



Working Group on Tropical Tunas
Mita Conference Centre, Tokyo Japan
27-30 August 2013

Letter from PNA - propose new draft CMM on tropical tunas

WCPFC-2013-WGTT/09
Circular 2013/82
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**TO ALL COMMISSION MEMBERS, COOPERATING NON-MEMBERS AND
PARTICIPATING TERRITORIES**

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**Letter from PNA– Proposal of new Tropical Tuna Conservation and Management
Measure**

Dear All,

Please find attached a letter from the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) which advises that the PNA proposes a new Conservation and Management Measure on Tropical Tunas, along with an explanatory note and the draft CMM.

This letter is circulated as requested by the PNA.

Thanks



Professor Glenn Hurry
Executive Director



**Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PNA Office - P.O. Box 3992
Majuro, Marshall Islands (MH) 96960
Phone: (692) 625-7626/7627 Fax: (692)625-7628**

20 August, 2013

Professor Glen Hurry
Executive Director
WCPFC Secretariat
Pohnpei
Federated States of Micronesia

Kasalielie Professor Glen,

Draft PNA TT CMM Explanatory Notes and Measure

I am sending this on behalf of the PNA Chair. I would appreciate if you could circulate the draft PNA TT CMM Explanatory Notes and Measure.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Transform Aqorau
Chief Executive Officer

Explanatory Note on a Draft CMM by PNA Office

Status of the Attached Text

- The attached text has been prepared by the PNA Office to provide a contribution to discussion on a new Tropical Tuna CMM;
- The draft text is prepared without prejudice to the future position of any PNA member or PNA members collectively.
- The attached table summarises the key elements of the draft CMM.

Balance of Longline and Purse Seine Cuts

- The SC has recommended the use of the information on combinations of longline bigeye reductions and FAD sets reductions presented by SPC at SC9, to design an appropriate package of measures to remove bigeye overfishing. The table¹ shows that it takes 32-33% reductions in Longline catches and Purse Seine FAD effort to remove bigeye overfishing.
- SC9 also reaffirmed the recommendations made by SC8 that measures should be adopted to reduce bigeye fishing mortality from longlining and FAD fishing, and management measures should be applied to all sectors of the fishery².

Purse Seine Fishery Management

- The SC has recommended clarifying the definition of limits on purse-seine effort that are applicable in different areas³.
- Therefore, there must be clear Purse Seine effort limits across all zones and High Seas limiting effort to 2010 levels.
- High Seas Purse Seine effort limit should preferably be allocated but until agreement is reached on an allocation, the fishery will be closed by the WCPFC Secretariat when the 2010 effort level of 2,190⁴ days is reached.
- The limit for the Philippines should be 4,659 days based on the 2004 level of Philippines effort in the High Seas shown in Table 2(b), WCPFC9-2012-IP09_rev3 .

Bigeye Bycatch Mitigation

- In the short term, the FAD closure may be extended up to 5 months, as part of a package including appropriate reductions in Longline bigeye catches and effort, subject to arrangements for transfer payments of fifteen million dollars per month to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for the 4th and 5th months, noting that the Commission cannot adopt a measure that risks transferring a disproportionate burden to SIDS.
- The transfer payments are intended as an interim arrangement until a system to transfer Longline bigeye rights to SIDS can be implemented. The fifteen million dollars is based on an

¹ Table 3 of the SC9 paper: MI-WP-01-evaluation-measures-trop-tuna

² SC8 report: para 351 f.

³ SC8 report: para 351 d.

⁴ from Table 1 WCPFC9-2012-IP09-Rev-3-Information-Paper-CMM-tropical-tunas-data-summary

appropriate share of the estimated twenty million dollars per month cost of FAD closure to fishing in SIDS waters. This amount is very small in relation to the benefits to the major Longline fleets from improved bigeye stock status, and can be financed from a range of sources, including fees on High Seas purse seining and longlining.

- An extension of the present arrangement for an alternative measure to the 4th and 5th month of the FAD closure based on limits to FAD set numbers can be considered but improvements are needed to make it more effective.
- A High seas FAD ban is proposed to contribute to the required Purse Seine FAD effort reduction, to address the high catch rates of bigeye in FAD sets in the High Seas, especially the Eastern High Seas, noting the need for some flexibility to address the disadvantage of Kiribati as a coastal state with a discontinuous EEZ. Alternative proposals to mitigate the effects of high catch rates of bigeye in the Eastern High Seas can be considered.
- The proposed FAD closure extension to up to 5 months (or equivalent FAD set limits), with the proposed HS FAD closure is planned to reduce FAD effort by 33%.

Longline Catch Limits

- A 32% cut in Longline bigeye catches is needed, noting that the existing Longline bigeye catch limits have not been effective in reducing bigeye fishing mortality. Longline bigeye catches have only been reduced by 7.8% since 2008⁵, and the catch reductions have been largely due to falling catch rates, not reduced fishing.

Longline Effort Reductions

- Reductions in Longline effort are necessary. Tropical Longline effort has increased by more than 30% recently, and is completely out of control in the High Seas.
- It is proposed that there should be a one month High Seas closure, for each month of the FAD closure, to distant water Longline vessels that are not supporting SIDS development for each month of the FAD closure.
- Alternative proposals to reduce Tropical Longline effort can be considered.

Capacity Limits

- Limits on the capacity of non-SIDS Longline and Purse Seine fleets should be considered for inclusion in the new CMM.

Other Elements

- Other elements covered in the FFA letter of 23 July, should be included in the CMM, including voluntary declaration of limits for archipelagic waters, improved Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, and penalties.

⁵ from Table 3, WCPFC-SC9-2013/ST IP-1

	Key Purse Seine Measures		Longline Measures	
	Purse Seine Effort	Bigeye Bycatch Mitigation (3)	Longline Catch Limit (2)	Longline Effort
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effort in HS, PNA & other EEZs limited to 2010 level HS effort preferably allocated If no agreement on HS allocation, WCPFC Secretariat closes HS fishing (20N/20S) after 2,190 days excl. fixed limit for Philippines HS effort under special arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 month FAD closure or 3 months FAD closure + a FAD limit by fleet, equivalent to 4 months FAD closure (4) \$15m transfer to SIDS 	Additional 10% reduction on CMM-2012-01	4 month HS closure to distant water vessels
2015-16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 month FAD closure or 3 months FAD closure + a FAD limit by fleet, equivalent to 5 months FAD closure (4) \$30m transfer to SIDS 	Additional 20% reduction on CMM 2012-01	5 month HS closure to distant water vessels
2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for 2015 + a High Seas FAD closure or alternative measure to reduce high rates of BET bycatch in High Seas (1) 	Additional 30% reduction on CMM 2012-01	6 month HS closure to distant water vessels

Notes:

1. With recognition of the disadvantages of Kiribati as a discontinuous zone.
2. Applied to limits in Attachment F of CMM 2012-01.
3. To be replaced in time by Zonal FAD Set Limits reducing the number of FAD sets by 33%.

DRAFT FROM THE PNA OFFICE

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR BIGEYE, YELLOWFIN
AND SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN**

Conservation and Management Measure 201~~23~~-01

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Preamble

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Recalling that since 1999, in the Multilateral High Level Conferences, the Preparatory Conferences, and in the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Commission), a number of resolutions and Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) were developed to mitigate the overfishing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna and to limit the growth of fishing capacity in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and that these measures have been unsuccessful in either restricting the apparent growth of fishing capacity or in reducing the fishing mortality of bigeye or juvenile yellowfin tuna;

Recalling that the objective of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Convention) is to ensure through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean in accordance with the 1982 Convention and the Agreement;

Recalling further the final statement of the Chairman of the Multilateral High Level Conferences in 2000 that: “It is important to clarify, however, that the Convention applies to the waters of the Pacific Ocean. In particular, the western side of the Convention Area is not intended to include waters of South-East Asia which are not part of the Pacific Ocean, nor is it intended to include waters of the South China Sea as this would involve States which are not participants in the Conference” (Report of the Seventh and Final Session, 30th August- 5 September 2000, p.29);

Recognizing that the Scientific Committee has determined that the bigeye stock is subject to overfishing, and that yellowfin stocks are currently being fished at capacity, reductions in fishing mortality are required in order to reduce the risks that these stocks will become overfished;

Recognizing further the interactions that occur between the fisheries for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna;

Noting that Article 30(1) of the Convention requires the Commission to give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States that are Parties to the Convention, in particular small island developing States and Territories and possessions, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries on such stocks, including the provision of financial, scientific and technological assistance;

Noting further that Article 30(2) of the Convention requires the Commission to take into account the special requirements of developing States, in particular small island developing States and Territories. This includes ensuring that conservation and management measures adopted by it do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States, Parties and Territories;

Taking note of Article 8(1) of the Convention requiring compatibility of conservation and management measures established for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction;

Recalling Article 8(4) of the Convention which requires the Commission to pay special attention to the high seas in the Convention Area that are surrounded by exclusive economic zones (EEZs);

Noting the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) have adopted and implemented “A Third Arrangement Implementing The Nauru Agreement Setting Forth Additional Terms And Conditions Of Access To The Fisheries Zones Of The Parties”

Noting further that the Members of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency have indicated their intention to adopt a system of zone-based longline limits to replace the current system of flag-based bigeye catch limits within their EEZs, and a system of zone-based FAD set limits to replace the FAD closure and flag-based FAD set limits in their EEZs;

Adopts, in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the following Conservation and Management Measure with respect to bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna.

I. Objectives and general rules

Objectives

The objectives of this Measure are to ensure that:

General

1. compatible measures for the high seas and exclusive economic zones (EEZs) are implemented so that bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna stocks are, at a minimum, maintained at levels capable of producing their maximum sustainable yield as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors including the special requirements of developing States in the Convention Area as expressed by Article 5 of the Convention. The Commission will amend, or replace the objectives with target reference points after their adoption.

Skipjack

2. the Fishing Mortality Rate (F) for skipjack will be maintained at a level no greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.

Bigeye

3. the fishing mortality rate for bigeye tuna will be reduced to a level no greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$. This objective shall be achieved through step by step approach through 2017 in accordance with this Measure.

Yellowfin

4. the fishing mortality rate is not greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.

General Rules**Attribution of Charter Arrangements**

5. For the purposes of paragraph [20](#) and [33](#), attribution of catch and effort shall be to the flag State, except that catches and effort of vessels notified as chartered under CMM 2011-05 shall be attributed to the chartering Member, or Participating Territory. Attribution for the purpose of this Measure is without prejudice to attribution for the purposes of establishing rights and allocation.

Non-Parties

6. In giving effect to CMM 2009-11 or its replacement the Commission shall advise non-Parties to the Convention wishing to acquire Co-operating Non Member (CNM) status as follows: (a) that for bigeye tuna the current fishing mortality rate is above that associated with MSY and the Scientific Committee recommends a reduction in F for bigeye tuna; (b) yellowfin tuna is not being overfished but current F is close to F_{msy} and the Scientific Committee recommends no increase in F for yellowfin tuna; (c) that skipjack tuna is not being overfished and that the Scientific Committee recommended that the Commission consider adopting limits on fishing for skipjack tuna and noted that additional purse seine effort on skipjack tuna will yield only modest long term gains in catches. Therefore, where necessary, the limits that apply to CNMs, particularly on the high seas, will be determined by the Commission in accordance with CMM 2009-11 or its revision.

Small Island Developing States

7. Unless otherwise stated, nothing in this Measure shall prejudice the rights and obligations of those small island developing State Members and Participating Territories in the Convention Area seeking to develop their domestic fisheries. This paragraph shall not be applied to paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Transfer of effort

8. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of these measures for the purse seine fishery are not undermined by a transfer of effort in days fished into areas within the Convention Area south of 20S ~~in order to not undermine the effectiveness of these measures.~~ In order not to undermine the effectiveness of these measures, CCMs shall not transfer fishing effort in days fished in the purse seine fishery to areas within the Convention Area north of 20N.

Area of Application

9. This Measure applies to all areas of high seas and all EEZs in the Convention Area except where otherwise stated in the Measure.

II. Measures for 2014-2017-Interim Measure for 2013⁶

Purse seine fishery in tropical area (20N – 20S)

FADs management

10. The measures in paragraphs 11 to 13 shall be subject to the funding arrangement in paragraph 14.

(Common measures for 2014-2017)

11. A three (3) months (July, August and September) prohibition of setting on FADs shall be in place for all purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and high seas ~~in the~~

~~⁶The provisions of this interim measure are without prejudice of any future decisions of any conservation and management programme for tropical tuna.~~

~~Convention Area~~ (see ~~Attachment 3~~ paragraphs 3 -7 of CMM 2009-02 for the rules for the FAD closure).

(Measures for 2014)

12. In addition to ~~p~~Paragraph ~~10~~11, for additional reduction of FAD sets, flag CCMs shall implement one of the following two options:⁷:

- (i) ~~__~~prohibition of setting on FADs in October, or
- (ii) ~~__~~annual limit of FAD sets to 8/12 of the average number of annual FAD sets between 200~~4~~-201~~4~~ of the CCM (Attachment A), or for a SIDS CCM, 8/9 of the three years average (~~2009~~2010-~~2011~~2012) of the CCM, in accordance with the guidelines in Attachment B:⁸.

[Japan alternative to be considered further: Or, as an alternative measure, flag CCMs shall limit annual FAD sets to 30% of the average number of total sets between 2010-2012 for CCMs (Attachment A), or to 35% for SIDS CCMs.]

(Measures for 2015 to 2017)

13. In addition to paragraph 11 for additional reduction of FAD sets, flag CCMs shall implement:

- i) ~~__~~prohibition of setting on FADs in October and November⁹; or

⁷ Purse seine vessels under SIDS CCMs' flag smaller than 50 m LOA (13 vessels currently on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels) are exempted from this ~~additional~~ reduction requirement described in paragraph 11 to 13. When a SIDS CCM chooses limitation of annual FAD sets stipulated in paragraph 11 to 13, the second option (paragraph ~~14~~2 (ii)), purse seine vessels newly introduced ~~in 2012 and 2013~~after January 1 2014 are managed outside of the FAD set limit for that CCM. Those purse seine vessels exempted or managed outside the FAD set limit shall be notified to the Secretariat by 31 March 2013 or within 15 days of vessels introduced after ~~this~~ date

⁸ The levels of FAD sets indicated in Attachment A are without prejudice to any future decisions on CMM-specific FAD set limits.

⁹ The 5 months FAD closure may be split into 2 periods

ii) annual limit of FAD sets to 7/12 of the average number of annual FAD sets between 2002-2012 of the CCM (Attachment A), or for a SIDS CCM, 7/9 of the three years average (2010-2012) of the CCM, in accordance with the guidelines in Attachment B¹⁰.

[Japan alternative for 2015 to 2016 for further consideration: Or, as an alternative measure, flag CCMs shall limit annual FAD sets to 25% of the average number of total sets between 2011-2013 in 2015 and 2012-2014 in 2016 for the CCMs, or to 30% for SIDS CCMs.]

14. Paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 shall have effect if the WCPFC has the amount of \$15m per additional month of FAD closure in a Fund, for transfer payments to SIDS affected by the FAD closure, by 30 April each year. This amount shall be transferred to SIDS in proportion to the average number of FAD sets in the additional month(s) in each EEZ in the period 2010 to 2012.

15. From 1 January 2017, it shall be prohibited to set on FADs in the high seas (provision to be made for the disadvantage of Kiribati as a coastal state with a discontinuous EEZ).

16. CCMs shall notify ~~its intent on~~ which option ~~it~~ they will implement for the period 2014 to 2017 to the Secretariat by 31 March 2014³. Detailed operation of ~~this the FAD set limit~~ option ~~(ii)~~ shall be conducted in accordance with the guideline attached as Attachment B.

Effort management

EEZ

~~17~~17. Coastal States within the Convention Area that are Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) shall restrict the level of purse seine effort in their EEZs to 2010 levels through the PNA Vessel Days Scheme.

¹⁰ The levels of FAD sets indicated in Attachment A are without prejudice to any future decisions on CMM-specific FAD set limits.

18. Other coastal States with effort in their EEZs exceeding 1,000 days annually over the period 2006-2010 shall limit effort in their EEZs to 2001-4 average or 2010 levels.

19. Other coastal States within the Convention Area other than those referred to in paragraph 12 and paragraph 13 shall establish effort limits for purse seine fisheries within their EEZs that reflect the geographical distributions of skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tunas, and are consistent with the objectives for those species. Limits established pursuant to this provision shall be provided to the Commission by the relevant coastal States no later than 16 November 2013.

High Seas

~~205. Each CCM shall take measures not to increase fishing days~~Effort in on the high seas shall be limited to 2,190^{11,12} days. The Executive Director shall notify CCMs when the level of effort in the high seas is estimated to have reached 1,752 days (80%) and at that time, shall notify CCMs that purse seine fishing on the high seas shall close at a date when the 2,190 limit is projected to be reached, based on the best available information¹³. CCMs shall ensure that their vessels do not fish in the high seas after the date notified by the Executive Director.

Yellowfin tuna

~~214~~6. CCMs are encouraged to take measures not to increase their catch of yellowfin tuna.

¹¹ Ref. Table 1 WCPFC9-2012-IP-09 Rev3

¹² The measures that the Philippines will take is in Attachment D

¹³ This high seas effort limit arrangement will be replaced with an allocated effort limit when an allocation is agreed.

Catch retention

227. To create a disincentive to the capture of small fish and to encourage the development of technologies and fishing strategies designed to avoid the capture of small tunas and other fish, CCMs shall require their purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and on the high seas within the area bounded by 20°N and 20°S to retain on board and then land or transship at port all bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin tuna. (See CMM 2009-02 paragraphs 8-13 for the Commission's rules for catch retention.) The only exceptions to this paragraph shall be:

- a) when, in the final set of a trip, there is insufficient well space to accommodate all fish caught in that set, noting that excess fish taken in the last set may be transferred to and retained on board another purse seine vessel provided this is not prohibited under applicable national law; or
- b) when the fish are unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size; or
- c) when serious malfunction of equipment occurs.

~~18~~23. Nothing in paragraphs 11, 12, 13 and 22 shall affect the sovereign rights of coastal States to determine how these management measures will be applied in their waters, or to apply additional or more stringent measures.

Monitoring and control

~~19~~24. Notwithstanding the VMS SSP, a purse seine vessel shall not operate under manual reporting during the FADs closure periods, but the vessel will not be directed to return to

port until the Secretariat has exhausted all reasonable steps to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions in accordance with the VMS SSPs. The flag State shall be notified when VMS data is not received by the Secretariat at the interval ~~a~~ specified in CMM 2011-02 and paragraph 28.

250. CCMs shall ensure that purse seine vessels entitled to fly their flags and fishing

within the area bounded by 20° N and 20°S exclusively on the high seas, on the high seas and in waters under the jurisdiction of one or more coastal States, or vessels fishing in waters under the jurisdiction of two or more coastal States, shall carry an observer from the Commission's Regional Observer Program (ROP) (CMM 2007-01).

~~261.~~ Each CCM shall ensure that all purse seine vessels fishing solely within its national jurisdiction within the area bounded by 20° N and 20°S carry an observer. These CCMs are encouraged to provide the data gathered by the observers for use in the various analyses conducted by the Commission, including stock assessments, in such a manner that protects the ownership and confidentiality of the data.

~~272.~~ ROP reports for trips taken during FADs closure period shall be given priority for data input and analysis by the Secretariat and the Commission's Science Provider.

~~283.~~ VMS polling frequency shall be increased ~~to every 30 minutes~~ to every 30 minutes ~~from July 1st to November 1st (during the FAD closure period)~~. The increased costs associated with the implementation of this paragraph will be borne by the Commission.

FAD Management Plan¹⁴

~~294.~~ By 1 July 2009~~14~~, CCMs fishing on the high seas shall submit to the Commission Management Plans for the use of FADs by their vessels on the high seas, if they have not done so. These Plans shall include strategies to limit the capture of small bigeye and

¹⁴ This measure shall not replace pre-existing domestic FAD management plans in force

yellowfin tuna associated with fishing on FADs, including implementation of the FAD closure pursuant to paragraphs [11](#), [12](#), [13](#) and [15](#) above. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).

[305](#). The Commission Secretariat will prepare a report on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Scientific Committee, the Technical & Compliance Committee and the Commission in [2009-2014](#), including:

- a. Marking and identification of FADs;
- b. Electronic monitoring of FADs
- c. Registration and reporting of position information from FAD-associated buoys; and
- d. Limits to the number of FADs deployed or number of FAD sets made.

Capacity Management

[31](#). CCMs that are not SIDS shall:

- I. not increase the number of purse seine vessels larger than 24m with freezing capacity actively fishing between 20N and 20S (hereinafter “LSPSVs¹⁵”) above the current level as specified in Attachment F;
- II. not increase the number of longline vessels authorized to operate outside their national waters (hereinafter “ALLVs¹⁶”) above the current level as specified in Attachment F.

¹⁵ Large Scale Purse Seine Vessels

¹⁶ Authorized LongLine Vessels

[Japan additional proposal (to be considered further): When new LSPSVs or ALLVs are introduced by SIDS CCMs, non-SIDS CCMs shall jointly reduce the equivalent number of LSPSVs or ALLVs with their flag the following year. Such reduction by non-SIDS CCMs shall be shared on a pro-rata basis of the number of LSPSVs flagged to each non-SIDS CCMs.]

32. The Commission will work to develop a regional capacity management plan to ensure that as SIDS CCMs develop their domestic fisheries, the overall capacity of the LSPSVs and ALLVs does not exceed levels commensurate with allowable fishing opportunities for the tuna stocks, with a view to achieving sustainable level in light of allowable fishing opportunities by 2020.

Longline fishery

Catch limits

~~26~~33. The catch limits for bigeye tuna shall be as specified in Attachment ~~F~~G (catch limits to be reduced by 10% in 2014, 20% in 2015 and 2016, and 30% in 2017).

Monthly catch report

~~27~~34. CCMs listed in Attachment ~~F~~G shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by ~~its~~ their flagged vessels to the Secretariat by the end of the following month. When 90% of the catch limit for a CCM is exceeded, the Secretariat ~~shall notify~~ shall notify that to all CCMs.

Effort limits

35. There shall be no fishing in the high seas by longline vessels that do not unload their catch in SIDS ports or in ports of their flag or chartering state for the FAD closure periods set out in paragraphs 11 to 15.

Yellowfin tuna

~~28~~36. CCMs are encouraged to take measures not to increase their catch of yellowfin tuna.

Each CCM shall report to WCPFC10 its 2013 catch of yellowfin tuna as of October 31.

Other Commercial fisheries

~~29. To assist the Commission in the further development of provisions to manage the catch of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tunas the Scientific and Technical and Compliance Committees during their meetings in 2013 will provide advice to the Commission on which fisheries should be included in this effort and what information is needed to develop appropriate management measures for those fisheries.3037.~~ CCMs shall take necessary measures to ensure that the total effort and capacity of their respective other commercial tuna fisheries for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna but excluding those fisheries taking less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack, shall not exceed the average level for the period 2001-2004 or 2004.

~~3138.~~ CCMs shall provide the Commission with estimates of fishing effort for these other fisheries or proposals for the provision of effort data for these fisheries for 2013 and future years.

I.III.Final Clause

~~I. III. Measures for 2014-2017~~

~~32. The Commission shall establish at WCPFC10 a multi-year management program for 2014-2017 to achieve the Objectives set out in paragraphs 1-4 above. A WG shall be established to develop a draft of the multi-year management program for 2014-2017. In doing so, the WG shall consider;~~

- ~~➤ Management measures for both purse seine and longline fisheries to reduce fishing mortality of bigeye;~~
- ~~➤ Alternative measures intended to reduce the catch of juvenile tunas, such as a limit on FAD set numbers;~~
- ~~➤ management of the fishing capacity of the non-SIDS CCMs;~~
- ~~➤ The zone-based management for longline fishery in PNA waters;~~

- ~~➤ Special requirements of SIDS that CMMs will not result in a disproportionate burdens on SIDS;~~
- ~~➤ Improvement of MCS measures to enhance both monitoring of and compliance with CMMs;~~
- ~~➤ Issue of attribution of bigeye catch in the overlapping area to catch limits of WCPFC and IATTC;~~
- ~~➤ Conservation and economic implications of two 2-months FAD closures rather than 4-month FAD closure;~~
- ~~➤ Means to address issues of non-compliance with relevant CMMs, and;~~
- ~~➤ Other issues identified by WG that may contribute to achieving the Commission's conservation objectives for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas.~~

~~33. The measures outlined in paragraph 32 above, shall be reviewed and amended, if necessary, in 2015 to achieve the Objectives.~~

~~3439. This measure replaces CMM 20082012-01 and CMM 2011-01.~~

Attachment A: Estimated FAD sets undertaken in the tropical purse seine fishery of the WCPFC Convention Area, by flag, 2001-2011 (grey shaded columns are in reference to the paragraph 14.2. (ii) and 13. (ii) options)

CCM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average (2001-2011) (a)	para 11 (i)*8/12	For SIDs only	
														Average (2009-2011) (b)	para 11 (ii)*8/9
CHINA	17	139	226	544	936	933	900	1,199	1,559	692	2,090	840	560	-	-
ECUADOR							98	443	124	181	425	254	169	-	-
EL SALVADOR	9	29	1				54	152	162	136	185	91	61	-	-
EUROPEAN UNION	65	40	59	82	48	139	259	425	336	384	488	211	141	-	-
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	326	395	502	794	499	282	341	481	736	433	877	515		682	606
INDONESIA	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			
JAPAN	2,319	2,022	2,267	3,161	2,378	2,617	2,437	2,603	2,409	829	1,320	2,215	1,477	-	-
KIRIBATI	70	61	63	96	103	66	61	69	234	222	560	146		339	301
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	655	1,332	764	2,620	898	2,327	1,870	1,951	2,178	1,101	2,126	1,620	1,080	-	-
MARSHALL ISLANDS	422	580	878	1,066	936	783	898	469	633	638	1,471	798		914	812
NEW ZEALAND	141	469	440	578	197	498	443	445	391	193	166	360	240	-	-
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2,126	2,575	2,759	4,281	4,508	3,659	2,985	3,409	3,865	2,596	3,347	3,283		3,269	2,906
PHILIPPINES (distant-water)	989	1,040	1,265	1,242	1,192	1,023	691	964	1,090	801	946	1,022	681	-	-
PHILIPPINES (domestic)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			
SOLOMON ISLANDS	285	261	356	430	459	554	483	391	540	353	760	443		551	490
CHINESE TAIPEI	1,641	2,670	1,930	3,300	2,742	3,080	2,788	2,254	2,750	1,842	2,952	2,541	1,694	-	-
TUVALU									29	40	55	41		41	37
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,049	1,782	1,587	2,086	1,335	1,553	1,401	2,774	3,783	2,398	3,407	2,196	1,464	-	-
VANUATU	37	145	181	742	764	487	623	228	385	192	326	374		301	268
Total	11,152	13,541	13,278	21,022	16,995	18,003	16,331	18,257	21,205	13,032	21,500	16,756	7,567		5,420
Notes															
1. Covers Drifting FAD, Log and Anchored FAD sets															
2. Includes archipelagic and high seas															
3. Complete information from Indonesia and Philippines are not available															

Attachment B: Guideline for alternative reduction of FAD sets
for paragraph ~~14~~2. (ii) and 13. (ii)

~~1.~~ In order to observe the FAD set limit, the flag CCM participating in this project shall ensure to take at least the following measures;

(1) In order to monitor the number of FAD sets in a timely manner, the captain of a purse seine vessel shall transmit a photocopy of its logbook of the previous week to the flag CCM authority every Monday. The photocopy will also be provided to the observer on board. In the absence of a photocopier, the captain of said vessel shall complete a document form indicating the necessary data from its logbook and transmitting the said document form at its next available opportunity and giving a copy to the observer.

(2) The flag CCM shall compile the information and provide every two weeks (i) number of FAD set as well as total set and estimated bigeye catch by set by vessel and (ii) accumulated information of (i) of its vessels to the Secretariat.

(3) After the number of FAD set conducted reaches 80% of the set limit, the CCM shall report the information (2) above weekly to the Secretariat.

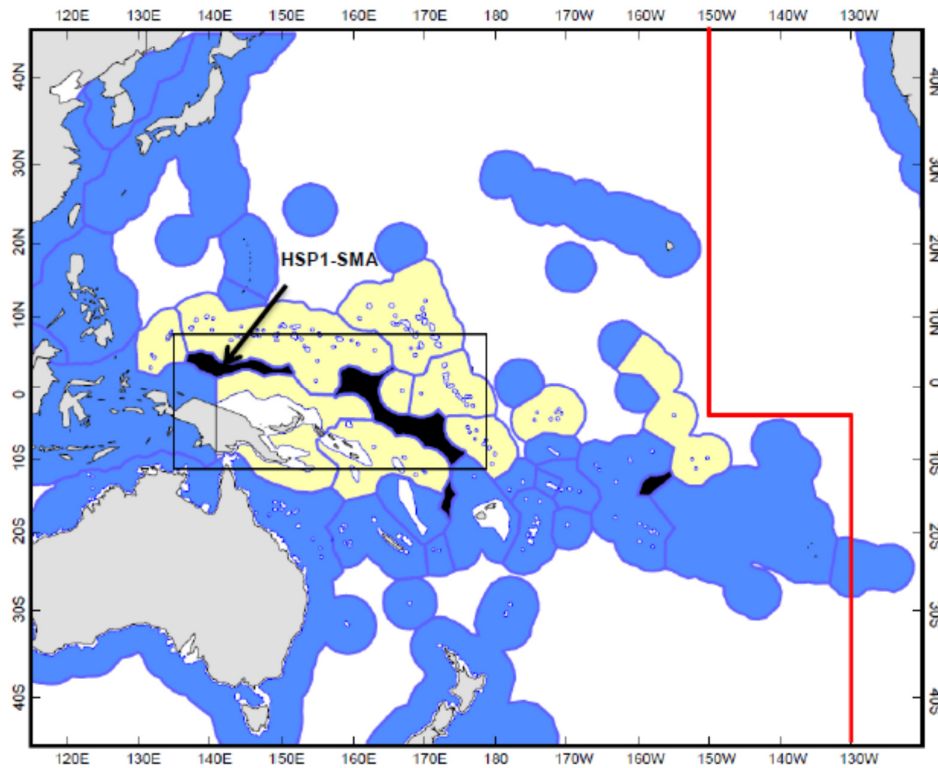
(4) After the number of FAD set conducted reaches 90% of the set limit, the captain shall transmit the photocopy of its logbook daily to the flag CCM authority.

(5) When the number of FAD set conducted reaches the limit, the CCM shall promptly take necessary measures to ensure that no further set on FADs shall be made by its purse seine vessels during that calendar year and report the measures taken to the Secretariat.

~~2. A CCM implementing the alternative measure shall report the status of implementation of the project through Part 2 report and to SC as well as TCC. If there is a comment from a Committee, the CCM shall respond within one month through the Secretariat.~~

Attachment C: WCPFC Convention Area

- showing HSP-1 SMA where the arrangements in Attachment D apply



This map displays indicative maritime boundaries only. It is presented without prejudice to any past, current or future claims by any State. It is not intended for use to support any past, current or future claims by any State or territory in the western and central Pacific or east Asian region. Individual States are responsible for maintaining the coordinates for their maritime claims. It is the responsibility of flag States to ensure their vessels are informed of the coordinates of maritime limits within the Convention Area. Coastal States are invited to register the coordinates for their negotiated and agreed maritime areas with the Commission Secretariat.

Attachment D: Measure for Philippines

1. This Attachment of CMM 201~~23~~²³-01 shall apply to Philippine traditional fresh/ice chilled fishing vessels operating as a group.

AREA OF APPLICATION

2. This measure shall apply only to High Seas Pocket no. 1 (HSP-1), which is the area of high seas bounded by the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the Federated States of Micronesia to the north and east, Republic of Palau to the west, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea to the south. For the purposes of this measure, the exact coordinates for the area shall be those used by the WCPFC vessel monitoring system (VMS). A map showing the HSP-1 Special Management Area (in Attachment C).

REPORTING

3. Philippines shall require its concerned vessels to submit reports to the Commission at least 24 hours prior to entry and no more than 6 hours prior to exiting the HSP-1 SMA. This information may, in turn, be transmitted to the adjacent coastal States/Territories.

The report shall be in the following format:

VID/Entry or Exit: Date/Time; Lat/Long

4. Philippines shall ensure that its flagged vessels operating in the HSP-1 SMA report sightings of any fishing vessel to the Commission Secretariat. Such information shall include: vessel type, date, time, position, markings, heading and speed.

OBSERVER

5. The fishing vessels covered by this measure shall employ a WCPFC Regional Observer on board during the whole duration while they operate in HSP-1 SMA in accordance with the provisions of CMM 2007-01.

6. Regional Observers from other CCMs shall be given preference/priority. For this purpose, the Philippines and the Commission Secretariat shall inform the CCMs and the Adjacent Coastal State of the deployment needs and requirements at 60 days prior expected departure. The Secretariat and the CCM that has available qualified regional observer shall inform the Philippines of the readiness and availability of the Regional Observer at least 30 days prior to the deployment date. If none is available, the Philippines is authorized to deploy regional observers from the Philippines.

VESSEL LIST

7. The Commission shall maintain an updated list of all fishing vessels operating in HSP1 SMA based on the foregoing vessel's entry and exit reports submitted to the Commission. The list will be made available to Commission Members through the WCPFC website.

MONITORING OF PORT LANDINGS

8. The Philippines shall ensure that all port landings of its vessels covered by this decision are monitored and accounted for to make certain that reliable catch data by species are collected for processing and analysis.

COMPLIANCE

9. All vessels conducting their fishing activities pursuant to this Attachment to CMM 2012-01 shall comply with all other relevant CMMs. Vessels found to be non-complaint with this decision shall be dealt with in accordance with CMM 2010-06 (replaces CMM 2007-03), and any other applicable measure adopted by the Commission.

~~CATCH EFFORT~~ LIMIT

10. The total ~~catches effort~~ of these vessels shall not exceed 4,659¹⁷ ~~equivalent to validated vessel days fished in the high seas~~. The Philippines shall limit its fleet to 36 fishing vessels (described by the Philippines as catcher fishing vessels) in the HSP-1 SMA.

¹⁷ [Reference Table 2\(b\), WCPFC9-2012-IP09 rev3](#)

Attachment E: Guidelines For Preparation Of FAD¹⁸ Management Plans

To support obligations in respect of FADs in CMM-2008¹³-01, the FAD Management Plan (FADMP) for a CCM purse seine fleet to be submitted to the Commission could include, for example:

- An objective
- Scope:
 - Description of its application with respect to:
 - Vessel-types and support and tender vessels,
 - FAD types [anchored (AFAD) AND drifting (DFAD)],
 - maximum FAD numbers permitted to be deployed [per purse seine or ring net vessel per FAD type],
 - reporting procedures for AFAD and DFAD deployment,
 - catch reporting from FAD sets (consistent with the Commission’s Standards for the Provision of Operational Catch and Effort Data),
 - minimum distance between AFADs,
 - incidental by-catch reduction and utilization policy,
 - consideration of interaction with other gear types,
 - statement or policy on “FAD ownership”.
- Institutional arrangements for management of the FAD Management Plans
 - Institutional responsibilities,
 - Application processes for FAD deployment approval,
 - Obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of FAD deployment and use,
 - FAD replacement policy,
 - Reporting obligations,
 - Observer acceptance obligations,

¹⁸ Fish aggregating devices (FAD) are drifting or anchored floating or submerged objects deployed by vessels for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse seine or ring-net fishing operations

- Relationship to Catch Retention Plans,
- Conflict resolution policy in respect of FADs.

- FAD construction specifications and requirements

- FAD design characteristics (a description),
- FAD markings and identifiers,
- Lighting requirements,
- radar reflectors,
- visible distance,
- radio buoys [requirement for serial numbers],
- satellite transceivers [requirement for serial numbers].

- Applicable areas

- Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.

- Applicable period for the FAD-MP

- Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the FAD-MP.

- Means for reporting to the Commission

Attachment F: Capacity Limits

Attachment G: Bigeye Longline Catch Limits by Flag

<u>CCMs</u>	<u>CMM 2013-01 Limits</u>	<u>2014 (-10%)</u>	<u>2015-2016 (-20%)</u>	<u>2017 (-30%)</u>
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>BELIZE</u>	<u>803</u>	<u>803</u>	<u>803</u>	<u>803</u>
<u>CHINA</u>	<u>10,673</u>	<u>9,606</u>	<u>8,538</u>	<u>7,471</u>
<u>EUROPEAN UNION</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>INDONESIA</u>	<u>5,889</u>	<u>5,300</u>	<u>4,711</u>	<u>4,122</u>
<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>19,670</u>	<u>17,703</u>	<u>15,736</u>	<u>13,769</u>
<u>NEW ZEALAND</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</u>	<u>15,014</u>	<u>13,513</u>	<u>12,011</u>	<u>10,510</u>
<u>CHINESE TAIPEI</u>	<u>11,288</u>	<u>10,159</u>	<u>9,030</u>	<u>7,902</u>
<u>USA</u>	<u>3,763</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>3,010</u>	<u>2,634</u>