

# ISSF Perspective: Managing Tropical Tuna Catch Reductions and Capacity

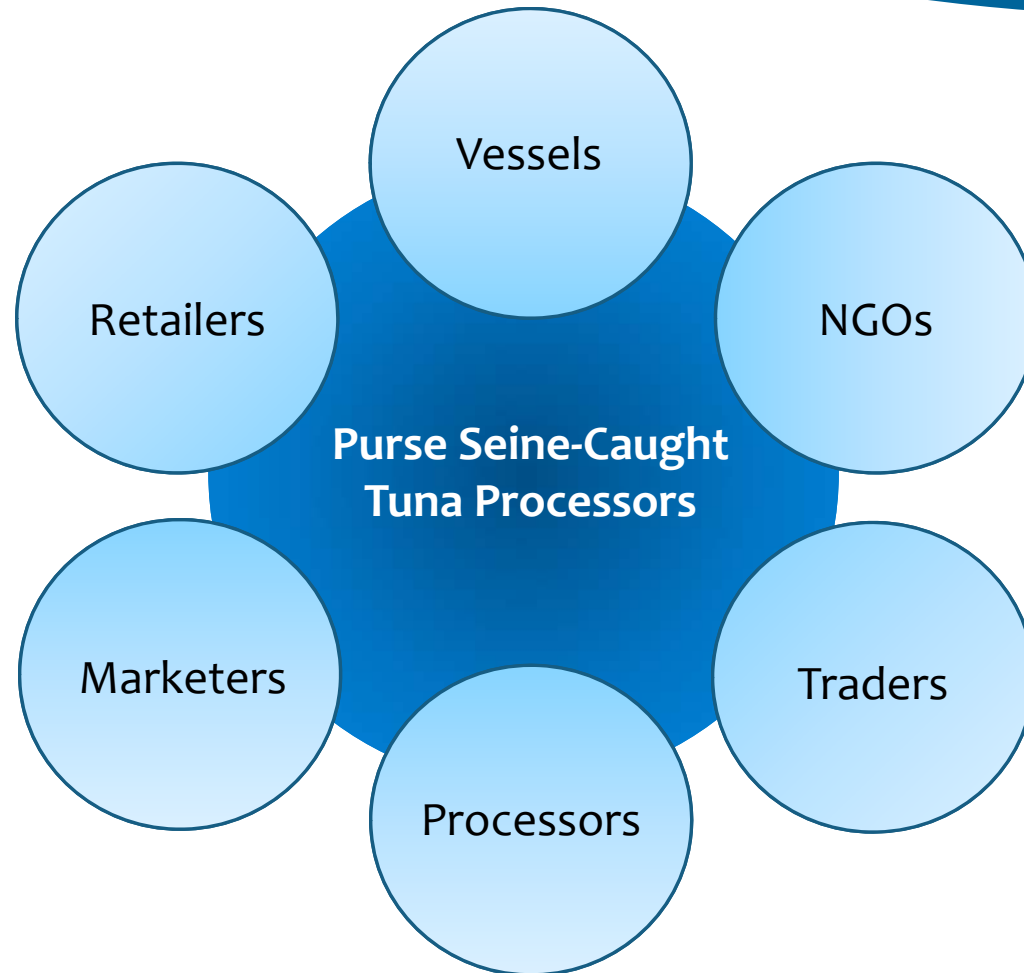
Tokyo, Japan  
August 2013



# The “Industry” View

Tuna Processors  
and Large-scale  
vessels

# The Industry View



# Industry Needs

- \* Most critical factors, no matter if catch or effort controls:
  - \* Stock status needs to be taken in to account
  - \* All gear types and areas
  - \* Clarity of requirements
  - \* Consistent and transparent enforcement
  - \* Overall capacity management

# Don't forget about the fish

- \* As a pre-cursor to setting management input / output controls, the stock status must be taken into account
  - \* Obvious link between management controls and stock health
  - \* Stock-specific target and limit reference points and harvest control rules
    - \* Management Objectives Workshop
    - \* SC9 recommendations



# All the gears and all the areas

- \* Equitable treatment in the measure for purse-seine and longline gear types proportional to impact on the stocks
- \* No exemptions, special arrangements or excluded areas
  - \* Significantly dilute conservation effect
  - \* Make enforcement difficult
- \* Need data and information on all catches and fisheries
- \* Improve data collection on FADs, both by observers and vessel logbooks

# All the eyes

- \* Consistent and transparent enforcement
  - \* Market, processor and retailer interest in certainty of compliance
  - \* Must extend to ultimate purchaser
- \* Incentives needed to promote and encourage compliance
  - \* Requires clarity of identified infractions
  - \* Strengthened WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme needed
- \* With this clarity, Industry can help provide the incentives



# All the tools

- \* WCPFC has the foundation to be able to implement creative management and compliance solutions
  - \* 100% observer coverage
  - \* Regional organizations
    - \* FFA
    - \* PNA
  - \* Enables creative solutions
    - \* FAD closure
    - \* Individual vessel FAD set quota





# All the tools used effectively

- \* Improvements needed in data collection and use
  - \* SC9 table
    - \* Data for high-priority FAD closure period shows effective coverage is much less than 100%
    - \* Reasons need to be identified and solutions put in place
    - \* Consider other validation systems to accompany human observers when used for compliance

	2009 (Aug – Sep)	2010 (Jul – Sep)	2011 (Jul – Sep)	2012 (Jul – Sep)
<b>Number of observer trips processed to date</b>	182	315	268	102
<b>Number of observed sets processed to date (Coverage rate)</b>	3,480 (55.2%)	7,196 (64.8%)	5,138 (59.5%)	1,970 (18.3%)



# Capacity Management

- \* WCPFC needs to manage and then, where necessary, reduce fishing capacity in both purse seine and longline sectors

Managers and Industry can play complementary roles for effective fisheries management, so long as the tools and information are available.

*Transparency*  
*Technology*  
*Traceability*