TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE
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Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia (Hybrid)

Proposed changes to the Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds (CMM 2018-03)

WCPFC-TCC20-2024-DP05_rev1[1]
6 September 2024

Submitted by New Zealand

[1] This paper should be read in conjunction with supporting paper **TCC20-2024-DP01** *Review of Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds (CMM 2018-03)* which includes background information on the proposed changes and an initial CMM 2013-06 assessment of the potential impact of new proposals on small island developing States and territories (SIDS)
Rev 1 replaces the original posted on 6 September 2024, and incorporates changes to Table 1 paragraph 6.

Proposed changes to the Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds (CMM 2018-03)

Rev1: changes to Table 1 paragraph 6.

Key to Text column only:
Blue text: Proposed change by NZ based, including consideration of outcomes from SC20.
Black text: Text where there is no proposal for change.

NOTE: Paragraph numbers reflect CMM2018-03 and will need to be updated if paragraphs are deleted or removed.

Para no	Text	NZ comment based on the intersessional review process, including additional consideration of SC20 outcomes	Comments from CCMs at TCC20
PREAMBULAR PARAGRAPHS			
	Adopts, in accordance with Article 5(e) and 10 (1)(c) of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean the following measures to address seabird bycatch:		
1	*South of ~~30~~25° South* CCMs shall require their longline vessels fishing south of ~~*30*~~*25*°S, to use either a) ~~at least two of~~ these three measures in combination: i). weighted branch lines; ii). night setting; iii). tori lines; or b) hook-shielding devices; or c) an underwater bait setting device. Table 1 does not apply south of ~~*30*~~*25*° South. See **Annex 1** for specifications of these measures.	Change to 25°S reflects SC20 outcome noting importance of the area 25-30°S for albatrosses and petrels vulnerable to bycatch. Requiring three out of three reflects SC20 outcome noting the relatively high effectiveness of combining the use of these measures. The addition of underwater bait setters reflects SC20 outcome noting their effectiveness.	
2	~~*25° South–30° South*~~ ~~CCMs shall require their longline vessels fishing in the area 25°S-30°S to use one of the following mitigation measures: i) weighted branch lines; ii) tori lines; or iii) hook-shielding devices. Table 1 does not apply in the area 25°S-30°S. See **Annex 1** for specifications of these measures.~~	Unnecessary given proposed changes to para 1.	
3	~~The extension of the scope of application of seabird mitigation measures from 30°S to 25°S shall not come into effect until 1 January 2020.~~	A new implementation timeline could be considered.	
4	The requirements of paragraph ~~12~~ shall not apply in the EEZs of French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Cook Islands and Fiji due to the low risk to seabirds. Those SIDS and Territories that have vessels operating south of 25° South are encouraged to collect data on seabird interactions, increase observer coverage rate as appropriate, and implement seabird mitigation measures when they operate within their EEZs.	Will require update to paragraph reference.	
5	The provisions in this section shall be reviewed no later than 3 years from the implementation date by the SC, based on the best available scientific information. The review shall consider both the efficacy of the mitigation measures being used and the risk to vulnerable seabirds in areas where mitigation measures are not required and make recommendations to the Commission if needed.	Future review process to be considered in the light of the rotational prioritisation to the SC EB theme.	
6	*North of 23° North*		

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>CCMs shall require their large-scale longline vessels of 24 meters or more in overall length fishing north of 23°N, to use at least two of the mitigation ~~measures~~ method in Table 1 from Column A, or one mitigation method from Column B ~~, including at least one from Column A~~. CCMs also shall require their small-scale longline vessels less than 24 meters in overall length fishing north of 23°N, to use at least one of the mitigation measures from Column A in Table 1 or one mitigation method from Column B. See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures.</td><td>If less effective measures are removed from Table 1, the table can be reshuffled to list effective methods that require combinations in column A and stand-alone methods in column B.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Table 1: Mitigation measures<table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>~~Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines~~[1]</td><td>Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines
~~Tori line~~[2]</td></tr><tr><td>Night setting with minimum deck lighting</td><td>Hook-shielding devices
~~Blue-dyed bait~~</td></tr><tr><td>Tori line[12]</td><td>Underwater bait setting device
~~Deep setting line shooter~~</td></tr><tr><td>Weighted branch lines</td><td>~~Management of offal discharge~~</td></tr><tr><td>~~Hook-shielding devices~~[3]</td><td></td></tr></table>[1] The use of two (i.e., paired) tori lines is encouraged.
~~If using side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines from Column A, this will be counted as two mitigation measures~~.
[2] ~~If a tori line is selected from both Column A and Column B, this equates to simultaneously using two (i.e. paired) tori lines.~~.
[3] ~~Hook-shielding devices can be used as a stand-alone.~~</td><td>The reorganizing of Table 1 reflects the SC20 outcomes and provides more transparent and effective options.

The addition of underwater bait setters reflects SC20 outcome noting their effectiveness.

Removal of deep-setting line shooters, blue-dyed bait, and offal discharge management based on SC20 outcome noting the limited evidence for their effectiveness.

Consequently, the original Column B has been restructured to capture stand-alone methods.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Other Areas

In ~~other~~ the areas ~~(~~between 25°S and 23°N~~)~~, particularly in the area between 25°S and 20°S, ~~where necessary,~~ CCMs are strongly encouraged to have their longline vessels employ one or more of the seabird mitigation measures listed in Paragraph ~~Table~~ 1.</td><td>Strengthening of encouragement based on SC20 outcome noting that there are areas of importance to albatrosses and petrels vulnerable to bycatch in areas with no bycatch mitigation requirements (in particular 25°S to 20°S).
Because this area is in the Southern Hemisphere, reference is changed from Table 1 to Paragraph 1.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>New para</td><td>General Principles

All longline vessels throughout the WCPFC Convention Area are encouraged to adopt effective offal management in addition to the mandated bycatch mitigation requirements. See Annex 1 for specifications of this measure.</td><td>Reflects recommendation 12 in SC-EB-WP-06.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>New para</td><td>Deck lighting is to be kept to a minimum. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.</td><td>Moved a General Principle contained within paragraph 4 of Annex 1 to a more appropriate place within the CMM.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>For research and reporting purposes, each CCM with longline vessels that fish in the Convention Area south of 25°S or north of 23°N shall submit to the Commission in part 2 of its annual report information describing which of the mitigation measures they require their vessels to use, as well as the technical specifications for each of those mitigation measures. Each such CCM shall also include in its annual reports for subsequent years any changes it has made to its required mitigation measures or technical specifications for those measures.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>CCMs are encouraged to undertake research to further develop and refine measures to mitigate seabird bycatch including mitigation measures for use during the setting and hauling process and should submit to the Secretariat for the use by the SC and the TCC any information derived from such efforts. Research should be undertaken in the fisheries and areas to which the measure will be used.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

10	The SC and TCC will ~~annually~~ biennially review any new information on new or existing mitigation measures or on seabird interactions from observer or other monitoring programmes. Where necessary, an updated suite of mitigation measures, specifications for mitigation measures, or recommendations for areas of application will then be provided to the Commission for its consideration and review as appropriate.	Replaced annually with biennially in light of the rotational prioritisation to the SC EB theme	
11	CCMs are encouraged to ~~adopt~~ follow the guidelines[1] in **Annex 2** ~~measures~~ aimed at ensuring that seabirds captured alive during longlining are released alive and in as good condition as possible and that wherever possible hooks are removed without jeopardizing the life of the seabird concerned. Research into the survival of released seabirds is encouraged. [1] Recommended by SC15 and adopted by WCPFC16.	Updated to include the adopted guidelines, currently in a supplement (https://cmm.wcpfc.int/supplementary-info/supplcmm-2018-03), directly within the CMM. Note that Annex numbers may need adjusting throughout with the introduction of additional Annexes.	
12	The intersessional working group for the regional observer programme (IWG-ROP) will take into account the need to obtain detailed information on seabird interactions to allow analysis of the effects of fisheries on seabirds and evaluation of the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures.	This may need updating. The IWG-ROP in its 2023 workplan has been looking at ROP minimum standard data fields for seabirds to allow for use of ROP data in the compliance case file system – ***if*** the work is complete, then this para may not be needed – given para 10 where SC/TCC can review information, including from observer programmes.	
13	CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in Part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported or collected by observers to enable the estimation of seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. (see **Annex ~~23~~** for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on: a) the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and b) observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers or statistically rigorous estimates of species-specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers.	Annex numbering needs adjusting.	
14	This Conservation and Management measure replaces CMM 201~~78~~-0~~63~~, which is hereby repealed.	CMM numbering will need updating.	
New Para	CCMs are encouraged to use the inspection guidelines for port inspectors and high seas boarding inspectors for seabird mitigation measures in **Annex 4**, complementary to observer minimum standards, to ensure that vessels comply with the requirements of Paragraphs 1 and 6 and related specifications (Annex 1).	Inspection guidelines for use by port inspectors and high seas boarding inspectors included in the Annexes to ensure the revised CMM is as complete and transparent as possible.	
Annex 1. Specifications			
1	**Tori lines (South of 25° South)** **1a) For vessels >=35 m total length** i. Deploy at least 1 tori line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines shall be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set. If two tori lines are used baited hooks shall be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines. ii. A tori line using long and short streamers shall be used. Streamers shall be: brightly coloured, a mix of long and short streamers. a. Long streamers shall be placed at intervals of no more than 5 m, and long streamers must be attached to the line ~~with swivels~~ in a way that prevents streamers from wrapping around the line (e.g. using unweighted swivels). Long streamers of sufficient length to	Minor practicality changes based on feedback from CCMs during the intersessional review process and contained in recommendations 3 and 4 of SC-EB-WP-06.	

	reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used. b. Short streamers (greater than 1m in length) shall be placed no more than 1m apart. iii. Vessels shall deploy the tori line ~~to achieve~~ with a desired aerial extent greater than or equal to 100 m (e.g. by using a tori line with ~~To achieve this aerial extent the tori line shall have a minimum~~ length of at least 200m), and shall be attached to a tori pole >7m above the sea surface located as close to the stern as practical. iv. If vessels use only one tori line, the tori line shall be deployed windward of sinking baits. **1b) For vessels <35 m total length** i. A single tori line using either long and short streamers, or short streamers only shall be used. ii. Streamers shall be: brightly coloured long and/or short (but greater than 1m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows: a. Long streamers placed at intervals of no more than 5m for the first 75 m of tori line. b. Short streamers placed at intervals of no more than 1m. iii. Long streamers should be attached to the line in a way that prevents streamers from wrapping around the line. All long streamers shall reach the sea-surface in calm conditions. Streamers may be modified over the first 15 m to avoid tangling. iv. Vessels shall deploy the tori line to achieve a minimum aerial extent of 75 m. To achieve this aerial extent the tori line shall be attached to a tori pole >6m above the sea surface located as close to the stern as practical. Sufficient drag must be created to maximise aerial extent and maintain the line directly behind the vessel during crosswinds. To avoid tangling, this is best achieved using a long in-water section of rope or monofilament. v. If two tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line.		
2	**Tori lines (North of 23° North)** **2a) Long Streamer** i. Minimum length: 100 m. ii. Vessels shall deploy the tori line with a desired aerial extent greater than or equal to 100 m (e.g. by using a tori line with a length of at least 200m). iii. Must be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point a minimum of 5m above the water at the stern on the windward side of the point where the hookline enters the water. iv. Must be attached so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks. v. Streamers must be less than 5m apart, attached in such a way that they don't wrap around the line (e.g., bye using swivels), and long enough so that they are as close to the water as possible. vi. If two (i.e. paired) tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line. **2b) Short Streamer (For vessels >=24 m total length)** i. Minimum length: 100 m. ii. Vessels shall deploy the tori line with a desired aerial extent greater than or equal to 100 m (e.g. by using a tori line with a length of at least 200m). iii. Must be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point a minimum of 5m above the water at the stern on the windward side of a point where the hookline enters the water. iv. Must be attached so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks. v. Streamers must be less than 1m apart and be 30 cm minimum length. vi. If two (i.e. paired) tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line. **2c) Short Streamer (For vessels <24 m total length)**	Changes to Northern Hemisphere tori lines are based on the recommendations in SC20-EB-WP-06, which show that there is no compelling evidence to consider streamerless tori lines and tori lines with an insufficient aerial extent an effective seabird bycatch mitigation method. Consequently, the three year research review sentence can be removed as well. Some minor practicality changes on tori line length included as well based on feedback from CCMs during the intersessional review process.	

	~~This design shall be reviewed no later than 3 years from the implementation date based on scientific data.~~ i. Minimum length: 100 m. ii. Vessels shall deploy the tori line with a desired aerial extent greater than or equal to 75m. iii. Must be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point a minimum of 5m above the water at the stern on the windward side of a point where the hookline enters the water. iv. Must be attached so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks. v. ~~If streamers are used, it is encouraged to use the streamers designed to be less than 1m apart and be 30cm minimum length.~~ Streamers must be less than 1m apart and be 30 cm minimum length. vi. If two (i.e. paired) tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the mainline.		
3	**Side setting with bird curtain and weighted branch lines** i. Mainline deployed from port or starboard side as far from stern as practicable (at least 1m), and if mainline shooter is used, must be mounted at least 1m forward of the stern. ii. When seabirds are present the gear must ensure mainline is deployed slack so that baited hooks remain submerged. iii. Bird curtain must be employed: • Pole aft of line shooter at least 3m long; • Minimum of 3 main streamers attached to upper 2m of pole; • Main streamer diameter minimum 20mm; • Branch streamers attached to end of each main streamer long enough to drag on water (no wind) – minimum diameter 10mm.		
4	**Night setting** i. No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk. ii. Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date. iii. ~~Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation~~ If setting occurs across nautical dawn, this does not qualify as night setting for the whole set, and this should be recorded accordingly (e.g., by providing the number of hooks set at night and at day in the templates provided in **Annex 3 and 4**).	Moved the General Principle contained in this paragraph under the General Principle header of the CMM. Clarification provided on what should count as a night set provided to assist with recording.	
5	**Weighted branch lines** i. Following minimum weight specifications are required: a. one weight greater than or equal to 40g within 50cm of the hook; or b. greater than or equal to a total of ~~45~~60g attached to within 1 m of the hook; or c. greater than or equal to a total of ~~68~~0 g attached to within ~~3.5~~2 m of the hook~~; or~~ ~~d. greater than or equal to a total of 98 g weight attached to within 4 m of the hook.~~ ii. When weighting is attached to, or integrated into the hook, a minimum of total weight of 50 g (i.e., including the hook) is sufficient. iii. The use of lighting devices or other fishing accessories as weights is not recommended unless they are proven to achieve a sink rate of 0.5 m/s to 5 m depth. iv. When applying weighted branch lines as a seabird bycatch mitigation method, all branch lines must be weighted.	Changes to the branch line weighting specifications in section i are based on the SC20 outcome noting the effectiveness of branch line weighting may be improved through modification of the current specifications in CMM 2018-03. The proposed specifications match ACAP best practice advice as per recommendation 8 in SC-EB-WP-06 Section ii gives effect to ACAP best practice advice relevant to weighted hooks as a novel branch line weighting option, which provides a balanced option between practicality and efficacy. Section iii reflects ACAP best practice advice relating to the type of material used as weights.	

		Section iv improves clarity on the use of branch line weighting.	
6	**Hook-shielding devices** Hook-shielding devices encase the point and barb of baited hooks to prevent seabird attacks during line setting. ~~The following devices have been approved for use in WCPFC fisheries:~~ i. Hook-shielding devices must meet the following requirements for use in WCPFC fisheries: ~~Hookpods, which comply with the following performance characteristics~~[1] a. the device encases the point and barb of the hook until it reaches a depth of at least 10 metres or has been immersed for at least 10 minutes; b. the device meets current minimum standards for branch line weighting as specified in this Annex; and c. the device is designed to be retained on the fishing gear rather than being lost. ii. The following devices have been approved for use in WCPFC fisheries: a. Hookpods[1]. [1] Noted by SC14.	Adjusted the paragraph to first define what a hook-shielding device is and which requirements it needs, and then list what approved devices are, rather than conflating the two.	
New para	**Underwater bait setting devices** Underwater bait setting devices set baited hooks at a predefined depth using a capsule mechanism and are proven to be practical on vessels <35m in length. Suitability for vessels >35m is yet to be determined. i. Underwater bait setting devices must meet the following performance requirements for use in WCPFC fisheries: a. the device deploys encapsulated hooks in a vertical manner at the stern of the vessel until a minimum prescribed depth of 5 m is reached; and b. branch lines meet current recommended minimum standards for branch line weighting; and c. experimental research has been undertaken to allow assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency and practicality of the technology. ii. The following devices have been approved for use in WCPFC fisheries: a. Skadia Technologies Underwater Bait Setter.	Provides necessary definition to include as an option under Paragraph 1 and Table 1 (see above). Performance requirements and approved devices are based on ACAP best practice advice. Noting that such devices have been demonstrated on vessels <35m in length is based on feedback from CCMs.	
7	**Management of offal discharge** i. ~~Either n~~No offal and discard discharge during setting ~~or hauling~~; and ii. ~~Or strategic~~ Any offal or discard discharge during hauling is from the opposite side of the boat to ~~setting/~~hauling to actively encourage birds away from baited hooks.	Changes to generalize this practice for inclusion as a General Principle (see above).	
8	~~**Blue-dyed bait**~~ ~~i. If using blue-dyed bait it must be fully thawed when dyed.~~ ~~ii. The Commission Secretariat shall distribute a standardized colour placard.~~ ~~iii. All bait must be dyed to the shade shown in the placard.~~	Not required if removed as an option from Table 1 (see above).	
9	~~**Deep setting line shooter**~~ ~~Line shooters must be deployed in a manner such that the hooks are set substantially deeper than they would be lacking the use of the line shooter, and such that the majority of hooks reach depths of at least 100 m.~~	Not required if removed as an option from Table 1 (see above).	
		Included here to ensure that the Supplement to	

Annex 2. Safe handling and release guidelines for seabirds		CMM 2018-03, approved by WCPFC16, is readily available and accessible within the updated CMM	

HOOK REMOVAL FROM SEABIRDS

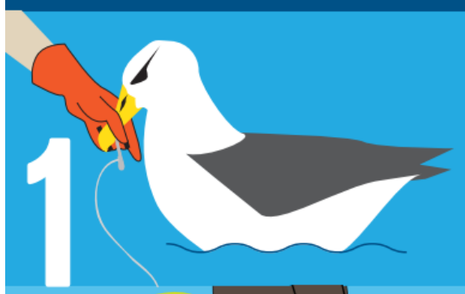
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Release Kit

Towel / Blanket | Pliers / Bolt cutters | Net | Box / Bin | Gloves

A C A P

Visit www.acap.aq for more information



Bring bird aboard

If possible, slow or stop hauling and slow or stop vessel to release line tension. If practical, use a landing net to lift small birds on board, otherwise retrieve the bird on the line as safely and quickly as possible. When within reach, grab it by the bill. Never grab the wing.

Restrain bird and hold securely

Carefully fold the wings into the bird's body. Wrap the bird in a towel/blanket (not too tightly) and cover the eyes if possible. Make sure the bird doesn't come into contact with oil on deck.

For large birds that you cannot manage under your arm, restrain the bird securely between your legs without squeezing. Hold the bill gently shut but do not cover the nostrils.

If the bird vomits, loosen hold on bill so the bird does not suffocate.

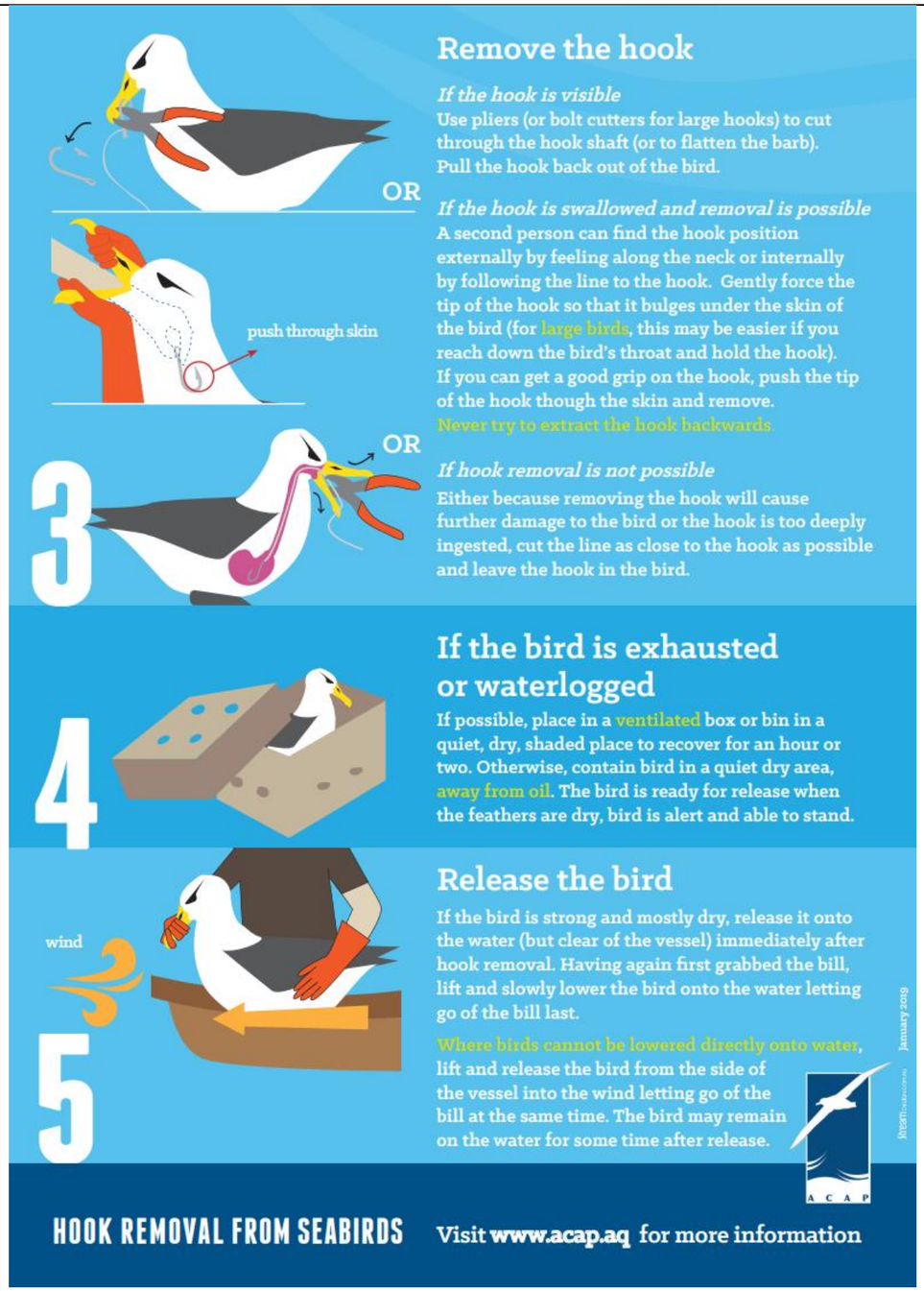
			
Annex ~~23~~. Guidelines for reporting templates for ~~a~~Annual Reports - Part 1 ~~reports~~		Adjusted the title to ensure consistency with the current WCPFC website terminology.	
	The following tables should be included in the ~~a~~Annual Reports - Part 1 ~~country reports~~, summarising the most recent five years.	Adjusted the title to ensure consistency with the current WCPFC website terminology.	

Table x: Effort, observed, and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [*CCM*] South of 2530°S; ~~25°S-30°S;~~ North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°S[1]]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).

Year	Fishing effort[1]				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate[2]
[year]						
[year]						
[year]						
[previous year e.g.						
[current year e.g. 20~~18~~24]						

[1]Insert 'North of 23°N', 'South of 2530°S', ~~'25°S-30°S'~~ or '23°N – 25°S'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.
[2]Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation methods ~~types~~ used by the fleet in [year].

	Combination of Mitigation ~~Measures~~ Methods	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures			
		South of ~~30~~25°S	~~25°S-30°S~~	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N
	No mitigation measures				
Options required south of 25°S	~~TL + NS~~				
	~~TL + WB~~				
	~~NS + WB~~				
	TL + WB + NS				
	HSD				
~~Other options 25°S-30°S~~	~~WB~~ UBS				
	~~TL~~				
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/~~DSLS~~				
	~~SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)~~ TL + NS				
Provide any other combination of mitigation ~~measures~~ methods here					
	Totals (must equal 100%)				

Reporting templates adjusted based on changes suggested in paragraph 1 and 6 of the CMM.

Reporting templates updated, improved terminology, and fixed missing footnote links.

[1]**TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, ~~BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge,~~ HSD = hook-shielding device, UBS = underwater bait setter.**

Table z: Number of observed seabird captures in [*CCM*] longline fisheries, ~~2012~~by year, by species, and by area.

Species	South of 25~~30~~°S	~~25°S–30°S~~	North of 23°N	23°N –25°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
Total					

Annex 4. Inspection Guidelines for Seabird Mitigation Measures

INSPECTION DETAILS		
Date of Inspection:	Officer(s):	Identification Number(s):
Time:	Inspecting Authority:	
Vessel name:	Call sign:	In Port ☐ At Sea ☐
Location of inspection:	Length of Vessel: m	

Inspection of Seabird Mitigation Measure in accordance with Paragraph 1 and 7 (Required South of 25° South and encouraged between 25° South and 23° North)	
What mitigation methods where present during inspection: Tori line (Annex 1.1a or 1b), Night setting (Annex 1.3), and Weighted Branch Lines (Annex 1.5) ☐, or Hook Shielding Devices (Annex 1.6) ☐, or Underwater Water Bait Setting Device (Annex 1.7) ☐ Other (please specify):	
Specifications for Tori Lines on vessels greater than 35m (Annex 1.1a)	
Does the vessel deploy at least one tori line during fishing? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the tori line(s) use both long and short streamers? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all long streamers on the tori line placed at an interval of no more than 5m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are long streamers of sufficient length to reach the surface of the sea? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all long streamers brightly coloured?	Yes ☐

Inspection guidelines for use by port inspectors and high seas boarding inspectors included in the Annexes to ensure the revised CMM is as complete and transparent as possible.

Note that paragraph references will need updating.

Comment:	No ☐
Are all short streamers at least 1m in length? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all short streamers brightly coloured? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all short streamers placed at intervals no more than 1m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
What is the length of the tori line: Is the tori line able to achieve a minimum aerial extent of 100m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Do streamers cover the aerial extent of the tori line (at least 100m): Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the attachment point at least 7m from the surface of the sea and as close to the stern as practical? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the tori line meet the specifications of Annex 1.1a? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Specifications for Tori Lines on vessels less than 35m (Annex 1.1b)	
Does the vessel deploy at least one tori line? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the tori line(s) use both long and short streamers or only short streamers? Comment:	Long and Short Streamers ☐ Short Streamers Only ☐
Are all long streamers placed at intervals no more than 5m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are long streamers of sufficient length to reach the surface of the sea? (may be modified the first 15m) Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all long streamers brightly coloured? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all short streamers at least 1m in length? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all short streamers brightly coloured? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are all short streamers placed at intervals no more than 1m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
What is the length of the tori line: Is the tori line able to achieve a minimum aerial extent of 75m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Do streamers cover the aerial extent of the tori line (at least 75m): Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the attachment point at least 6m from the surface of the sea and as close to the stern as practical? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the tori line meet the specifications of Annex 1.1b? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Specifications for Night Setting (Annex 1.4)	
Does the vessel only set fishing lines before nautical dawn and after nautical dusk? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
If lines are set across nautical dawn, what is the proportion of hooks set before nautical dawn? Comment:	

Does the vessel comply with night setting specifications Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Specifications for Weight Branch Lines (Annex 1.5)	
Are weighted branch lines used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, which weighted branch line specification is used? a. one weight greater than or equal to 40g within 50cm of the hook; or b. greater than or equal to a total of 60g attached to within 1 m of the hook; or c. greater than or equal to a total of 80 g attached to within 2 m of the hook. Comment:	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
If weight is integrated into the hook, is the total weight (i.e., including the hook) greater than or equal to 50 g? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Are all branch lines weighted? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the vessel comply with weighted branch line specifications? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Specifications for Hook Shielding Devices (Annex 1.6)	
Are hook-shielding devices used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, are hook-shielding devices used every set and present on all gear? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the device meet the current minimum standard for weighted branch line specifications of Annex 1.5. Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the vessel comply with the specifications of WCPFC approved Hook Shielding Devices? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Specifications for Underwater Bait Setters (Annex 1.7)	
Is an underwater bait setter used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the device deploy encapsulated hooks in a vertical manner at the stern of the vessel until a minimum prescribed depth of 5m is reached? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Are weighted branch lines (in accordance with Annex 1.5) also used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the vessel comply with the specifications of WCPFC approved underwater bait setters? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Inspection of Seabird Mitigation Measure in accordance with Paragraph 6 and 7 (Required north of 23° North and encouraged between 25° South and 23° North)	
What mitigation methods where present during inspection:	
Where vessel is greater than 24m in length, **at least two**: Tori Line (Annex 1.2a & 2b) ☐ Night Setting ☐ Side Setting with Bird Curtain and Weighted Branch Lines ☐ Weighted Branch Lines ☐	Where vessel is less than 24m in length, **at least one**: Tori line (Annex 1.2c) ☐ Night Setting ☐ Side Setting with Bird Curtain and Weighted Branch Lines ☐ Weighted Branch Lines ☐

Or as stand-alone method: Hook Shielding Device ☐ Underwater Bait Setter ☐	Hook Shielding Device ☐ Underwater Bait Setter ☐

Specifications for Side Setting with Bird Curtain and Weighted Branch Lines	
Applicable where mainline is deployed from the port or starboard side ☐	
Is the mainline deployment from as far from the stern as practicable? (at least 1m) Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
If a mainline shooter is used, is this mounted at 1m forward of the stern? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Bird curtain must be employed: • Pole aft of line shooter at least 3m long • Minimum of 3 main streamers attached to upper 2m of pole • Main streamer diameter minimum of 20mm • Branch streamers attached to end of each main streamer long enough to drag on water – minimum diameter 10mm.	 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Does the vessel use weighted branch lines in accordance with Annex 1.5? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the tori line meet the specifications of Annex 1.2b? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Specifications for Tori Lines for vessels >= 24m in length (Annex 1.2a & 2.b)	
Does the vessel deploy at least one tori line? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Is the minimum length of the tori line at least 100m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the tori line able to achieve a minimum aerial extent of 100m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the attachment point of the tori line at least 5m from the surface of the sea and maintained over the sinking baited hooks? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
What streamers are being used: • Long streamers at least 5m apart, attached in a way that prevents wrapping around the line, and long enough so that they are as close to the water as possible? • Short streamers at intervals less than 1m apart and at least 30 cm long? Comment:	☐ ☐
Does the tori line meet the specifications of Annex 1.2a/2.b? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Specifications for Tori Lines for vessels <24 m (Annex 1.2c Vessel)	
Does the vessel deploy at least one tori line? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Is the minimum length of the tori line at least 100m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the tori line able to achieve a minimum aerial extent of 75m? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Are short streamers spaced at intervals less than 1m apart and are 30cm minimum length?	Yes ☐ No ☐

Comment:	
Does the tori line meet the specifications of Annex 1.2c? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Specifications for Night Setting (Annex 1.4)	
Does the vessel only set fishing lines before nautical dawn and after nautical dusk? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
If lines are set across nautical dawn, what is the proportion of hooks set before nautical dawn? Comment:	
Does the vessel comply with night setting specifications Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Specifications for Weight Branch Lines (Annex 1.5)	
Are weighted branch lines used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, which weighted branch line specification is used? a. one weight greater than or equal to 40g within 50cm of the hook; or b. greater than or equal to a total of 60g attached to within 1 m of the hook; or c. greater than or equal to a total of 80 g attached to within 2 m of the hook. Comment:	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
If weight is integrated into the hook, is the total weight (i.e., including the hook) greater than or equal to 50 g? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Are all branch lines weighted? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the vessel comply with weighted branch line specifications? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Specifications for Hook Shielding Devices (Annex 1.6)	
Are hook-shielding devices used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, are hook-shielding devices used every set and present on all gear? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the device meet the current minimum standard for weighted branch line specifications of Annex 1.5. Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the vessel comply with the specifications of WCPFC approved Hook Shielding Devices? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐

Specifications for Underwater Bait Setters (Annex 1.7)	
Is an underwater bait setter used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Does the device deploy encapsulated hooks in a vertical manner at the stern of the vessel until a minimum prescribed depth of 5m is reached? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Are weighted branch lines (in accordance with Annex 1.5) also used? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐
Does the vessel comply with the specifications of WCPFC approved underwater bait setters? Comment:	Yes ☐ No ☐ NA ☐