

**JOINT IATTC AND WCPFC-NC WORKING GROUP MEETING ON THE  
MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA  
NINTH SESSION (JWG-09)**

Kushiro, Japan  
10 – 13 July 2024

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**Proposed Amendments to  
Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna**

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**IATTC-NC-JWG09-2024/DP-12**

**JAPAN**



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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA**

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Conservation and Management Measure ~~2023~~2024-02XX

**Japan**

## Explanatory note:

1. Through the implementation of the conservation and management measures developed by WCPFC and IATTC, in particular those of significant reduction of the fishing mortality of juvenile fish, the spawning stock biomass (SSB) of Pacific bluefin tuna has increased rapidly during the past 10 years and its increasing pace is accelerating. According to the benchmark assessment by the ISC in 2024, the second rebuilding target (20%SSBF=0) was achieved in 2021, thirteen (13) years earlier than originally targeted in the Harvest Strategy for Pacific Bluefin Tuna Fisheries (HS 2023-02). Celebrating the very early achievement of the stock recovery, Japan herein submits a proposal to amend the Conservation and Management Measures for Pacific bluefin tuna (CMM 2023-02).
2. Japan proposes catch limit increases in accordance with the Scenario #7 (WCPO large fish 131%; small fish 30%) in Table 3 of Executive Summary of ISC PBFWG report, which are within the permission of “Harvest control rules post second rebuilding period” stipulated in paragraph 5(b) of HS 2023-02. Under this scenario #7, annual catch limits for Pacific bluefin tuna are calculated to meet the 80:20 fishery impact between WCPO:EPO and have a higher increase for large fish compared to small fish in WCPO, while maintaining SSB above 20% SSB F=0 with a60% probability, as required in HS 2023-02.
3. Japan also proposes the following technical amendments to the CMM 2023-02;
  - Making the carry-over rule of unused catch limits in the previous year stipulated in the footnote 1 (a CCM may carry over its unused catch limit up to 17% of its initial catch limits) be a general carry-over rule in paragraph 5, since this provision designed to ensure the equivalent flexibility with the IATTC multi-year measure has been worked well in giving flexibility in the catch limit management since its introduction in 2019.
  - Making the rule of the use of the conversion factor 0.68 (for a transfer from a part of small fish catch limit to a large fish catch limit) as stipulated in footnote 2 be a general rule, since the use of this transfer rule provides not only management flexibility but also positive effects on the PBF stock as projected by the ISC.
4. Further, we propose a new rule to allow a CCM to catch PBF up to 5% of its initial catch limit besides the catch limit in paragraph 3 and 4 for its research activities to collect recruitment and/or abundance indices in accordance with a research plan recommended by the ISC, taking into account the conservation advice from the ISC that research on a recruitment index for the stock assessment should be pursued, and maintenance of a reliable abundance index should be ensured.
5. Japan recognizes the need to discuss, upon hearing views of the relevant CCMs, how to handle small scale fisheries located in the southern hemisphere, which are facing difficulty in the management of PBF catch in recent years due to the increasing migration of PBF caused by the rapid recovery of the stock.

*The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):*

Recognizing that WCPFC6 adopted Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific bluefin tuna (CMM 2009-07) and the measure was revised ten times since then (CMM 2010-04, CMM 2012-06, CMM 2013-09, CMM 2014-04, CMM 2015-04, CMM 2016-04, CMM2017-08, CMM 2018-02, CMM 2019-02, ~~and CMM 2020-02, CMM 2021-02 and CMM 2023-02~~) based on the conservation advice from the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) on this stock;

Noting the latest stock assessment provided by ISC Plenary Meeting ~~in July 2020~~, indicating the following: -

- ~~(1) spawning stock biomass (SSB) fluctuated throughout the assessment period (fishing years 1952–2018), (2) the SSB steadily declined from 1996 to 2010, (3) the slow increase in the stock biomass has been continuing since 2011, (4) total biomass in 2018 exceeded the historical median with an increase in immature fish; and (5) fishing mortality (F%SPR) declined from a level producing about 1% of SPR in 2004-2009 to a level producing 14% of SPR in 2016-2018;~~
- Spawning stock biomass (SSB) has increased substantially in the last 12 years, and achieved its second rebuilding target (20%SSB<sub>F=0</sub>) in 2021;
- A substantial decrease in estimated F has been observed in ages 0-2 in ~~2016-2018~~2020-2022 relative to the previous years;
- Since the early 1990s, the WCPO purse seine fisheries, in particular those targeting small fish (age 0-1) have had an increasing impact on the spawning stock biomass, but its impact has reduced substantially in recent years~~and in 2016 had a greater impact than any other fishery group;~~
- ~~Harvesting small fish has a greater impact on future spawning stock biomass than harvesting large fish of the same amount;~~
- ~~The projection results indicate that, under all the examined scenarios, the initial goal of rebuilding the stock to SSB<sub>MED</sub> by 2024 with at least 60% probability, is reached with 99% or 100% probability, and that the risk of SSB falling below SSB<sub>loss</sub> is negligible; and~~
- The projection results indicate that, under several scenarios requested by JWG08, increases of catch limits are possible while maintaining SSB greater than 20%SSB<sub>F=0</sub> with a 60% probability.
- ~~The projection results also indicate that, under all the examined scenarios, the estimated probability of achieving the second biomass rebuilding target (20% of SSB<sub>F=0</sub>) 10 years after the achievement of the initial rebuilding target or by 2034, whichever is earlier, is greater than 90%.~~
- The projection results also indicate that maximum transfer from small fish catch limits to large fish catch limits utilizing the conversion factor has a positive effect on future SSB.

Noting the conservation advice from the ISC that research on a recruitment index for the stock assessment should be pursued, and maintenance of a reliable adult abundance index should be ensured;

Recalling that paragraph (4) of the Article 22 of the WCPFC Convention, which requires cooperation between the Commission and the IATTC to reach agreement to harmonize CMMs for fish stocks such as Pacific bluefin tuna that occur in the convention areas of both organizations;

*Adopts, in accordance with Article 10 of the WCPFC Convention that:*

## **General Provision**

1. This conservation and management measure has been prepared to implement the Harvest Strategy for Pacific Bluefin Tuna Fisheries (Harvest Strategy ~~2017-02~~[2023-02](#)), and the Northern Committee shall periodically review and recommend revisions to this measure as needed to implement the Harvest Strategy.

### Management measures

2. CCMs shall take measures necessary to ensure that total fishing effort by their vessel fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in the area north of the 20° N shall stay below the 2002–2004 annual average levels.
3. Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei shall, respectively, take measures necessary to ensure that its catches of Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30 kg and Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger shall not exceed the annual catch limits in the tables below. ~~The basis for the limits is as follows; annual catch limits for Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30 kg are 50% of the 2002-2004 average annual levels and annual catch limits for Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger are 115% of the 2002-2004 average annual levels or 30 metric tons for a CCM who does not have an initial catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger before 2022.~~<sup>1</sup>

#### *Pacific Bluefin tuna less than 30kg*

	2002-2004 average annual level	Annual initial catch limit
Japan	8,015 metric tons	<del>4,007</del> <a href="#">[5,209]</a> metric tons
Korea	1,435 metric tons	<del>718</del> <a href="#">[933]</a> metric tons

#### *Pacific Bluefin tuna 30kg or larger*

	2002-2004 average annual level	Annual initial catch limit
Japan	4,882 metric tons	<del>5,614</del> <a href="#">[12,968]</a> metric tons
Korea	0 metric tons	<del>30</del> <a href="#">[ ]</a> metric tons
Chinese Taipei	1,709 metric tons	<del>1,965</del> <a href="#">[4,539]</a> metric tons

4. CCMs, not described in paragraph 3, may increase their catch of Pacific bluefin tuna 30kg or larger by ~~15~~ [\[ \]](#)% above their 2002-2004 annual average levels. CCMs with a base line catch of 10 tons or less of Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger may increase their catch as long as it does not exceed 10 metric tons per year.
5. Any overage or underage of the catch limit shall be deducted from or may be added to the catch limit for the following year. The maximum underage that a CCM may carry over in any given year shall not exceed ~~5~~ [17](#)% of its annual initial catch limit.<sup>2</sup>
6. CCMs described in paragraph 3 may use part of the catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30kg stipulated in paragraph 3 above to catch Pacific bluefin tuna 30kg or larger in the same year. In this case, the amount of catch 30kg or larger shall be counted against the catch limit for Pacific bluefin

<sup>1</sup> [Notwithstanding paragraph 3 and 4, a CCM may catch Pacific bluefin tuna up to 5 % of its initial catch limit for its research activities to collect recruitment/adult indices in accordance with the research plan reviewed and supported by the ISC.](#)

~~<sup>2</sup> Notwithstanding paragraph 5, a CCM may carry over up to 17% of its initial catch limits in 2021, 2022 and 2023, which remain uncaught, to 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively.~~

tuna smaller than 30kg<sup>1</sup>. CCMs shall not use the catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna 30kg or larger to catch Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30kg.

7. All CCMs except Japan shall implement the limits in paragraph 3 on a calendar-year basis. Japan shall implement the limits using a management year other than the calendar year for some of its fisheries and have its implementation assessed with respect to its management year. To facilitate the assessment, Japan shall:
  - a. Use the following management years:
    1. For its fisheries licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, use the calendar year as the management year.
    2. For its other fisheries, use 1 April – 31 March as the management year<sup>2</sup>.
  - b. In its annual reports for PBF, for each category described in a.1 and a.2 above, complete the required reporting template for both the management year and calendar year clearly identifying fisheries for each management year.
8. CCMs shall report to the Executive Director by 31 July each year their fishing effort and <30 kg and ≥30 kg catch levels, by fishery, for the previous 3 year, accounting for all catches, including discards. CCMs shall report their annual catch limits and their annual catches of PBF, with adequate computation details, to present their implementation for paragraph 5 and 6, if the measures and arrangements in the said paragraphs and relevant footnotes applied. The Executive Director will compile this information each year into an appropriate format for the use of the Northern Committee.
9. CCMs shall intensify cooperation for effective implementation of this CMM, including juvenile catch reduction.
10. CCMs, in particular those catching juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna, shall take measures to monitor and obtain prompt results of recruitment of juveniles each year.
11. Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, and in accordance with domestic laws and regulations, CCMs shall, to the extent possible, take measures necessary to prevent commercial transaction of Pacific bluefin tuna and its products that undermine the effectiveness of this CMM, especially measures prescribed in the paragraph 3 above. CCMs shall cooperate for this purpose.
12. CCMs shall cooperate to establish a catch documentation scheme (CDS) to be applied to Pacific bluefin tuna in accordance with the **Attachment** of this CMM.

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<sup>1</sup> ~~In 2022, 2023 and 2024, a~~ CCM may count the amount of catch 30kg or larger adjusted with the conversion factor 0.68 (catch 30kg or larger multiplied by 0.68) against the catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30kg up to [30%] of its initial catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30kg. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this footnote, a CCM who does not have an initial catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna 30kg or larger before 2022 may apply the conversion factor 0.68 up to [40%] instead of 30% of its initial catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30kg for the same period.

<sup>2</sup> For the category described a.2 of paragraph 7, the TCC shall assess in year 20XX its implementation during the management year that starts 1 April 20XX-1 (e.g., in the 2020 compliance review, the TCC will assess Japan's implementation for its fisheries licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries during calendar-year 2019 and for its other fisheries during 1 April 2019 through 31 March 2020)

13. CCMs shall also take measures necessary to strengthen monitoring and data collecting system for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries and farming in order to improve the data quality and timeliness of all the data reporting.
14. CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July annually measures they used to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 13 and 16 of this CMM. CCMs shall also monitor the international trade of the products derived from Pacific bluefin tuna and report the results to Executive Director by 31 July annually. The Northern Committee shall annually review those reports CCMs submit pursuant to this paragraph and if necessary, advise a CCM to take an action for enhancing its compliance with this CMM.
15. The WCPFC Executive Director shall communicate this CMM to the IATTC Secretariat and its contracting parties whose fishing vessels engage in fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in EPO and request them to take equivalent measures in conformity with this CMM.
16. To enhance effectiveness of this measure, CCMs are encouraged to communicate with and, ~~if appropriate,~~ work with the concerned IATTC contracting parties [through the Joint IATTC and WCPFC-NC Working Group on the Management of Pacific Bluefin Tuna](#) or bilaterally.
17. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of those small island developing State Members and participating territories in the Convention Area whose current fishing activity for Pacific bluefin tuna is limited, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries for Pacific bluefin tuna in the future.
18. The provisions of paragraph 17 shall not provide a basis for an increase in fishing effort by fishing vessels owned or operated by interests outside such developing coastal State, particularly Small Island Developing State Members or participating territories, unless such fishing is conducted in support of efforts by such Members and territories to develop their own domestic fisheries.
19. This CMM replaces CMM 2023~~1~~-02. On the basis of stock assessment conducted by ISC ~~in 2024,~~ and other pertinent information, this CMM shall be reviewed and may be amended as appropriate ~~in 2024.~~

## Development of a Catch Document Scheme for Pacific Bluefin Tuna

### Background

At the 1st joint working group meeting between NC and IATTC, held in Fukuoka, Japan from August 29 to September 1, 2016, participants supported to advance the work on the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) in the next joint working group meeting, in line with the development of overarching CDS framework by WCPFC and taking into account of the existing CDS by other RFMOs.

### 1. Objective of the Catch Document Scheme

The objective of CDS is to combat IUU fishing for Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBF) by providing a means of preventing PBF and its products identified as caught by or originating from IUU fishing activities from moving through the commodity chain and ultimately entering markets.

### 2. Use of electronic scheme

Whether CDS will be a paper based scheme, an electronic scheme or a gradual transition from a paper based one to an electronic one should be first decided since the requirement of each scheme would be quite different.

### 3. Basic elements to be included in the draft conservation and management measure (CMM)

It is considered that at least the following elements should be considered in drafting CMM.

- (1) Objective
- (2) General provision
- (3) Definition of terms
- (4) Validation authorities and validating process of catch documents and re-export certificates
- (5) Verification authorities and verifying process for import and re-import
- (6) How to handle PBF caught by artisanal fisheries
- (7) How to handle PBF caught by recreational or sport fisheries
- (8) Use of tagging as a condition for exemption of validation
- (9) Communication between exporting members and importing members
- (10) Communication between members and the Secretariat
- (11) Role of the Secretariat
- (12) Relationship with non-members
- (13) Relationship with other CDSs and similar programs
- (14) Consideration to developing members
- (15) Schedule for introduction
- (16) Attachment
  - (i) Catch document forms
  - (ii) Re-export certificate forms
  - (iii) Instruction sheets for how to fill out forms
  - (iv) List of data to be extracted and compiled by the Secretariat



#### **4. Work plan**

The following schedule may need to be modified, depending on the progress on the WCPFC CDS for tropical tunas.

- 2017 The joint working group will submit this concept paper to the NC and IATTC for endorsement. NC will send the WCPFC annual meeting the recommendation to endorse the paper.
- 2018 The joint working group will hold a technical meeting, preferably around its meeting, to materialize the concept paper into a draft CMM. The joint working group will report the progress to the WCPFC via NC and the IATTC, respectively.
- 2019 The joint working group will hold a second technical meeting to improve the draft CMM. The joint working group will report the progress to the WCPFC via NC and the IATTC, respectively.
- 20XX The joint working group will hold a third technical meeting to finalize the draft CMM. Once it is finalized, the joint working group will submit it to the NC and the IATTC for adoption. The NC will send the WCPFC the recommendation to adopt it.

CMM2013-06 Criteria

In accordance with CMM2013-06 (Conservation and management measure on the criteria for the consideration of conservation and management proposals), the following assessment has been undertaken.

a. Who is required to implement the proposal?

All CCMs are required to implement the current CMM(CMM-2023-02), although Pacific bluefin tuna catches reported by SIDS CCMs are very small according to the report by Secretariat (WCPFC20-2023-IP20).

For possible extension of fisheries for SIDS in the future, the current CMM state in its paragraph 17, “The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of those small island developing State Members and participating territories in the Convention Area whose current fishing activity for Pacific bluefin tuna is limited, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries for Pacific bluefin tuna in the future.”

Japan’s proposal does not change the above-mentioned nature of the current CMM, as is provided in the paragraph 17 of the proposal.

b. Which CCMs would this proposal impact and in what way(s) and what proportion?

Japan’s proposal will have an impact on all CCMs fishing Pacific bluefin tuna. However, as described above, this proposal does not impact fisheries by SIDS.

c. Are there linkages with other proposals or instruments in other regional fisheries management organizations or international organizations that reduce the burden of implementation?

No.

d. Does the proposal affect development opportunities for SIDS?

No.

e. Does the proposal affect SIDS domestic access to resources and development aspirations?

No.

f. What resources, including financial and human capacity, are needed by SIDS to implement the proposal?

No additional resources are required for SIDS to implement this proposal.

g. What mitigation measures are included in the proposal?

No mitigation measures are included since this proposal does not impact fisheries by SIDS.

h. What assistance mechanisms and associated timeframe, including training and financial support, are included in the proposal to avoid a disproportionate burden on SIDS?

No assistance mechanisms is included since this proposal does not impose any disproportionate burden on SIDS.

Audit Points Checklist for Proposed New or Amended Obligations (“Audit Points Checklist”)

*(To be completed by proponents of new and amended measures. This checklist should not be confused with the “2013-06 Checklist”, which is specific to impacts of new or amended proposals on SIDS.)*

1. To whom does the obligation apply? Set out any proposed exceptions or exclusions.

All CCMs  Flag CCMs  Some CCMs - if so, which CCMs?

2. What is the scope of the new obligations (i.e., does it apply to a particular geographical area, fishery, stock, species of special interest?)

Pacific bluefin tuna

3. Are there existing obligations that should be assessed in combination with any of the proposed new obligations? If so, name the CMM and paragraph(s), or other Commission obligation.

No.

4. Which proposed new obligations will require submission of Reports (R) or Implementation Statements (I), impose Limits (L), or have Deadlines (D)? Please fill out the relevant section(s) for each of the proposed new obligations.

I. Deadline

Specify what is required and by what deadline.

Following reporting obligations are included in this proposal. However, current CMM has same obligations.

Paragraph 8,

CCMs shall report to the Executive Director by 31 July each year their fishing effort and <30 kg and >=30 kg catch levels, by fishery, for the previous 3 year, accounting for all catches,

including discards. CCMs shall report their annual catch limits and their annual catches of PBF, with adequate computation details, to present their implementation for paragraph 5 and 6, if the measures and arrangements in the said paragraphs and relevant footnotes applied. The Executive Director will compile this information each year into an appropriate format for the use of the Northern Committee.

Paragraph 14,

CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July annually measures they used to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 13 and 16 of this CMM. CCMs shall also monitor the international trade of the products derived from Pacific bluefin tuna and report the results to Executive Director by 31 July annually. The Northern Committee shall annually review those reports CCMs submit pursuant to this paragraph and if necessary, advise a CCM to take an action for enhancing its compliance with this CMM.

## II. Report

Specify the type of information that is required, including any specific formats or templates to be used, and whether the information must be complete (100%) or a sub-set of information is sufficient to meet the proposed objective.

The required information is stipulated above.

The current CMM has same reporting obligations, and they are reported through the Annual report and meeting documents for the Joint IATTC and WCPFC-NC Working Group.

Is this information already provided wholly or in part through any other data submission requirement, i.e. operational level catch and effort data?

As explained above, the current CMM has same reporting obligations. The obligations are reported through the Annual report and meeting documents for the Joint IATTC and WCPFC-NC Working Group.

If no, specify the proposed reporting mechanism to be used for submission of new required information (i.e., Annual Report Part 1, Annual Report Part 2, direct to WCPFC Secretariat, other)

N/A

Can the information provided be verified through another source? If yes, specify what other data or information source should be used.

ISC's fisheries statistics can be used for verification.

## III. Implementation

In addition to the required Implementation Statements, list any additional information required to demonstrate CCM's implementation with the proposed new requirement.

Describe any data or other information that can be reviewed by the WCPFC Secretariat to confirm or verify implementation.

#### IV. Quantitative Limit

Specify the proposed CCM-level or Collective limit.

Proposed catch limits are indicated in paragraph 3 and 4 of this proposal.

Specify what verifiable data shall be provided by CCM to confirm its adherence to the limit.

Annual report and meeting documents for the Joint IATTC and WCPFC-NC Working Group

Specify what data sources are available to the WCPFC Secretariat to review and confirm CCM's reported limit.

ISC's fisheries statistics can be used for verification.

#### V. Other

If none of the other categories are appropriate:

Specify the nature of the obligation.

Specify how compliance is to be assessed.

Process for considering proposed audit points alongside new proposals

The purpose of the checklist is for proponents of new obligations to identify what they see as being the appropriate criteria or performance standard by which compliance should be assessed against new or amended obligations. This process will assist in identifying data gaps, potential duplication of reporting, and existing measures that might be linked to new or amended obligations.

The process for considering proposed audit points for proposed new obligations is as follows:

Step 1: Proponent of the proposed new or amended obligation(s) submits a completed AP Checklist at the same time as the proposed new or amended obligation(s) is submitted.

Step 2: Where proposed new or amended obligation(s) undergoes further discussion and negotiation, the AP Checklist remains attached to the proposal and is also considered throughout the iterative process.

Step 3: If proposed new or amended obligation(s) reaches the stage of finalization for adoption, the lead CCM on finalizing the proposed new or amended obligation(s) also updates the AP

Checklist to reflect the final proposed new or amended obligation(s).

Step 4: The proposed audit points for the proposed new or amended obligation(s) are adopted as part of the final proposed new or amended obligation(s) and attached to the final CMM, or in the case of a Commission decision that is not reflected in a CMM, the proposed audit points are posted on the appropriate section of the WCPFC website associated with the decision or outcome.

Proposed audit points for proposed amendments to CMM2023-02

Note: All draft audit points are copies of already agreed audit points.

Paragraph	Obligation	Draft Audit Point
2.CCMs shall take measures necessary to ensure that total fishing effort by their vessel fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in the area north of the 20° N shall stay below the 2002–2004 annual average levels.	Quantitative Limits	CCM reported its total level of fishing effort by CCM’s flagged vessels fishing for PBF north of 20N in its report to the Secretariat as required by paragraph 8 of the CMM, and the Secretariat can verify the CCM’s reported total fishing effort and confirm that the CCM’s allowable limit was not exceeded.

<p>3. Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei shall, respectively, take measures necessary to ensure that its catches of Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30 kg and Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger shall not exceed the annual catch limits in the tables below</p>	<p>Quantitative Limits</p>	<p>CCM reported its total catches of PBF less than 30kg and 30kg or larger and the Secretariat can verify the CCM's reported total catches and confirm that the total catch level does not exceed the CCM's allowable annual limit.</p>
<p>4. CCMs, not described in paragraph 3, may increase their catch of Pacific bluefin tuna 30kg or larger by <del>15</del>[ ]% above their 2002-2004 annual average levels. CCMs with a base line catch of 10 tons or less of Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger may increase their catch as long as it does not exceed 10 metric tons per year.</p>	<p>Quantitative Limits</p>	<p>CCM reported its total catches of PBF 30kg or larger and the Secretariat can verify the CCM's reported total catches and confirm that the CCM's catch of PBF 30kg or larger has not increased by more than [ ]% above its allowable limit, or that the CCM's catch of PBF 30kg or larger has not exceeded 10 mt beyond the CCM's applicable baseline catch limit.</p>
<p>8. CCMs shall report to the Executive Director by 31 July each year their fishing effort and &lt;30 kg and &gt;=30 kg catch levels, by fishery, for the previous 3 year, accounting for all catches,</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>The Secretariat confirms CCM submitted a complete report to the Secretariat on total fishing effort and catch levels of PBT by fishery for the previous three years and catch information includes</p>

<p>including discards. CCMs shall report their annual catch limits and their annual catches of PBF, with adequate computation details, to present their implementation for paragraph 5 and 6, if the measures and arrangements in the said paragraphs and relevant footnotes applied. The Executive Director will compile this information each year into an appropriate format for the use of the Northern Committee.</p>		<p>discards.</p>
<p>10. CCMs, in particular those catching juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna, shall take measures to monitor and obtain prompt results of recruitment of juveniles each year</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>The Secretariat confirms receipt of a statement in AR Pt2 that confirms what measures the CCM took to monitor and obtain prompt results of recruitment of juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna each year.</p>
<p>11 . Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, and in accordance with domestic laws and regulations, CCMs shall, to the extent possible, take measures necessary to prevent commercial transaction of Pacific bluefin tuna and its products that undermine the effectiveness of this CMM, especially measures prescribed in the paragraph 3 above. CCMs shall cooperate for this purpose.</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>The Secretariat confirms receipt of a statement in AR Pt2 that confirms what measures the CCM took, to the extent possible, necessary to prevent commercial transaction of Pacific bluefin tuna and its products that undermine the effectiveness of [CMM 2023-02] 11</p>
<p>13 . CCMs shall also take measures necessary to</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>Secretariat confirms that CCMs submitted a statement</p>



<p>strengthen monitoring and data collecting system for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries and farming in order to improve the data quality and timeliness of all the data reporting.</p>		<p>in AR Pt2 that provides information on the measures it has taken to strengthen monitoring and data collecting system for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries and farming in order to improve the data quality and timeliness of all the data reporting</p>
<p>14. CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July annually measures they used to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 13 and 16 of this CMM. CCMs shall also monitor the international trade of the products derived from Pacific bluefin tuna and report the results to Executive Director by 31 July annually. The Northern Committee shall annually review those reports CCMs submit pursuant to this paragraph and if necessary, advise a CCM to take an action for enhancing its compliance with this CMM.</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>The Secretariat confirms receipt of a complete report by the CCM on national binding measures adopted to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 16 of the CMM, and that the report includes results of the CCM's monitoring of international trade of products derived from PBF.</p>