



**TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE
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Review of CMM 2015-02: South Pacific Albacore and Summary of Reporting to WCPFC

WCPFC-TCC22-2026-IP01

15 August 2026

Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. This paper presents summary information for consideration by TCC22, relating to [CMM 2015-02](#): South Pacific Albacore, including reporting received by the Commission under [CMM 2015-02](#) and its predecessor, [CMM 2010-05](#).

History of the south Pacific albacore CMM

2. The inaugural south Pacific albacore measure ([CMM 2005-02](#)), adopted at the Commission's 2nd Regular Session, was one of the first substantive conservation and management measures agreed by the Commission. It was later replaced by CMM 2010-05 in 2010, and subsequently, by the current measure, [CMM 2015-02](#), in 2015.
3. At WCPFC22, the Commission adopted [CMM 2025-01](#) on a Management Procedure for South Pacific Albacore Tuna. The Management Procedure establishes an overall catch-based output for longline and troll fisheries operating south of 10°S in the Convention Area, excluding the portions of the EEZs of Tokelau and Tuvalu that are south of 10°S. CMM 2025-01 does not establish allocation or implementation arrangements.
4. The Commission agreed to continue development of an implementing measure during 2026. Pending adoption of that measure, CMM 2015-02 remains the applicable CCM-level measure containing the vessel-number limit and associated annual reporting requirements considered in this paper.
5. The different spatial and management scopes should be noted:
 - a. CMM 2015-02 applies a vessel-number limit in the Convention Area south of 20°S; and
 - b. the Management Procedure under CMM 2025-01 produces an overall catch-based output for the specified area south of 10°S.

Application of limits

6. [Paragraph 1](#) of the CMM is an “actively fishing for vessel capacity limit” which applies to most non-SIDS CCMs fishing for south Pacific albacore in the waters south of 20S in the WCPFC Convention Area. This wording remains unchanged from the original CMM 2005-02.
7. The status of limits for WCPFC members as notified is:
 - a. Australia, China, New Zealand, and Chinese Taipei have notified the Commission of their limits, referencing the baseline of 2005 or the 2000 – 2004 levels.
 - b. The European Union, Japan, and Korea who have acknowledged having vessels fishing in the waters south of 20S, have reported that their vessels do not “fish for” south Pacific albacore, so therefore have unspecified limit.
 - c. The United States has notified of the baseline levels for the troll fishery 2000 – 2004 levels but the applicable limit is not yet specified.
 - d. The limit is considered applicable to Indonesia and Philippines and is also unspecified but in recent years these CCMs have not had any vessels operating in the area south of 20S.¹
 - e. The limit does not apply to small island developing State and Territory CCMs in the Convention Area (paragraph 2).

Changes to CMM and reporting

8. Over time, the Commission has agreed to changes to the reporting requirements in the south Pacific Albacore CMM (now CMM 2015-02 paragraph 4). The changes were intended to ensure the Commission received information to clarify baselines and to support monitoring of compliance with the quantitative limits. Key points relating to changes are:
 - a. CMM 2005-02 did not include an annual reporting requirement.
 - b. CMM 2010-05 added a new annual reporting obligation intended to support monitoring and review of the quantitative limits.
 - c. CMM 2015-02 included changes to the reporting requirement to further clarify reporting requirements and ensure the monitoring and assessment of vessels and catches from vessels fishing for south Pacific albacore in waters south of 20S.
9. [Paragraph 4](#) of CMM 2015-02 requires that CCMs report the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that have taken south Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for south Pacific albacore in the Convention area south of 20°S. Catch by vessel is to be reported according to the following species groups: albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, other

¹ In early 2023, the Secretariat released an enhanced CMM page that includes Audit Points and Limits (<https://cmm.wcpfc.int/>)

billfish, and sharks. Initially, this information was to be provided for the period 2006 - 2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.

10. In 2022, the Commission, at WCPFC19, adopted Audit Points for limit obligations in the south Pacific albacore CMM and for the annual reporting requirement obligation (CMM 2015-02 04). (Refer to **Annex 1**).
11. In 2023, the Commission, at WCPFC20, adopted the following definition of the term “*actively fishing for*”, based on the approach developed by the FFA Member CCMs:

The Commission agreed that the term “actively fishing for” used in CMM 2015-02 is applied to:

“Vessels fishing south of 20 degrees South with an annual catch of albacore in that area with South Pacific albacore greater than 50% of the catch of potential target tuna (albacore, yellowfin, bigeye, southern bluefin, skipjack) and swordfish.”

Ref: WCPFC20 Summary Report, paragraph 289

Review of TCC assessments of compliance with the CMM 2015-02

12. Since 2013, TCC has conducted assessments of the limit obligation in the south Pacific albacore CMM under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) every year except 2023, when the assessments for RY 2021 and RY 2022 were not undertaken. A summary of the outcomes of annual CMS assessments of the limit obligation between 2013 – 2025 (covering RY 2012-2024) is provided in **Figure 1** (below).

Figure 1

Outcome of CMS assessment of limit obligations in South Pacific CMM 2013 - 2025

CMM 2010-05 para 1

To support assessments of the limit, CMM 2010-05 included a new annual reporting obligation by CCMs to ensure reporting of catches by vessels in areas south of 20S

CMM 2015-02 para 1

To further support assessments of the limit, CMM 2015-02 clarified that annual reporting should include catch composition at individual vessel level (for analysis of targeting by each vessel in area south of 20S)

Definition of “actively fishing for”

WCPFC20

Audit points

Evaluated	RY2012	RY2013	RY2014	RY2015	RY2016	RY2017	RY2018	RY2019	RY2020	RY2021	RY2022	RY2023	RY2024
# Applicable CCMs	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8 * 2 not assessed	10	10	10	10
# Compliance issues	1	2						1		n/a	n/a		
% Compliance	89%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	80%			100%	100%

Excerpts from the Adopted Final CMR Executive Summary

WCPFC13

CMM 2010-05 has been difficult to interpret and implement and warrants further consideration for improvement
| Para 19

WCPFC17

Noted concerns had been expressed by many CCMs over a number of years concerning SP albacore fishery and the desire to develop a new CMM. Some CCMs saw the issue as complicated and challenging, for reasons that included whether there were gaps in data which could be addressed, whether vessels were determined to be fishing south of 20S and whether there were catch attribution issues. Given the high interest in SP albacore fisheries, TCC16 recommended that priority be given by the Commission to this CMM
| Para 25

WCPFC18

Noted that there were ongoing difficulties related to interpretation of the term “actively fishing for” (and similar terms such as “directed at” and “targeting”) for this CMM which continue to present challenges and makes it difficult for TCC to complete the assessment some obligations during the CMR
| Para 31

13. Prior to 2015, TCC had acknowledged the challenges in completing compliance assessments with the south Pacific albacore CMM limit (CMM 2010-05 para 1) e.g., see note from WCPFC13 Final CMR Executive Summary in lower left side of **Figure 1**. The limitation at that time was that some CCMs had gaps in the complete operational catch and effort data set they provided. This meant the data available to the Secretariat when preparing the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR) tended to be based on the levels of longline activity derived from VMS analysis for relevant CCMs in the area where the limit applied. This was problematic because the information was not targeted to the vessels that each flag CCM considers to be “actively fishing for” south Pacific albacore in the area south of 20S.
14. Since the adoption by the Commission of CMM 2015-02, the SSP has had additional information reported in accordance with paragraph 4 to support their preparation of information for the Secretariat to use when preparing the dCMR. **Annex 2** collates information reported by CCMs to the Secretariat and/or the SSP in response to paragraph 1 of CMM 2010-05, paragraph 1 of CMM 2015-02, or paragraph 4 of CMM 2015-02.
15. In 2020 and 2021, TCC acknowledged there were ongoing difficulties with completing the assessment of the limit, e.g., see note from WCPFC17 and WCPFC18 Final CMR Executive Summary in lower right side of **Figure 1**.
16. In 2023, at TCC19, no assessments of the limit were undertaken but TCC did use the agreed CMS audit point to assess the annual reporting requirement obligation (CMM 2015-02 04) in the south Pacific albacore CMM for RY 2021 and RY 2022. Noting that the information provided is self-reported and not independently verified, no compliance issues were raised by TCC. This outcome was endorsed by the Commission at WCPFC20 in its adoption of the Final Compliance Monitoring Report.
17. In 2024, TCC20 resumed assessment of the paragraph 1 vessel-number limit for RY 2023 and applied the definition of “actively fishing for” adopted at WCPFC20. TCC noted that the information available for the assessment was largely self-reported and not independently verified. No compliance issues were identified, and the outcome was subsequently endorsed by the Commission at WCPFC21 through its adoption of the Final Compliance Monitoring Report.
18. In 2025, TCC21 again applied the agreed definition in assessing compliance with the paragraph 1 vessel-number limit for RY 2024. The 2025 Final Compliance Monitoring Report assessed all ten applicable CCMs as compliant with CMM 2015-02 paragraph 1. The Commission adopted the Final Compliance Monitoring Report at WCPFC22.
19. **Annex 2** summarises CMM 2015-02 paragraph 4 reporting. Gaps in operational catch and effort data, the option for anonymised reporting under CMM 2015-02, and the 5% minimum ROP observer coverage mean the TCC’s evaluation of the limit and the annual reporting relies largely on self-reported CCM data that is not independently verified.² This creates a significant data gap affecting the SSP and the Secretariat’s ability to validate compliance, per the audit point. **Annex 2** compiles CCM submissions under CMM 2010-05 and CMM 2015-02, applying the WCPFC20 definition of “vessels actively fishing for” to 2023 data. While self-reported data show some variation across years and CCMs from 2015–2025, overall trends in catches and vessel numbers fishing for south Pacific albacore south of 20°S have remained relatively stable.

² [TCC21-2025-15](#) Available data for verifying compliance in the Compliance Monitoring Scheme and further discussed in WCPFC-TCC22-2026-06 Available Data for Verifying Compliance in the Compliance Monitoring Scheme.

Continuing efforts to strengthen management measures for south Pacific albacore, including through development of harvest strategies

20. The Commission, at WCPFC18, noted:

- a. the ongoing work to review CMM 2015-02 through the SP Albacore Roadmap IWG (SPA-RM IWG);
- b. concerns regarding the delayed process to implement an interim Target Reference Point (TRP) adopted in 2018; and
- c. the need to take action to rebuild the stock to support the economic viability of fleets and to achieve a long-term TRP (WCPFC18, paragraphs 195 – 196).

21. Considering these concerns, the Commission agreed to the following interim arrangement for south Pacific albacore:

Given the urgency of these concerns, the Commission agreed that until a new CMM for south Pacific Albacore is adopted, each CCM is encouraged to take steps to implement interim controls on south Pacific albacore catch or effort across the convention area south of the equator.

- i. CCMs are encouraged to limit commercial fishing of south Pacific albacore within EEZs to domestically applied catch or effort limits in recent years.*
- ii. Each CCM is encouraged to ensure that its flagged vessels for this species shall not exceed the high seas catch or effort (such as number of vessels) of south Pacific albacore by its flagged vessels in recent years.*

These interim arrangements do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to any future decisions of the Commission.

These interim arrangements shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law for small island developing State and Participating Territory CCMs in the Convention Area for whom south Pacific albacore is an important component of the domestic tuna fishery in waters under their national jurisdiction, and who may wish to pursue a responsible level of development of their fisheries for south Pacific albacore in their EEZs or adjacent high seas.

Ref: WCPFC20 Summary Report, paragraph 197 - 199

22. Reflecting the Commission's Harvest Strategy Workplan to develop management procedures and a management strategy evaluation framework for South Pacific albacore, the Commission's intersessional work during 2025 focused on finalising a Management Procedure (MP) for adoption at WCPFC22 and advancing the associated implementing arrangements. To support this work, two South Pacific Albacore Management Workshops were held: SPAMWS01 on 11–12 September 2025 and SPAMWS02 on 5 November 2025. The workshops advanced consideration of candidate Management Procedures (MPs), arrangements for implementing the South Pacific albacore MP, and mixed-fishery issues, including compatibility between the South Pacific albacore and bigeye tuna MPs. SPAMWS01 identified priority additional analyses for the Scientific Services Provider, and SPAMWS02 reviewed those analyses and forwarded candidate MPs and further information requests for consideration at WCPFC22

23. At WCPFC22, the Commission adopted [CMM 2025-01 on a Management Procedure for South Pacific Albacore Tuna](#). The Commission also agreed to progress an Implementing Measure through SPA-IWG activities during 2026, taking into account the proposal from FFA members contained in [WCPFC22-2025-DP02b](#) and noting the need for flexibility in developing implementing arrangements. The Commission further adopted Terms of Reference for a South Pacific albacore allocation workshop to support development of the proportional shares and other arrangements required to implement the MP.
24. WCPFC22 also adopted the Terms of Reference for the Joint IATTC–WCPFC Working Group on South Pacific Albacore Tuna (SPAJWG) and endorsed its provisional 2026 Workplan. [SPAJWG01](#) was held virtually on 18–19 March 2026 and considered South Pacific albacore stock status, the management approaches of the two Commissions, the relationship between the WCPFC MP and fishing activity outside its scope, issues associated with the WCPFC–IATTC overlap area, and approaches to developing compatible management measures. The Joint Working Group identified concerns relating to the attribution and reporting of catch, the consistent application of notification requirements, and the need to avoid double counting of catch and effort in the overlap area. Related data-sharing, notification and compliance issues are considered separately in [WCPFC-TCC22-2026-05](#), *WCPFC and IATTC and the Overlap Area: Issues*.
25. [The First South Pacific Albacore Allocation Workshop](#) (SPAA01) was held in Wellington, New Zealand, on 25–26 June 2026 to advance the allocation of South Pacific albacore and the agreement of proportional shares necessary to support implementation of the adopted MP. The Workshop reviewed relevant fishery data, considered proposals for possible allocation frameworks and supporting implementation measures, and identified matters requiring further work. The Workshop agreed that catch volume measured in metric tonnes could serve as the primary data metric for allocation discussions and implementation of the MP, with effort retained as a supplementary consideration and each CCM retaining discretion over how to implement its proportional share. SPAA01 also recognised that effective implementation would require robust monitoring, control and surveillance arrangements and referred relevant proposals concerning transshipment, electronic monitoring, observers and charter management to the TCC Chair for consideration at TCC22. The Workshop agreed to continue relevant work through SC and TCC and to convene a further virtual allocation workshop in late October 2026.

Recommendation

26. SC22 is invited to:
- note that gaps in catch and effort data, anonymised reporting, and limited observer coverage mean that compliance assessments are based on self-reported CCM data that is not independently verified;
 - note that based on available data, overall catches and vessel numbers targeting south Pacific albacore south of 20°S have remained relatively stable from 2015–2025; and,

- c. note the progress to date in developing strengthened management arrangements for south Pacific albacore fisheries, including the adoption of CMM 2025-01 and the continuing work to develop an implementing measure for south Pacific albacore.

Annex 1: Audit Points for the south Pacific albacore CMM (CMM 2015-02)

The following CMS audit points for the south Pacific albacore CMM were adopted by the Commission at WCPFC19, in December 2022:

Obligation and brief description	Full text of obligation	Current Audit Point definition
<u>CMM 2015-02 01</u> Limit on number of vessels actively fishing for SP ALB south of 20S above 2005 or 2000-2004 levels	1. Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members, and participating Territories (CCMs) shall not increase the number of their fishing vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore in the Convention Area south of 20°S above 2005 levels or recent historical (2000-2004) levels.	CCM reported its number of flagged vessels actively fishing for SP Albacore south of 20S and the Secretariat can verify the CCM's reported information and confirm that the allowable limit has not been exceeded.
<u>CMM 2015-02 04</u> Annual report of SP ALB by vessel by species	4. CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that has taken South Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore, in the Convention area south of 20°S. Catch by vessel shall be reported according to the following species groups: albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, other billfish, and sharks. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.	The Secretariat confirms that the CCM submitted information on annual catch levels by its flagged vessels taking SP Albacore, as well as the number of CCM flagged vessels actively fishing for SP Albacore south of 20S, with catch levels reported by species groups.

Annex 2: Reporting by CCMs against paragraphs 1 and 4 of CMM2015-02, and for 2023 has also applied the WCPFC20 definition of “vessels actively fishing for” (as at 14 August 2026)

	GEAR																
		2006-2014		2015			2016			2017			2018			2019	
		Vessels	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel
AUSTRALIA	LL	YES	YES	36	YES	585	34	YES	715	36	YES	687	53	YES	608	34	YES
CHINA	LL	YES	YES	70	YES	6,504	76	YES	3,945	63	YES	6,676	37	YES	4,960	81	YES
COOK ISLANDS	LL	YES	YES	2	YES	58	3	YES	81	11	YES	232	8	YES	371	7	YES
EUROPEAN UNION	LL	YES	YES	4	YES	2	4	YES	0	3	YES	2	3	YES	2	3	YES
FIJI	LL	YES	YES	49	YES	1,498	72	YES	2,572	65	YES	3,456	73	YES	3,538	61	YES
FRENCH POLYNESIA	LL	YES	Partial	42	YES	518	73	YES	636	53	YES	561	42	YES	275	41	YES
JAPAN	LL	YES	YES	NO	NO	851	2	YES	835	2	YES	974	27	YES	608	27	YES
	PL	NO	NO	NO	YES	0	3	YES	7	2	YES	2	1	YES	39	1	YES
KIRIBATI	LL	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW CALEDONIA	LL	YES	YES	26	YES	1,003	17	YES	1,527	16	YES	1,137	18	YES	1,271	19	YES
NEW ZEALAND	LL	YES	YES	34	YES	207	32	YES	242	32	YES	189	34	YES	239	28	YES
	TR	YES	YES	139	YES	2,425	137	YES	1,669	115	YES	1,952	148	YES	2,271	145	YES
NIUE	LL	YES	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	LL	NO	NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOLOMON ISLANDS	LL	YES	YES	5	YES	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINESE TAIPEI	LL	YES	YES	YES	YES	3,264	44	YES	4,947	61	YES	7,517	65	YES	8,393	50	YES
TONGA	LL	...	...	5	YES	31	4	YES	46	6	YES	22	5	YES	19	6	YES
TUVALU	LL	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	LL	YES	YES	3	YES	14	2	YES	3	3	YES	7	0	YES	0	0	YES
	TR	YES	YES	7	YES	156	9	YES	300	15	YES	555	12	YES	433	9	YES
VANUATU	LL	YES	YES	21	YES	3,132	16	YES	2,262	26	YES	3,792	24	YES	4,549	15	YES

CMM 2015-02 Para. 4																	
	2020			2021			2022			2023				2024			
Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels (actively fishing for; NOTES 11)	Adjusted Vessels (NOTES 12)	Catch by vessel	Catch	Vessels (actively fishing for; NOTES 11)	Adjusted Vessels (NOTES 12)	Catch by vessel	Catch
646	34	YES	842	32	YES	844	33	YES	852	0	18	YES	579	0	15	YES	519
4,464	35	YES	3,594	46	YES	2,156	64	YES	6,168	23	22	YES	3,425	53	53	YES	5,025
264	6	YES	286	3	YES	184	2	YES	44	2	2	YES	83	1	1	YES	41
2	3	YES	4	7	YES	4	7	YES	0	0	0	YES	7	0	0	YES	0
2,518	61	YES	3,083	56	YES	2,571	45	YES	2,670	47	46	YES	3,135	43	44	YES	4028
229	48	YES	335	43	YES	292	42	YES	312	41	41	YES	607	27	30	YES	523
567	21	YES	952	23	YES	694	22	YES	745	23	22	YES	682	18		YES	926
25	0	YES	0	1	YES	227	1	YES	48			-	-		-	-	-
-	2	YES	16	4	YES	285	3	YES	145	3	3	YES	38	6	6	YES	245
1,211	22	YES	1,472	18	YES	1,208	16	YES	1,575	16	16	YES	1,524	10	15	YES	1491
650	28	YES	165	28	YES	78	22	YES	145	0	16	YES	114	1	2	YES	50
2,320	142	YES	2,859	151	YES	3,383	135	YES	4,147	92		YES	864	74	74	YES	1321
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	YES	68			YES	0
6,057	102	YES	9,255	32	YES	2,569	27	YES	3,911	34	34	YES	2,610	26	26	YES	3810
22	5	YES	12	4	YES	8	6	YES	26	-		YES	19	0	-	YES	14
-	-	-	-	1	YES	60	0	YES	0	-		-	-		-	-	-
0	0	YES	0	0	YES	0	0	YES	0	0		-	-	0	0	-	-
876	18	YES	1,912	21	YES	1,908	18	YES	1,401	10	-	YES	328	4	4	YES	165
3,449	26	YES	3,518	30	YES	3,486	10	YES	1,446	10	10	YES	1,516	5	5	YES	1508

2025				CMM 2015-02 Para.1		NOTES
Vessels (actively fishing for; NOTES 11)	Adjusted Vessels (NOTES 12)	Catch by vessel	Catch	# Vessels (avg. 2000-2004)	# Vessels (2005)	
0	21	YES	639		132	5
47	47	YES	4,931		70	2, 10
1	1	YES	15		n/a	4
0	0	YES	2		EU - not specified	5
39	42	YES	3,677		n/a	4
41	43	YES	1088		n/a	4
21	21	YES	1135		31	1, 7, 13, 14
-	-	-			not specified	1, 7
4	4	YES	492		n/a	4
11	14	YES	1230		n/a	4
0	2	YES	95		270	5
65	68	YES	1068		combined with LL	5
	-	-	-		n/a	6
	-	-	-		not specified	6
0	0	YES	0		n/a	6
40	41	YES	4699		81	9
0	0	YES	10		n/a	4
-	-	-	-		n/a	4
0	0	-	0		not specified	3, 5
2	2	YES	212		not specified	3
8	8	YES	1861		n/a	4

NOTES

1. Japan provided 2006-2014 vessels and catch according to CMM 2015-02 Para 4. requirements on 31st October 2016. Japan provided 2015-2023 vessels and catch in their April 2024 data submission.
2. China provided 2015 vessels and catch according to CMM 2015-02 Para 4. requirements on 4th November 2016.
3. USA provided 2006-2014 vessels and catch according to CMM 2015-02 Para 4. requirements on 10th June 2017. USA also provided 2015-2023 vessel catch and vessel numbers.
4. Operational data submitted to SPC (as a member country) on a regular basis since 2000 and therefore satisfies the requirement for producing breakdowns of catch and vessel numbers by year.
5. Operational data submitted to WCPFC for years 2015-2023, and therefore satisfies the requirement for producing breakdowns of catch and vessel numbers by year.
6. These fleets do not appear to have been active in the WCPFC Area south of 20°S for years 2015 onwards.
7. Operational data submitted to WCPFC for 2016-2023, and therefore satisfies the requirement for producing breakdowns of catch and vessel numbers by year. Operational data provided for 2015 does not cover the area south of 20°S while there is evidence of catch.
8. Cells with 'Partial' mean that coverage of the catch by vessel data was evaluated to be < 80% but > 40%. Cells with 'NO' mean that coverage of the catch by vessel data was evaluated to be < 40%.

9. Chinese Taipei provided 2006-2014 vessels and catch according to CMM 2015-02 Para 4, requirements on 31st December 2016. Chinese Taipei also provided 2015 vessel catch and vessel numbers on this date. The 2016 catch has been determined from aggregate catch/effort data provided by Chinese Taipei. The 2017-2023 catch and vessels has been determined from operational data provided to the WCPFC by Chinese Taipei and coastal states.

10. Operational data submitted to WCPFC for years 2015-2023, which would normally satisfy the requirement for producing breakdowns of catch and vessel numbers by year, but coverage is not 100%. However, China also provided separate summaries of annual catch by vessel for the WCPFC area south of 20°S (according to CMM 2015-02 Para 4.) which represents 100% coverage.

11. WCPFC20 agreed that the term “actively fishing for” used in CMM 2015-02 is applied to: “Vessels fishing south of 20 degrees South with an annual catch of albacore in that area with South Pacific albacore greater than 50% of the catch of potential target tuna (albacore, yellowfin, bigeye, southern bluefin), skipjack and swordfish.”

12. WCPFC20 agreed that the term “actively fishing for” used in CMM 2015-02 is applied to: “Vessels fishing south of 20 degrees South with an annual catch of albacore in that area with South Pacific albacore greater than 50% of the catch of potential target tuna (albacore, yellowfin, bigeye, southern bluefin), skipjack and swordfish.” The “adjusted vessels” figures consider that a vessel may conduct trip(s) in a certain season where ALB is the predominant part of the catch (i.e., a trip level assessment of the vessels fishing for albacore as opposed to an annual evaluation). In addition, for China, US, and Japan, the number of vessels reported as CMM 2015-02 04 were used for RY2024.

13. Japan provided 2005 vessels and catch including SBF for 2005 (baseline year) and 2023 on the 27th September 2024. The estimated vessels fishing for albacore in 2005 is yet to be cross-checked.

14. Japan has not historically submitted catches of SBF to the WCPFC (prior to 2026), and therefore, these figure for years prior rely on a separate submission related to this CMM since the definition of actively fishing for was implemented.