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Report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean¹

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ISC²

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² International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean



**REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR
TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES IN
THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN***

PLENARY SESSION

17-22 July 2013
Busan
Republic of Korea

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Names and FAO Codes of ISC Species of Interest in the North Pacific Ocean

FAO Code	Common English Name	Scientific Name
TUNAS		
ALB	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
BET	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
PBF	Pacific bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
BILLFISHES		
BIL	Other billfish	Family <i>Istiophoridae</i>
BLM	Black marlin	<i>Makaira indica</i>
BUM	Blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>
MLS	Striped marlin	<i>Kajikia audax</i>
SFA	Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>
SSP	Shortbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>
SWO	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
SHARKS		
ALV	Common thresher shark	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>
BSH	Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
BTH	Bigeye thresher shark	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>
FAL	Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>
LMA	Longfin mako	<i>Isurus paucus</i>
LMD	Salmon shark	<i>Lamna ditropis</i>
OCS	Oceanic white tip	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>
PSK	Crocodile shark	<i>Pseudocarcharias kamoharai</i>
PTH	Pelagic thresher shark	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>
SMA	Shortfin mako shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
SPN	Hammerhead spp.	<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.

ISC Working Groups

Acronym	Name	Chair (2013)
ALBWG	Albacore Working Group	John Holmes (Canada)
BILLWG	Billifsh Working Group	Jon Brodziak (USA)
PBFWG	Pacific Bluefin Working Group	Ziro Suzuki (Japan)
SHARKWG	Shark Working Group	Suzanne Kohin (USA)
STATWG	Statistics Working Group	Ren-Fen Wu (Chinese Taipei)

Other Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in the Report

CDS	Catch documentation scheme
CIE	Center for Independent Experts
CMM	Conservation and Management Measure
CPUE	Catch-per-unit-of-effort
DWLL	Distant-water longline (Rep. of Korea)
DWPS	Distant-water purse seine (Rep. of Korea)
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean
F	Fishing mortality rate
FAD	Fish aggregation device
FAO	Fisheries and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FL	Fork length
HMS	Highly migratory species
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ISC	International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-Like Species in the North Pacific Ocean
LTLL	Large-scale tuna longline (Chinese Taipei)
NC	Northern Committee (WCPFC)
NRIFSF	National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries of Japan
OFDC	Overseas Fisheries Development Council (Chinese Taipei)
PICES	North Pacific Marine Science Organization
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee (IATTC)
SC	Scientific Committee (WCPFC)
SPC-OFP	Oceanic Fisheries Programme, Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SSB	Spawning stock biomass
STLL	Small-scale tuna longline (Chinese Taipei)
t	Metric tons, tonnes
WCNPO	Western Central and North Pacific Ocean
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

REPORT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES IN THE
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

PLENARY SESSION

17-22 July 2013
Busan
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Highlights of the ISC12 Plenary Meeting

The 13th ISC Plenary, held in Busan, Republic of Korea from 17-22 July 2013 was attended by members from Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States as well as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Management Commission. The Plenary reviewed results and conclusions, which were based on new data and updated analyses, of the Billfish, Shark and Pacific Bluefin tuna working groups. The Plenary endorsed the findings that the Pacific blue marlin and North Pacific blue shark stocks are not overfished nor experiencing overfishing, and re-iterated that Pacific bluefin tuna are overfished and experiencing overfishing. It further provided projections for managers to consider in crafting management measures for North Pacific albacore tuna, swordfish, and striped marlin, and updated the conservation advice of ISC12 based on these projections. The Plenary reviewed the progress of the working groups and endorsed their workplans. The ISC workplan for 2013-2014 includes completing a new stock assessment albacore tuna and swordfish, and an updated Pacific bluefin tuna assessment in time for ISC14, completing a shortfin mako shark stock assessment in 2014, enhancing database and website management, and a tuna ageing workshop scheduled for November 2014 in Shimizu, Japan. A special seminar on Pacific Ocean ecosystem and tuna dynamics was held. Plenary discussed formalizing the ISC structure and administration and began researching means of doing both. Plenary also noted the strides WGs had made in incorporating best available scientific information (BASI) into stock assessment work, enhanced stock assessment reports and the increased transparency in Working Group efforts. Observers from Pew Charitable Trust, International Seafood Sustainability Foundation and World Wildlife Fund attended. The Plenary re-elected Gerard DiNardo for a second term as ISC Chair and elected Ziro Suzuki as the new Pacific Bluefin Tuna Working Group Chair. The next Plenary will be held in Chinese Taipei in July 2014.

1 INTRODUCTION AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Introduction

The ISC was established in 1995 through an intergovernmental agreement between Japan and the United States (USA). Since its establishment and first meeting in 1996, the ISC has undergone a number of changes to its charter and name (from the Interim Scientific Committee to the International Scientific Committee) and has adopted a number of guidelines for its operations. The two main goals of the ISC are (1) to enhance scientific research and cooperation for conservation and rational utilization of the species of tuna and tuna-like fishes that inhabit the North Pacific Ocean during a part or all of their life cycle; and (2) to establish the scientific groundwork for the conservation and rational utilization of these species in this region. The Committee is made up of voting Members from coastal states and fishing entities of the region as well as coastal states and fishing entities with vessels fishing for highly migratory species in the region, and non-voting Members from relevant intergovernmental fishery and marine science organizations, recognized by all voting Members.

The ISC provides scientific advice on the stocks and fisheries of tuna and tuna-like species in the North Pacific Ocean to the Member governments and regional fisheries management organizations. Fishery data tabulated by ISC Members and peer-reviewed by the species and statistics Working Groups (WGs) form the basis for research conducted by the ISC. Although some data for the most recent years are incomplete and provisional, the total catch of highly migratory species (HMS) by ISC Members estimated from available information is in excess of 500,000 metric tons (t) annually and dominated by the tropical tuna species. In 2011 the catch of priority species monitored by the ISC was xxxx t of North Pacific albacore tuna (ALB, *Thunnus alalunga*), xxxx t of Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF, *T. Orientalis*), xxxx t of swordfish (SWO, *Xiphias gladius*), and xxxx t of striped marlin (MLS, *Kajikia audax*). The total estimated catch of these four species is xxxx t, or approximately xx% from the 201x total estimate (estimated to be XXX,XXX t). Annual catches of priority stocks throughout their ranges are shown in Tables 14- through 14-4.¹

1.2 Opening of the Meeting

The Thirteenth Plenary session of the ISC (ISC13) was convened in Busan, Republic of Korea at 0900 on 17 July 2013 by the ISC Chairman, G. DiNardo. A roll call confirmed the presence of delegates from Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and USA (*Annex 1*). A representative from WCPFC was also present. ISSF, Pew Charitable Trust, and WWF were present as observers.

ISC Members China, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Fisheries and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), as well as organizations with significant interest, including the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), did not attend the Plenary.

¹ FAO three-letter species codes are used throughout this report interchangeably with common names. See the list

Dr. Sohn of the Korean National Fisheries Research and Development Institute gave the welcoming address.

2 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The proposed agenda for the session was considered and adopted with no changes (*Annex 2*). It was noted that observers would be given the opportunity at the end of each day to seek clarification on topics discussed daily. C. Dahl was assigned lead rapporteur duties. A list of meeting documents is contained in *Annex 3*.

3 DELEGATION REPORTS ON FISHERY MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH

3.1 Canada

J. Holmes presented a summary of Category I, II, and III data from the Canadian North Pacific albacore troll fishery in 2012 (*ISC/13/PLENARY/04*). The Canadian fleet of 175 vessels operated primarily within the eastern Pacific Ocean in Canadian coastal waters and adjacent high seas areas. Preliminary estimates of North Pacific albacore catch and effort in 2012 are 2,497 tonnes (t) and 6,010 vessel days (v-d), respectively. These figures represent a 54% decrease in catch and 30% decrease in effort relative to 2011. Approximately 81% of the catch and 83% of the effort occurred in Canadian waters in 2012; 90% of the overall catch was removed from cooler waters (15-16 °C) than in previous years (16-19°C). Although the seasonal pattern of nominal CPUE was similar to the average for 2000-2009 with a peak in August, CPUE values were much lower than average. Fork length measurements (N = 11,139) were dominated by fish between 64-69 cm FL corresponding to 2-year old fish and a significant number of fish between 74-78 cm FL, which are 3-years old. The decline in catch and effort for 2012 resulted from a lack of Canadian vessel access to waters in the US EEZ due to the absence of a fishing regime for 2012 under the bilateral tuna treaty between Canada and the United States. Lower than normal CPUE and catches in cooler than normal SSTs are consistent with a redistribution of the Canadian troll fleet into less productive waters for albacore. Research in 2012 was focused on modeling climatic effects on albacore stock productivity, distribution, and abundance in the EPO. Several vessels (N = 5) were equipped with scales and collected weight-length data and will continue collecting these data again in 2013 as a way to monitor growth conditions. The 2004-2010 catch and effort data were revised to correct an error in the database loading procedure for the most recent year that slightly inflated estimates of catch and effort in prior years already loaded into the database. The data for 1995-2011 in this report are considered definitive while the 2012 data are provisional.

Discussion

The large drop in the 2012 landings of albacore, likely due to the redistribution of the fleet due to lapsing of access rights to US waters, was noted. Thus far there is only anecdotal information on the socioeconomic impact of the lack of access to the US EEZ by Canadian vessels in 2012. Canadian vessels targeting albacore also participate in other fisheries, including salmon and halibut fisheries, and some may have shifted their pattern of fishery participation in response to the closure. The number of vessels participating in the albacore fishery did not change in 2012 and this may reflect peripherally involved vessels targeting albacore in Canadian waters. But the core fleet has historically depended on access to the US EEZ and does not receive government

subsidies to supplement any losses. The Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans Economics Section may conduct a socioeconomic impact study at some point.

It was noted that the tagging program is intended to gather information on the seasonal movement of albacore into and out of the EPO region and vulnerability to the fishery.

3.2 Chinese Taipei

Y.-J. Lin presented the Chinese Taipei National Report for 2013 (*ISC/13/PLENARY/05*).

There are two principal tuna fisheries of Chinese-Taipei operating in the North Pacific Ocean, namely the tuna longline fishery and distant-water purse seine fishery; other offshore and coastal fisheries include harpoon, set-net and gill-net fisheries, and account for a small proportion of overall tuna and tuna-like species catch. The catches of longline and purse seine fisheries account for 99% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catches in the North Pacific Ocean by Chinese Taipei. Longline fisheries comprise the large-scale tuna longline (LTLL, vessels larger than 100 GRT) and small-scale tuna longline (STLL, vessels less than 100 GRT) fleets. The total catch of tunas and billfish (including swordfish, striped marlin, blue marlin, black marlin, and sailfish) by the longline fishery (including the catch of LTLL and STLL) in the North Pacific Ocean was 31,298 t in 2012. There were 87 active vessels of LTLL operating in the Pacific Ocean in 2012 and 1,326 STLL vessels. For purse seine fishery, the total catch was 200,653 mt caught by 34 vessels in the Pacific Ocean in 2012. The tuna and tuna-like species catch by other offshore and coastal fisheries was estimated at 3,091 mt.

For the LTLL fishery, Category I data sources include weekly catch reports and commercial data from individual fishing vessels. Categories II and III data are all compiled from logbook data. Fishermen are required to measure the length of the first 30 fish caught in each set. For the STLL fishery, Category I data sources include landings and auction records of local fish markets, reports of market states, and monthly catch reports from individual fishing vessels. For the purse seine fishery, Category I and Category II data are obtained from logbooks.

In March 2010 a catch documentation scheme (CDS) was established in Taiwan requiring small-scale longline fishermen to attach a tag and to take length and weight measurements of each Pacific bluefin tuna caught. Beginning in 2011 a new Pacific bluefin tuna sampling program was initiated. Length and weight measurements of Pacific bluefin tuna are collected at landing markets by OFDC samplers. All Pacific bluefin tuna caught in the small-scale longline fishery are measured for length and weight; the collection of individual weight and length data from Pacific bluefin tuna reached 100% from 2010 to 2012.

An observer program has been implemented in the Pacific Ocean since 2002. In accordance with the government's policy in establishing an observer program and availability of budgets to support the increase of observers, the observed trips have gradually increased year by year. In addition, the Fisheries Agency began to dispatch observers to STLL vessels in 2012. The number of observed trips in 2012 for LTLL and STLL was 26 and 11 respectively.

For sustainable utilization of the resource, Taiwanese scientists are conducting research on biology and stock assessments for tuna and tuna-like species in the North Pacific Ocean.

Discussion

Available data on shark catches in longline fisheries were discussed, because bycatch (discards) is a significant fraction of total fishing mortality. Catch data for STLL vessels are compiled from landing reports so there is limited information on shark bycatch while LTLL vessels maintain logbooks, which may include some information on bycatch because the revised logbooks now provide an opportunity to enter information on shark catch. In the future, Chinese Taipei should be able to provide more detailed data on shark catch by species.

Temporal changes in catch composition in the LTLL fishery must be considered in the context of two distinct targeting strategies, one for North Pacific albacore and the other for bigeye tuna. Generally, the behavior of these two segments of the fishery has not changed in the recent past.

STLL vessels may operate in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Hence, shifting between the two oceans may affect the annual counts of vessel numbers.

Purse seine vessels are subject to 100% observer coverage while LTLL coverage is approaching 5% and STLL coverage is still quite low. Chinese Taipei participates in the WCPFC Regional Observer Program (ROP) and observers may come from the domestic observer program or the ROP.

The fairly constant level of Pacific bluefin tuna catch proportion in the STLL fishery before 2009, which declined after 2009, was noted. This led to a discussion of the spatial distribution of the fishery. A real change in the spatial distribution of fishing effort in the STLL fishery is unlikely; rather, a substantial decline of the Pacific bluefin tuna catch in recent years was the reason for the decline in the Pacific bluefin tuna catch proportion.

3.3 Japan

Y. Hiraoka presented reported on the recent trend of Japanese tuna fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean and updated the statistics given in the 2012 National Report (*ISC/13/PLENARY/06*). Japanese tuna fisheries consist of three major fisheries (longline, purse seine, pole-and-line) and other miscellaneous fisheries like troll, drift-net, and set-net fisheries. Total landings of tunas (excluding skipjack) caught by Japanese fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean were 109,842 t in 2011 and 101,263 t in 2012. The total landings of swordfish and billfishes were 8,135 t in 2011 and 7,602 t in 2012. Skipjack tuna landings were 153,189 t in 2011 and 175,167 t in 2012. Japanese research activities on tuna and tuna-like species in the Pacific Ocean in 2012 were also briefly described, along with a recent international workshop on biological reference points and earthquake disaster reconstruction.

Discussion

Clarification was sought on differences between vessel counts reported to the ALBWG and provided in the National Report. It was explained that different methods were used in each report and Japan promised to bring revised vessel counts to the ALBWG workshop in November 2013. The Data Administrator also noted the need for corrections to the reported striped marlin catch.

Bycatch (discards) in the longline and pole-and-line fisheries depend on market value, which is determined by demand in the region where fish are landed. For example, in Tohoku sharks are landed but this is not the case for other ports. While the offshore longliners that target blue shark were not heavily damaged by the 2011 earthquake, many of the processing facilities were destroyed and have not been rebuilt. In response, harvesters are not as actively targeting the species, which has led to the recent decline in reported blue shark landings.

Japan described the management measures it has implemented in response to WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) 2012-06 for Pacific bluefin tuna. These include voluntary measures not required by the CMM. Japan has detailed these measures in previous reports to the NC. While these measures may partially explain the reduction in catch in 2012, the drop in recruitment to the fishery of the 2011 year class has likely had a greater effect. Japan also explained how the biennial bluefin tuna quota for purse-seine vessels works in relation to the fishing year, which begins in October.

Japan clarified that catches destined for net-pen (aquaculture) operations are now reported as part of the in the catch of the troll fishery. It was observed by Mexico that because small bluefin are being caught, the reported tonnage represents a very large number of fish.

The results of Pacific bluefin larval surveys were discussed. Very few larvae were captured in the Sea of Japan, especially compared to sample sites around the Southern Islands. These findings may reflect the difference in the density of adult spawners in these two areas.

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries is working with recreational fishermen to tag billfish. The results of these tagging efforts were reported to the BILLWG.

3.4 Korea

Z. G. Kim presented the National Report for the Republic of Korea (*ISC/13/PLENARY/07*). There are two types of fishing gears: distant-water tuna purse seines (DWPS) and distant water tuna longlines (DWLL), fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the North Pacific Ocean. There are also coastal fisheries involved in Pacific bluefin tuna mortality, which are offshore large purse seine, coastal troll, and others.

Distant-water fisheries are managed by the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, coastal water fisheries are managed under the Fisheries Resources Conservation Act, and Pacific bluefin tuna are managed by Ministerial Directive. In 2012, Korea established the Data Collection and Reporting Requirement Act to improve data quality and accurate and timely reporting.

DWLL and DWPS catch were 16,730 t and 87,445 t, respectively in 2012. In the longline fishery, the species composition was: BET 67.9%, YFT 13.8%, SWO 5.1%, BUM 3.5%, ALB 0.9%, MLS 0.3%, and BLM 0.2%. In the purse seine fishery, species composition was: SKJ 77.2%, YFT 22.4%, and BET 0.5 %. DWLL fishing effort was 33,689 thousand hooks in 2012 and they were deployed at relatively higher levels in both the central and the eastern areas. DWPS fishing effort was 2,408 sets in 2012. Notably, fishing effort declined the most in the western area in 2011, while it moved to the central area in 2012.

Pacific bluefin catch by offshore large purse seiners was 1,421 t and 1.1 t by coastal trollers in 2012. In 2012 there were 24 active offshore large purse seiners and of 34 coastal trollers. PBF catches were distributed in the South Sea around Jeju Island throughout the year. The peak periods of monthly catches differ from year to year. Size composition data showed that for 2012 the average length was 53.5 cm FL, an increase of 7 cm compared to 2011. On 6 June 2013, a pop-up archival tag (Wildlife Computers MK-10) was attached to a 78 cm FL Pacific bluefin tuna.

Discussion

Korea described that in the purse seine fishery, Pacific bluefin tuna is a secondary species taken by vessels mostly targeting pelagic species such as mackerel schools both at night and during the day. While those targeting pelagic species are the most important in terms of Korean seafood preference and socio-economics, Pacific bluefin tuna catch only accounts for about 0.7 % of total catch of purse seiners and is opportunistic. This makes controlling fishing effort relative to Pacific bluefin tuna by time-area closures difficult.

Data collection and reporting requirements for distant water tuna fisheries were significantly reinforced by the revision of the Act in 2012, resulting in attaining 100% logbook coverage.

3.5 Mexico

M. Dreyfus presented information on the Mexican tuna fisheries (*ISC/13/PLENARY/08*). The Mexican tuna fishery developed in the 1970s with the implementation of its EEZ. Starting in the 1980s it became the largest fishery for tunas in the EPO. More recently it has dropped to second place in terms of overall tuna catch but still takes the largest YFT catches. In 2012, the total catch was 127,135 t, most of it YFT, followed by SKJ, with 45 purse seine vessels operating in the EPO. Forty-two of these are 400 or more cubic meters carrying capacity and 100% have observers onboard covering all fishing trips (including all PBF fishing trips).

The PBF catch in Mexico is directed to farming activities off the northwestern Baja California peninsula. Due to the use of stereoscopic cameras during PBF transfer from purse seine nets to transportation pens, Mexico is starting to obtain better sample size composition data that show that the fishery has shifted selectivity (mean size in 2010-2011 of 92 cm) from earlier fishing periods in the EPO.

Mexico has no direct catches of ALB. The main historic component of catches of this species is by the US sport fishery operating mainly in the Mexican EEZ. This sport fishery also catches PBF and YFT in Mexican waters and these catches are included in the US statistics provided to ISC.

The shark fishery in Mexico dates back to at least the Second World War when there was high demand for vitamin A (from shark liver at that time). Since the 1940s sharks were separated into two categories by size, and no information on species composition was collected. Recently, however, new management regulations dictate that fishermen must provide species information in logbooks, except for the artisanal fishery (small boats with two or three fishermen). In the artisanal fishery the buyer must provide monthly reports with species catch composition. There are shark operations all over the coast of the Mexican Pacific, but the longline fleet operating off

the northwestern Baja California peninsula also catches SWO. This fleet has a small percentage of observer coverage providing high quality data on species composition and catch rates. Mexico recently imposed an unprecedented two-month closure for shark fisheries, which will be implemented annually.

Except for SWO, there are no commercial catches of billfishes; they are reserved for the exclusive use of the sport fishery, and this is primarily a catch-and-release fishery (with an estimated release rate of 78.9% in the 1990-2011 period). The main target of this fishery is MLS caught mainly in three locations in the Mexican North Pacific. Two of them are located in the southern-most part of the Baja California peninsula.

Discussion

Because there is 100% observer coverage on purse seine vessels, the entire commercial Pacific bluefin tuna catch is documented. The use of stereoscopic cameras to collect size data in net-pen operations offers an opportunity for a second data source on catch and size composition. Such independent confirmation is valuable, because the purse seine catch can only be estimated by observing live animals in a pursed set. Mexican purse seine vessels began deploying deeper nets when targeting Pacific bluefin tuna at the outset of net-pen operations in 2000, so any more recent changes in CPUE would not be attributable to this gear change.

With respect to sharks caught in the swordfish fishery, there is some information about the species composition of catches in the different fisheries based on either logbooks or buyer reports. The main species are blue, thresher, and mako sharks in more northerly waters and hammerhead species in tropical waters.

Mexico also commented on IATTC Resolutions for Pacific bluefin tuna, which led to a recent closure by Mexico of its Pacific bluefin tuna purse-seine fishery in response to attainment of the 2013 quota.

3.6 United States

C. Werner reported on U.S.A. fishery data submissions (ISC/Plenary/13/09) and relevant research by its Pacific Islands and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers related to its purse seine, albacore, and longline fisheries in the North Pacific in 2012. The new research center buildings in both La Jolla, California and Honolulu, Hawaii were also highlighted. The U.S. thanked Japan, Taiwan, and Mexico for their collaboration on age and growth research of sharks and tunas, and Japan for helping with the recovery of two U.S. albacore tags.

Discussion

The large proportion of small yellowfin tunas reported in the United States National Report was noted as unusual, because normally longline tuna fisheries catch adults. It was clarified that small fish are a big component of the catch in the Hawaii deep-set longline fishery.

The United States answered questions concerning albacore, swordfish, and bigeye tuna catch rates in its longline fishery. In particular the increasing catch of bigeye tuna without corresponding increases in yellowfin catch was discussed. The United States offered several

explanations including changes in the two distinct segments of the fishery (shallow-set swordfish directed and deep-set tuna directed) and changes in the spatial distribution of fishing effort. However, the United States was unable to explain the size composition of yellowfin tuna in the catch of the Hawaii longline fishery and said that it will investigate this concern. There was discussion of the impact of turtle mitigation measures on the Hawaii swordfish fleet. Future climate scenarios results were discussed and it was clarified that predicting the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and other regime shifts was not yet possible but important to consider both statistically and in terms of management strategy.

Clarification was sought on the discrepancies in the shark catch in the ISC database and the USA National Report as well as between the numbers of ALB troll and pole-and-line vessels reported in the National Report and the ALBWG catch tables. The US explained how these discrepancies have been addressed.

General Discussion

As a general observation, the ISC Chair noted that National Reports should have an adequate time series of key data and should provide a minimum of 5 years of spatial distribution data for the major HMS fisheries and all material should be in English. National Reports should also consistently use the FAO species codes listed at the beginning of each Plenary Report and in the ISC Operations Manual.

4 REPORT OF THE ISC CHAIRMAN

The ISC had another busy year since the ISC Plenary met in Sapporo, Japan in July 2012. The year was spent completing benchmark assessments for Pacific bluefin tuna, North Pacific blue shark, and Pacific blue marlin, and working on preparations for new stock assessments for shortfin mako shark and North Pacific swordfish in 2014. Preparatory work consisted of collecting fishery and biological data, compiling and analyzing data, testing of hypotheses and stock assessment model assumptions, and exploring new models or variations of standard models for use in the upcoming assessments. While numerous accomplishments and successes advanced the scientific integrity of ISC, we cannot afford to waiver from our scientific mission. The failure of ISC to complete assignments on time has far-reaching implications. Progress was made by improving best practices and scientific reporting procedures, compiling a catalogue and inventory of the ISC database, advancing development of the website and data enterprise system, and improving administration. Eight intercessional workshops were held to facilitate collaboration among Member scientists in implementing ISC work plans and coordinating research on the stocks. A peer review of the ISC function was completed with support from Japan, Republic of Korea and U.A, pointing out the unique role of ISC in the science arena, and Ziro Suzuki was elected as Chair of the ISC Pacific Bluefin Tuna Working Group (PBFWG).

Managing ISC activities continued to be a challenge during the past year. As before, the challenge is an inherent consequence of the ISC framework adopted by the Members. That is, ISC relies on in-kind contributions from its Members rather than monetary contributions to support a “secretariat” to oversee day-to-day operations of the organization. Given this framework, the Office of the Chairman takes on the role of a secretariat, but not a full-service one at that, owing to uncertain support from the Chairman’s funding source. Likewise, the

working groups depend on in-kind contributions from Members who elect to participate in specific working groups. This support is uneven among the Members and Members with insufficient support cannot participate actively and hence, can delay progress of a working group in completing assignments. To date, the support for administration of ISC activities has been provided solely by the US for day-to-day operations of the office of the Chairman, and by Japan for operating the ISC website and database. Member countries with scientists serving as chairpersons of the working groups have contributed to supporting administrative services of the working groups. All of the support is appreciated and acknowledged. The recent peer review of the ISC function recognized this challenge and recommended that ISC seek ways to institutionalize its function.

In closing the Chair thanked all his colleagues who have worked on ISC tasks and who have provided the support to ISC and the Chair in advancing the objectives and purpose of the organization. The service of Chi-lu Sun, vice Chairman, for support and insightful advice is acknowledged. A special thanks and appreciation is owed to the Chairs of the Working Groups, namely Ren-Fen Wu, Jon Brodziak, John Holmes, Yukio Takeuchi, and Suzanne Kohin, who provided unselfish leadership in guiding the work of the Working Groups. In addition, the leadership role of Hideki Nakano with respect to the Data Administrator, Izumi Yamasaki, and Webmaster, Yumi Okochi, is appreciated. Finally, the Chair acknowledged the professional assistance of Sarah Shoffler, Lennon Thomas, and Lyn Katahira for their dedicated service to ISC and for assistance in completing tasks assigned to the Chairman. In that capacity, they served as point of contact for the office of the Chairman, led in organizing the facilities for annual meetings, led in writing and assembling technical information required for agenda items of meetings and for responding to inquiries, and served as advisors to me on aspects of ISC operations. Thanks to all of you for contributing to another successful year for ISC and for the support and service provided.

5 INTERACTION WITH REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5.1 WCPFC

A. Beeching presented a brief overview of the MOU between the WCPFC and ISC, covering the provision of scientific advice, the framework for mutual cooperation, and finance. This was followed by details of the responses of SC8 to ISC's science presentations to SC8 on North Pacific striped marlin, North Pacific albacore, Pacific bluefin tuna, and North Pacific swordfish. There were no significant data issues between ISC and WCPFC; indeed it was noted that ISC now annually requests a data inventory exchange with SPC. Significant items discussed at the previous Commission Meeting (WCPFC9) were described, including the need for transparency in ISC and attendance of observers at ISC meetings; the WCPFC9 adoption of the NC's recommended CMM for PBF (CMM 2012-06); the ISC Chair's presentation on an additional set of North Pacific striped marlin projections, as requested by SC8 (Para 223, SC8 Report); and the ISC Chair's observation that ISC routinely conducts peer reviews of its assessments using the Center for Independent Experts (CIE) and that reviews were at that time underway for the North Pacific striped marlin stock assessment and planned for the Pacific bluefin tuna stock assessment. Finally, mention was made of the collaborative ISC-SPC-IATTC stock assessment on blue shark, which was not completed in time for review by the ISC SHARKWG.

Discussion

The ISC Chair reviewed concerns raised about cooperation on the blue shark stock assessment. The ISC, WCPFC, and IATTC mutually agreed that the ISC would take on the responsibility for assessing blue and shortfin mako shark stocks in the North Pacific. Since then the SPC has taken a greater role in assessing shark stocks for the WCPFC and recently the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Program (OFP) announced its intention to simultaneously assess North Pacific blue shark. As a result, SPC attended the April 2013 SHARKWG blue shark assessment meeting. The ISC also provided catch data and advice on the assessment model to the SPC OFP. In return it was agreed that the SPC OFP assessment would be considered as a joint SPC-ISC product to be reviewed by the ISC Plenary before submission and consideration at WCPFC-SC9. Unfortunately, the SPC OFP was unable to complete their collaborative assessment in time for SHARKWG review. It is hoped that in the future better coordination on collaborations can be achieved with these organizations. The ISC Chair agreed to discuss coordination and collaboration with WCPFC leadership.

5.2 PICES

5.2.1 Report of the 2012 PICES Meeting

H. Nakano represented ISC at the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of PICES 12–21 October 2012 in Hiroshima, Japan. He presented a poster on the activities of the ISC. H. Nakano reported on these activities, noting that the interaction was positive.

5.2.2 Prospective Collaboration

C. Werner reported on prospective collaboration between ISC and PICES discussed at the 2012 PICES Annual Meeting. In a presentation to the PICES Fishery Science (FIS) Committee several proposals for collaboration and a proposed topical session for the 2013 PICES Annual Meeting were discussed along with possible *ex officio* membership on appropriate committees. For example, PICES scientists could participate in ISC WGs and vice versa. In response, the FIS proposed ISC participation in an existing theme session as a co-convenor for one session in 2013. Jon Brodziak is an invited speaker for the session, which will focus on rethinking the use of recruitment curves and potential long-term changes to their estimation, such as incorporating predator-prey interactions and environmental variability in stock recruit functions. An ISC representative should plan to meet with the PICES FIS and Science Board Committees and the Governing Council, if invited. Overall, several avenues for prospective collaboration with PICES have opened up.

5.2.3 2013-2014 PICES Meetings

J. Holmes will present an ISC poster at the 2013 PICES Annual Meeting, 11–20 October in Nanaimo, BC, Canada. ISC will have three participants at the 2013 meeting (Werner, Brodziak, Holmes) and J. Brodziak will be speaking at a session partly organized by the ISC. In 2014 PICES is sponsoring a symposium, FUTURE (Forecasting and Understanding Trends, Uncertainty and Responses of North Pacific Ecosystems) Open Science Meeting, 15-18 April, Kohala Coast, Big Island, Hawaii, U.S.A., which offers another opportunity for ISC scientists to

participate in PICES forums. The abstract submission deadline is December 15, 2013. The Chair encouraged ISC scientists to participate.

Discussion

The United States emphasized the need for continued interaction with the PICES FIS Committee. C. Werner agreed to develop a presentation for the FIS.

While PICES scientists have been invited to participate in the ISC Seminar, collaboration could be extended to participation in Working Group meetings, especially if there is a clear need to bring in PICES scientists with expertise on relevant topics.

6 REPORTS OF WORKING GROUPS AND REVIEW OF ASSIGNMENTS

6.1 Albacore

J. Holmes reported on the activities of the ALBWG over the past year (*ISC/13/ANNEX/07*). The ALBWG had an intercessional workshop 19-26 March 2013 in Shanghai, China, and held a two-day update meeting at ISC13. A request from NC8 for information on biological reference points was received in September 2012 and work plans and assignments were developed to complete the assignment for review and approval by ISC13. The ALBWG did not bring forward any issues requiring attention from the ISC Plenary.

Accomplishments of the ALBWG over the past year include:

1. Research on CPUE indices (reformulating, targeting behavior, spatial/temporal patterns), assessment model scaling, and environmental effects on distribution, abundance and recruitment were reviewed;
2. A checklist of information needs for working papers supporting CPUE index development was established and will be used to assess each index for inclusion/exclusion in the next assessment;
3. Completing and approving a recommended response to NC8 biological reference point information request (see *ISC/13/ANNEX/07*, Appendix 1, Attachment 5);
4. Increased understanding of Chinese North Pacific albacore fishery data and data collection programs. Updated catch data (2002-2011) were obtained and forwarded to the ISC data administrator;
5. Planning for a joint PFBWG and ALBWG age and growth workshop is underway; and
6. Stock status and conservation advice was developed based on qualitative data review.

The ALBWG recommends the following work plans and workshop schedule:

1. 5-12 November 2013 – Data Preparation workshop, Shimizu, Japan;
2. 13-16 November 2013 – Age Determination workshop, Shimizu, Japan;
3. 14-28 April 2014 – Stock Assessment workshop, La Jolla, CA, USA;
4. July 2014 – 1-day fishery update meeting in advance of ISC14; and
5. No intercessional workshops are planned between ISC14 and ISC15 – NC requests (if any) will be handled using online meeting tools (Webinar, WebEx) and conference calls.

The ALBWG Chair also presented a summary of the assignment from NC8 on North Pacific albacore reference points as described in Attachment E to Summary Report of the Eighth Regular Session of the WCPFC Northern Committee (*ISC/13/PLENARY_INFO_DOC/01*). NC8 asked for:

1. Information on key biological relationships and parameters (stock-recruit, steepness, natural mortality, maturity) and fishery parameters (selectivity);
2. Projected expected yield (variability) and probability that SSB will be below SSB depletion levels in the future for three recruitment (low, average, high) and nine constant harvest scenarios, resulting in 27 combinations;
3. Comparison of stock performance relative to candidate BRPs under two fishing scenarios: $F_{2006-2008}$ and $F_{2002-2004}$; and
4. Assess regime shift and decadal oscillation effects on F_{SPR} and empirical reference points.

J. Holmes outlined specific responses to each item prepared by the ALBWG, noting that projections to estimate expected yield and probabilities of SSB falling below depletion levels were based on the 2011 model, i.e., the model was not updated with data for 2010 or 2011. SSB depletion level probabilities were estimated using $SSB_{F=0}$ as the reference level rather than model-estimated SSB_0 values, which is highly uncertain and separate $SSB_{F=0}$ were estimated for the low, average, and high historical recruitment scenarios. Expected yield increases with recruitment and the aggressiveness of the harvest scenario. Fishing at F_{MAX} was the most aggressive harvest scenario and F_{MED} was the least aggressive scenario. Yield decreases as $F_{SPR\%}$ increases across recruitment scenarios and there is no difference in yield at $F_{SSB-ATHL}$ for 10 or 25-yr projection periods. The probability that $SSB_{10\%}$ depletion level would be breached was low for all harvesting scenarios, except F_{MAX} , which was between 0.4 and 0.5 whereas the probabilities that $SSB_{40\%}$ would be breached was much higher for all harvest scenarios, frequently exceeding 0.5. None of the candidate reference points are exceeded when harvesting at $F_{CURRENT}$ (2006-2008), but harvesting at $F_{2002-2004}$ would breach the F_{MED} and $F_{50\%}$ reference points. Less productive conditions associated with regime shifts could lead to reduced expected yield and increased risk (probabilities) that SSB will fall below SSB depletion levels.

Discussion

The format of the response to the NC8 assignment was discussed. It is included as ISC/13/Annex 7/Appendix 1/Attachment 5.

Japan clarified the source of discrepancies between vessel numbers as reported to the ALBWG and in the Japan National Report. The revised vessel numbers will be provided to the ALBWG at its November 2013 data preparation workshop for use in the upcoming assessment.

6.2 Pacific Bluefin Tuna

Y. Takeuchi, PBFWG Chair, summarized the activities of the WG (ISC/13/ANNEX/14). The WG met 14-15 July 2013 in Busan, Korea, prior to the ISC13 plenary. It focused on updating PBF catch statistics and reviewing updated Japanese longline and troll CPUE for review of recent stock trends after 2012 stock assessment. The WG briefly discussed the recently

submitted CIE peer review reports. The WG proposed conducting an update of stock assessment early in 2014. Finally The ISC Chair thanked Y. Takeuchi for his two terms of service as the Chair of the PBFWG and noted that due to a two-term limit for ISC WG Chairs, election of a new Chair was necessary. Japan nominated Z. Suzuki (Japan) and he was elected unanimously by the PBFWG.

Stock Assessment Update Work Plan

The PBFWG Chair presented a work plan, including the expected merits, for conducting a stock assessment update before ISC14, as opposed to only conducting projections.

Work plan:

- Conduct model run with additional two years (2011 and 2012) data. The WG agreed to use the same SS model (version 3.23b from the 2012 stock assessment) for the stock assessment platform. The WG also agreed to use the same model structure and parameters as the representative run (base-case run) from the 2012 stock assessment.
- Stock assessment time period will be from July 1952 to June 2013.
- WG will not change the fishery data (quarterly catch, size composition) from 1952-2010 (July 1952-June 2011) that was used in 2012 stock assessment.
- Therefore, fishery data from July 2011 to June 2013 will be required to be submitted by all members.
- Quarterly catch time series and size composition data are expected to be available. Submitting data from July 2011 to June 2013 will be required.
- The minimum requirement will be submission of quarterly catch data.
- In the case of CPUE time series, due to the nature of the CPUE standardizations method, the whole time series will need to be re-standardized with the additional 2 years data. However, the WG agreed that the statistical method used to standardize CPUE (error structure, etc.) will be the same as that used in the 2012 stock assessment. Also note that this year the WG reviewed updated Japanese longline and troll CPUEs with one additional year of data. Therefore, Japan will only be required to include one additional year of data.
- A future projection will be conducted using a better F-level scenario, which will be more consistent with the management measures used by WCPFC and IATTC.
- Details of projection scenarios, including F-levels and future recruitment, will be determined by the WG during a workshop.
- The schedule will be:
 - 15 December 2013: Deadline of data submission
 - 15 February 2014: Finalize future projection scenarios
 - Finish by 28 February 2014: PBFWG workshop
 - By 31 March: Complete report to submit to ISC chair
- During the PBF WG meeting prior to the ISC13 plenary, all WG members indicated that this data submission schedule is plausible.
- The proposed schedule enables the major country fishing for PBF (Japan) enough time to prepare their management action promptly.
- List of tasks each member is responsible for:

- Quarterly catch data: Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Mexico, USA
- Size composition: Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Mexico, USA
- CPUE : Japan, (Taiwan)
- Base model run: Japan, USA
- Future projections: Japan
- Sensitivity analyses: Japan
- A backup plan
 - In the event that the requested data are not provided according to the established schedule, the following backup plan requiring only projections will be invoked:
 - Future projection starting from the 2012 stock assessment base-case run, with fixing or applying prior on quarterly catch by fleet from 2011Q3-2013Q2
 - Introduction of a distribution to characterize uncertainty in recruitment strength of the 2011-2012 year classes using recruitment index (Troll CPUE) into currently existing future projection software.

The merits of updating the stock assessment:

- With the additional 2 years (or optionally 3 years) of recruitment estimates, the WG can provide more accurate estimates of the immediate risk of declining SSB below the historically lowest observed SSB.
- The 2012 stock assessment only evaluated the stock status before management measures were introduced (2011 by WCPFC, 2012 by IATTC) and this update will evaluate stock status since CMMs were introduced.
- These additional 2 years of stock size and recruitment strength estimates enables the WG to address actual fishing mortalities under management (F_s in 2011 and 2012), recognizing that uncertainties still remain.

Information Request to NC9

The PBFWG Chair also presented a list of items that need clarification, which will be submitted to NC9 through the ISC Chair. It is assumed that NC wishes to evaluate the suitability of candidate reference points through future projection simulation. Also, it is expected NC will want analysis of the influence of the environmental variation such as regime shift and decadal change on F_{SPR} and empirically-based reference points.

The PBFWG needs the NC's advice on the items listed below; the following are suggestions from the PBFWG:

1. Projection years: 10 year
2. Recruitment scenarios: average (1952-2009), low (1980-1989), high (TBD by PBFWG)
3. F-level or choice of candidate F reference points (F reference points listed in ISC/13/ANNEX/14 and ISC/10/PLENARY/04)
4. Base F: $F_{2007-2009}$, $F_{2002-2004}$
5. Outputs:
 - i. probability of SSB in the beginning of 2021 exceeding SSB_{MIN} , $SSB_{10\%}$, $SSB_{20\%}$, $SSB_{30\%}$, $SSB_{40\%}$
 - ii. Future average yield with CI or CV
 - iii. Other

Discussion

Discussion of the response to the NC request is summarized in section 7.

The following elements of the work plan were accepted: 1) Craft a response to the CIE peer review of the Pacific bluefin stock assessment within 90 days and post the reviews and response; 2) Conduct a workshop on tuna aging in November 2013.

There was substantial discussion of the proposed stock assessment update with respect to: 1) effects on completion of the albacore stock assessment, because of the potential overlap in personnel between the two working groups; 2) the provision of necessary data including size composition data; 3) the timing of PBFWG activities with respect to completion of the assessment update report including the possibility of using web-based technologies for some WG activities; 4) the need for an emergency Plenary meeting to adopt the assessment in time for use by managers; and 5) identification of an alternative projection approach if the proposed assessment update procedure cannot be completed.

Based on these considerations the Plenary approved the work plan.

6.3 Billfish

J. Brodziak, the BILLWG Chair, provided a summary of the status of BILLWG work assignments. The Chair noted that the four primary assignments had been completed. These were: 1) completion of data preparation and analyses for the Pacific blue marlin stock assessment including summarization of catch by quarter data, CPUE standardization, size frequency data, tagging data, and life history parameters; 2) finalizing all Pacific blue marlin stock assessment data for the 2013 stock assessment; 3) conducting the Pacific blue marlin assessment and review; and 4) conducting and reviewing the swordfish projections requested by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Northern Committee at the Eighth Regular Session of the Northern Committee.

The BILLWG Chair described the future work plan of the BILLWG in 2014. The work plan included one intercessional meeting in order to complete the North Pacific swordfish stock assessment update: 11-19 February 2014 in Hawaii. BILLWG members are expected to present completed working papers on swordfish catch and standardized CPUE for both the Western and Central North Pacific and Eastern Pacific swordfish stocks at the February 2014 intercessional BILLWG workshop. The BILLWG plans to complete data preparation and conduct the updated swordfish stock assessment at the February 2014 meeting. The North Pacific stock assessment information is expected to be reviewed by the Plenary at ISC 14.

The BILLWG Chair also described two ongoing challenges for ISC Billfish Working Group efforts to conduct and successfully complete stock assessments. First, some BILLWG members are not providing catch data on a timely basis to the BILLWG. Second, some member countries (e.g., Korea) are not participating in BILLWG meetings. The BILLWG Chair noted that the lack of timely submission of current catch data was expected to increase uncertainty about current stock status and future stock projections.

Discussion

It was noted that, as for blue shark and albacore, the Hawaii longline CPUE index used in the blue marlin assessment shows a different trend than other CPUE indices. This may be due to the small spatial area and proportion of catch, the impacts of regulatory changes on catchability and change in fishery targeting behavior, and changes in the depth of the gear as the fishery increasingly targeted bigeye tuna.

The BILLWG Chair reviewed the requests from NC8 for projections from the swordfish stock assessment and confirmed that all the requests had been addressed.

The Plenary agreed that the BILLWG will complete stock assessment updates for both WCPO and EPO swordfish stocks in 2014. It was recognized that the scope of the work involved would preclude full benchmark assessments for both stocks in the near future.

6.4 Shark

S. Kohin, SHARKWG Chair, provided a summary of SHARKWG progress over the past year (*ISC/13/ANNEX/06/08/11*). Three meetings were held with the primary goals of completing a North Pacific blue shark stock assessment by ISC13, as well as a Bayesian Surplus Production (BSP) modeling methods workshop. A secondary goal of the SHARKWG meetings over the past year was to gather fishery and life history information on shortfin mako sharks for their planned first shortfin mako shark assessment.

The BSP modeling methods workshop in Yokohama, Japan in November 2012, was led by Dr. Murdoch McAllister, the author of the BSP2 software that SHARKWG had agreed to use for the North Pacific blue shark assessment. A blue shark final data preparation meeting was held in January 2013 in La Jolla, California, USA. The blue shark stock assessment workshop was held in April 2013 in Shizuoka, Japan. Finally, the SHARKWG met for four days in advance of the Plenary in Busan, Korea to finalize stock status and conservation information on North Pacific blue sharks and continue to review information on shortfin mako sharks. Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, Mexico, USA, IATTC and the SPC all actively participated in at least one of the SHARKWG meetings over the past year.

The principal achievement of the SHARKWG over the past year was completing the first ISC North Pacific blue shark stock assessment. This assessment includes catch and CPUE time series for the period 1971-2011 for fisheries operating throughout the North Pacific. The compiled data are considered to be significantly improved over the data used in the last North Pacific blue shark stock assessment that was conducted using fishery data for the Northwest and North Central Pacific only. Eastern Pacific fishery data compiled by the SHARKWG include additional fisheries operating along Canada, the US West Coast, and Mexico. The SHARKWG also reviewed fishery and life history information on shortfin mako sharks, as well as shortfin mako shark age and growth and tagging studies, among others.

One important challenge in conducting shark assessments is the lack of complete shark catch and biological data collection. A second challenge is the need and desire to collaborate and coordinate with other organizations conducting assessment work on the same species of interest. The data challenge is highlighted by repeated difficulties of many Members to meet agreed upon

goals in the SHARKWG work plans to submit information on species catch, effort and size/sex. The SHARKWG planned to have a decision on the modeling approach to use for the shortfin mako shark assessment based on submitted information, but not all members provided information in time for the July 2013 meeting. Thus the decision has been postponed.

The SHARKWG proposed a revised work plan for completing the shortfin mako shark assessment that includes two data meetings prior to ISC14 and the shortfin mako assessment meeting in late 2014.

The SHARKWG has established the following tentative meeting plan to address uncertainties regarding shark age and growth and to complete the shortfin mako stock assessment before ISC15:

January 9-11, 2014 La Jolla, CA USA	Second ISC Shark Age and Growth Workshop
January 13-18, 2014 La Jolla, CA USA	Review of SS3 north Pacific blue shark assessment; Shortfin mako data review and selection of modeling approach
June 2-9, 2014 Keelung, Chinese Taipei	Shortfin mako data prep meeting
Fall/Winter 2014 Location TBD	Shortfin mako assessment meeting

To address the challenges in conducting collaborative work with other organizations, the SHARKWG Chair requested that the ISC Chairman work with WCPFC leadership to confirm the agreements between ISC and SPC in order to avoid similar challenges in the future and to promote collaborative work.

Discussion

It was agreed that the ISC Chair will meet with WCPFC leadership to resolve problems with coordination and collaboration that arose with the blue shark stock assessments conducted by the SHARKWG and the SPC OFP.

It was noted that ISC data were provided to SPC OFP for these assessments and it is expected that these data will be used in accordance with ISC rules. In particular, under ISC rules, the data must remain under the authority of the nation contributing the data [change to reflect language in the Operations Manual].

Mexico raised a point regarding data submission to ISC and other bodies. Mexico fully cooperates with ISC and also, as a Member, shares its data and information with the IATTC and is willing to share data with WCPFC, of which it is a cooperating nonparty. However, for ISC to provide data to other entities it will need the prior approval of the country involved, in this case

Mexico, for the release of data. This should be done only under the procedural point of requesting approval from the member country concerned.

Finally, the use of the ISC and SPC OFP assessments by fishery management entities was discussed. It was noted that the WCPFC SC could develop conservation recommendations based on the SPC OFP assessment before the SHARKWG has had the opportunity to review it. The SHARKWG will review the assessment at its next workshop.

The Plenary approved the list of meetings and workshops proposed by the SHARKWG, including an age and growth workshop that is expected to produce some guidelines on aging techniques and the development of reference collections. Such guidelines will be made available on the ISC website.

The meeting schedule indicates that the shortfin mako stock assessment would be completed in time for review and adoption at ISC15. The timing of this assessment in relation to the next Pacific bluefin tuna assessment was discussed. It is likely that the next Pacific bluefin tuna assessment will be completed in time for ISC16.

6.5 Seminar

6. Seminar

Z.G. Kim convened a seminar at ISC13 focusing on Pacific Ocean ecosystem and tuna dynamics (*ISC/13/ANNEX/15*), including a better way to provide scientific advice to managers and fishers through various types of analysis with figures and tables. About 30 local participants from fisheries research institutes and universities attended the seminar. Summaries of each presentation follow.

Prof. C.I. Zhang presented *Ecosystem-based assessment and management for sustainable fisheries*. He introduced an ecosystem-based fisheries assessment approaches and integrated fisheries risk analysis method for ecosystems (IFRAME). In recent years, concern has grown over how ecosystems are being affected by fishing. A comprehensive ecosystem-based approach is required to holistically assess and manage fisheries resources by considering ecological interactions of target species with predators and prey species, interaction between fishes and their habitats, and the effect of fishing on these processes. IFRAME is used to evaluate the performance of management strategies relative to the goals of an ecosystem approach to management under different scenarios. From a practical standpoint, the ecosystem-based fisheries assessment approach is very appealing for its ability to incorporate a large number of quantitative data. Yet, even this approach should be further refined, sensitivity analyses conducted, the forecasting version of this approach further developed, and future applications tested in other ecosystems.

Dr. J.H. Lee presented *Ecosystem-based risk assessment of the Korean offshore large purse seine fishery under changing climate*. The warming trend is associated with changes in spatial distribution of some pelagic fish stock such as chub mackerel and tunas in Korean waters. Using IFRAME, the impacts of climate change were evaluated by projecting distributional ranges and stock status of chub mackerel and the Korean offshore large purse seine fishery in Korean waters. There was discussion on uncertainty regarding data used in the IFRAME model.

Dr. Y. Ishida presented *Outline of 2013 NRIFSF workshop on biological reference points for fisheries management under environmental changes*. The workshop was intended to identify target reference points and limit reference points, and introduced the application of biological reference points (BRPs) for Japanese fisheries management and WCPFC. There are various kinds of BRPs and their performance can be evaluated by management strategy evaluation (MSE). Environmental changes such as regime shifts affect many fish stocks including tuna species.

Dr. T. Nishida presented *Visualization of scientific advice and information: Bridging concrete images from scientists to managers and industry*. He proposed how to transfer scientific advice to non-scientists such as fishery managers and the fishing industry more effectively. It was highlighted that it is important to understand information in an easy way, and visualization (not too simple, but not too dramatized) is a very good method for that. And it is expected that by using this method, managers can produce effective management strategies and the industry can follow them smoothly.

Dr. W.D. Yoon presented *Jellyfish blooms and fisheries damages in Korean waters*. He explained the reason why jellyfish blooms have occurred, especially in Korean waters in recent years. It was suggested that jellyfish blooms together with overfishing might be one of the causes of changes in ecosystem structure.

Discussion

The ISC Chair thanked Z.G. Kim for organizing an insightful seminar and the four presenters for contributing. Dr. Kim thanked the National Research Institute of Far Sea Fisheries of Japan for sending Dr. Y. Ishida and T. Nishida as presenters to this seminar. There was a request regarding the availability of the presentations for distribution among the Members, and Dr. Kim contacted the presenters and all but one of the presentations is available.

7 STOCK STATUS AND CONSERVATION ADVICE

7.1 Albacore

J. Holmes, Chair of the ALBWG, presented updated recommendations for stock status and conservation information for North Pacific albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*). These recommendations are based on a qualitative review of catch and nominal effort (number of vessels by major gear types) data in 2012. Estimated total catch in 2012 was 82,040 t, which is above the 30-yr average of 72,864 t (1981-2010) and 2.3% higher than the total reported catch for 2011 (80,210 t). However, the provisional 2012 catch estimate does not include 2012 data from China or non-ISC member countries. Catches from China and Vanuatu in 2011 were greater than 11,000 t, which is three times higher than average for 2006-2010, indicating that these countries may be expanding their fisheries for North Pacific albacore. Examination of catch by major gears (troll, longline, pole-and-line) shows that catch by troll gear has been relatively stable since the mid-2000s, averaging about 18,535 t since 2006, while pole-and-line catches have been quite variable due to market conditions and target switching between skipjack and albacore. Longline catches reported by ISC countries exhibit a long-term declining trend, but show an increase since 2010 when catches from China and non-ISC member countries are

included in the total. Nominal effort (measured as the number of vessels) of ISC member countries was either stable (troll, pole-and-line) or declining (longline).

Discussion

It was noted that for the US, vessel fishing-days is a more accurate measure of fishing effort compared to vessel counts; however, vessel counts are the only metric common to all national data sources.

There was discussion of obtaining more detailed data (e.g., Category III) from China. The ALBWG Chair will work with the STATWG Chair to obtain these data for use in the next stock assessment in 2014. Although the rapid increase in albacore catches by China and Vanuatu is a concern, at this time there is not enough information to account for it in the conservation advice.

Stock Status and Conservation Advice

Stock Status

The ALBWG notes that the most recent assessment in 2011 used fishery data through 2009. Based on a qualitative review of catch and effort data in 2012, observed trends in catch or effort did not raise concerns about the status of the stock, except for a concern about the lack of catch data for 2012 from China and Vanuatu. The ALBWG notes, however, that albacore stock status may be related to recruitment and that it has no information with which to monitor recruitment between assessments.

The ALBWG recommends no changes to its stock status determination in 2011, i.e., the stock is considered healthy and overfishing is likely not occurring and the stock likely is not in an overfished condition, although biomass-based reference points have not been established.

Conservation Advice

The ALBWG noted that new information reviewed since the 2011 stock assessment was not judged to be sufficient to change its conservation advice for north Pacific albacore. Therefore, the ALBWG offered no new recommendations on conservation above and beyond those provided by ISC11 and shown below:

1. The stock is considered to be healthy at average historical recruitment levels and fishing mortality ($F_{2006-2008}$).
2. Sustainability is not threatened by overfishing as the $F_{2006-2008}$ level (current F) is about 71% of $F_{SSB-ATHL}$ and the stock is expected to fluctuate around the long-term median SSB (~400,000 t) in the short- and long-term future.
3. If future recruitment declines by about 25% below average historical recruitment levels, then the risk of SSB falling below the SSB-ATHL threshold with $F_{2006-2008}$ levels increases to 54% indicating that the impact on the stock is unlikely to be sustainable.
4. Increasing F beyond $F_{2006-2008}$ levels (current F) will not result in proportional increases in yield as a result of the population dynamics of this stock.
5. The current assessment results confirm that F has declined relative to the 2006 assessment, which is consistent with the intent of the 2006 WG recommendation.

7.2 Pacific Bluefin Tuna

Y. Takeuchi, PBFWG Chair, summarized results of the stock assessment studies by the PBFWG (*ISC/13/Annex 14*). The ISC intercessional plenary in December 2012 had requested that the PBFWG complete the following tasks:

1. Conduct additional projection scenarios with recruitment levels consistent with the lower values estimated in the 1980s;
2. Pending approval from the WCPFC NC, conduct reference point research similar to that being conducted for North Pacific albacore and swordfish (see item 4 WCPFC-NC8);
3. Conduct fishery impact analyses to determine the relative effects of various gears on the overfishing and overfished status;
4. Develop and recommend Kobe plot(s) based on results from the current Pacific bluefin tuna stock assessment. Provide plausible explanations for Pacific bluefin tuna being in an overfished condition throughout the entire assessment period.

Additional projection with low recruitment scenarios: The PBFWG conducted additional future projection with two low recruitment scenarios: 1) a 30-year low recruitment period similar to that of 1980s, and 2) a 10-year low recruitment period followed by 20-year average recruitment level.

Using an $F_{2007-2009}$ harvest scenario, SSB is not expected to recover; and there is a very high probability that future SSB will fall below the historically lowest level with or without catch limits on purse seine fleets. Under an $F_{2002-2004}$ scenario, SSB is expected to increase to around 30,000 t with a small risk of future SSB falling below the historically lowest level in the long term, although short-term (2011-2015) risk remains.

NC questions: The PBF WG answered the first half of the second request from the plenary to summarize the information on the steepness and biological parameters used in the PBF stock assessment. The PBFWG recognized that in order to address the second half of the question it would have to evaluate the suitability of candidate reference points. The PBFWG requested further clarification from the NC on what conditions to specify and which biological reference points to model.

Fishery Impact Analysis: Historically, the Japan coastal fishery group has had the greatest impact on the PBF stock, but since about 1999 the WPO purse seine fleet has increased its impact, and the effect of this fleet is currently greater than any of the other fishery groups. The impact of the EPO fishery was large before the mid-1980s, but decreased after the 1990s. The WPO longline fleet has had a limited effect on the stock throughout the analysis period. The impact of a fishery on a stock depends on both the number and size of the fish caught by each fleet; i.e., catching a high number of smaller juvenile fish can have a greater impact on future spawning stock biomass than catching the same weight of larger mature fish.

Kobe plots: For illustrative purposes, two examples of Kobe plots (plot A based on SSB_{MED} and F_{MED} , plot B based on $SSB_{20\%}$ and $SPR_{20\%}$, Figure 7-1) were prepared and presented. The

PBFWG noted that because no reference points for PBF had yet been agreed to, these versions of the Kobe plot represent alternative reference points. It was agreed to present the two Kobe plot versions for further discussion by the Plenary.

Fishery indicators: The Japanese troll CPUE represents the recruitment trend. In 2011, CPUE was below average, although it remained within the normal range. In 2012, the Japanese troll recorded an unusually low catch (570 t, historical minimum 546 t). The part of purse seine fleet in the WPO mainly catching juvenile PBF recorded a substantial decline in catch compared with previous years. Other fisheries' catch generally declined in 2012.

Discussion

In discussing the Kobe plots, it was noted that one plot puts the stock in an overfished condition over the entire time period. The PBFWG did not provide plausible explanations for PBF being in an overfished condition throughout the entire assessment period. There was a concern that citation of these plots without appropriate interpretation may be misleading for those without an understanding of the population dynamics of PBF. It was mentioned that if PBF productivity was heavily environmentally-driven the state of the stock may be hard to present via a Kobe plot. On the other hand, it was emphasized that Kobe plots are a key source of information to inform management decisions and must be included in the Report.

It was recommended that the purse seine fishery should be separated into tuna purse seine and small purse seine (Japan, Korea) in future fishery impact analyses, because of differences in history, fishing grounds, and size targeted by fleet.

Stock Status and Conservation Advice

Based on new information available after the 2012 stock assessment, the PBFWG updated its opinion on the stock status of PBF and conservation advice.

Stock Status

Based on the reference point ratios, overfishing is occurring (Table 7-1) and the stock is heavily overfished. Model estimates of 2010 SSB are at or near their lowest level and SSB has been declining for over a decade; however, the 2012 stock assessment, which used data through the first half of 2011, did not find evidence of reduced recruitment. Recently implemented WCPFC²

² This refers to WCPFC CMM 2010-04 which specifies that “total fishing effort by their vessels fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in the area north of the 20 degrees north shall stay below the 2002-2004 levels for 2011 and 2012, except for artisanal fisheries. Such measures shall include those to reduce catches of juveniles (age 0-3) below the 2002-2004 levels, except for Korea. Korea shall take necessary measures to regulate the catches of juveniles () by managing Korean fisheries in accordance with this CMM. CCMs shall cooperate for this purpose.” For full text see: <http://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/documents/conservation-and-management-measures-and-resolutions/conservation-and-management-measures-/CMM%202010-04%20%5BPacific%20Bluefin%20Tuna%5D%2004112011.pdf>

(entered into force in 2011) and IATTC³ (entered into force in 2012) conservation and management measures, combined with additional Japanese voluntary domestic regulations aimed at reducing mortality⁴, if properly implemented and enforced, are expected to contribute to the recovery of the stock assuming historical average recruitment conditions.

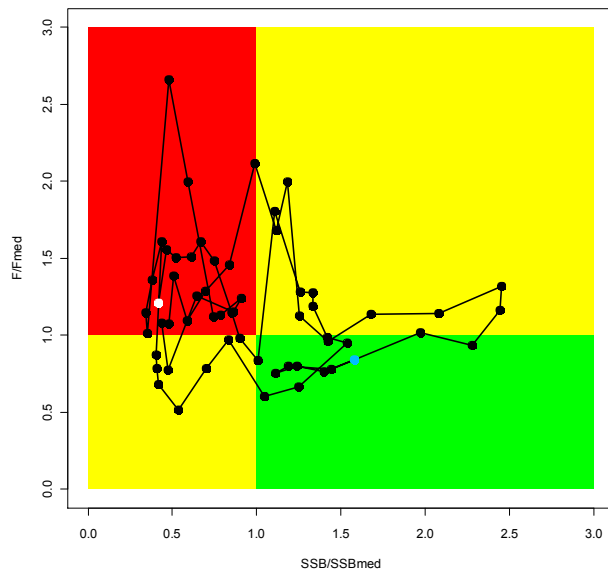
Table 7-1. Computed F-based biological reference points (BRPs; F_{MAX} , F_{MED} , and $F_{20\%}$) for Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) relative to $F_{2002-2004}$ and $F_{2007-2009}$, estimated depletion rate (ratio of SSB in 2010 relative to unfished SSB), and estimated SSB (t) in year 2010 for 20 model configurations (Runs). Run 2 is highlighted as it represents the base case model for the PBF stock assessment. F-ratio based BRP values less than 1 indicate overfishing.

	F_{max} ($F_{2002-2004}$)	F_{max} ($F_{2007-2009}$)	F_{med} ($F_{2002-2004}$)	F_{med} ($F_{2007-2009}$)	$F_{20\%}$ ($F_{2002-2004}$)	$F_{20\%}$ ($F_{2007-2009}$)	Depletion Rate	Estimated SSB (t) (yr = 2010)
Run 1	0.54	0.45	0.90	0.71	0.56	0.45	0.032	20,030
Run 2	0.57	0.48	0.91	0.73	0.58	0.47	0.036	22,606
Run 3	0.51	0.39	0.88	0.63	0.53	0.38	0.022	13,678
Run 4	0.54	0.41	0.89	0.64	0.55	0.40	0.025	15,794
Run 5	0.58	0.49	0.93	0.75	0.59	0.48	0.037	23,794
Run 6	0.60	0.50	0.97	0.78	0.60	0.49	0.041	25,595
Run 7	0.52	0.39	0.90	0.65	0.53	0.39	0.022	13,996
Run 8	0.54	0.40	0.90	0.65	0.55	0.40	0.024	15,388
Run 9	0.61	0.54	0.94	0.82	0.61	0.53	0.047	30,085
Run 10	0.63	0.57	0.96	0.84	0.63	0.55	0.051	32,519
Run 11	0.51	0.38	0.92	0.64	0.54	0.38	0.022	13,141
Run 12	0.46	0.39	0.82	0.66	0.48	0.39	0.021	13,060
Run 13	0.46	0.39	0.82	0.66	0.48	0.38	0.021	12,944
Run 14	0.62	0.55	0.98	0.82	0.64	0.54	0.051	31,196
Run 15	0.60	0.55	1.04	0.87	0.64	0.54	0.053	32,741
Run 16	0.61	0.55	1.04	0.87	0.65	0.55	0.054	33,383
Run 17	0.49	0.38	0.91	0.63	0.54	0.37	0.021	12,838
Run 18	0.46	0.39	0.81	0.65	0.48	0.39	0.022	13,389
Run 19	0.50	0.45	0.83	0.74	0.50	0.45	0.030	18,419
Run 20	0.49	0.45	0.82	0.74	0.50	0.45	0.030	18,206

³ This refers to IATTC Resolution C-12-09 which specifies that “1. In the IATTC Convention Area, the commercial catches of bluefin tuna by all the CPCs during the two-year period of 2012-2013 shall not exceed 10,000 metric tons; 2. The commercial catch of bluefin tuna in the commercial fishery in the Convention Area shall not exceed 5,600 metric tons during the year 2012; 3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, any CPC with a historical record of Eastern Pacific bluefin catches may take a commercial catch of up to 500 metric tons of Eastern Pacific bluefin tuna annually.” For full text see: <http://www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/Resolutions/C-12-09-Conservation-of-bluefin-tuna.pdf>

⁴ This is described in WCPFC-NC8-2012/DP-01. For full text see; <http://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/documents/meetings/northern-committee/8th-regular-session/delegation-proposals-and-papers/NC8-DP-01-%5BEXPLANATION-AND-IMPLEMENTATION-CMM-2010-04%5D.pdf>

A.



B.

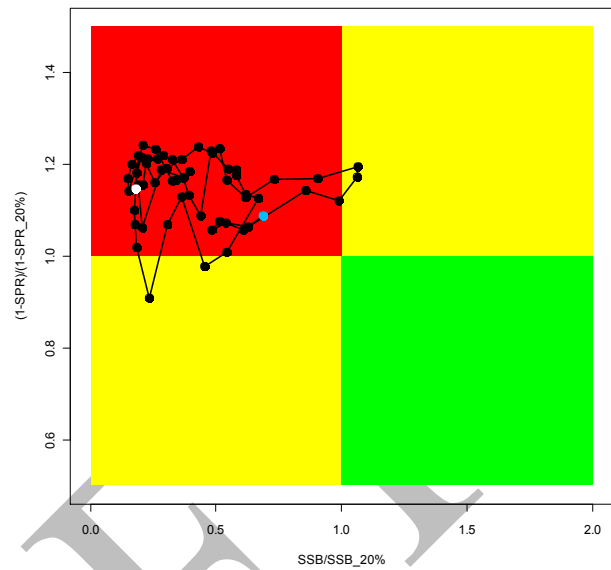


Figure 7-1. Alternative Kobe plots for Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*). A. SSB_{MED} and F_{MED} ; B. $SSB_{20\%}$ and $SPR_{20\%}$. Citation of these Kobe plots should include clarifying comments in the text.

Both Kobe plots (Figure 7-1) are based on alternative choices for reference points since the NC has not yet established reference points. Citation of these plots without appropriate interpretation may be misleading since our understanding of PBF population dynamics is incomplete. Plot A has a stock trajectory that is consistent with expectations that the stock was in a healthy condition early in the time series. However, plot B indicates overexploitation throughout the assessment (1952-2010) period. There is no plausible explanation why there was overexploitation at the beginning of the time-series (1952). If PBF productivity was strongly environmentally driven, the state of the stock may be hard to represent via a Kobe plot.

Fishery impact analysis (Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3) suggests that historically, the Japan coastal fishery group has had the greatest impact (i.e., expected spawning stock biomass) on the PBF stock, but since about 1999 the impact of the WPO purse seine fleet has increased, and the effect of this fleet is currently greater than any of the other fishery groups. The impact of the EPO fishery was large before the mid-1980s, but decreased after the 1990s. The WPO longline fleet has had a limited effect on the stock throughout the analysis period.

At the present time (2010) the fishing impact proportions of the following fleet groups are: WPO coastal purse seine fishery, 47.5%; WPO other coastal fisheries, 34.5%; EPO coastal fisheries (including commercial purse seine and the US sport fishery), 16%; and the WPO coastal longline fishery, 1.9%.

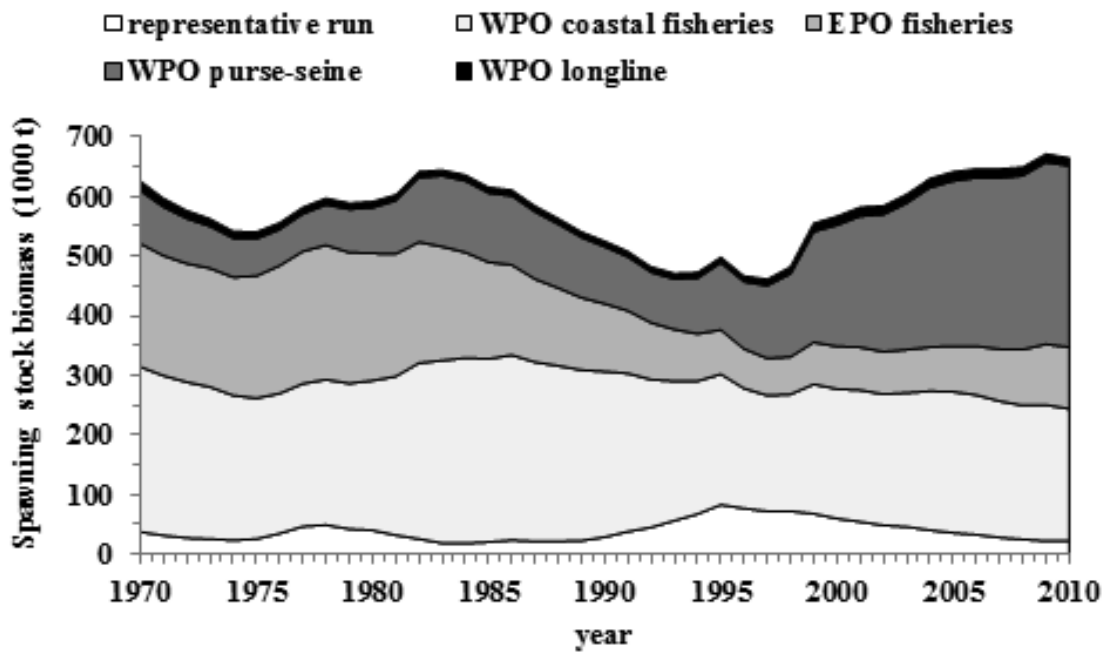


Figure 7-2. Trajectory of the spawning stock biomass of a simulated population of Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) that was unexploited (topmost line) and that predicted by the representative (base-case) run (white area). The shaded areas between the two lines show the proportions of the fishery impact of each group.

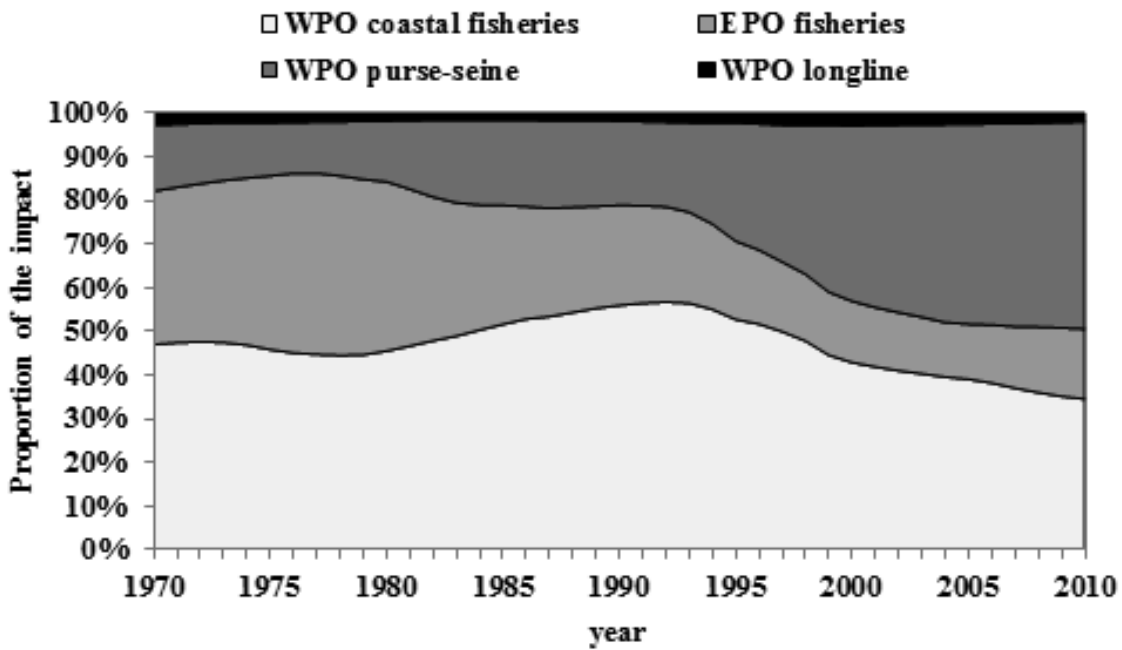


Figure 7-3. The proportion of the impact on the Pacific Bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) spawning stock biomass in each group.

Based on newly available fishery data, concerns about stock status were reinforced by reported catches in 2012 that were lower than those reported in previous years across a number of fisheries in the Western Pacific Ocean catching juvenile and adult PBF. CPUE in the Japan troll fishery in 2011 was within the range of variability for recent years. The unusually small amount of catch in the troll fishery in 2012 may be a sign of very low recruitment, similar to that observed in the 1980s. Japanese longline CPUE continued to decrease in 2012 and indicates no sign of stock recovery. Based on this information, the potential risk of decline of the spawning stock may be higher than previously thought. When recruitment is low, the risk of SSB falling below the historically lowest SSB level will increase under $F_{2007-2009}$ harvesting conditions while the risk under $F_{2002-2004}$ conditions will remain small in the long term, although some short-term risk remains.

Conservation Advice

Given the current stock status of PBF, ISC provides the following conservation information.

The current (2010) PBF biomass level is near historically low levels and experiencing high exploitation rates above all biological reference points (BRPs) commonly used by fisheries managers. Based on projection results, extending the status quo (2007-2009) fishing levels is unlikely to improve stock status. Continued monitoring of abundance indices is recommended to track SSB.

Preliminary WPO data indicate an unusually low catch of age-0 PBF in 2012; this may imply low recruitment, which would adversely affect projected stock rebuilding and increase the risk of SSB falling below its historical lowest level observed. Further reduction of fishing mortality, especially for juvenile fish, is needed to reduce the risk of SSB falling below its historically lowest level.

Strengthening the monitoring of recruitment is highly recommended to comprehend the trend of recruitment in a timely manner.

7.3 Blue Marlin

All available fishery data from the Pacific Ocean were used for the stock assessment. For the purpose of modeling observations of CPUE and size composition data, it was assumed that there was instantaneous mixing of fish throughout the stock area on a quarterly basis. Catches exhibited an increasing trend from the 1950s to the 1980s and then fluctuated without trend. In the 1990s the catch by Japanese fleets decreased while the catch by Taiwanese, WCPFC, and some IATTC member countries increased. Overall, longline gear has accounted for the vast majority of Pacific blue marlin catches since the 1950s.

Catch and size composition data were collected from ISC countries (Japan, Taiwan, and USA), some IATTC member countries, and the WCPFC. Standardized catch-per-unit effort data used to measure trends in relative abundance were provided by Japan, USA, and Chinese Taipei. The Pacific blue marlin stock was assessed using an age-, length-, and sex-structured assessment Stock Synthesis 3 model fit to time series of standardized CPUE and size composition data. Sex-specific growth curves and natural mortality were used because of the known sexual dimorphism of adult blue marlin. The value for steepness was $h = 0.87$. The

assessment model was fit to relative abundance indices and size composition data in a likelihood-based statistical framework. Maximum likelihood estimates of model parameters, derived outputs, and their variances were used to characterize stock status and to develop stock projections. Several sensitivity analyses were conducted to evaluate the effects of changes in model parameters, including the data series used in the analyses, the natural mortality rate, the stock-recruitment steepness, the growth curve parameters, and the female age at 50% maturity.

Deterministic stock projections were conducted in Stock Synthesis to evaluate the impact of various levels of fishing intensity on future female spawning stock biomass and yield for blue marlin in the Pacific Ocean. The future recruitment was based on the stock-recruitment curve. These calculations used all the multi-fleet, multi-season, size- and age-selectivity, and complexity in the assessment model to produce consistent results. Projections started in 2012 and continued through 2020 under four levels of fishing mortality: 1) constant fishing mortality equal to the 2003-2005 average ($F_{2003-2005} = F_{16\%}$); 2) constant fishing mortality equal to $F_{MSY} = F_{18\%}$; 3) constant fishing mortality equal to the 2009-2011 average defined as current F ($F_{23\%}$); and 4) constant fishing mortality equal to $F_{30\%}$.

Biological reference points were computed with the Stock Synthesis base case model (Table 7-2). The point estimate of maximum sustainable yield was $MSY = 19,459$ mt. The point estimate of the spawning biomass to produce MSY (adult female biomass) was $SSB_{MSY} = 19,437$ mt. The point estimate of F_{MSY} , the fishing mortality rate to produce MSY (average fishing mortality on ages 2 and older) was $F_{MSY} = 0.32$ and the corresponding equilibrium value of spawning potential ratio at MSY was $SPR_{MSY} = 18\%$. The point estimate of $F_{20\%}$ was 0.29 and the corresponding estimate of $SSB_{20\%}$ was 26,324 mt.

Table 7-2. Estimated biological reference points derived from the Stock Synthesis base-case model where “ MSY ” indicates maximum sustainable yield-based reference points, “20%” indicates reference points corresponding to a spawning potential ratio of 20%, F is the instantaneous annual fishing mortality rate, SPR is the annual spawning potential ratio, and SSB is female spawning stock biomass.

Reference point	Estimate
$F_{2009-2011}$ (age 2+)	0.26
$SPR_{2009-2011}$	23%
F_{MSY} (age 2+)	0.32
$F_{20\%}$ (age 2+)	0.29
SPR_{MSY}	18%
SSB_{2011}	24,990 mt
SSB_{MSY}	19,437 mt
$SSB_{20\%}$	26,324 mt
MSY	19,459 mt

Discussion

None.

Stock Status and Conservation Advice

Stock Status

Estimates of total stock biomass show a long-term decline. Population biomass (age-1 and older) averaged roughly 123,523 mt in 1971-1975, the first 5 years of the assessment time frame, but then declined by approximately 40% to an average of 78,663 mt in 2011 (Figure 7-4). Female spawning biomass was estimated to be 24,990 mt in 2011. Fishing mortality on the stock (average F , age-2 and older) averaged roughly $F = 0.26$ during 2009-2011.

The predicted value of the spawning potential ratio (SPR, the predicted spawning output at current F as a fraction of unfished spawning output) is currently $SPR_{2009-2011} = 23\%$. The annual average in 2007–2011 was about 823×10^3 recruits, and there was no apparent long-term recruitment trend. The overall trends in spawning stock biomass showed a long-term decline. In contrast, recruitment fluctuated without any trend over the same period (Figure 7-4).

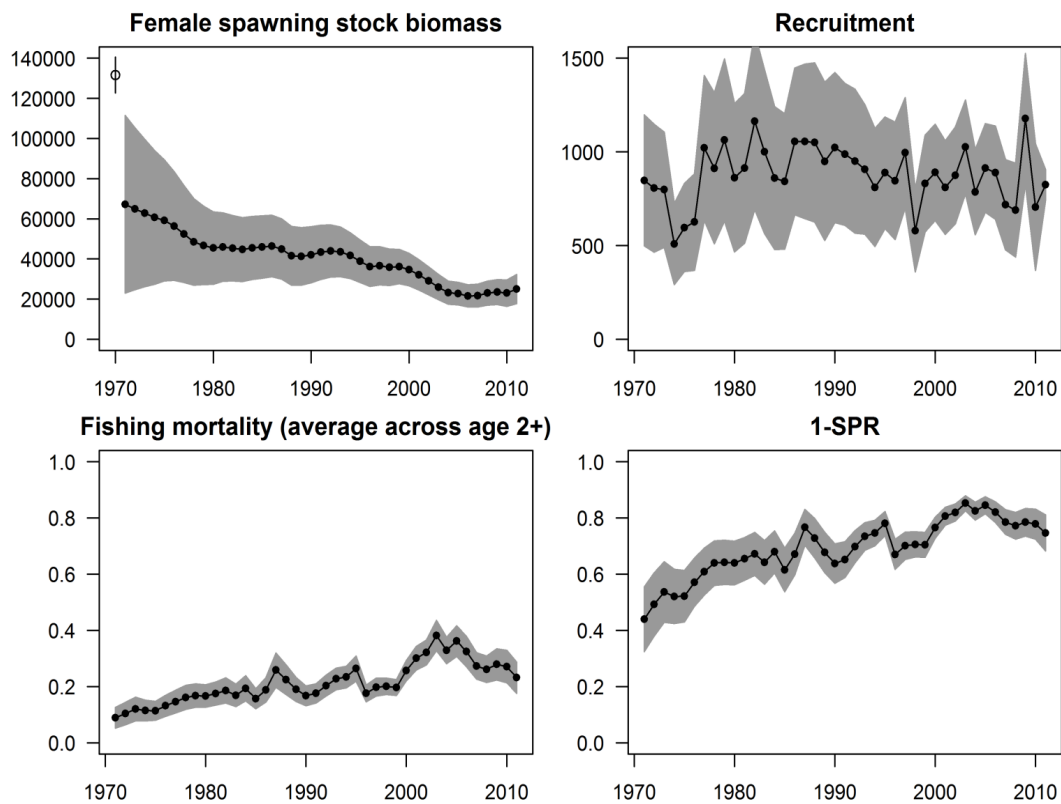


Figure 7-4. Estimates of female spawning stock biomass (top left panel), recruitment (top right panel), fishing mortality (bottom left panel) and fishing intensity (bottom right panel) from the Stock Synthesis base-case model (point estimate, solid circle) with +/- 1.96 standard deviation shown (shaded area).

Kobe plots depict the stock status in relation to MSY-based reference points (Figure 7-5) from the base case SS model (Figure 7-4). The Kobe plots indicate that the Pacific blue marlin spawning stock biomass decreased to the MSY level in the mid-2000s, and since then has increased slightly. The base case assessment model indicates that the Pacific blue marlin stock is currently not overfished and is not subject to overfishing relative to MSY-based reference points.

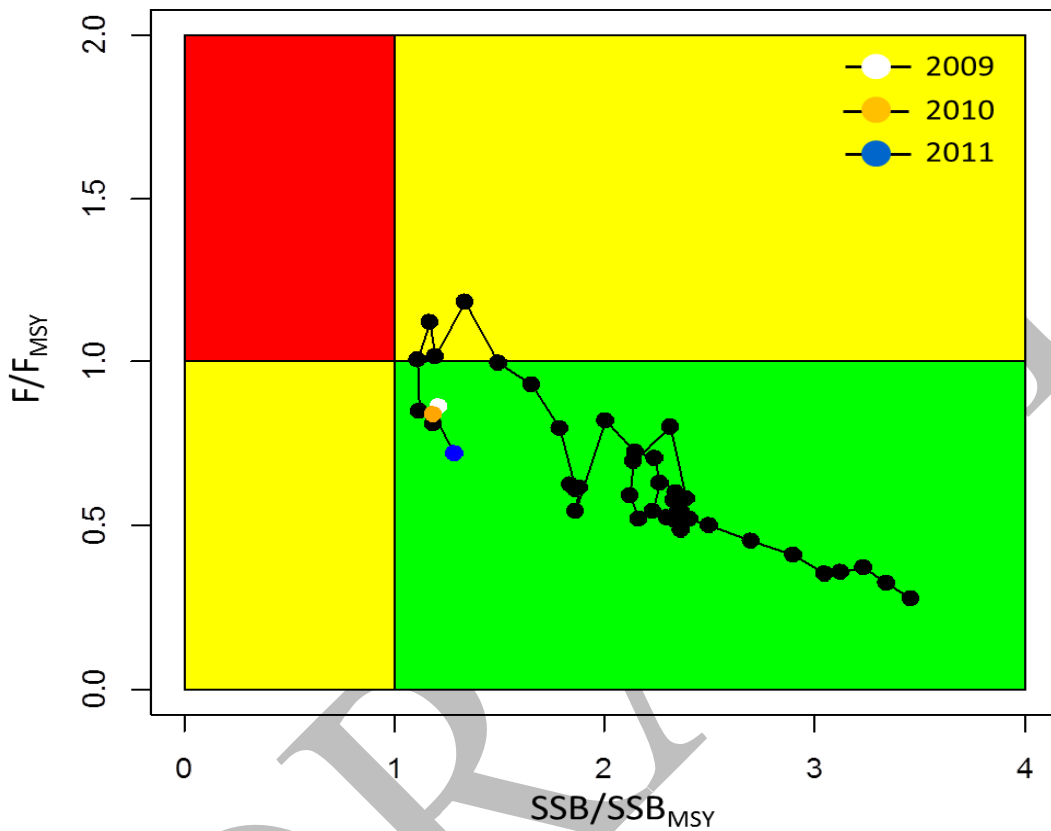


Figure 7-5. Kobe plot for blue marlin (*Makaira mazara*).

Conservation advice

Based on the results of the stock assessment, the stock is not currently overfished and is not experiencing overfishing. The stock is nearly fully exploited. Stock biomass has declined since the 1970s and has been stable since the mid- 2000s with a slight recent increase. The fishing mortality rate should not be increased from the 2009-2011 level to avoid overfishing.

7.4 Striped Marlin

The BILLWG Chair noted that there was new stock projection information for the Western and Central North Pacific (WCNPO) striped marlin stock. The BILLWG Chair presented the new

projection information and conservation advice recommendations for the WCNPO striped marlin stock.

Discussion

The length frequency of striped marlin caught by Japanese longliners strongly suggests that 2010 was a strong year class (ISC/13/PLENARY/06). Thus, it was noted that recent data suggests that the current low recruitment hypothesis may not apply over the long term.

The timing of future stock assessments was considered. The latest stock assessment was completed shortly after the introduction of management measures for the stock by the WCPFC. Therefore, the effect of these measures is likely not reflected in the assessment results.

Stock Status and Conservation Advice

Stock Status

Female spawning biomass is currently low (Figure 7-6) and averaged roughly 1,518 mt during 2007-2009 (56% of SB_{MSY} , the female spawning biomass to produce MSY). Fishing mortality on the stock (average F on ages 3 and older) is currently high (Figure 7-7) and averaged roughly $F = 0.76$ during 2007-2009 (24% above F_{MSY}). Recruitment averaged about 328,000 recruits during 1994-2008, which was roughly 30% below the 1975-2010 average. Compared to MSY-based reference points, the current (average during 2007-2009) spawning biomass is 44% below SB_{MSY} and the current fishing mortality exceeds F_{MSY} by 24%. Therefore, overfishing is currently occurring relative to MSY and the stock is in a depleted state (Figure 7-8).

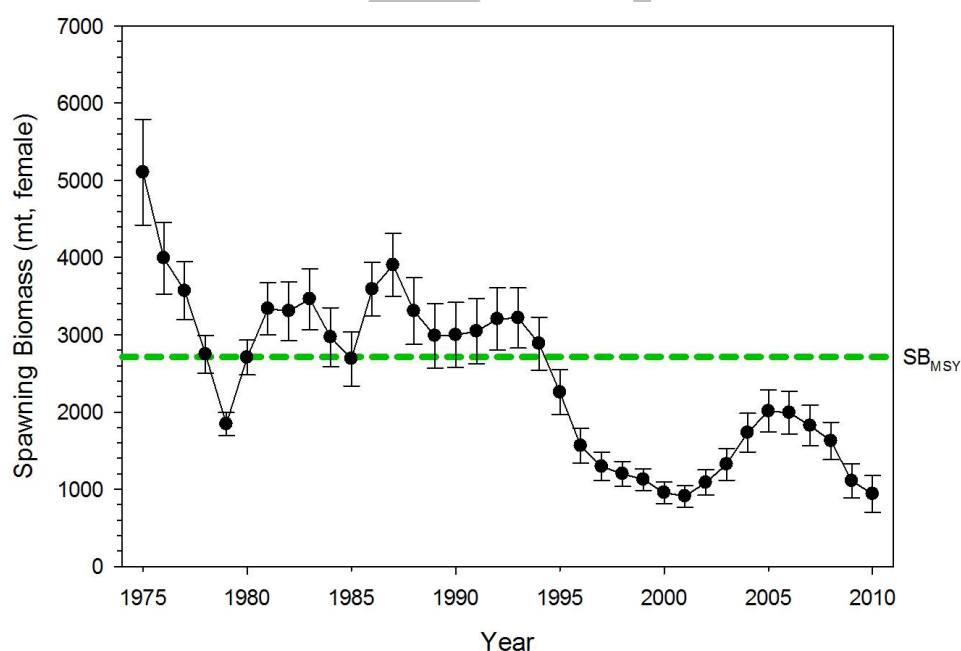


Figure 7-6. Trends in estimates of spawning biomass of WCNPO striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) during 1975-2010 along with 80% confidence intervals.

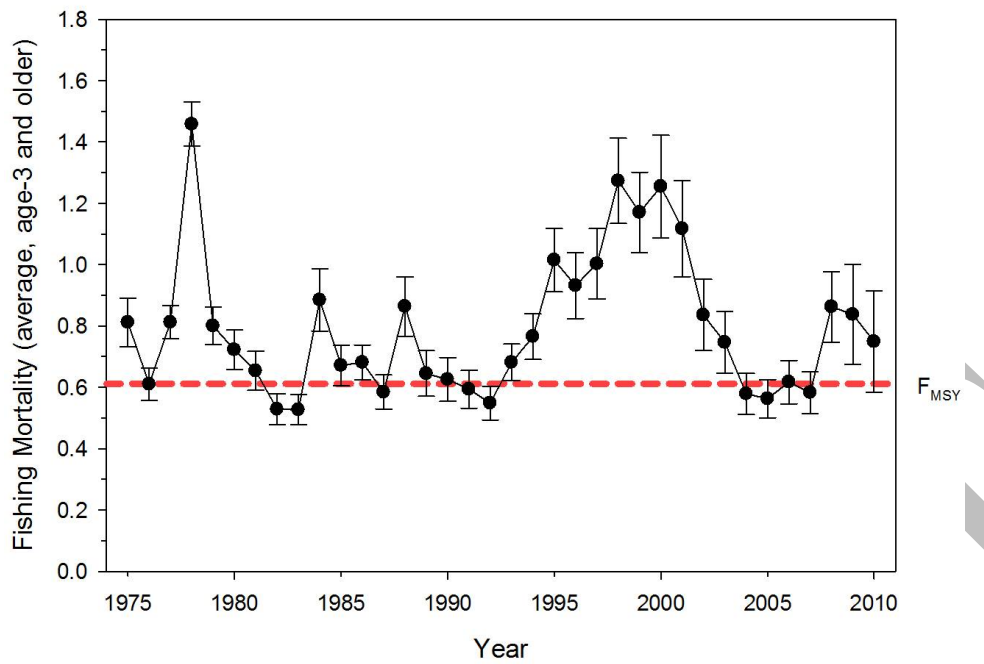


Figure 7-7. Trends in estimates of fishing mortality of WCNPO striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) during 1975-2010 along with 80% confidence intervals.

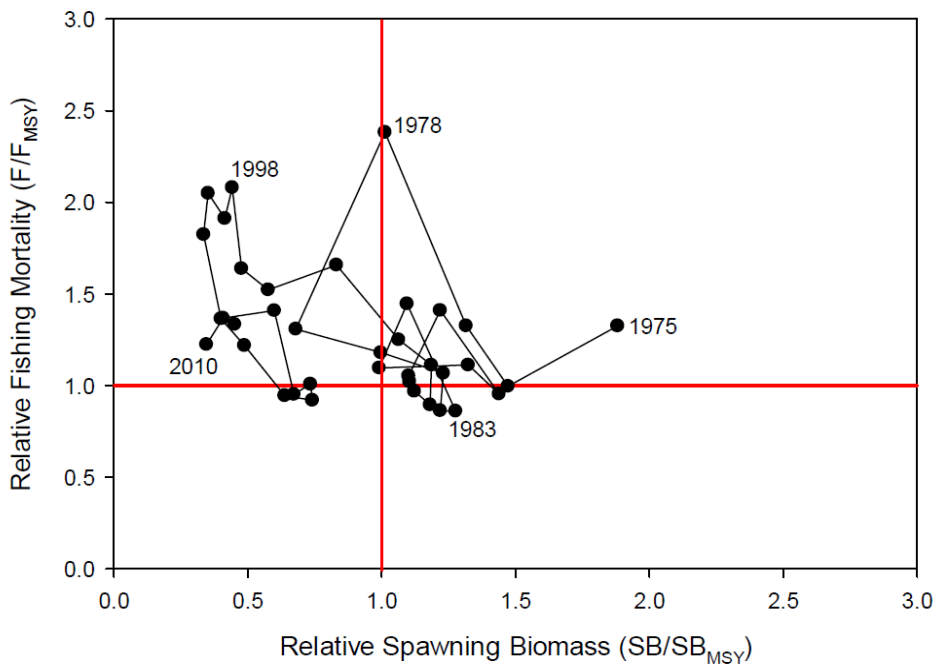


Figure 7-8. WCNPO striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) Kobe plot, 1975-2012.

Conservation Advice

Reducing fishing mortality would likely increase spawning stock biomass and would improve the chances of higher recruitment. The BILLWG noted that current management measures to

reduce catch put forward by the WCPFC in 2010 were based on the outdated 2007 stock assessment.

Based on new projection results, fishing at F_{MSY} would lead to a spawning biomass decrease of about 8% in 2017 under recent average recruitment. In contrast if recruitment improves the medium or long-term average pattern, increase of roughly 45% to 73% may occur.

7.5 Swordfish

The BILLWG Chair noted that there was new stock projection information for the (WCNPO) swordfish stock and this information was used to develop conservation advice recommendations for the WCNPO swordfish stock.

Discussion

None.

Conservation Advice

Stock Status

Stock projections from 2007-2012 based on WCNPO swordfish catch through 2012 show that the stock is not likely to be overfished and is not likely to be experiencing overfishing (Figure 7-9, Figure 7-10, and Figure 7-11).

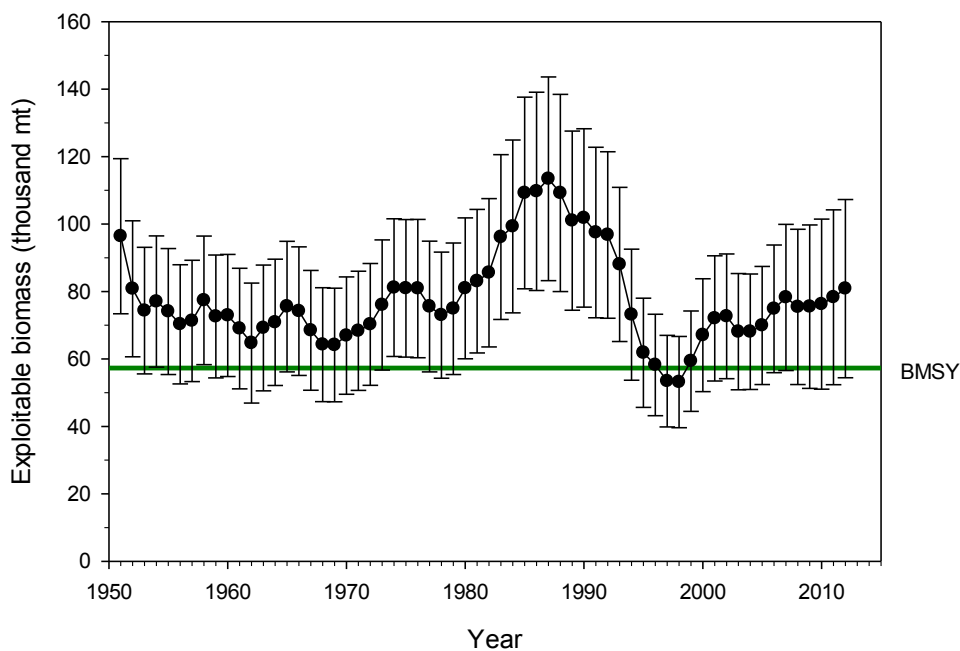


Figure 7-9 WCNPO swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) exploitable biomass estimates during 1951-2012.

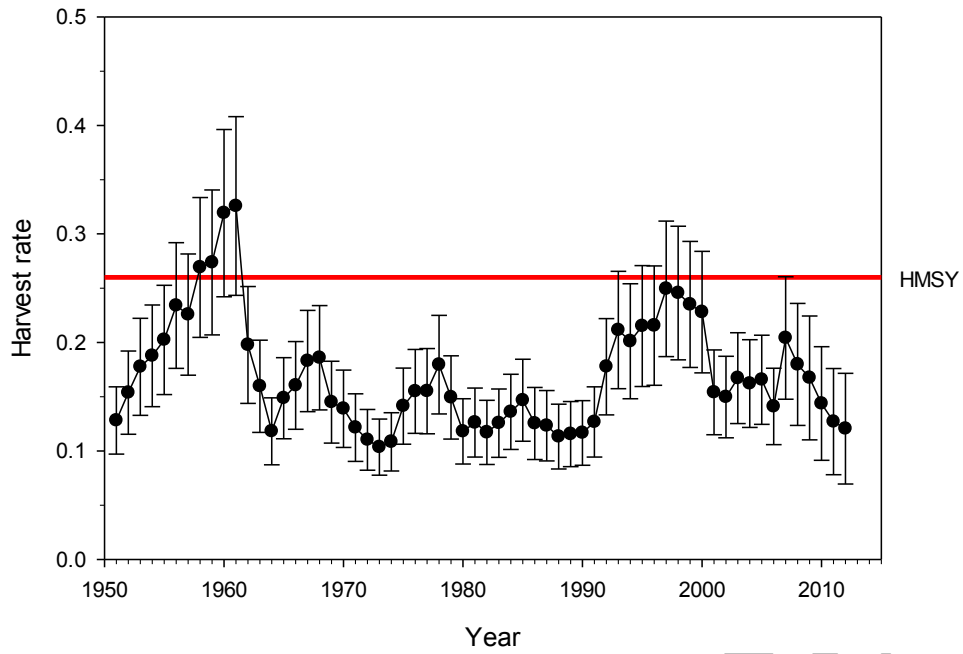


Figure 7-10. WCNPO swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) harvest rate estimated during 1950-2012.

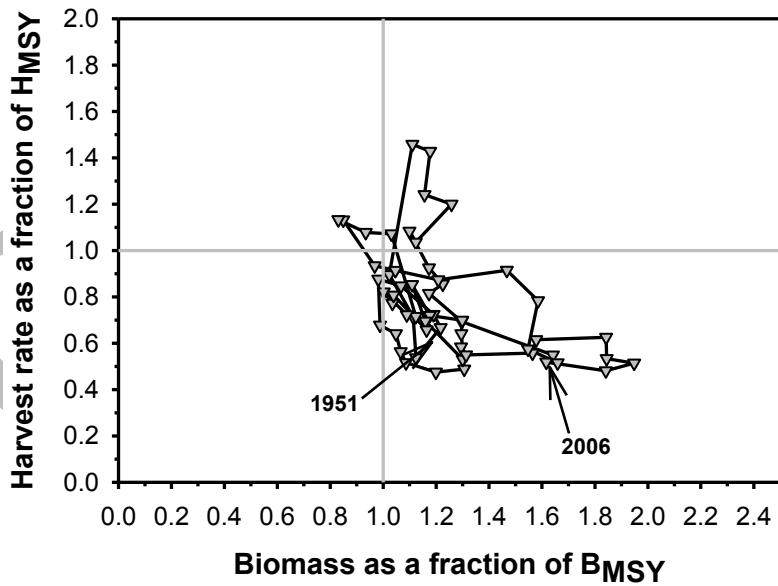


Figure 7-11. Sub-Area 1 biomass as a fraction of B_{MSY} and harvest rate as a fraction of H_{MSY} (1952 – 2006).

In 2012, the catch biomass of WCNPO swordfish by Japanese fleets totaled 4352 mt, a decline of 9 mt from the 2011 catch of 4343 mt (-0.2%)

Conservation Advice

The WCPO swordfish stock is healthy and is above the level required to sustain recent catches.

7.6 Blue Shark

S. Kohin, Chair of the SHARKWG, presented the recently completed North Pacific blue shark stock assessment (ISC/13/Annex 11). The assessment was completed in April 2013.

Stock biomass and fishing mortality levels were estimated using a state-space Bayesian surplus production model (BSP2) that fit estimated catch to standardized CPUE data compiled by the SHARKWG from 1971 through 2011. Annual catch estimates were derived for a variety of fisheries by nation and compiled into a single catch time series for input into the BSP2 model. The SHARKWG developed annual estimates of standardized CPUE for several fisheries and used criteria to select representative indices for the assessment.

Standardized CPUE from the Japanese shallow longline fleet that operates out of Hokkaido and Tohoku ports for the periods 1976-1993 and 1994-2010 were used as measures of relative population abundance in the base case assessment (Figure 7-12). A Fletcher-Schaefer production model was fit in a likelihood-based statistical framework with priors assigned to several parameters, including the intrinsic rate of population increase (r) and the ratio of initial biomass to carrying capacity (B_{init}/K). Bayesian posteriors of model parameters and derived outputs from the base case model were used to characterize stock status.

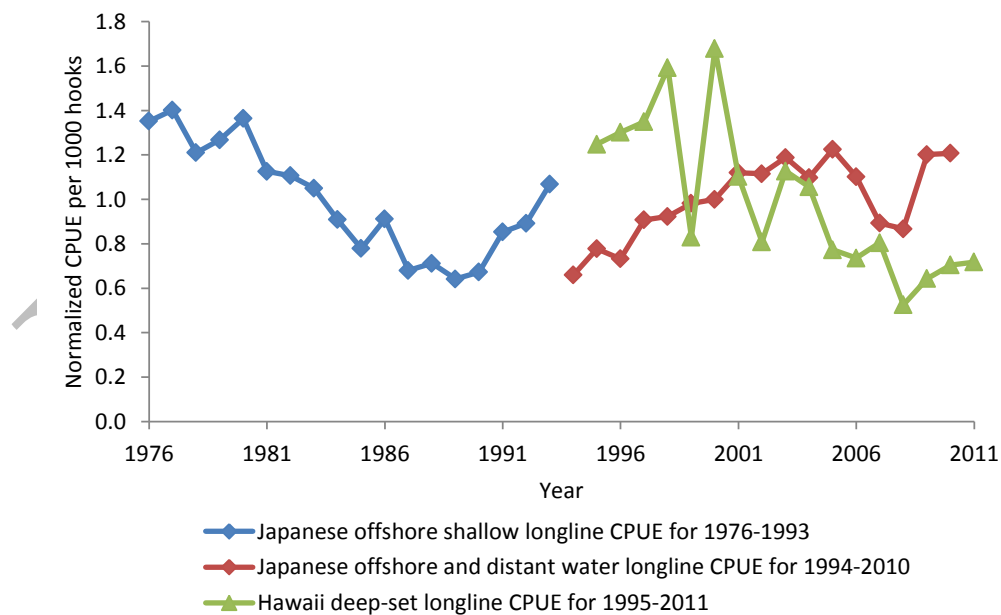


Figure 7-12. Standardized CPUEs used as abundance indices in the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) stock assessment. The base-case model was fitted to the Japanese longline early (1976-1993), and late indices (1994-2010). A sensitivity run was fitted to the Hawaii deep-set longline index (1995-2011) and the Japanese longline early index to examine the effect of an alternative index for the late period.

The SHARKWG recognized uncertainties in the procedures used to estimate catch and standardized CPUE series, and in the selection of input parameters and priors. The influence of these uncertainties on biomass trends and the 2011 fishing mortality level was assessed by constructing 21 sensitivity scenarios, which were designed to capture the maximum range of uncertainty in the input information, using alternative data and/or parameterizations.

Stock projections of biomass and catch of blue shark in the North Pacific from 2012 to 2031 were conducted assuming 21 alternative harvest scenarios and starting biomass levels. Status quo catch and F were based on the average over the recent 5 years (2006-2010). Estimated catch from 2011 was not used for projections due to the impact of the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake on Japanese fishing effort. A simulation model was used for annual projections, and included uncertainty in the population size at the starting year of stock projection, fishing mortality and productivity parameters.

Based on the trajectory of the base case model, median stock biomass of blue shark in 2011 (B_{2011}) was estimated to be 456,000 mt (Figure 7-13). Median annual fishing mortality in 2011 (F_{2011}) was 7.14% of B_{2011} . Catch in 2011 (C_{2011}) was estimated to be 75% of replacement yield (REPY). Stock status is reported in relation to maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Stock biomass in 2011 was approximately 60% higher than B_{MSY} and F_{2011} was estimated to be well below F_{MSY} (Table 7-3).

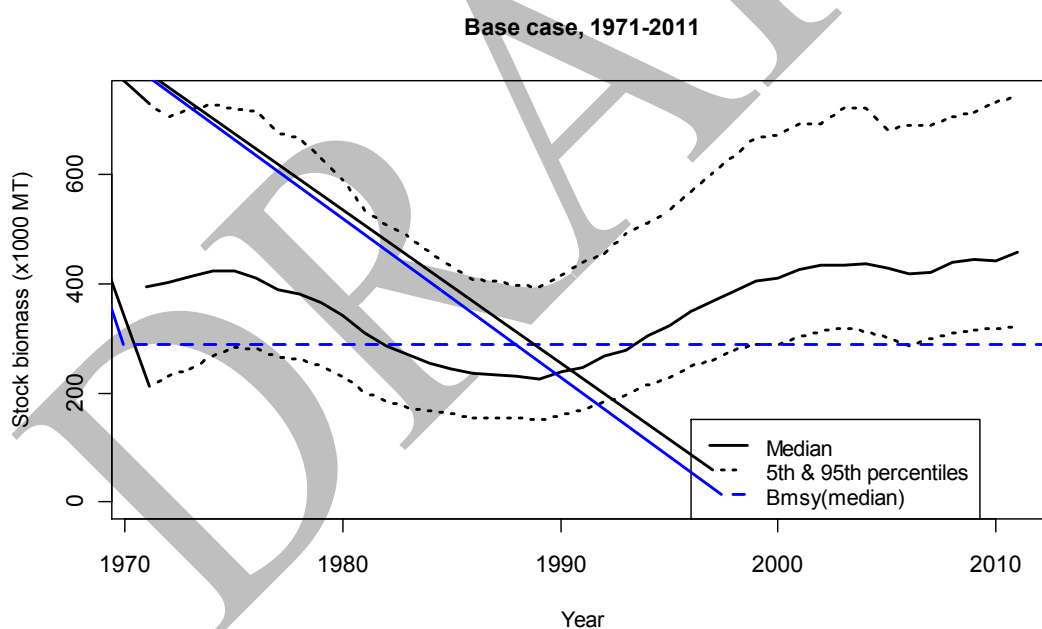


Figure 7-13. Median and 90% confidence intervals for the estimated historical stock dynamics of north Pacific blue shark (*Prionace glauca*).

Table 7-3. Base-case model results of blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) assessment - median and 90% confidence intervals for biological parameters and reference points. REPY and C_{2011} indicates replacement yield and catch in 2011, respectively.

Variable	5 th Percentile	Median	95 th Percentile
r	0.25	0.40	0.58
K ('000 t)	432	613	961
MSY ('000 t)	52	58	65
B_{MSY} ('000 t)	203	288	452
B_{1971} ('000 t)	208	393	732
B_{2011} ('000 t)	323	456	741
B_{2011}/B_{MSY}	1.30	1.59	1.88
B_{2011}/B_{1971}	0.81	1.17	1.94
B_{2011}/K	0.65	0.80	0.94
F_{MSY} (%)	12.6	20.0	29.0
F_{2011} (%)	4.4	7.1	10.0
F_{2011}/F_{MSY}	0.28	0.35	0.48
REPY ('000 t)	28	43	53
$C_{2011}/REPY$	0.59	0.75	1.08

While the results varied according to the input assumptions, there was agreement in nearly all scenarios in terms of the key model results: stock biomass was near a time-series high in 1971, fell to its lowest level in the late 1980s, and subsequently increased gradually and has leveled off at a biomass similar to that at the beginning of the time-series (Figure 7-14). A single scenario using CPUE data for the Hawaii-based deep longline fleet for 1995-2011 in place of the Japan shallow longline index for 1994-2010, showed a continual decline in stock biomass from 1971 to 2011. However, the Hawaii index was not considered to be representative of the stock due to the relatively small amount of catch and spatial coverage, and the potential impact of regulatory changes in the fishery.

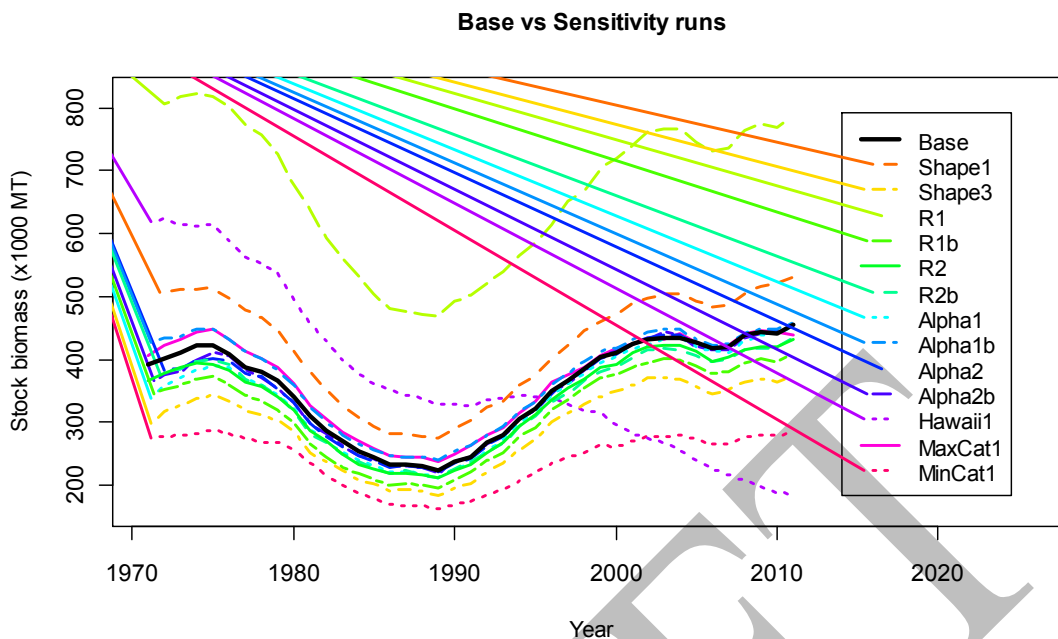


Figure 7-14. Comparison of trajectories of median stock biomass between the base case and sensitivity runs. See blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) assessment report (Annex 11) text for run identifiers and detailed descriptions of the sensitivity runs.

Future projections of the base-case model show that median blue shark biomass in the North Pacific will remain above B_{MSY} under the catch harvest policies examined (status quo, +20%, -20%). Similarly, future projections under different fishing mortality (F) harvest policies (status quo, +20%, -20%) show that median blue shark biomass in the North Pacific will remain above B_{MSY} (Table 7-4).

Projections under different catch and fishing mortality policies were also conducted for the maximum and minimum catch model scenarios. In all cases, patterns of trajectories were essentially the same as for the base case, and the projected stock biomass remained above B_{MSY} . Projected stock biomass was lower for runs with either catch or the F at 20% above current levels, but nonetheless remained above B_{MSY} (Table 7-4).

Discussion

The Plenary discussed several issues with the assessment that could affect the conclusions on stock status. First, the pattern of residuals for the Japan longline early CPUE index shows periodicity resulting in a non-normal distribution, which could indicate model misspecification. The SHARKWG Chair indicated that the residuals were low in magnitude and that the SHARKWG had concluded that model fitting was good [add something about WG examining the patterns]. Second, while the reasons for not including the Hawaii longline CPUE index in the base-case model were discussed at length, it was noted that inclusion of the Hawaii CPUE index would lead to a different conclusion concerning stock status but a poorer fit to the assessment data. It was reiterated that it was excluded because of the small scale and proportion of catch and potential impacts of regulatory changes on catchability. Third, the use of some CPUE indices

to generate catch estimates raised concerns about the statistical treatment of these CPUE and catch data in the assessment model. Several catch time series were not estimated using CPUE indices. The potential effects of these issues should be investigated in the future through simulation.

Recognizing these concerns, the Plenary agreed that the blue shark assessment represents the best available science and can be used as a basis for conclusions on stock status and conservation advice.

Stock Status and Conservation Advice

Stock Status

Model inputs for this assessment have been improved since the previous assessment⁵ and provide the best available scientific information. However, there are uncertainties in the time series for estimated catch and abundance indices for blue shark in the North Pacific, as well as for many life history parameters used to estimate stock productivity. Available catch composition information demonstrates evidence of spatial and temporal stratification by size and sex. The use of other modeling approaches, if sufficient data are available, may provide additional insights into stock dynamics. Improvements in the monitoring of blue shark catches, including recording the size and sex of sharks retained and discarded for all fisheries, as well as continued research into the biology and ecology of blue shark in the North Pacific are recommended.

Based on the base case and most alternative model scenarios, the blue shark biomass level in 2011 in the North Pacific is estimated to be near the highest levels seen in the time series, and the current fishing mortality rates and catch levels are below those expected to produce MSY. Stock status in relation to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) demonstrates that the stock is not overfished and that overfishing is not occurring (Figure 7-15).

⁵ Kleiber, et al. 2009. Provide full citation.

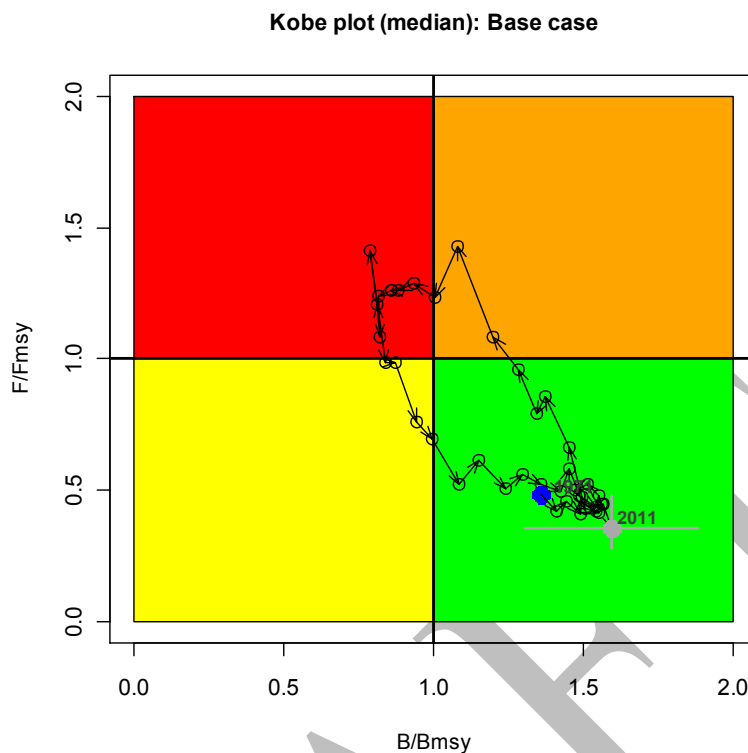


Figure 7-15. Kobe plot for the base-case in the North Pacific blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) stock assessment. The solid blue circle indicates the median estimate in 1971 (the start-year of stock assessment calculation); the solid gray circle and horizontal and vertical solid gray lines indicate the median and 90% confidence limits in 2011, respectively.

A single scenario using CPUE data for the Hawaii-based deep longline fleet for 1995-2011 in place of the Japan shallow longline index for 1994-2010 showed a continual decline in stock biomass from 1971 to 2011, which could lead to a different conclusion regarding stock status. The Hawaii index was not considered to be representative of the Pacific-wide stock due to the relatively small amount of catch, limited spatial coverage, and the potential impact of regulatory changes in the fishery.

Conservation Advice

Based on the base-case and most alternative model scenarios, the North Pacific blue shark stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring.

Future projections of the base case model show that median blue shark biomass in the North Pacific will remain above B_{MSY} under the catch harvest policies examined (status quo, +20%, -20%). Similarly, future projections under different fishing mortality (F) harvest policies (status quo, +20%, -20%) show that median blue shark biomass in the North Pacific will remain above B_{msy} (Table 7-4).

Table 7-4. Decision table based on results of future projections for the base case blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) assessment. Catch harvest control policies examined include status quo catch (calculated as the average for 2006-2010) and $\pm 20\%$ change from status quo catch. F harvest control policies examined included status quo F (calculated as the average for 2006-2010), $\pm 20\%$ change from status quo F, and F_{msy} .

Harvest Policy	Current				5-Year Projection					20-Year Projection					
	Total C_{2011}	$B_{2011} /$ B_{msy}	$F_{2011} /$ F_{msy}	$C_{2011} /$ $REPY$	Total C_{2016}	$B_{2016} /$ B_{msy}	$P(B_{2016}$ $> B_{msy})$	$F_{2016} /$ F_{msy}	$C_{2016} /$ $REPY$	Total C_{2031}	$B_{2031} /$ B_{msy}	$P(B_{2031}$ $> B_{msy})$	$F_{2031} /$ F_{msy}	$C_{2031} /$ $REPY$	
Catch	Status Quo	32.54	1.59	0.35	0.75	40.64	1.55	1.00	0.45	0.93	40.64	1.58	0.99	0.44	0.95
	+ 20%	32.54	1.59	0.35	0.75	48.77	1.45	0.99	0.58	1.05	48.77	1.42	0.95	0.60	0.99
	- 20%	32.54	1.59	0.35	0.75	32.51	1.65	1.00	0.34	0.79	32.51	1.72	1.00	0.33	0.83
F	Status Quo	32.54	1.59	0.46	0.75	38.45	1.55	1.00	0.46	0.91	42.92	1.55	0.99	0.46	1.37
	+ 20%	32.54	1.59	0.56	0.75	43.99	1.46	0.99	0.56	0.96	48.45	1.44	0.96	0.56	1.28
	- 20%	32.54	1.59	0.37	0.75	32.24	1.63	1.00	0.37	0.85	36.42	1.65	1.00	0.37	1.54
	F_{msy}	32.54	1.59	0.35	0.75	66.38	1.12	NA	1.03	1.17	57.97	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00

The stock is in a healthy condition and current levels of F are sustainable in the short and long term. Due to data uncertainties, improvements in the monitoring of blue shark catches and discards, as well as continued research into the biology and ecology of blue shark in the North Pacific, are recommended.

8 REVIEW OF STOCK STATUS OF SECONDARY STOCKS

8.1 Eastern Pacific – Yellowfin, Bigeye, and Skipjack Tunas

The principal component of effort related to tuna catches in the EPO is the purse seine fishery. For YFT, sets associated with dolphins are most important in terms of catch, although in terms of the impact to the stock, floating object sets and sets on non-associated schools surpass the impact of the dolphin-associated sets.

The recent spawning biomass estimate is below the level estimated to produce MSY but the F multiplier was close to F_{MSY} .

For BET, the catch is dominated by the FAD fishery, which also has the biggest impact on the stock. Spawning biomass is above SB_{MSY} , but the F multiplier was slightly above F_{MSY} .

Recent assessments for both species have shown slight variations from these results so no special concern was pointed out by the scientific staff. Management regulations already in place in the EPO were considered to be beneficial and adopted for the 2014-2016 period.

In the case of SKJ, there is no formal assessment due to lack of information or reliability on several biological parameters. Based on several fishery indicators, there are no concerns about the level of catch. Nevertheless, management conservation measures in place do have a benefit for the stock although they are not directed to this stock.

Discussion

None.

8.2 Western and Central Pacific Ocean – Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, and South Pacific Albacore Tunas

A. Beeching gave the overview of tuna production by gear and species in the WCPOR. Reported total catch dropped in 2011, compared to the previous year, but has recovered in the current year. He then reported on the stock status of South Pacific albacore, Southwest Pacific striped marlin, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark and South Pacific swordfish. It was noted that no stock assessments had been conducted on yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye, these being scheduled for 2014. Actions taken in response to the peer review of the 2011 stock assessment for bigeye tuna were presented. The presentation concluded with a listing of the stock assessments due to be presented at SC9, and the upcoming WCPFC meetings and workshops scheduled for the latter half of 2013.

Discussion

Concerns about whether catch rates for South Pacific albacore are economically viable are based both on economic analyses and statements by affected countries. However, the economic analyses were conducted externally and have not yet been reviewed by the WCPFC.

9 REVIEW OF STATISTICS AND DATA BASE ISSUES

9.1 Report of the STATWG

Ren-Fan Wu, the STATWG Chair, provided a summary of STATWG activities since ISC12 (*ISC/13/ANNEX 4*). The STATWG Steering Group held two intercessional meetings in Shimizu, Japan, in 10-12 September 2012, and in 30 May 2013. The Steering Group also held a training workshop on the ISC online data submission system in Shimizu, Japan, in May 28-29, 2013. A meeting of the entire STATWG was held in Busan, Korea, in 9-10 July 2013, prior to ISC13; 1 Information Paper and 1 Working Paper was submitted for this meeting.

It was reported that all 10 items in the 2012 STATWG Work Plan were completed since ISC12. Accomplishments of the STATWG over the past year include:

1. Continuing with the successful exchange of data inventories with the WCPFC
2. Completed successfully an exchange of data inventories with the IATTC for the first time
3. Drafted guidelines for the archival of stock assessment files from the species Working Groups
4. Provided public domain graphs of ISC Member annual catches by species and gear on the ISC website
5. Modified the ISC database and initiated a new online data submission system for Members for Category Ic, Ie, and II data
6. Continued improvements and updates to the ISC website

At the STATWG meeting in July 9-10, the following topics were presented and discussed:

1. Updates to Member's data collection systems and port sampling programs
2. Data needs and concerns from the chairs of the species Working Groups
3. Member performance and Report Card (**Annex13**) for the submission of 2012 data

4. Member performance for the submission of historical data (CAT Ic, Ie, II, and III)

The 2013 Work Plan for the STATWG was developed, as well as recommendation to the ISC13 Plenary. The national contacts list for the STATWG was also provided. The STATWG Steering Group will schedule their next meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, in January, 2014.

Discussion

The ISC Chair will contact China to discuss its poor performance on annual data submissions to the ISC and participation at the ISC Plenary.

The STATWG Chair stated that members will be able to amend historical data in the ISC database in accordance with STATWG guidelines to be developed and adopted at the STATWG meeting prior to the ISC14 Plenary.

The US noted that discrepancies in shark catches and the count of albacore troll vessels between the database and National Reports have been rectified.

10 REVIEW OF MEETING SCHEDULE

10.1 Time and Place of ISC14

Chinese Taipei graciously agreed to host ISC14. Working Group Workshops are tentatively scheduled for July 10-14, 2014, followed by the Plenary Meeting from July 16-21, 2014. The ISC Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for their offer.

10.2 Working Group Intercessional Meetings

The Plenary agreed to the schedule of working group meeting shown in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1. Schedule of ISC meetings August 2013-July 2014.

		ALB	PBF	BILL	SHARK	STAT	Plenary
2013	Aug						
	Sep						
	Oct						
	Nov	5-12: Data Prep (Japan) and 13-16 Age Determination Workshop (Japan)	13-16: Age Determination Workshop (Japan)				
	Dec			Data submission for SWO Dec. 15			
2014	Jan				9-11: Age and growth (La Jolla) 13-18: Mako data prep (La Jolla)	21-23: 3 day Steering Committee (HI)	
	Feb		Updated Assessment	11-19: SWO assessment update (HI)			
	Mar						
	Apr	14-28: Assessment (CA)					Intersessional meeting
	May						
	Jun				2-9: Mako Data Prep (Keelung)		
	Jul	one day	one day	one day		10-11 (two days)	16-21 (Taiwan)

11 ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

11.1 Recommendations from Peer Review of Function and Process

S. Shoffler, Office of the ISC Chair, presented the results of the peer review of ISC's function. The International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) requires the function of the ISC Committee and subsidiary bodies be reviewed every 5 years and was completed in 2012. A Peer Review Team (PRT) of three recognized peers with no Committee affiliation consisting of Drs. Jerry Ault (USA, Chair), Chang Ik Zhang (Republic of Korea) and Hiroyuki Matsuda (Japan) was formed. Terms of Reference provided 10 detailed questions for the PRT to specifically address. Their recommendations (**Plenary document 10**) were distributed to ISC Members in April 2013 and focused on improvements to the ISC operational guidelines, managing data information systems, working group and stock assessment reports, clarification of assessment assumptions, outreach, research and science

administration, and funding mechanisms for ISC. The PRT noted that ISC is a unique science organization due to its science-driven mission, and apparent independence. ISC has built a special role that covers the gaps and helps to plan the necessary future science with a vision to support next-generation stock assessments. ISC13 briefly reviewed and discussed the main PRT recommendations.

11.2 ISC Institutionalization and Draft ISC Administrative Budget

At ISC12, the existence of formal documentation of ISC membership was raised and the Chair agreed to look into the issue. Since then, the ISC Office of the Chair searched for documentary evidence of membership beyond the original agreement between Japan and the United States. Beyond that agreement are the following documents under which ISC has operated since 1995: The WCPFC Convention established NC and details who can or cannot be a Member of NC (Article 11, paras 6 and 7). The Convention also established the legitimacy of using an existing organization (e.g., ISC) as a science provider (Article 13). The ISC was established in 1995 through a joint press release by the US and Japan. Membership requirements are detailed in the ISC Operations Manual and have been accepted by participating ISC Members for the past several years. At the time ISC was established, it was understood that those who would be NC Members would also be ISC Members. The 2005 WCPFC-ISC MOU established the ISC as the science provider for the WCPFC NC. ISC and IATTC have a Memorandum of Cooperation which enables IATTC to participate in ISC Plenary and Working Group meetings without having to apply each time. The Office of the Chair points out that nations that have not participated in ISC have not contributed to the fishery science information and advice that ISC provides to the NC for CMM development. Members were asked to consider whether ISC should work towards a formal agreement, and the following questions were posed for discussion: What are the goals, benefits and drawbacks of formalizing ISC? Are the governments of the respective Members interested in and willing to formalize ISC?

Discussion

The Plenary generally supported efforts to create a formal institutional structure for ISC. Developing a formal relationship with PICES to accomplish this was discussed. This would be a medium-term solution while the option of establishing an existence through an inter-governmental agreement is explored. It is recognized that establishing an inter-governmental organization, for example through a multilateral treaty, will be a lengthy and complex process.

The US, while supporting greater communication and interaction with PICES as an interim approach, recommended against ISC making any binding organizational commitments with PICES at this time. Instead, the ISC should propose a 5-year program of scientific collaboration concerning the environmental influences on North Pacific highly migratory fish stocks.

It was agreed that the ISC should propose a special session at the 2014 PICES meeting in Korea or the formation of a study group in advance of that meeting. In this regard, ISC should highlight a set of science themes shared by ISC and PICES. The deadline for submitting a proposal for a workshop or session at the 2014 PICES meeting is 7 September 2013. The Chair agreed to work with members to develop and submit a proposal to that end.

11.3 Science Planning

G. DiNardo, ISC Chair, convened an ISC Science Planning Meeting to order on July 16, to discuss the rationale for developing an integrated science plan and to exchange ideas for potential science themes that the ISC could engage in to advance its scientific mission. Participants included national delegation heads and senior scientists from Member countries, as well as the Chairs of the various working groups. Each delegation was asked to present their ideas for consideration, as was each working group Chair.

It was noted that the development of a science plan was discussed briefly at ISC12 and was a recommendation stemming from the recent ISC Function Review. In keeping with this objective, attendees were asked to consider the proper scope of and overarching themes for ISC research. It was emphasized that expansion beyond the traditional role of stock assessments into areas such as capacity building (e.g., training or technical workshops, mentoring) could prove fruitful and cost-effective.

Scientific Themes

After a lengthy discussion six overarching scientific themes emerged. In addition, a suite of research topics for the ISC to consider also emerged. While not all of the themes are considered to be research, they are included due to their importance to the science enterprise system. As this was the first discussion concerning an ISC science plan, other topics could be included as the plan progresses. The research themes and topics include:

- Biology
 - stock structure (genetics & tagging)
 - age-growth
 - maturity & fecundity
 - distribution and migration patterns
 - Reproductive ecology
 - natural mortality
- Fishery Monitoring
 - catch and effort statistics
 - biosampling (i.e., length sampling)
 - data accessibility and sharing
 - technological advancements to allow for real-time monitoring
 - comparability
 - cooperative research (with industry)
- Resource Monitoring
 - recruitment dynamics
 - schooling dynamics
 - steepness (h)

- Fisheries Oceanography and Habitat
 - influence of oceanography on recruitment, distribution and availability
 - essential habitat
- Resource Modeling and Assessments
 - CPUE standardization
 - model selection
 - advancing modeling platforms (existing or new)
 - visualization and decision support tools
 - management strategy evaluations
 - reference points (biological, economic and ecosystem)
- Capacity Building
 - mentoring
 - workshops
 - training
 - scientific exchange

It was suggested that all data collection programs should adhere to sound statistical sampling practices, and when conducting fisheries oceanography studies, working collaboratively with scientists from PICES should be considered.

G. DiNardo concluded the meeting by reiterating the importance of capacity building in the ISC and indicated that the next step could include the formation of a small “task force” (ca. 4 members) in the coming year to expand on the ideas discussed. The task force would be charged with completing the plan in time for consideration at ISC14.

Discussion

The Plenary discussed elements of a science plan, noting fisheries oceanography and social science topics. A science plan could enhance ISC capacity and stature through scientist exchanges and workshops. Specifically, a three-day training workshop could be held in advance of the Plenary instead of WG meetings. The ISC currently does not have a budget for such activities but with a science plan support for activities could be sought.

11.4 Tuna Age Determination Workshop

ISC12 agreed to a joint North Pacific albacore tuna (NPALB) and Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF) ageing workshop. Since then, a small steering committee has met and begun plans. The plan, to date, is to hold the workshop over four days from 13-16 November 2013, at National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries Laboratory, Shimizu, Japan. The group identified the following objectives for the workshop: (1) To identify existing age determination issues for PBF and NPALB; (2) To discuss and share practical methods for ageing techniques among specialists for improving technical skills; (3) To develop standardized protocols for ageing techniques where appropriate, and (4) To produce age determination manuals for PBF and NPALB. Expected participants would be tuna and tuna-like species ageing specialists from ISC member countries. Three or four specialists would be invited with funding from Fisheries Research Agency of Japan.

Participation will be limited to 30 people. The workshop will produce a manual with chapters on Pacific bluefin tuna and North Pacific albacore tuna ageing techniques as an ISC product. Three contacts were identified: Osamu Abe (Ageing Workshop Chair and local contact); John Holmes (ALB contact); and Sarah Shoffler (ISC Office of the Chair). The agenda will be finalized and workshop logistics finalized over the next few months.

11.5 Fifth International Billfish Symposium

The 5th International Billfish Symposium, organized jointly by the Institute of Oceanography, National Taiwan University and the ISC, is scheduled for November 4-8, 2013 in Taipei, Taiwan. The symposium provides a forum for discussing recent advances in billfish research, including population structure, biological studies, tagging experiments, ecosystem modeling, stock assessments, and fisheries management. The symposium website is <http://billfish5.oc.ntu.edu.tw>.

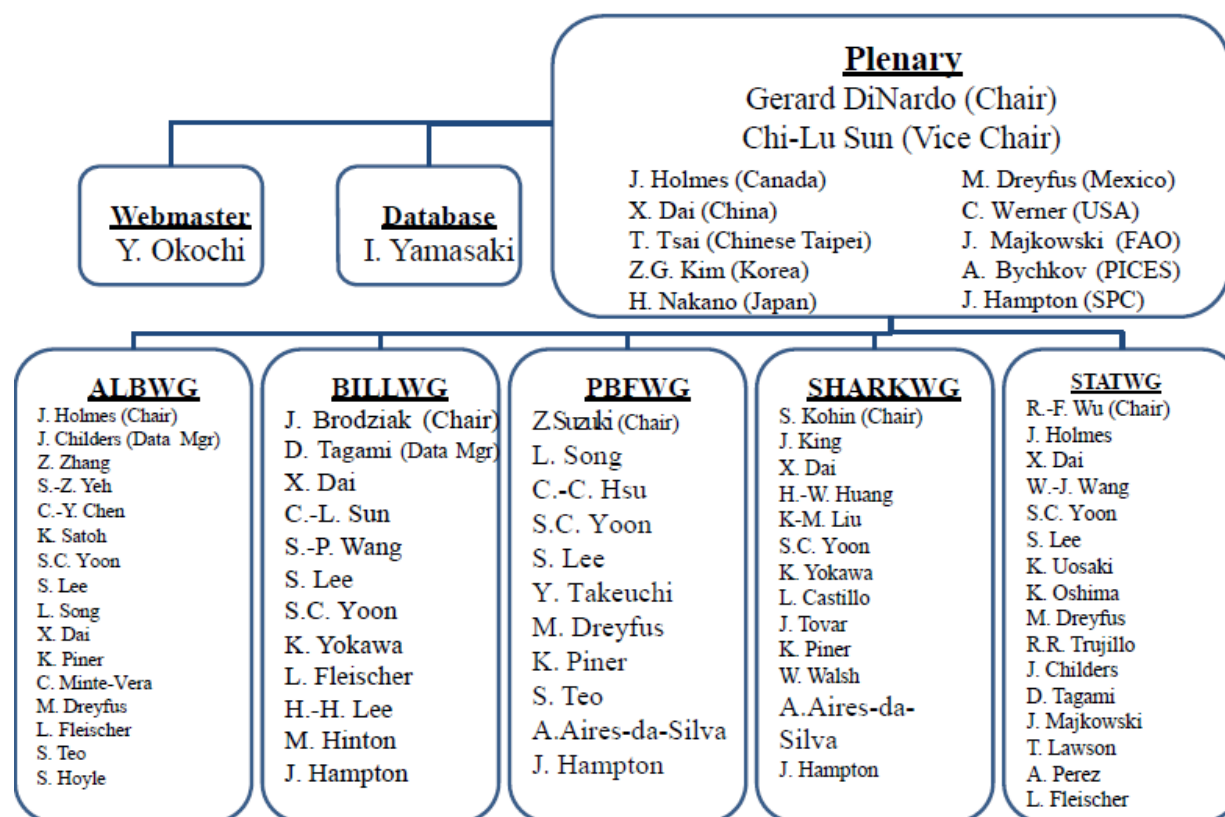
11.6 Working Group Chairperson Elections and Terms

The Plenary reviewed the current terms of WG Chairs. It was noted that elections at ISC 14 will include the ISC vice Chair, as well as chairs of the BILLWG, SHARKWG, and STATWG.

11.7 Organizational Chart and Contact Persons

ISC/13/PLENARY/03

ISC Organizational Chart (July 2013)



11.8 Website

Yumi Okochi, ISC Webmaster, reported on the status of ISC website improvements. Since ISC12, the following improvements have been implemented:

1. Public domain graphs of ISC Member annual catches by species and gear are displayed in the “Fishery Statistics” section; original data can also be downloaded
2. “Working Groups” sections have been completed and opened with information such as species profiles, fisheries, and stock status
3. New “Stock Assessments” page lists completed assessments since 2012, with access to the stock assessment reports and the schedule for future stock assessments

Enhancements of the functionality of the ISC website will be continued.

Discussion

The ISC Chair thanked Ms. Okochi for the continued improvements to the website. Since the business card of any organization is their website, the changes implemented by Ms. Okochi’s during her tenure have clearly elevated both the visibility of, and accessibility to, the ISC.

11.9 ISC Chairperson

G. DiNardo was re-elected to a second 3-year term as ISC Chair. The reelected Chair thanked the Members for their support over the past 3 years, and looks forward to their continued commitment over the next three years.

11.10 Other Administrative Matters

There was a discussion of the need to develop criteria for when a stock assessment update should be performed. It was noted that in the past the ISC has done updates for a variety of reasons including changes in key biological parameters and concerns about stock condition. The Office of the Chair will gather information on criteria used by other organizations and provide its findings to the members.

12 ADOPTION OF REPORT

13 CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting was closed at noon on 22 July 2014.

14 CATCH TABLES

DRAFT