



Views from the Hawaii Longline Association on Improving Tropical Tuna Management

WCPFC Working Group on Tropical Tuna

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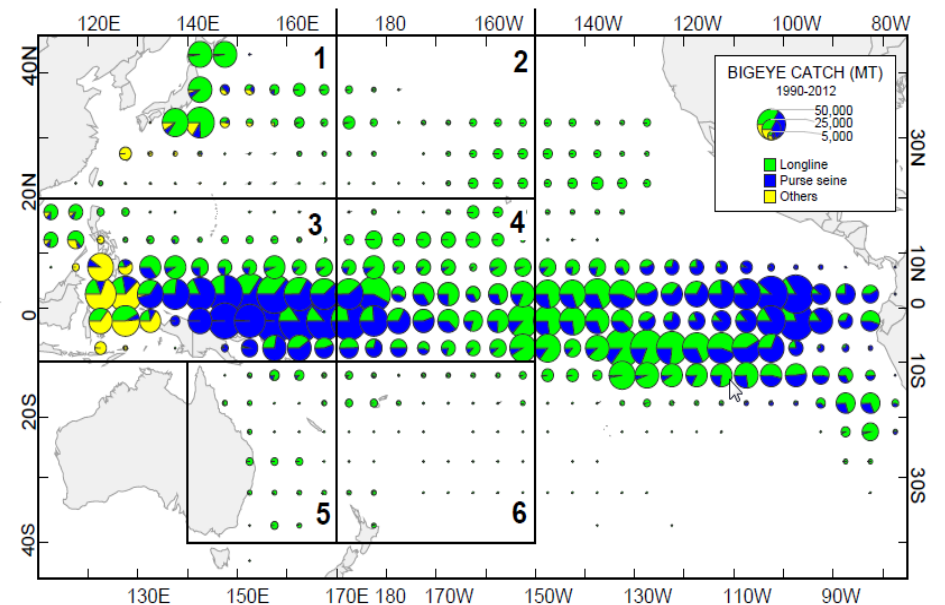
Tokyo

HLA Supports Consideration of Spatial Management Measures for Longline Fisheries

- 88% of total bigeye fishing mortality occurs within Regions 3 and 4.
- SC7 suggested that the Commission consider measures that use as spatial management approach.

Potential Spatial Measures for Regions 3 and 4

- Flag based LL catch limits
- Zone based LL catch limits
- Catch transferability
- Or combination of measures
- Any measure will have to:
 - Be effective
 - Balance CCM interests
 - Ensure compatibility between high seas and EEZ measures
 - Take into account Article 30



HLA Supports Consideration of Purse Seine and Longline Capacity Limits

- Without effective controls on PS bigeye mortality, capacity limits are necessary
- Longline capacity limits also necessary to:
 - address potential reduction in bigeye CPUE in tropical core zone, and
 - reduce impacts on other fisheries (e.g. South Pacific Albacore)

Hawaii Longline Fishery is a Responsible, Island-based Fishery

- WCPFC CMM 2008-01- Hawaii longline fishery met its obligation and reduced bigeye landings
- Hawaii longline fishery is not a Distant Water Fishery. It is a coastal longline fishery that has exemplifies responsible fishing: limited entry, protected species mitigation, 20% observer coverage in deep set fishery, 100% in shallow-set fishery, VMS, logbook reporting, strictly monitored and enforced
- HI LL fishery lands fresh fish only
 - 80 percent of fish stays in Hawaii
 - 18 percent exported to US mainland markets
 - 2 percent exported to foreign markets
 - Important for Hawaii food security
- Directly and indirectly employs residents of Hawaii and many Pacific Islanders
- Hawaii longline fishery operates primarily above 20 degrees N in sub-tropical waters and outside of the core tropical zone
- Consistent with the objectives and management principles of the WCPFC Convention, the Hawaii longline fishery should be afforded the same degree of priority and opportunity as other Pacific Islands' domestic fisheries

Allocations and the Convention

Article 10(3) of the Convention lists several factors that the WCPFC may take into account when considering allocations. The Hawaii longline fishery meets several of these factors:

- *b) the respective interests, past and present fishing patterns and fishing practices of participants in the fishery and the extent of the catch being utilized for domestic consumption;*
- *(c) the historic catch in an area;*
- *(e) the respective contributions of participants to conservation and management of the stocks, including the provision by them of accurate data and their contribution to the conduct of scientific research in the Convention Area;*
- *(f) the record of compliance by the participants with conservation and management measures;*
- *(g) the needs of coastal communities which are dependent mainly on fishing for the stocks;*