 211816800.00 | 214674200.00 | 217587500 | 214692833 |
| Japan | 127140000.00 | 127399000.00 | 127573000.00 | 127764400 | 127578800 |
| Kiribati | 92807.00 | 94704.00 | 96377.00 | 97813 | 96298 |
| Korea, Rep. | 47343000.00 | 47640000.00 | 47911730.00 | 48142220 | 47897983 |
| Marshall Islands | 52500.00 | 52500.00 | 57000.00 | 60000 | 56500 |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | 120227.00 | 122380.00 | 124560.00 | 126767 | 124569 |
| New Zealand | 3880500.00 | 3939100.00 | 4009200.00 | 4061000 | 4003100 |
| Palau | 19500.00 | 19600.00 | 19700.00 | 20000 | 19767 |
| Papua New Guinea | 5254114.00 | 5378120.00 | 5501871.00 | 5625215 | 5501735 |
| Philippines | 78317030.00 | 79944220.00 | 81502620.00 | 82986910 | 81477917 |
| Samoa | 174000.00 | 176200.00 | 178000.00 | 179000 | 177733 |
| Solomon Islands | 430764.00 | 443296.00 | 456645.00 | 470861 | 456934 |
| Tonga | 100722.00 | 101163.00 | 101524.00 | 101803 | 101497 |
| United Kingdom | 59050000.00 | 59229000.00 | 59329000.00 | 59405000 | 59321000 |
| United States | 285318000.00 | 288369000.00 | 290810000.00 | 293507400 | 290895467 |
| Vanuatu | 201188.00 | 205573.00 | 210164.00 | 214969.00 | 210235 |
| **Source:** ***World Development Indicators*** **database** [http://www.worldbank.org/data/onlinedatabases/onlinedatabases.html] | | | | | |

**Attachment F**

**Consolidated table incorporating population, GNI and catch data used in the calculation of assessed contributions for 2006.**

| | | Population | GNI | Proportion | GNI | GNI | Proportion | Catch | | | | Proportion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Commission Members** | ('000s) | ave. | of *all* | (Pop x GNI p/c) | as % | of NWC | ave. 2002-2004 | | | Total | of *Catch* |
| | | ave | 2002-2004 | ave GNIs | | of total | (weighted | Outside own | In own EEZ | In EEZ | with disc. | component |
| | | 2002-2004 | p/c | | | | average) | EEZ | (non-Arch.) | discounted | applied # | |
| 1 | Australia | 19,888 | 22813 | 8.48% | 453,704,944 | 1.44% | 4.96% | 678 | 6,921 | *6,921* | 7,599 | 0.52% |
| 1 | Canada | 31,631 | 25157 | 9.35% | 795,741,067 | 2.53% | 5.94% | 345 | 0 | *0* | 345 | 0.02% |
| 1 | China | 1,288,433 | 1120 | 0.42% | 1,443,044,960 | 4.58% | 2.50% | 36,525 | 0 | *0* | 36,525 | 2.50% |
| 1 | Cook Islands | 19 | 4689 | 1.74% | 89,091 | 0.00% | 0.87% | 28 | 1,928 | 771 | 799 | 0.05% |
| 1 | European Union | 454,652 | 18967 | 7.05% | 8,623,384,484 | 27.38% | 17.22% | 1,910 | 0 | *0* | 1,910 | 0.13% |
| 1 | Fiji | 835 | 2337 | 0.87% | 1,951,395 | 0.01% | 0.44% | 5,410 | 8,027 | 3,211 | 8,621 | 0.59% |
| 1 | France | 59,746 | 25673 | 9.54% | 1,533,859,058 | 4.87% | 7.21% | 619 | 8,620 | 3,448 | 4,067 | 0.28% |
| 1 | FSM | 125 | 1947 | 0.72% | 243,375 | 0.00% | 0.36% | 23,791 | 3,157 | 1,263 | 25,054 | 1.71% |
| 1 | Indonesia | 214,693 | 970 | 0.36% | 208,252,210 | 0.66% | 0.51% | 0 | 52,218 | 20,887 | 20,887 | 1.43% |
| 1 | Japan | 127,579 | 35007 | 13.01% | 4,466,158,053 | 14.18% | 13.60% | 357,126 | 111,757 | *111,757* | 468,883 | 32.08% |
| 1 | Kiribati | 96 | 917 | 0.34% | 88,032 | 0.00% | 0.17% | 0 | 7,749 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 0.21% |
| 1 | Korea, Rep. | 47,898 | 12433 | 4.62% | 595,515,834 | 1.89% | 3.26% | 235,102 | 0 | *0* | 235,102 | 16.08% |
| 1 | Marshall Islands | 56 | 2420 | 0.90% | 135,520 | 0.00% | 0.45% | 38,033 | 3,149 | 1,260 | 39,293 | 2.69% |
| 1 | Nauru | 13 | 800 | 0.30% | 10,400 | 0.00% | 0.15% | 0 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0.00% |
| 1 | New Zealand | 4,003 | 16430 | 6.11% | 65,769,290 | 0.21% | 3.16% | 16,455 | 12,590 | *12,590* | 29,045 | 1.99% |
| 1 | Niue | 2 | 800 | 0.30% | 1,600 | 0.00% | 0.15% | | | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 1 | Palau | 20 | 6613 | 2.46% | 132,260 | 0.00% | 1.23% | 0 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 0.00% |
| 1 | Papua New Guinea | 5,502 | 527 | 0.20% | 2,899,554 | 0.01% | 0.10% | 61,872 | 57,196 | 22,878 | 84,750 | 5.80% |
| 1 | Philippines | 81,478 | 1083 | 0.40% | 88,240,674 | 0.28% | 0.34% | 31,161 | 51,312 | 20,525 | 51,685 | 3.54% |
| 1 | Samoa | 178 | 1597 | 0.59% | 284,266 | 0.00% | 0.30% | 627 | 2,485 | 994 | 1,621 | 0.11% |
| 1 | Solomon Islands | 457 | 557 | 0.21% | 254,549 | 0.00% | 0.10% | 731 | 13,968 | 5,587 | 6,318 | 0.43% |
| 1 | Chinese Taipei | 23,000 | 14630 | 5.44% | 336,490,000 | 1.07% | 3.25% | 281,345 | 12,333 | *12,333* | 293,678 | 20.09% |
| 1 | Tonga | 101 | 1590 | 0.59% | 160,590 | 0.00% | 0.30% | 317 | 810 | 324 | 641 | 0.04% |
| 1 | Tuvalu | 12,000 | 1328 | 0.49% | 15,936,000 | 0.05% | 0.27% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 1 | United Kingdom | 59,321 | 29273 | 10.88% | 1,736,503,633 | 5.51% | 8.20% | 0 | 0 | *0* | 0 | 0.00% |
| 1 | United States | 290,895 | 38233 | 14.21% | 11,121,788,535 | 35.32% | 24.76% | 97,499 | 10,933 | *10,933* | 108,432 | 7.42% |
| 1 | Vanuatu | 210 | 1187 | 0.44% | 249,270 | 0.00% | 0.22% | 33,127 | 759 | 304 | 33,430 | 2.29% |
| *27* | *Total Countries* | *2,722,831* | *269,098* | *100.00%* | *31,490,888,644* | *100.00%* | *100.00%* | *1,222,702* | *365,941* | 239,097 | *1,461,798* | *100.00%* |
| # | Does not include own EEZ Archipelagic waters | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **Provisional Budget** | | *USD* | | | | 2,293,077 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Provisional Breakdown of 2006 Budget Contributions

| Commission Members | *Base fee 10% of budget* | *National wealth component 20% of budget* | *Catch component 70% of budget* | *Total contribution 100% of budget* | *% of budget by member* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 8,493 | 22,743 | 8,344 | 39,581 | 1.73% |
| Canada | 8,493 | 27,232 | 379 | 36,103 | 1.57% |
| China | 8,493 | 11,462 | 40,107 | 60,062 | 2.62% |
| Cook Islands | 8,493 | 3,996 | 877 | 13,366 | 0.58% |
| European Union | 8,493 | 78,955 | 2,098 | 89,546 | 3.91% |
| Fiji | 8,493 | 2,006 | 9,466 | 19,965 | 0.87% |
| France | 8,493 | 33,046 | 4,466 | 46,005 | 2.01% |
| FSM | 8,493 | 1,661 | 27,511 | 37,665 | 1.64% |
| Indonesia | 8,493 | 2,343 | 22,936 | 33,771 | 1.47% |
| Japan | 8,493 | 62,352 | 514,866 | 585,711 | 25.54% |
| Kiribati | 8,493 | 782 | 3,404 | 12,678 | 0.55% |
| Korea | 8,493 | 14,931 | 258,158 | 281,581 | 12.28% |
| Marshall Islands | 8,493 | 2,063 | 43,146 | 53,702 | 2.34% |
| Nauru | 8,493 | 682 | 4 | 9,179 | 0.40% |
| New Zealand | 8,493 | 14,479 | 31,893 | 54,865 | 2.39% |
| Niue | 8,493 | 682 | 0 | 9,175 | 0.40% |
| Palau | 8,493 | 5,636 | 9 | 14,138 | 0.62% |
| Papua New Guinea | 8,493 | 470 | 93,062 | 102,025 | 4.45% |
| Philippines | 8,493 | 1,565 | 56,754 | 66,812 | 2.91% |
| Samoa | 8,493 | 1,363 | 1,780 | 11,636 | 0.51% |
| Solomon Islands | 8,493 | 476 | 6,938 | 15,907 | 0.69% |
| Chinese Taipei | 8,493 | 14,917 | 322,479 | 345,888 | 15.08% |
| Tonga | 8,493 | 1,356 | 704 | 10,553 | 0.46% |
| Tuvalu | 8,493 | 1,248 | 0 | 9,741 | 0.42% |
| United Kingdom | 8,493 | 37,589 | 0 | 46,082 | 2.01% |
| USA | 8,493 | 113,565 | 119,065 | 241,124 | 10.52% |
| Vanuatu | 8,493 | 1,013 | 36,709 | 46,215 | 2.02% |
| ***Total assessed contributions*** | ***229,308*** | ***458,615*** | ***1,605,154*** | ***2,293,077*** | ***100.00%*** |