



**Commission for the Conservation and Management of
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

**Tenth Regular Session
Cairns, Australia
2-6 December 2013**

SUMMARY REPORT



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AGENDA ITEM 1 - OPENING OF MEETING

1. The Tenth Regular Session of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC10) took place from 2-6 December 2013 at Cairns, Australia.
2. The following Members, Cooperating Non-members (CNMs) and Participating Territories (CCMs) attended WCPFC10: American Samoa, Australia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), the Cook Islands, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union (EU), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Mexico, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, the United States of America (USA), Vanuatu, Vietnam, and Wallis and Futuna.
3. Observers from the following governmental and inter-governmental organizations attended WCPFC10: the Agreement on the Conservation on Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the United

Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank.

4. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations attended WCPFC10: American Fishermen's Research Foundation, American Tunaboat Association, Conservation International, Earth Island Institute, Environment Hawaii, Greenpeace, International Game Fish Association (IGFA), International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI), Ocean Friends Against Driftnets (OFAD), Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA), Pew Environment Group, the United States-Japan Research Institute, University of the South Pacific (USP) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
5. A list of all participants is attached as **Attachment A**.

1.1 Welcoming Addresses

6. The session was opened by Australian traditional leaders Seith Fourmile (Gimuy Walubara Yidinji), Traditional Owner Cairns area; Dennis Ah-Kee (Bunna Binda Yidinji), Traditional Owner Babinda area; and Jeremy Geia (Gimuy Yidinji), who welcomed participants to the meeting and stressed through a number of examples the importance of sustainable, responsible and equitable fisheries management to their culture.
7. The WCPFC Chair, Dr Charles Karnella, noted the attendance at WCPFC10 of a number of ministers and dignitaries including: The Honourable April Skilling, Secretary of Justice (FSM); The Honourable Mr Tinian Reiher, Minister for Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (Kiribati); The Honourable Michael Konelios, Minister for Resources and Development (RMI); The Honourable Valdon Dowiyogo, Minister for Fisheries and The Honourable Cyril Buraman, MP, Member for Constituency of Anetan (Nauru); The Honourable Roy Biyama, MP, Member for Middle Fly, The Honourable Mai Dop, MP, Member for Jimi, The Honourable Aide Ganasi, MP, Member for South Fly Open Seat, The Honourable Jim Kas, MP, Governor of Madang Province, The Honourable Titus Philemon, MP, Governor of Milne Bay Province, The Honourable Ati Wobiro, MP, Governor of Western Province, The Honourable Mao Zeming, MP, Minister for Fisheries & Marine Resources (PNG); The Honourable Ronnel C. Rivera, Mayor of General Santos City and The Honourable Brix T. Tan, Councillor of General Santos City (Philippines); and The Honourable Elisala Pita, Minister of Natural Resources (Tuvalu).
8. Several CCMs expressed their sincere appreciation to Australia for hosting WCPFC10.
9. Several CCMs offered their condolences to the Philippines for the damage and hardship caused by Typhoon Haiyan.

1.2 Adoption of agenda

10. The Chair noted that the Provisional Annotated Agenda (*WCPFC10-2013/03 (rev 5)*) and the Indicative Schedule (*WCPFC10-2013/02 (rev 7)*) were circulated in advance of the meeting. In addition to these items, the Chair informed WCPFC10 that a paper concerning procedures for handling the expiry of the Executive Director's contract on 25 September 2014 (*WCPFC10-2013/30*) will be discussed under Agenda Item 15.

11. With this one amendment, WCPFC10 adopted the agenda (**Attachment B**).

1.3 Meeting arrangements

12. The Chair thanked the Secretariat staff for their tremendous efforts in arranging and supporting the meeting, in particular Executive Director Professor Glenn Hurry; Finance and Administration Manager Aaron Nighswander; Science Manager Dr SungKwon Soh; Compliance Manager Dr Lara Manarangi-Trott; Assistant Compliance Manager 'Ana Taholo; Regional Observer Programme Coordinator Karl Staisch; Information, Communication and Technology Manager Sam Taufao; Data Quality Officer Donald David; Administrative Officer Lucille Martinez; VMS Manager Albert Carlo; Executive Assistant Arlene Takesy; and University of Wollongong Assistant Research Fellow (WCPFC Intern) Brooke Campbell. In addition to Secretariat staff, participants included Management Options Workshop Facilitator Ian Cartwright, Rapporteur Dr. Shelley Clarke, E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Consultant Ian Knuckey, and Legal Advisor Dr Martin Tsamenyi.
13. The Chair reminded WCPFC10 that while the press is allowed to attend the opening ceremony they are not authorized to interact with participants inside the meeting room.
14. The Chair informed WCPFC10 of his intention to form three small working groups to progress the issues of i) a Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) for tropical tunas; ii) a decision on granting of status and participatory rights for cooperating non-members (CNMs); and iii) preparation of the Final Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR).
15. The Executive Director expressed his appreciation to Australia for financial support provided for the meeting's refreshment breaks.

AGENDA ITEM 2 - MEMBERSHIP AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2.1 Status of the Convention

16. The depository of the Convention, New Zealand, advised WCPFC10 that since its last report at WCPFC9, it has received an instrument of ratification from Indonesia showing entry into force on 29 November 2013. WCPFC10's attention was drawn to a declaration received along with the instrument of ratification which clarifies the application of the Convention to Indonesian waters (*WCPFC10-2013/06*).
17. Indonesia thanked the WCPFC for welcoming it as a member noting that it has been working toward ratification for the last eight years. In order to mark the occasion of its joining the WCPFC Indonesia expressed an offer to host WCPFC11 in Bali. Indonesia also acknowledged the capacity building support it has received from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) Oceanic Fisheries Management project and voiced its support for the extension of this project.
18. Several CCMs congratulated Indonesia on its ratification of the Convention.

2.2 Applications for Observer Status

19. The Chair referred to the list of approved WCPFC Observers (*WCPFC10-2013/07*) and welcomed observer representatives to the meeting.

2.3 Applications for Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) Status

20. The Chair reminded WCPFC10 that decisions regarding applications for CNM status (*WCPFC10-2013/08*) are to be handled in two distinct steps: a decision on whether to grant this status and a decision on the participatory rights to be awarded to each CNM.
21. The Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) Chair, Rhea Moss-Christian, summarized the status of the CNM applications. TCC9 reviewed applications from Belize, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam, and considered that all should be considered by WCPFC10 subject to receipt of the further financial and technical information requested from each applicant. Some of the applicants provided information on their financial contributions to the Commission but receipt of the full contribution was only confirmed for Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama and Vietnam. A contribution from Thailand was received but was slightly short of the full amount requested. Responses received from Belize, Thailand and Vietnam were made available for CCM review on the Commission's secure website.
22. After some discussion WCPFC10 agreed to conduct discussions on both the decision regarding CNM status and the granting of participatory rights within a small working group (SWG-CNM). Framework documents for the SWG-CNM were CMM 2009-11 and Secretariat paper *WCPFC10-2013/08*. The SWG-CNM proposed draft decision points or report language where possible, with the working group noting that final decisions were to be made by the wider Commission meeting. Information reviewed included i) TCC9's recommendations and requests regarding individual CNM applications; ii) information provided by applicants subsequent to TCC9; and iii) information provided during the course of the WCPFC10 SWG-CNM meeting.
23. TCC9 recommended that the Commission consider all CNM applications subject to the additional information requested being provided to, and accepted by, the Commission. The SWG-CNM reiterated that any information requested by TCC should be provided in advance of the regular session of WCPFC, to allow due consideration of this material by CCMs. Building on a recommendation from TCC9, the SWG-CNM confirmed the need for a CNM application template to be developed, based on CMM 2009-11, that clearly outlines the requirements for CNM applicants. This was a key discussion point from the SWG-CNM. A template was considered necessary to assist with clarity in relation to the application process. Also, some CNMs noted the view that parts of the application process did not directly relate to their participation in the WCPFC. Some members of the SWG-CNM also raised concerns about consistent application of CMM 2009-11 requirements such as financial contribution.

Granting of CNM Status for 2014

24. The SWG-CNM did not consider TCC9's recommendations in relation to Indonesia given the recent deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Belize

25. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask Belize to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:
 - i. information on compliance with the provisions of the Convention and CMMs of the Commission and fisheries laws and regulations of coastal States in the Convention Area;
 - ii. information with regard to responding to any IUU activities by vessels flying its flag that have been brought to its attention;
 - iii. information on compliance with CMMs of other RFMOs;
 - iv. what measures were taken to ensure compliance by its vessels with the Commission's CMMs; and
 - v. information on responses to alleged violations of CMMs and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.
26. The SWG-CNM was satisfied with the information provided by Belize and invited the Commission to renew its CNM status for 2014.
27. FFA members stated their general satisfaction with the application and supported renewal of Belize's CNM status for 2014.
- 28. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to Belize.**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

29. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask DPRK to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:
 - i. commitment to have nationals comply with provisions of the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission;
 - ii. AR Part I and II report for 2013, and information regarding any research programmes conducted in the Convention Area;
 - iii. how soon the financial contribution for 2013 can be paid;
 - iv. information on compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the CMMs adopted by the Commission and the fisheries laws and regulations of coastal States in the Convention Area;
 - v. information with regard to responding to any IUU activities by vessels flying its flag that have been brought to its attention;
 - vi. information on compliance with CMMs of other RFMOs;
 - vii. information on what measures taken to ensure compliance by its vessels with the Commission's CMMs; and
 - viii. information on responses to alleged violations of CMMs adopted by the Commission and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.
30. No information was received from DPRK that was considered by the SWG-CNM. Information was received by the Secretariat on 3 December 2013 advising that a member of the DPRK delegation is intending to visit WCPFC offices early in 2014 and indicating that a financial contribution for 2012-2014 would then be paid. The SWG-CNM invited the Commission to consider the DPRK application in light of this.

31. FFA members noted that the DPRK did not provide the requested information nor its assessed contribution for 2013. These CCMs stated that if the assessed contribution for 2013 is not received it should be accrued and added to the 2014 assessed contribution and any further applications from the DPRK should not be considered unless the full accrued payment is received.

32. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to the DPRK.

Ecuador

33. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask Ecuador to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:

- i. details of current fishing presence in the Convention Area;
- ii. information on compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the CMMs adopted by the Commission and the fisheries laws and regulations of coastal States in the Convention Area;
- iii. details of the characteristics of current vessels; and
- iv. information on responses to alleged violations of CMMs adopted by the Commission and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.

34. Ecuador was a participant in the SWG-CNM and advised that a formal letter of response had been sent to the Secretariat prior to WCPFC10. This letter was presented to the SWG-CNM and outlined Ecuador's position that the information requested from TCC9 was largely included in Ecuador's original CNM application (to TCC9) or on the vessel register.

35. Upon review, the SWG-CNM was satisfied with the information provided by Ecuador and invited the Commission to renew its CNM status for 2014.

36. FFA members thanked Ecuador for the information provided and for its financial contribution and supported renewal of its CNM status for 2014.

37. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to Ecuador.

El Salvador

38. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask El Salvador to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:

- i. commitment to have nationals comply with the provisions of the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission;
- ii. information on any research programmes conducted in the Convention Area;
- iii. information on responding to any IUU activities by vessels flying its flag that have been brought to its attention; and
- iv. information of responses to alleged violations of CMMs adopted by the Commission and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.

39. El Salvador was a participant in the SWG-CNM and provided information in relation to the TCC9 request during WCPFC10.

40. Upon review, the SWG-CNM was satisfied with the information provided by El Salvador and invited the Commission to renew its CNM status for 2014.
41. FFA members thanked El Salvador for the information provided and for its financial contribution and supported renewal of its CNM status for 2014.
- 42. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to El Salvador.**

Mexico

43. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask Mexico to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:
 - i. explicit commitment to accept high seas boarding and inspections in accordance with the Commission's procedures on high seas boarding and inspection;
 - ii. information on names of historical fishing vessels;
 - iii. commitment to provide financial contribution;
 - iv. AR Part II report;
 - v. information on any research programmes conducted in the Convention Area;
 - vi. information on compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the CMMs adopted by the Commission and the fisheries laws and regulations of coastal States in the Convention Area;
 - vii. information on responding to any IUU activities by vessels flying its flag that have been brought to its attention; and
 - viii. information on responses to alleged violations of CMMs adopted by the Commission and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.
44. Mexico was a participant in the SWG-CNM and advised that it had provided information as part of its original CNM application which addressed some of the TCC9 requests. Mexico stated it does not have any vessels in the WCPO area and that it continues to have a domestic legal constraint to accepting high seas boarding and inspection, and issues attributing budget for financial contribution, given lack of fishing presence. Mexico also made a substantial statement to the SWG-CNM outlining their relationship to the WCPFC.
45. Upon consideration, and noting the general requirements that apply to all CNMs, the SWG-CNM was satisfied with the explanation and information provided by Mexico and invited the Commission to renew its CNM status for 2014.
46. FFA members noted that Mexico did not provide its assessed contribution for 2013. These CCMs stated that if the assessed contribution for 2013 is not received it should be accrued and added to the 2014 assessed contribution and any further applications from Mexico should not be considered unless the full accrued payment is received. FFA members also questioned why Mexico had made previous commitments to accepting WCPFC high seas boarding and inspection procedures but now maintains that it has domestic legal constraints which prevent this.
47. Mexico explained that because it does not fish in the WCPF Convention Area its domestic legal constraints prevent it from obtaining funds to pay its assessed financial contribution. Furthermore, Mexico considered that because it has no vessels operating in the WCPF Convention Area (including the overlap area) there should be no need for it to agree high seas boarding and inspection procedures, and in fact due to domestic legal interpretations

regarding the high seas it would be difficult to do so. Nevertheless Mexico stated that it remains fully committed to conservation and management of WCPFC fish stocks, particularly Pacific bluefin tuna.

48. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to Mexico.

Panama

49. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask Panama to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:

- i. commitment to have fishing vessels and nationals comply with provisions of the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission;
- ii. full data on its historical fisheries in the Convention Area, including nominal catches, number/type of vessels, name of fishing vessels, fishing effort and fishing areas;
- iii. details of current fishing presence in the Convention Area, including the number of its vessels and their characteristics;
- iv. information on any research programmes conducted in the Convention Area; and
- v. information on what measures taken to ensure compliance by its vessels with the Commission's CMMs.

50. Information was provided by Panama in advance of WCPFC10 which addressed some of the TCC requirements. Information was also provided during WCPFC10. The SWG-CNM noted some difficulty linking the information provided by Panama to the specific TCC requests.

51. Noting these comments, the SWG-CNM invited the Commission to renew CNM status for Panama in 2014.

52. FFA members stated their general satisfaction with the application and supported renewal of Panama's CNM status for 2014.

53. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to Panama.

Thailand

54. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask Thailand to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:

- i. information on any research programmes conducted in the Convention Area;
- ii. information on responding to any IUU activities by vessels flying its flag that have been brought to its attention;
- iii. information on what measures taken to ensure compliance by its vessels with the Commission's CMMs; and
- iv. information on responses to alleged violations of CMMs and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.

55. The SWG-CNM was satisfied with the information provided by Thailand and invited the Commission to renew its CNM status for 2014.

56. FFA members stated their general satisfaction with the application and supported renewal of Thailand's CNM status for 2014. However, the shortfall in payment of Thailand's assessed contribution for 2013 should be accrued and added to its 2014 assessed contribution.

57. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to Thailand.

Vietnam

58. TCC9 requested the Secretariat ask Vietnam to provide the following in advance of WCPFC10:

- i. information on any research programmes conducted in the Convention Area;
- ii. information on record of compliance with the provisions of the Convention and CMMs of the Commission and the fisheries laws and regulations of coastal States in the Convention Area;
- iii. information on responding to any IUU activities by vessels flying its flag;
- iv. information on what measures taken to ensure compliance by its vessels with the Commission's CMMs;
- v. information on responses to alleged violations of CMMs and any IUU activities of vessels flying its flag.

59. The SWG-CNM was satisfied with the information provided by Vietnam and invited the Commission to renew CNM status for 2014.

60. FFA members stated their general satisfaction with the application and supported renewal of Vietnam's CNM status for 2014. However, the small transaction shortfall in payment of the assessed contribution for 2013 should be accrued and added to its 2014 assessed contribution.

61. One CCM, while supporting the renewal of Vietnam's CNM status for 2014, called for Vietnam to take responsibility for overseeing shipbuilding activities, such as those underway for 10 large purse seiners, in order to avoid contributing to overcapacity in the region.

62. Vietnam thanked CCMs for their support of its CNM application.

63. One CCM stated that as a CNM Vietnam should assist with implementing WCPFC CMMs including those with provisions regarding capacity and fishing effort. The CCM also requested Vietnam to convey to the home government Commission's concerns for purse seine overcapacity issue in the WCPO. Vietnam agreed with this request.

64. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status for 2014 to Vietnam.

65. FFA members made a general statement regarding their concern that CNM applicants are not being held to the requirements of CMM 2009-11, in particular that their applications continue to be accepted even if the assessed financial contributions are not paid. These CCMs indicated that a stricter approach would be adopted when considering future applications from all CNMs. FFA members also reiterated the request of the SWG-CNM

that a template be developed to clearly specify the type of information that should accompany submission of CNM applications.

Participatory Rights

66. The SWG-CNM then considered the issue of participatory rights. Where a decision to renew status was proposed, the SWG-CNM assessed associated participatory rights with existing rights treated as the starting point for discussion subject to comment from SWG-CNM participants.
67. In accordance with the WCPF Convention and its conservation and management measures and resolutions, the following limits apply to the participatory rights of Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) for fisheries in the high seas within the WCPFC Convention Area. In addition, unless otherwise specified below, CNMs may fish in waters under their national jurisdiction or other CCM's national jurisdiction, in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements. Such CNMs shall ensure vessels flying their flags comply with all provisions of the WCPF Convention and the WCPFC CMMs. In addition, CNM vessels will be placed on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV). CCMs shall ensure that CNM fishing activities that are conducted in waters under their national jurisdiction in accordance with bilateral arrangements are consistent with all relevant conservation and management measures and provisions of the WCPF Convention. Renewal of CNM status by the Commission will be conditional on full compliance with the national laws and regulations of any licensing CCM, and all conservation and management measures and provisions of the WCPF Convention. CCMs shall identify any violations by vessels flagged to a CNM and report on any investigations of such violations to the TCC.
68. The CNMs identified below provide assurances that they will comply with all requests from Commission Members for information and documentation to investigate cases of possible illegal fishing.
69. With respect to the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, the Commission will consider how the Compliance Monitoring Reports of CNMs relate to the consideration of granting CNM status or determining participatory rights during the process of developing responses to non-compliance.
70. The Commission advised CNMs to ensure that they meet the deadline for submission of applications for CNM status and meet all the obligations contained in CMM 2009-11. The Commission noted that failure to meet the above requirements could prejudice the future granting or renewal of CNM status.

WCPFC/IATTC Overlap Area

71. In accordance with the decision of WCPFC9 regarding the management of the overlap area south of 4°S and between 130°W and 150°W, vessels flagged to Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico will be governed by the IATTC when fishing in the overlap area. Accordingly, the participatory rights for Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico below apply to the WCPFC Convention Area excluding the overlap area.
72. In accordance with the Data Exchange MOU agreed by both Commissions, fishing vessels flying the flag of a member of either the IATTC or WCPFC shall cooperate with the

RFMO to which they are not a member by voluntarily providing operational catch and effort data for their fishing activities for highly migratory species in the overlap area.

73. For the purpose of investigation of possible IUU fishing activities and consistent with international and domestic laws, vessels flying the flag of a CNM that is a Contracting Party to the IATTC will cooperate with those coastal State members of the WCPFC whose EEZs occur in the overlap area by voluntarily providing VMS reports (date, time and position) to those coastal States when operating in the overlap area.

Belize

74. WCPFC10 granted Belize the following participatory rights:

- i. Belize's fishing activities in the Convention Area are limited to a longline bigeye catch of 803.25 mt and a longline yellowfin catch of 707 mt.**
- ii. Belize's fishing activities are further limited to the following:**
 - a. Under CMM 2010-05 (or subsequent revision) in accordance with paragraph 1, Belize is limited to historical catch level for 2004 of two unique longliners in the Convention Area south of 20°S;**
 - b. Under CMM 2005-03 Belize is limited to the 2005 level of five unique longliners in the Convention Area north of the equator; and**
 - c. Under CMM 2006-04, Belize is limited to two unique longliners in the Convention area south of 15°S.**

75. The Chair of the SWG-CNM explained that Belize's limit for longline catch of yellowfin tuna (707 mt) is based on 2001-2004 average catch levels and is consistent with WCPFC10's discussions of the tropical tuna CMM.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- 76. WCPFC10 agreed that the DPRK has no participatory rights for fishing on the high seas for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.**

Ecuador

- 77. WCPFC10 agreed that the participatory rights of Ecuador for fishing in the WCPO are limited to purse seine fishing only. Ecuador has no participatory rights for fishing on the high seas for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.**

El Salvador

- 78. WCPFC10 agreed that the participatory rights of El Salvador for fishing in the WCPO are limited to purse seine fishing only. The total level of effort by purse seine vessels of El Salvador on the high seas shall not exceed 29 days in the Convention Area.**

Mexico

- 79. WCPFC10 agreed that Mexico has participated in the work of the Northern Committee (NC) at NC8 and NC9 and, noting the need for cooperation with the work of the NC particularly in regard to Pacific Bluefin tuna, encouraged Mexico to**

continue to participate in the NC. Mexican participation in the WCPO tuna fisheries may not begin until all requested information and commitments have been provided to the WCPFC Secretariat in accordance with the Commission requirements. The participatory rights of Mexico for fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area are limited to purse seine fishing only. Mexico has no participatory rights for fishing on the high seas for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.

Panama

80. WCPFC10 agreed that the participatory rights of Panama in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.

Thailand

81. WCPFC10 noted the need for cooperation between Thailand and the Commission and the commitment from Thailand to provide data from canneries located in Thailand to assist in the work of the Commission. WCPFC10 agreed to grant CNM status to Thailand for 2014 on the understanding that Thailand will cooperate fully with the Commission in the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data. The Commission notes the provision of data from Thai canneries and encourages Thailand to continue to cooperate with the Commission to improve the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data. The participatory rights of Thailand in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.

Vietnam

82. WCPFC10 noted the need for continued cooperation between Vietnam and the Commission to achieve compatibility of fisheries management and conservation, as well as on the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data, for which Vietnam would require assistance. The Commission noted the significant improvements in the collection and provision of data from Vietnam fisheries through the GEF WPEA project, administered by the WCPFC, and encouraged Vietnam to continue to cooperate with the Commission to improve the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data. The participatory rights of Vietnam in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.

AGENDA ITEM 3 - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CCM REPORTS

3.1 Report of the Executive Director on the Work on the Commission

83. The Executive Director presented his report on the work of the Commission for 2013 (WCPFC10-2013/09). Highlights included the delivery of all services within budget, the recruitment of 'Ana Taholo as Assistant Compliance Manager, and maintenance of Commission buildings and establishment of housing for the Executive Director and two members of staff. Ongoing issues were noted to include: i) power supply instabilities on the island and ii) the unreliability of United Airlines service which is adding time and expense to staff travel plans.

3.2 Statements by CCMs

84. The Chair invited WCPFC10 participants to make brief opening statements.
85. Tuvalu stated that its fisheries resources are critical to its survival as it has few other natural resources with which to support its people. Tuvalu is highly dependent on FAD fishing and existing restrictions on FAD fishing (e.g. in the form of the three month FAD closure) cause it to incur a direct economic loss calculated at 1.5 million USD per month. In this sense Tuvalu feels that additional FAD closures would lead to it bearing an unfair and disproportionate burden for tropical tuna conservation which primarily benefits other, more economically well-off CCMs.
86. Samoa noted that it has established an effort limit of 150 days for purse seine fishing in its EEZ under CMM 2012-01, para. 14 (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-22*). Samoa noted that it may establish or adjust other limits in the interest of domestic food security, income and employment while maintaining tuna stocks at healthy levels.
87. Niue informed WCPFC10 that through a process of full consultation it had set catch limits for South Pacific albacore, yellowfin and bigeye tunas for the longline fishery, and skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas for the purse seine fishery under CMM 2012-01, para. 14 (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-25*). Niue considers this a milestone in the management of their fisheries.
88. New Caledonia stated that its priority is to establish a strong framework for the management of South Pacific albacore but that it also wishes to see the Commission's compliance capabilities strengthened in general. New Caledonia informed WCPFC10 that it has banned shark fishing and finning and is currently engaged in a review of working conditions for fishermen under the International Labour Organization's Work in Fishing Convention of 2007.
89. Tonga highlighted the importance of ensuring that the Commission's CMMs result in benefits accruing to small island developing States (SIDS) including the development of their domestic fleets and economies. While Tonga confirmed that it will continue to fulfil its responsibilities for fisheries management, for example through its recent participation in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) activities and completion of a National Plan of Action (NPOA)-Sharks, it noted that such activities can strain the capacity of SIDS.
90. Greenpeace, the Pew Charitable Trusts, WWF and the International Game Fish Association stated their concern that the WCPFC is not taking appropriate action on issues ranging from the overfishing of bigeye tuna, overcapacity in the South Pacific albacore fishery, lack of management and overfishing for some shark species, high seas transshipment and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. These observers urged participants in WCPFC10 to avoid stalemates and seek common ground beyond national positions.
91. The Philippines reaffirmed its commitment to long-term sustainable fisheries as demonstrated by its record of implementing the Commission's CMMs and cooperating with other CCMs.
92. The International Game Fish Association noted that recreational fishing activities are increasing around the world and urged WCPFC10 to i) manage all billfishes to levels

above their maximum sustainable yield (MSY) to allow recreational fishing, ii) establish a rebuilding plan for Pacific bluefin tuna, and iii) take management action to conserve sharks.

93. One CCM stated that observers should not be permitted to make opening statements across the floor but should submit such statements in writing.
94. The Chair noted advice from the WCPFC Legal Advisor regarding the order in which CCMs and observers are offered the floor for opening statements.

3.3 Special Requirements of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and CCM Reports on the Implementation of Article 30 of the Convention

95. FFA members called for the full recognition of the special requirements of SIDS. When developed CCMs report on their implementation of Article 30 of the Convention they were requested to i) operationalize Article 30 in all Commission decision-making; ii) target assistance in areas identified in *WCPFC10-2013/DP-02*; iii) avoid transferring a disproportionate burden as described in *WCPFC10-2013/DP-01*; and iv) develop criteria to evaluate new proposals in terms of their potential negative impacts on SIDS. CCMs were asked to integrate these considerations into all the work of the Commission.
96. FFA members also noted that when considering the impact of Commission measures on SIDS, the focus should be on three key areas: i) support increased commercialism of SIDS fisheries; ii) enhance SIDS capacity for conservation and management; and iii) recognise the importance of and implement rights-based management.
97. Referring specifically to *WCPFC10-2013/DP-02*, FFA members identified assistance needs in six key areas: i) revise CMM 2012-01 to avoid any disproportionate burden; ii) protect and increase SIDS participation in the South Pacific albacore fishery; iii) increase SIDS capacity in the areas of compliance, data analysis/science and bioeconomic analysis, and implementation of the Information Management System (IMS); iv) increase budgets for SIDS participation in meetings, particularly Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies; v) develop E-reporting, national observer programmes and port sampling for transshipment operations; and vi) rationalise Commission workloads, prioritisation of issues and streamlining agendas.
98. FFA members explained that effective participation in meetings of the Commission goes beyond travel funding and requires capacity building for data management, science and compliance. While those CCMs that have contributed to the Special Requirements Fund and the Japan Trust Fund are appreciated, all CCMs were invited to contribute in these or other ways.
99. FFA members also noted two specific priorities for the development of the CMR process. These include i) observer debriefing and data management, and ii) capacity building for national plans of action, license conditions, VMS obligations and mitigation measures.
100. FFA members introduced a proposal for a new CMM containing the principles previously expressed in Resolution 2008-01 (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-36 (rev 1)*). The proposed CMM contains sections on capacity development of personnel, technology transfer, fisheries conservation and management, MCS, and support for SIDS' domestic fishing industries. The proposal would also require that developed CCMs report against the new CMM in Annual Reports-Part 2. CCMs were encouraged to support this binding measure in order to

avoid a situation in which SIDS are overwhelmed by the rising obligations of the Commission.

101. With specific reference to avoiding transfer of a disproportionate burden to SIDS, FFA members noted that two papers (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-01* and *WCPFC10-2013/DP-33*) lay out suggestions for assessing the flows of costs and benefits to SIDS arising from management actions. These members noted that thus far the onus has been on SIDS to make these assessments themselves and this constitutes a disproportionate burden in and of itself. Specific criteria to be applied when WCPFC considers a new proposal were presented in *WCPFC10-2013/DP-02*. FFA members tabled a proposed CMM requiring these criteria be applied to any WCPFC conservation and management proposal in the form of explanatory note attached to the proposal (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-35*).
102. FFA members expressed a desire to open a two-way dialogue with developed CCMs on these important issues.
103. One CCM supported the position of FFA members and noted that operationalizing Article 30 requires more than the provision of development assistance. This CCM considered that recognizing the special requirements of SIDS requires respecting and strengthening coastal States' rights through more tangible approaches.
104. Some CCMs stated that while they acknowledge and respect the intentions contained in the proposals the range of issues covered exceeds the authority of their delegations to comment upon. Nevertheless, these CCMs expressed a desire to further clarify and consider the contents of the proposals.
105. WCPFC10 continued discussion of these issues under Agenda Items 11.1.11 and 11.1.12.

3.3.1 CCM Reports on the Implementation of Article 30 of the Convention

106. The EU stated that it has allocated \$45 million US for the DevFish2, SciCoFish and ACP2 projects, implemented by FFA and SPC, to promote tuna sustainable management and ensure economic benefits (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-37*). These projects are *inter alia* assisting with training of observers, stock assessment and tuna tagging. In addition to these projects the EU stated its intention to continue supporting relevant new initiatives.

AGENDA ITEM 4 - CMM 2013/01 TROPICAL TUNA MEASURE

4.1 Development of a CMM on Tropical Tunas

107. The Secretariat tabled a summary of reporting received by WCPFC in accordance with CMM 2012-01 (*WCPFC10-2013-10 (rev 6)*).
108. The Chair noted that the pre-WCPFC10 Heads of Delegation (HOD) meeting on the tropical tuna CMM spent considerable time discussing issues and decided it was appropriate to continue the discussions in an informal small group format.
109. Japan made a presentation on the struggles of Japan's small to mid-scale longline fisheries over the past 30 years (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-29a*). In overview, there has been a rapid

decline in catch, catch value and the number of vessels, and the fishing grounds have shrunk considerably. Decreasing catches of bigeye and yellowfin have been replaced by albacore, sharks or swordfish, but these catches too are declining. In one case study, the continued existence of the traditional fishing community is being threatened whereas in another case study the community is suffering from both changes in the fishery and the effects of the tsunami. Believing that this scenario is not unique to its communities, Japan urged CCMs to take action to halt the expansion of the purse seine fleet and reverse the trends in the bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks. Particular concern was expressed about information suggesting that Sapmer, a French company based in Singapore, is planning to build ten purse seiners in Vietnam which will fish in the Convention Area to supply the Japanese market.

110. France stated that it had no information on the activities of this company.
111. FFA members expressed their support for the draft tropical tuna CMM prepared by PNA members, Tokelau, Japan and the Philippines (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-13 (rev 1)*) noting that the priorities for FFA members are to halt overfishing of bigeye tuna, strengthen management for yellowfin and skipjack tuna stocks, and avoid further transfer of effort to the South Pacific albacore stock. Based on the scientific advice, FFA members called for better FAD management, clearer limits on purse seine fishing, and a reduction in fishing mortality from longline fishing. FFA members clarified that a reduction of up to 33% in the use of FADs was supported on the basis of scientific advice that this, along with reductions in longline catches, would halt the overfishing of bigeye tuna. However, the proposed longline bigeye catch limits are considered insufficient to guarantee the desired results, and any further reduction in FAD sets will place a disproportionate burden on SIDS. FFA members referred to proposed text within the joint draft, and delegation papers that explain this text, which suggest ways of avoiding this disproportionate burden. In particular, FFA members called for limits on high seas purse seine effort, a high seas FAD closure, a high seas longline closure, a transfer payment fund, and development of zone-based rights throughout both longline and purse seine fisheries.
112. With regard to the high seas purse seine effort levels, FFA members stated that these should be based on 2010 levels. FFA members would prefer that these limits are allocated but in the short term if this is not possible the high seas fishery should be closed when the 2010 limits are reached. Reverting to baseline levels in CMM 2008-01 is not supported because it is considered i) incompatible with the scientific advice, ii) contrary to the requirement to implement compatible measures in EEZs and the high seas, and iii) would lead to increases in high seas and overall effort.
113. PNA members explained that they have made strenuous efforts to propose a practical and effective draft of the tropical tuna measure, noting that FAD closures, high seas pocket closures, 100% observer coverage and full retention of catch were first implemented under the PNA Third Implementing Arrangement. The importance of avoiding a disproportionate burden was stressed along with the need to properly manage fisheries resources for the sake of PNA members' economies and communities. CCMs were encouraged to support the PNA's joint proposal with Tokelau, Japan and the Philippines or to develop constructive, alternative proposals.
114. Japan reminded WCPFC10 that much work was expended on their joint proposal with the PNA, Tokelau and the Philippines and encouraged CCMs to support it. Japan expressed its

agreement with the FFA recommendation to set a baseline for high seas purse seine effort based on 2010 levels.

115. The USA explained that its proposal (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-04*) is designed to be fair and follow the scientific advice. In recognition of the need to constrain fishing capacity the USA has previously made proposals to freeze the capacity of developed CCMs and ensure that transfer of capacity leading to an overall increase does not occur.
116. Chinese Taipei noted that it has both purse seine and longline fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Area and would like to see a fair balance of measures for both. However, since the longline fishery has already achieved its reductions, a concomitant reduction in purse seine fisheries appears to be necessary.
117. The EU stated that actions to halt overfishing of bigeye tuna are critical and should be taken by all gear types across the region in line with the scientific advice. The EU considered that the large number of options under discussion made it difficult to consider all the implications, and therefore the number of options should be narrowed. Clear effort limits for the high seas and review of the measure next year once new bigeye and yellowfin tuna stock assessments are available were supported.
118. China expressed support for two outcomes from the Tokyo workshop held in August 2013: a 40% reduction in fishing mortality on bigeye tuna relative to the 2001-2004 level should be achieved by 2017, and the number of longline and purse seine vessels should be frozen.
119. Canada, noting its concerns for the stocks despite not fishing them, concurred with the EU that the measure should be linked to the scientific advice, and should limit the number of options in order to be both practical and enforceable.
120. Korea thanked Japan for its presentation and comments on the longline fishery but noted that the purse seine fishery is also suffering adverse effects from overcapacity and therefore a freeze on fishing capacity is needed.
121. Kiribati considered that any changes to fishing rights on the high seas could significantly affect fisheries inside adjacent EEZs. Therefore it was suggested that domestic fishing vessels be exempted from any effort restrictions on the high seas adjacent to their EEZs.
122. WCPFC10 agreed to conduct further discussions in an informal small group chaired by Matt Hooper of New Zealand.
123. After some discussion of the format and procedures for the informal small group discussions, it was agreed that the observer organizations (i.e. as defined under the WCPFC Rules of Procedure Rule 36 (f)) could be represented by a single participant in the informal small group but this representative would not participate in the discussions, and the content of the discussions would remain confidential until it is reported to the plenary.
124. After the first meeting of the informal small group, the Chair of the group reported that a number of sections of the Chair's draft (*WCPFC10-2013/11*) had been discussed. These included: i) FAD set management (i.e. additional closure months or a fixed number of FAD sets allotted to each CCM); ii) managing purse seine effort on the high seas (i.e. how to set limits and whether to manage under Olympic or allocation rules); iii) prospects for further cuts in longline bigeye tuna catches (i.e. the need to avoid a disproportion burden

on purse seine fisheries and how to set baselines); iv) the need for stronger limits on yellowfin tuna catches, and v) longline limits for the high seas and during the FAD closure period. The Chair of the group requested another session be convened to discuss capacity management issues and to produce a new draft of the tropical tuna CMM. In response to comments from observer delegations, the Chair of the group suggested that the number of observer representatives allowed to participate in the group be expanded from one to no more than three.

125. Some CCMs supported the suggestion of the Chair of the informal small group to expand the number of observers to no more than three.
126. WWF, on behalf of Pew Charitable Trusts and Greenpeace, presented *WCPFC10-2013/OP-07* requesting the Commission to urgently and clearly resolve issues related to observer participation. Given the Convention's requirement for transparency, and the number and diversity of observer organizations attending WCPFC10, it was considered that limiting the number of observer participants in the informal small group or constraining their ability to intervene constituted unduly restrictive procedures according to the Convention text. Although these observers appreciated the Commission's agreement to slightly increase observer participation, and acknowledged the need for a secure forum for discussion of the draft CMM, they considered the limits on observer participation rendered the informal small group functionally closed. The Commission was urged to avoid further exclusion of observers from Commission operations and decision-making processes.
127. After holding another informal small group session, the Chair of the group reported back to the plenary that work on a revised draft CMM was continuing. Remaining issues were expected to centre on gaps in high seas purse seine effort limits, bigeye tuna catch reductions for the longline fisheries, and disproportionate burdens.
128. A third informal small group session was held to discuss the revised draft CMM. The Chair of the group reported that the discussions indicated several areas of real progress including specific proposals for implementing a FAD closure. However, a number of contentious issues remained, particularly associated with disproportionate burdens. Further revisions to the draft were undertaken.
129. After a fourth session, the Chair of the informal small group tabled a draft CMM for discussion by the plenary (*WCPFC10-2013/32 (rev5)*). The Chair of the group characterized the proposal as providing operational guidelines for the fishery in 2014 but leaving larger issues such as those associated with disproportionate burdens for future resolution. Key issues in the draft were highlighted as follows:
 - i. clarification of catch attribution in the WCPFC-IATTC overlap area;
 - ii. a three-month FAD closure for all purse seine vessels;
 - iii. a requirement for WCPFC11 to adopt arrangements to avoid transferring a disproportionate burden to SIDS as a prerequisite to the commencement of some other components such as those in subparagraph v below;
 - iv. for 2014, a FAD closure of one additional month (fourth month) or a limit on FAD sets against a baseline of 2010-2012 (specified in an attachment);
 - v. for 2015-2016, a FAD closure of two additional months (fourth and fifth months) or a limit on FAD sets against a baseline of 2010-2012 (specified in an attachment);

- vi. for 2017, a prohibition on high seas FAD sets with an exemption for Kiribati flagged vessels in its adjacent high seas, and those CCMs that can demonstrate a reduction of bigeye tuna catches to 55% of 2010-2012 levels;
 - vii. high seas purse seine effort limits for non-SIDS in 2014 (specified in an attachment);
 - viii. requirements for FAD management plans and further consideration of FAD information collection by the WCPFC Scientific Committee (SC);
 - ix. longline catch limits for 2014-2017 for bigeye tuna catches by China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei and the USA which are over 2000 tonnes (specified in an attachment);
 - x. no increase in longline catches of yellowfin tuna;
 - xi. CCMs to consider spatial management approaches;
 - xii. Non-SIDS, with exceptions for Indonesia and China, to cap the number of purse seine vessels larger than 24 m with freezing capacity in the tropical purse seine fishery at the current level;
 - xiii. Non-SIDS, with an exception for Indonesia, to cap the number of longline vessels targeting bigeye tuna at the current level; and
 - xiv. Mechanisms for the transfer of capacity to SIDS to be developed.
130. The Chair thanked participants in the informal small group and its Chair for their efforts in producing the draft measure.
131. FFA members stated that they reluctantly supported the draft measure produced by the informal small group. These CCMs considered that the opportunity to better manage the purse seine fishery was only partially taken up and other opportunities for major breakthroughs were missed due to narrow economic interests. FFA members emphasized their determination to work toward an improved tropical tuna CMM next year.
132. PNA members expressed their disappointment that their joint draft with Tokelau, Japan and Philippines was not supported. In their view, the joint draft would have reduced overfishing of bigeye tuna without placing a disproportionate burden on SIDS whereas the informal small group's proposal fails to reduce overfishing in a balanced way. These CCMs considered that their joint draft was opposed by those seeking unfettered access to the high seas, including those conducting IUU fishing activities.
133. Japan appreciated the efforts of the informal small group, its Chair and the Secretariat staff who assisted it. While regretting that its joint efforts with PNA and FFA members did not result in the kind of measure it had hoped for, Japan reconfirmed its commitment to working with these CCMs for a more effective measure next year.
134. The Philippines echoed the views of Japan and requested that text regarding the high seas pocket (Footnote #4) from a previous draft, which appeared to have been inadvertently deleted from the draft measure, be restored.
135. Papua New Guinea also expressed its disappointment and stated that it is taking appropriate management measures in its own waters. CCMs were requested to note a revised version of the PNA, Tokelau, Japan and Philippines joint proposal as a benchmark of what could have been achieved (**Attachment C**).

136. **WCPFC10 adopted the draft CMM produced by the informal small group, with the restoration of the footnote text requested by the Philippines, as a new CMM for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas (Attachment D: CMM 2013-01).**
137. Greenpeace, WWF, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and the International Game Fish Association stated that self-interested views had resulted in a measure that failed to impose any additional FAD-based fishing mortality reductions, included no management of FADs or the purse seine fishery beyond 2014, and contained inadequate capacity management provisions. These observers concluded that the drafting process was ineffective and urged CCMs to begin work on a new measure immediately in order to achieve a better outcome at WCPFC11.

4.2 Consideration of CCM proposals related to 2013-01

4.2.1 USA FAD information collection and analysis

138. The USA presented a draft CMM on collection and analysis of data on FADs (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-05*) stating that the IATTC had recently adopted a similar proposal. It was noted that an earlier version of this proposal was tabled at WCPFC9 and has evolved through discussions before and during TCC9. Several issues were highlighted as requiring further discussion including marking of FADs and designation of the responsible party for the data collection. The proposal included i) a definition of a FAD that is consistent with those used in CMM 2008-01 and 2009-02, ii) a requirement for a Vessel FAD Data Reporting Log to be developed in 2014, and iii) initial provisions for non-entangling FADs. While the USA did not conduct a formal analysis of the potential impact of the measure on SIDS (as called for in *WCPFC-2013/DP-02* and *WCPFC-2013/DP-35*) specific comments on these issues were considered when preparing the text.
139. Several CCMs suggested a need to discuss specific technical comments in the margins of WCPFC10.
140. FFA members stated that they do not support the proposal because it is impractical in terms of FAD marking, premature in that electronic tracking is not ready for implementation, and duplicative in the sense of voluminous data reporting. These CCMs also called for a formal analysis against the Article 30 criteria to assess whether the measure represents a disproportionate burden. They considered that some components of the measure could be incorporated as attachments to the tropical tuna CMM.
141. Later in the meeting the USA noted that some of the technical comments raised earlier had been addressed and that some components of the proposal had been incorporated into the draft CMM on tropical tunas.

AGENDA ITEM 5 - COMMISSION REVIEW

5.1 Progress on the review of the Commission – TCC9 Recommendation (para. 391)

142. The Executive Director presented a paper containing the recommendations from the WCPFC Performance Review sorted by the subsidiary body to which each recommendation relates and an annotation showing current progress in addressing each issue (*WCPFC10-2013/14*). The Executive Director considered that the top three priority items that remain to be addressed are transparency (Recommendation 7.1.1), ensuring that CMMs are legally sound (Recommendation 3.4.7, see *WCPFC10-2013/29*), and transshipment (Recommendation 6.3.4). It was noted that many of the performance review recommendations have already been addressed and completed. The Executive Director suggested that all recommendations which have been addressed and completed be removed from the matrix and that the revised matrix be considered at WCPFC11.
143. FFA members agreed with the Executive Director's suggestion on the proviso that the further streamlining of recommendations give due attention to Article 30 of the Convention, the special requirements of SIDS, and the need to avoid placing disproportionate burden on SIDS.
144. **WCPFC10 agreed that the Secretariat would revise the matrix contained in *WCPFC10-2013/14* to remove all recommendations which have been addressed and completed, and present the revised matrix to WCPFC11.**

AGENDA ITEM 6 - REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

6.1 Report on Progress from MOW2

145. Dr Ian Cartwright (Thalassa Consulting) presented the report of the Second Management Options Workshop (MOW2) held 28-29 November 2013. MOW1 was held before WCPFC9 and was mainly concerned with awareness raising and consideration of a wide range of objectives. Following MOW1 a 'Strawman' (i.e. a candidate list of management objectives, performance indicators, and target reference points (TRPs)) for the tropical longline fishery, the tropical purse seine fishery, the southern longline fishery, the Pacific bluefin tuna fishery and the North Pacific albacore fishery was completed and provided to SC9, NC9 and TCC9 for comment. Further suggestions for amendments were made following the presentation at MOW 2 and during breakout groups and these were reflected in a final 'Strawman' document (*WCPFC10-2013/15b*). In that workshop a series of plenary workshop presentations showing examples of the application of target reference points, harvest control rules (HCRs) and trade-offs were provided, followed by break-out groups. The last day of the workshop drew together comments from the break-out groups via plenary discussions. A report of MOW2 was provided (*WCPFC10-2013/15a*), including a recommendation for an interim spawning biomass target reference point for skipjack.
146. One CCM requested Dr Cartwright to reflect its suggestion, which was made and accepted at MOW 2 on "Strawman" exactly. Dr Cartwright accepted this.

- 147. WCPFC10 accepted the MOW2 (WCPFC10-2013/15a) and “Strawman” (WCPFC10-2013/15a) reports (Attachment E).**
148. With reference to the recommendation to set a TRP for skipjack tuna at 0.5 unfished spawning biomass, some CCMs considered that as the proposal had only emerged in the last few days there hadn't been sufficient time to consider it fully in terms of costs and benefits to all fisheries.
149. One CCM asked for and received confirmation from the Scientific Services Provider (SPC) that the proposed TRP for skipjack is twice as high as the estimated B_{MSY} (which is 0.27 unfished spawning biomass).
150. One CCM suggested that a range of candidate TRPs including 0.4 unfished spawning biomass, 0.5 unfished spawning biomass, and 0.6 unfished spawning biomass might be endorsed for further consideration. After consulting with other CCMs in the margins of WCPFC10, and taking input from SPC that it would not be possible to complete further analyses in time for consideration by SC10, this CCM provided draft text on development of a TRP for skipjack for WCPFC10's consideration.
- 151. WCPFC10 agreed that the Scientific Services Provider provide the following to MOW3 with progress reported to SC10 in 2014 with a view to informing the Commission's consideration and adoption of a TRP and HCR at WCPFC 11:**
- i. Evaluate WCPO skipjack stock status against candidate target reference points of 40%, 50% and 60% of unfished spawning stock size.**
 - ii. Apply stock-wide harvest control rules such as those present in MOW2-WP/03 and examine robustness relative to the new assessment and major sources of uncertainty.**
 - iii. Include performance indicators relating to fish sizes, impacts on yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna, and examine the acceptable magnitude of changes in fishing effort.**

6.2 Future Work Plan and Funding

152. Dr Ian Cartwright provided a proposal for continuing the MOW process. The proposal was based on formal and informal elements, incorporating annual workshops and input into the development of elements of a WCPFC management framework.
153. The Chair invited WCPFC10 to consider whether the work of the MOW Independent Expert Panel should be continued. An initial cost estimate suggested that \$350,000 would be required for a two-year extension of the work programme.
154. PNA members suggested that they could adopt the skipjack TRP as proposed. Therefore further analysis is not required and should not be included in the Commission's budget.
155. Some CCMs queried why the estimated costs had risen from \$100,000 (presented to the FAC) to \$350,000, whether more detailed costings would be provided, and whether there might be other funding mechanisms available.
156. The Executive Director clarified that the difference in costs arose because the initial estimate had been based on just one additional workshop whereas the new proposal reflects

a two-year work programme involving one workshop each year, continued input from the expert panel, and additional scientific and economic analyses to be performed by SPC. He acknowledged, based on discussions in the FAC, that there are concerns about the amount of funding requested and suggested that external funding sources could be sought. He also noted that the PNA will be developing a TRP for skipjack tuna in parallel with this work.

157. Some CCMs indicated their general support for the management options work but were concerned about the proposed costs and considered it necessary to analyse the results produced thus far before proceeding with additional work.
158. Some CCMs agreed with the need to carefully consider the output thus far but urged the Commission not to lose momentum in the development of its fisheries management framework.
159. One CCM noted that work on limit reference points (LRPs), TRPs and HCR is proceeding under the Northern Committee.
160. Some CCMs supported authorization of funding for the two annual workshops and suggested that external funding be sought to support the continued input of the expert panel and the analyses by SPC.
161. One CCM supported authorizing funding for one additional workshop only.
162. In response to a question regarding whether there would be any value in holding a workshop without any input material from the expert panel and the SPC analyses, the Executive Director considered that at a minimum an additional workshop would provide the opportunity for CCMs to discuss the outputs produced by MOW1 and MOW2.
163. ISSF and WWF stated their support for continued work on management options and offered to assist in securing the funding necessary for the full package of work proposed.
- 164. WCPFC agreed to hold an additional workshop on management options (MOW3) in 2014 and to task the Executive Director with exploring external sources of funding for a second workshop in 2015, further input from the expert panel and supporting analyses by the Scientific Services Provider.**

AGENDA ITEM 7 - REPORT OF THE E-MONITORING AND E-REPORTING STUDY

7.1 Report from the Study

165. Dr Ian Knuckey (Fishwell Consulting) presented the results of the E-reporting and E-monitoring study (*WCPFC10-2013/16*). The objectives of the project were to: i) develop a common understanding and language of E-reporting and E-monitoring; ii) document and evaluate existing and future E-reporting and E-monitoring technologies; and iii) propose potential scenarios for implementation of E-reporting and E-monitoring in the WCPO tuna fisheries. E-reporting is defined as an “open system” relying on manual inputs and transmission whereas E-monitoring is defined as a “closed system” in which video or sensor data is collected and transmitted automatically. A global review revealed an

abundance of E-reporting products are available that would suit WCPO tuna fisheries. There were fewer examples of E-monitoring products and limited levels of adoption in global fisheries. The main stakeholder issues on potential implementation of E-reporting and E-monitoring technologies were presented including employment, research, compliance, efficiency and occupational health and safety. Overall, it was concluded that improved timeliness and quality of data, together with increased efficiencies offered by E-reporting and E-monitoring technologies would provide more certainty in research and stock assessments, more targeted and certain MCS activities, and better management decisions. Ultimately, these would lead to improved fishery sustainability. The study produced five strategic recommendations:

- i. Implement both E-reporting and E-monitoring programs without delay;
 - ii. Develop standards, specifications, and certification procedures for both E-reporting and E-monitoring;
 - iii. Implement E-reporting in a phased approach determined by technical feasibility, and practical considerations and constraints;
 - iv. Recognise E-monitoring as a legitimate, appropriate and acceptable monitoring tool; and
 - v. Implement separate but parallel processes to move E-reporting and E-monitoring technologies forward.
166. Peter Williams (SPC) presented an update on SPC E-reporting trials conducted since August 2013. There were two systems being trialled: an electronic logbook (eTUNALOG; open-source and available for download on the SPC website) and an electronic data entry system for observers while onboard purse seine vessels (eTUBS). The eTUNALOG system is configured to transmit logbook data in parallel to the fishing company and the national fisheries authority as an email attachment. This system has been trialled with 13 purse seine vessels from the Solomon Islands, New Zealand, FSM, RMI and the USA. The eTUBS system involves observers entering onboard data directly into a laptop; the data are not transmitted from the laptop but downloaded for auditing and import into the main observer databases on return to port. This system has been trialled on seven purse seine trips. Results thus far have been excellent with positive feedback received from the trial participants. It is recognized, however, that an E-reporting coordinator is fundamental for time-intensive training, data auditing and debriefing activities.
167. Ludwig Kumoru (PNG) updated WCPFC10 on PNG's progress with electronic fisheries management systems. Bilateral partners will begin using an electronic version of the logsheet forms in January 2014. Observers and port samplers will begin using android operating system tablets and smartphones for E-logging by mid-2014. The catch documentation scheme is also using E-forms including forms for transshipment. E-monitoring of vessels is not yet implemented.

7.2 Consideration of Future Work

168. One CCM considered the consultant's study was well done and supported progress toward E-reporting and E-monitoring systems. However, this CCM cautioned that adequate account should be taken of developing standards in international fora (e.g. UN/CEFACT) to avoid WCPFC standards being incompatible or duplicative.
169. Some CCMs expressed support for some of the study's recommendations regarding E-reporting and E-monitoring for centralized data management activities within the

Commission, but did not agree that Commission-level standards and certifications would necessarily pre-empt the development or implementation of national systems.

170. FFA members indicated that a more thorough review of the study's recommendations regarding standards and certification procedures would be required before these could be endorsed. Primary concerns are that any new standards and certifications be compatible with the national and regional information management systems already under development, and that any new systems learn from these existing systems. These CCMs suggested that the Secretariat should develop draft specifications for review in parallel with a full analysis of costs and benefits to SIDS with regard to Article 30 in early 2014. Further discussions could be held in March 2014 in conjunction with the MCS Working Group meeting in Honiara.
171. The Executive Director clarified that the objectives were not to impose systems on CCMs domestically, but rather to speed and improve the quality of data flowing to the Commission. It was also noted that the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) project will initiate E-monitoring trials in Fiji and Ghana. Funding received from Australia is intended to be used to consider issues related to the impacts of electronic systems on employment in SIDS.
172. Some CCMs considered that if further discussion of E-reporting and E-monitoring topics is to be held in conjunction with the MCS Working Group meeting in Honiara the range of participants in that working group may need to be broadened.
173. **WCPFC10 agreed that further discussions on E-reporting and E-monitoring should be held at a workshop in early 2014 at a venue to be determined by the Secretariat and the result should be reported to TCC10.**

AGENDA ITEM 8 - SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE (SC)

8.1 Report of the Ninth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee

174. The SC Chair, Ludwig Kumoru (PNG), presented the report of SC9 (*WCPFC10-2013/17*) using a summary format (*WCPFC10-2013/17a*) to highlight results in the areas of stock status and assessment, data and statistics, management issues, ecosystems and bycatch, and other issues.

8.1.1 Stock Status of Key Tuna Species

175. Dr John Hampton (SPC) summarized the status of key tuna and non-tuna stocks in the WCPO. According to Kobe plots based on past years' stock assessments and existing reference points, three of the four main tropical tuna stocks are in the green quadrant, i.e. they are not overfished and overfishing is not occurring. However, all three are expected to track toward higher exploitation and lower biomass levels over time. Stock status plots may also shift as new stock assessments are completed in the coming year and as new reference points develop. The uncertainty is relatively higher for the South Pacific albacore fishery due to the nature of the fishery and the data available. Bigeye tuna are currently assessed as overfishing occurring but not being overfished; managing the stock to

reduce fishing mortality on this stock is one of the key tasks for WCPFC10. In undertaking stock assessments in 2014 SPC will incorporate recommendations from the recent bigeye tuna stock assessment peer review in bigeye, as well as in yellowfin and skipjack, assessments.

176. The purse seine fishery in 2012 was a record high in terms of both catch (1.8 million mt) and effort. Although most of the catch is comprised of skipjack, the yellowfin catch continues to increase. The number of vessels in the fishery also continues to trend upwards with 2013 registering the largest number of vessels ever. As the number of FAD sets has been stable since the mid-2000s, recent effort increases have been driven by free school sets. Management measures requiring FAD closures do not appear to have reduced the annual number of FAD sets but have contained growth in FAD sets in the face of purse seine effort that has continued to increase despite management measures designed to control it. Purse seine effort within PNA countries' EEZs has been stable whereas purse seine effort on the high seas has increased slightly since 2011.
177. Longline catch has been stable over the past 10-15 years but species composition has shifted toward a larger portion of the catch comprised of South Pacific albacore in the southern hemisphere. In the northern hemisphere longline catches of bigeye, yellowfin and northern albacore have been reasonably stable over time. Longline effort in the tropical areas has been stable for some time but appears to show a decline in 2013. In the southern part of the fishing grounds effort, in terms of number of days fished, continues to increase.
178. In 2012 the skipjack catch increased 9% over 2011, driven mainly by an increase in the purse seine fishery. Although there is no evidence of persistent declines in catch per unit effort, periods of unusually low CPUE occurred in mid-2011 and possibly in the first half of 2013. For bigeye tuna, longline fishery bigeye catches have declined steadily since the 1990s to record lows whereas overall the catch composition has shifted towards the purse seine fishery with the increased use of FADs. Yellowfin catches were high in 2012, due to the purse seine fishery and Indonesia's fleets, but catch per unit effort is slowly declining with time. South Pacific albacore catches increased 24% in 2011 and was 22% higher than the five-year average. Albacore is a declining component of the troll fishery. Catch per unit effort by longline has declined over the last 20 years and is now ~20kg per 100 hooks, below the level of economic viability for some fleets.
179. Several non-tuna species have also been assessed. South Pacific swordfish are not likely to be overfished but there is some possibility that overfishing is occurring. For striped marlin overfishing is not likely to be occurring but there is some possibility that the stock is overfished. Recent shark stock assessments have indicated that the oceanic whitetip shark stock is heavily depleted and the silky shark stock is overfished and overfishing is occurring.
180. The SC Chair noted six recommendations from SC9 regarding stock status and assessment:
 - i. Maintain the North Pacific albacore stock status and management advice from SC8 (SC9 report paras. 179-180);
 - ii. Note majority and minority views on the stock status and management advice for Pacific bluefin tuna (SC9 report paras 194-196);
 - iii. Maintain the North Pacific swordfish stock status and management advice from SC6 (SC9 report paras. 204-205);

- iv. Review a revised assessment for North Pacific blue shark at SC10 and adopt a precautionary approach to management in the interim (SC9 report paras. 259-262);
- v. Maintain the North Pacific striped marlin stock status and management advice from SC8 (SC9 report paras. 296-297); and
- vi. Note the finding that the North Pacific blue marlin stock is not currently overfished but it is nearly fully exploited and thus the fishing mortality rate should not be increased (SC9 report paras. 308-309).

181. WCPFC10 accepted the six stock status and assessment recommendations of SC9.

Data and Statistics Theme

182. The SC Chair noted seven recommendations from SC9 regarding data and statistics:

- i. TCC9 to consider how to fill gaps in operational data (SC9 report para. 77a);
- ii. TCC9 to consider alternatives to operational data (SC9 report para. 77b);
- iii. WCPFC10 to note the implications arising from a lack of operational data (SC9 report para. 77c);
- iv. The Secretariat to contact CCMs who do not submit operational data or numbers of vessels for each spatial unit (SC9 report para. 77d);
- v. Other gear catches of tropical tuna excluding fisheries with <2000 mt to be forwarded to TCC9 (SC9 report para. 77e);
- vi. Stock assessments for SC10 should use catch and effort data through 2012 but projections should use data through 2013 (SC9 report paras. 77f); and
- vii. The Scientific Services Provider should continue work on species composition in the purse seine fishery (SC9 report, para. 90).

183. WCPFC10 accepted the seven data and statistics recommendations of SC9.

Management Issues Theme

184. The SC Chair noted seven recommendations from SC9 regarding management issues:

- i. Guidelines for the time window to be used in the LRP $20\%SB_{F=0, t1-t2}$ (SC9 report, paras. 357-359);
- ii. Identification of the appropriate values of X for each species in the LRP $F_{X\%SPR0}$ be based on an iterative search to “match” $F_{X\%SPR0}$ with $20\%SB_{F=0, t1-t2}$ as described in the working paper (SC9-MI-WP-03), and once the level of acceptable risk that should be applied to breaching an LRP has been identified by WCPFC10, the appropriate values of X for each species in the LRP $F_{X\%SPR0}$ be calculated using the updated assessments to be presented to SC10 (SC9 report, paras. 360-361);
- iii. LRPs should be used in future stock assessment summaries (SC9 report, para. 362);
- iv. Early warning or trigger reference points should be identified (SC9 report, para. 363);
- v. Guidelines for using a hierarchical approach to describe uncertainty (SC9 report, para. 385);
- vi. SC10 to consider how to assign plausibility weights to models (SC9 report, para. 386); and
- vii. Note SC9’s conclusions regarding the draft tropical tuna CMM (SC9 report, para. 408).

185. In response to a question from the Chair on time window, SPC explained that since productivity and recruitment vary over time, it is necessary to use an average value that best represents current and near future conditions. This was the basis for the SC9 guidelines in the SC9 report at paras. 357-359.
- 186. The Commission endorsed SC's recommendation for a 10 year time window in relation to the LRP $20\%SB_{F=0, t1-t2}$.**
187. In response to a question from the Chair on the level of risk, SPC clarified that SC9 recommended acceptable levels of risk associated with breaching LRPs at 5 or 10% for example because best practice requires that there should be a high probability that LRPs not be breached. If the acceptable risk level is identified then scientists can work backwards to develop management strategies that meet these risk criteria. This was the basis for the SC9 guidelines in the SC9 report at para. 361.
188. Some CCMs considered that a wider range of risks should be considered and that because the acceptable level of risk may be different for different fisheries and stocks, it would not be appropriate to set a single risk level in advance that is applied to all situations.
189. Some CCMs supported the SC9 recommendation in SC9 report paras. 360-361 and requested that a 5% risk level be applied in stock assessments to be conducted for SC10.
190. Some CCMs noted that the methodology proposed by SC9 to develop fishing mortality (*F*) based limit reference points (SC9 report paras. 357-359) is based on deriving these directly from biomass-based LRPs. The *F*-based LRPs are thus not independent and may not provide an appropriate basis for developing management measures to control fishing mortality. These CCMs encouraged the SC and science services provider to examine the expected outcomes of various management scenarios relative to reference points, providing a wider range of risk levels than the 5% and 10% levels used In SC9-MI-WP-03. It was considered that as a biomass-based LRP has now been adopted, the Commission should focus on developing appropriate biomass-based TRPs or fishing mortality-based TRPs for yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack and south Pacific albacore.
191. Japan noted that Pacific bluefin tuna are in urgent need of a stock recovery and NC 9 agreed to develop at NC10 a rebuilding programme . Japan also stated that this will involve development of a LRP by the ISC which will be presented to the Northern Committee.
- 192. WCPFC10 decided to refer the LRP issues of acceptable level of risk to SC, for further clarification of the implications of accepting various alternative proposals. SC was requested to provide its recommendations to WCPFC11 in sufficient detail and in a format easily understood by managers.**

Ecosystem and Bycatch Theme

193. The SC Chair noted twelve recommendations from SC9 regarding ecosystem and bycatch:
- i. Support the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (SC9 report, para. 419a);
 - ii. Support ongoing development of SEAPODYM (SC9 report, para. 419b);
 - iii. CCMs to provide fine-scale data for use in SEAPODYM (SC9 report, para. 419c);
 - iv. Consider an external review of SEAPODYM (SC9 report para. 419d);
 - v. Develop reference points for key shark species (SC9 report para. 465a);
 - vi. Develop safe release guidelines for sharks (SC9 report para. 465b);
 - vii. Implement logsheets showing retained and discarded sharks (SC9 report para. 465c);
 - viii. Develop an integrated and comprehensive shark CMM (SC9 report para. 465d);
 - ix. Consider measures to reduce mortality on overfished sharks (SC9 report para. 465e);
 - x. Investigate the vessel length-based exclusion from seabird mitigation measures in the North Pacific (SC9 report para. 489a);
 - xi. Forward the ACAP seabird identification guide to observer programmes (SC9 report para. 489b); and
 - xii. Undertake a pilot project on E-monitoring in a WCPFC longline fishery (SC9 report para. 489c).

194. WCPFC10 accepted the twelve ecosystem and bycatch recommendations of SC9.

Other Issues

195. The SC Chair noted that the GEF West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) Project Phase 1 was completed in March 2013 and that the development of WPEA Phase 2 is now underway.
196. Dr John Hampton (SPC) informed WCPFC10 that the Pacific Tuna Tagging Project (PTTP) recently completed a successful cruise in PNG and bigeye tuna tagging is set to continue for several more years through funding received from New Zealand. CCMs were requested to help facilitate tag returns. A report on the PTTP was presented to SC9 (see RP-PTTP-01 and RP-PTTP-02).
197. The SC Chair noted that SC9 had recognized a request from SIDS to cooperate in four specific areas: research and technology transfer, human resources capacity building, best practice initiatives, and data collection and monitoring and evaluation (SC9 report, para. 509).
198. **WCPFC10 noted these issues from the SC9 report.**

8.2 Future Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2016

199. The SC Chair noted the SC work programme and budget for 2014-2016 highlighting that stock assessments for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas and North Pacific blue shark, as well as an analysis of potential mitigation options for silky and oceanic whitetip sharks, will be conducted under the Scientific Services Provider's current service agreement.
200. The SC Chair noted that the SC had reviewed and responded to recommendations arising from the Commission's Independent Performance Review.

201. The SC Chair requested nominations for an SC Vice-Chair and announced that the next meeting of the SC would be held in Majuro, RMI.
202. FSM queried whether there is a formal agreement that the SC will be held in Pohnpei every other year.
203. The Secretariat responded that this is a general understanding rather than a formal arrangement.
204. The Chair noted that the Secretariat would discuss this issue further with FSM.

8.3 Adoption of the SC9 Summary Report

- 205. WCPFC10 thanked the SC Chair for his efforts and adopted the SC9 Summary Report.**

AGENDA ITEM 9 - NORTHERN COMMITTEE

9.1 Report of the Ninth Regular Session of the Northern Committee

206. The Chair of the Northern Committee (NC), Masanori Miyahara (Japan), presented the report of NC9 (*WCPFC10-2013/18*). The meeting focused on the status of the Pacific bluefin tuna stock which was assessed as being heavily overfished and experiencing low recruitment for 2011-2012. This situation suggests i) there is considerable risk of the spawning stock biomass falling below its historic low level, and ii) current management is likely to be less effective than expected. A draft CMM for Pacific bluefin tuna was prepared (*WCPFC10-2013/27*) which specifies the current F as the average 2002-2004 level, calls for a 15% reduction in F for 2014 only, deletes the exemption for artisanal and Korean fleets, and requires monitoring of recruitment and development of an emergency response if recruitment is extremely low. Korea took a reservation on the removal of its exemption. In the coming year, the NC will develop a rebuilding programme for Pacific bluefin tuna. NC9 discussed reference points for North Pacific albacore but did not reach agreement despite a useful paper contributed by the USA. Also, NC9 requested that WCPFC10 task the SC with considering whether North Pacific blue shark should be designated as a northern stock. NC9 will hold its next meeting in September in Japan.
207. Korea explained that it catches Pacific bluefin tuna as bycatch in its jack mackerel fishery, one of the most important fisheries in Korea. While the CMM will affect this fishery, in acknowledgement of the severely depleted state of the resource, and as a responsible fishing nation, Korea agreed to withdraw its reservation. Korea will gather more data on its bycatch of juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna in order to support better management of the stock.
208. Japan expressed its appreciation to Korea for withdrawing the reservation on the Korea fishery exemption.

209. The USA committed to carrying out further work on reference points for North Pacific albacore.
210. Pew Charitable Trusts, WWF and Greenpeace noted that the latest ISC stock assessment estimates the Pacific bluefin tuna stock has been reduced to 3.6% of its unfished levels and recommends that fishing mortality be reduced. However, under the draft CMM overall catch would be allowed to increase thereby offering inadequate protection to this severely depleted species. These observers consider that this approach is not precautionary. They called for a rebuilding plan to be tabled at WCPFC11 including provisions within the plan for the suspension of fishing if rebuilding is unsuccessful.
211. Mexico stated that it has taken management measures in the Eastern Pacific to protect the stock but it considers that fishing nations in the Western Pacific need to do more to achieve equitable measures since most of the fishing mortality on juveniles takes place in the Western Pacific.
212. Japan considered that Mexico's fishery is catching mainly juvenile Pacific bluefin and therefore their continued participation in ISC and the NC is strongly encouraged.
- 213. WCPFC10 adopted a revised CMM for Pacific bluefin tuna (replacing CMM 2012-06) (Attachment F: CMM 2013-09).**
214. Japan stated that the relevant provisions of UNCLOS, UNFSA and Article 4 of the WCPF Convention make it very clear that the Convention applies only to the high seas and EEZs in the Convention Area but does not apply to territorial seas, archipelagic waters and internal waters, unless otherwise specified such as measures for inspection at port. Japan stressed that its view on the area of the application on the Convention does not mean that Japan would allow the Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries in its territorial seas and internal waters to be operated without regard to the new Pacific bluefin tuna measure. Rather, Japan assured WCPFC10 that it would fulfil its responsibility as a major Pacific bluefin tuna fishing nation by conserving and managing this stock in its territorial seas and internal waters in a way that is compatible with the newly adopted CMM.
215. The USA noted its request for two revisions to the analyses to be conducted in 2014 in support of the Pacific bluefin rebuilding plan (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-31*). It requested that the ISC i) consider two additional management scenarios, and ii) revise the definitions of juvenile and adult fisheries in the analysis to align with those used in previous analyses.
- 216. WCPFC10 agreed that the United States' requests on PBT above be forwarded to ISC for incorporation into the analyses.**
- 217. WCPFC10 adopted the report of NC9 and asked the SC to evaluate whether North Pacific blue shark would qualify as a northern stock.**

AGENDA ITEM 10 - TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

10.1 Report of the Ninth Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee

218. The TCC Chair, Rhea Moss-Christian presented the report of TCC9 (*WCPFC10-2013/WP-19*). The following nine recommendations by TCC9 for the consideration of WCPFC10 were highlighted:
- i. Extend the manual reporting requirements under the VMS SSPs for one year (TCC9 Report, para. 136);
 - ii. Exempt vessels in good standing on the FFA Vessel Register from requirements to submit a VTAF (TCC9 Report, para. 137);
 - iii. Agree guidelines for timely submission of ROP data (TCC9 Report, para. 160);
 - iv. Include HSBI elements in the CMR process (TCC9 Report, para. 236);
 - v. Task the Secretariat with preparing a report on transshipment activities (TCC9 Report, para. 267);
 - vi. Task the Scientific Services Provider with providing specific information on South Pacific Swordfish to SC10 (TCC9 Report, para.344);
 - vii. Agree the definition of a purse seine day in transit (TCC9 Report, para. 387);
 - viii. Clarify that for CMM 2005-03, the reporting responsibility lies with the flag State (TCC9 Report, para. 116); and
 - ix. Clarify that CCMs identify in their 2014 Annual Report Part 2 which metric they used to calculate the percentage of longline observer coverage for 2013 (TCC9 Report, para. 117).
219. One CCM queried and received confirmation of their understanding that the flag State reporting responsibility for CMM 2005-03 (North Pacific albacore) refers to the catch and effort reporting responsibilities in paras. 3 and 4 of that CMM.
220. **WCPFC10 adopted TCC9 recommendations i-vi and viii-ix above.**
221. One CCM queried why the definition of a purse seine day in transit was limited to the area between 10°N and 10°S (TCC9 report, para. 387 and recommendation vii above).
222. SPC explained that since the vast majority of purse seine fishing operations take place between 10°N and 10°S it is appropriate to assume that purse seine vessels outside this area are in transit.
223. Some CCMs sought further clarification of the wording of the definition of a purse seine day in transit as recommended by TCC9, and as a result the wording of the definition was amended.
224. **WCPFC10 adopted revised wording for the definition of purse seine effort to be reported on logbooks and the requirements in the “Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission” and are consistent with the PNA VDS System and observer reporting:**

“The current definition for a purse seine day in transit (‘a day in transit’) should only cover the following cases:

- *Transiting from port to the tropical WCPFC area (10°N - 10°S); or*

- *Transiting back to port; or*
- *Transiting from one fishing zone to another in the Convention Area.*
*Where vessels are transiting as described above, the conditions of transit are that the gear is stowed, with the boom lowered and tied down, and the net covered.”***
*Footnote: **Subject to any further clarification.”*

10.1.1 *Compliance with Conservation and Management Measures –Report on Compliance Monitoring Scheme*

Provisional CMS and Executive Summary

225. The TCC Chair described how TCC9 prepared the Provisional CMR (WCPFC10-2013/20). The recommendations of TCC9 concerning the development of the Provisional CMR are contained in the TCC9 Summary Report (paras. 81-89). WCPFC10 was reminded that two recommendations from TCC9 regarding the clarification of compliance obligations arising from CMMs were agreed after consideration by WCPFC10 of the TCC9 Summary Report (see Agenda Item 10.1, recommendations viii and ix). Given that any additional information submitted by CCMs since TCC9 had not yet been reviewed, the TCC Chair suggested that any necessary updates to the Provisional CMR be considered by a small working group (SWG-CMS).
226. FFA members stated that information submitted since TCC9 should be taken into account before the 2012 CMR is adopted. These CCMs considered that the CMS is a work in progress and that while it is evolving in a positive way, further enhancements are required.
227. Two CCMs requested that information they submitted after TCC9 be considered.
228. One of these CCMs considered that the CMS should aim for greater transparency and asked that the process be open to observers.
229. Reporting back from the SWG-CMS, the TCC Chair noted that 16 CCMs provided information additional to that considered in the development of the Provisional CMR. This information was considered and text from the Provisional CMR was amended and adapted as necessary for the Final CMR. Draft text for the Executive Summary of the Final CMR was considered by WCPFC10 and within this text wording regarding CCM obligations to provide operational data was adjusted by consensus. The SWG-CMS recommended that the table of CCMs by obligation and the compliance matrix from the Provisional CMR be included in the Final CMR, noting that this will mean these tables become public information.
230. In response to a CCM’s query, it was confirmed that the two tables have been updated based on the work of the SWG-CMS at WCPFC10.
231. The SWG-CMS recommended to WCPFC10 to consider a template developed by the Secretariat proposed for use in preparing the 2014 draft Compliance Monitoring Report (WCPFC10-2013/20, Annex II).
- 232. WCPFC10 adopted the Final Compliance Monitoring Report for 2012 containing the adjusted wording of the Executive Summary and two tables from the Provisional CMR (Attachment G).**

- 233. WCPFC10 adopted a template for preparation of the 2014 draft Compliance Monitoring Report (Attachment H: WCPFC10-2013/20, Annex II).**
234. FFA members articulated their support for the evolving CMS process but requested further delineation between the roles of the Secretariat, the TCC and CCMs. Specifically, there are some components of the CMS that are factual and can be assessed by the Secretariat. In contrast, some components of the CMS require value judgements and should be assessed by the TCC. FFA members asked that the Secretariat and the TCC Chair work intersessionally to refine the process for development of the draft CMRs. Finally, with regard to *WCPFC10-2013/20*, FFA members considered it the responsibility of TCC, rather than the Secretariat, to decide which paragraphs of the selected CMMs should be included in the draft CMR.
235. FFA members stated that in developing the CMS it is important to maintain a long-term, strategic vision of where the CMS should be in ten years' time including processes to promote greater independence, verification and external review.
236. FFA members considered that in developing responses to non-compliance two principles should be maintained. First, responses should be graduated so that capacity building rather than penalties can be prioritized as responses for SIDS. Second, the magnitude, and number or duration, of the non-compliances should be taken into account so that inadvertent occurrences can be separated from intentional ones.
237. FFA members recognized non-CCMs' concerns about the closed nature of the CMS process but noted the need to maintain the security of CMS information given past instances of misuse. It was suggested that the information should remain as non-public domain data under the Commission data rules, but that arrangements such as confidentiality agreements could be developed to allow observer participation. non-public data rules and confidentiality agreements could be developed to allow observer participation and increase transparency.
238. Some CCMs supported the FFA members' call for greater transparency and observer participation in the CMS process.
239. Some CCMs appreciated and emphasized the importance of the Secretariat's role in the CMS process. These CCMs stated that the Secretariat provides an essential filtering function which avoids swamping the TCC with more information than it can effectively process.
240. The Executive Director stated that the Secretariat is endeavouring to be flexible and respond to the changing demands of the CMS year by year. However, he noted that the current situation is characterized by differing expectations of the work required over a very short timeframe and a lack of clear direction from the Commission places strain on the relationship between the Secretariat and the TCC Chair.
241. The Chair noted that there is a continuing lack of clarity about the appropriate roles for the Secretariat and the TCC with regard to the CMS and encouraged CCMs to discuss these issues in the margins of *WCPFC10*.

10.1.2 Adoption of the IUU List for 2014

242. The TCC Chair referred WCPFC10 to a paper which summarizes the situation with regard to the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2014 (*WCPFC10-2013/21*). TCC9 received no requests for removal of any of the vessels currently on the WCPFC IUU Vessel List, nor did it receive any nominations for vessels to be added to the list. Therefore TCC9 recommended to the Commission that the WCPFC IUU Vessel List remain unchanged.
243. FFA members requested that TCC consider additional ways of working with flag States to seek resolution with those vessels which have remained on the IUU Vessel List for many years.
244. FFA members also noted that the WCPFC IUU Vessel List does not reflect all the incidents of IUU fishing which have occurred in the Convention Area. These CCMs encouraged other CCMs and the Commission as a whole to take a more rigorous approach to analysing these incidents, and the vessels and persons involved, and to develop profiles of behaviour. It was noted that FFA has begun such work and will discuss it at TCC10.
- 245. WCPFC10 agreed to maintain the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2013 comprising three vessels, the Neptune, the Fu Lien No. 1 and the Yu Fong 168, as the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2014. (Attachment I)**

10.2 Regional Observer Programme-Technical Advisory Group (ROP-TAG) Report

246. Philip Lens, Chair of the ROP-TAG, presented the ROP-TAG's report for 2013 (*WCPFC10-2013/22*). From a total of 19 recommendations from the ROP-TAG, TCC9 endorsed nine recommendations. The first of these was that notification requirements for fish carriers should be discussed at TCC10 (TCC9 Report para. 177). WCPFC10 was invited to consider the remaining eight recommendations:
- i. Task the Secretariat with developing guidelines for observer credentials (TCC9 Report para. 182);
 - ii. Task the Secretariat with developing a paper on minimum standards to prevent misconduct of observers (TCC9 Report para. 184);
 - iii. Notification of the Secretariat by national observer programmes of the roster of trained observers as soon as practical (TCC9 Report para. 198);
 - iv. Notification of the Secretariat by national observer programmes of the active observer list every three months (TCC9 Report para. 199);
 - v. Notification of the Secretariat by national observer programmes of any observers removed from the active observer list due to misconduct (TCC9 Report, para. 200);
 - vi. Request CCMs to provide responses on how best to deal with corruption issues for discussion at TCC10 (TCC9 Report, para. 204);
 - vii. Task the Secretariat with preparing an observer handbook of CMMs (TCC9 Report, para. 206); and
 - viii. Reconstitute the Intersessional Working Group-Regional Observer Programme (IWG-ROP) to address ROP implementation issues (TCC9 Report, para. 207).
247. One CCM noted that misconduct in the ROP can originate either from the observers or from the vessel captains and crew, and both aspects of the problem should be examined. Penalties should be established which discourage misconduct from either party.

248. With regard to the IWG-ROP, FFA members stated their cautious support for its re-establishment. These CCMs stated that many of the ROP issues appear to have reached a stalemate and the burden of holding additional meetings on these issues should be minimized through opportunities to co-host meetings of the IWG-ROP with other meetings, and by providing funding to support SIDS participation.
249. The Chair reminded WCPFC10 that TCC9 had also recommended that if the IWG-ROP is re-constituted, it should consider issues associated with observer coverage targets for longline fleets (TCC9 Report, para. 225).
- 250. WCPFC10 agreed to reconstitute the IWG-ROP and to task it with considering, *inter alia*, observer coverage targets for longline fleets.**

10.3 Intersessional Working Group-Catch Documentation Scheme Report

251. The Executive Director presented a report on the work of the IWG-CDS on behalf of its Chair Alois Kinol (*WCPFC10-2013/23*). The first meeting was held shortly after the close of TCC9. One of the key outcomes was for CCMs to provide background documents and information on their implementation of current CDS-related initiatives. Papua New Guinea has provided \$30,000 US to support a consultant to prepare a paper on these existing schemes and how they might relate to the Commission's CDS. The Secretariat is currently working with the Chair of the IWG-CDS to develop terms of reference for the paper. This paper will form the basis for the next meeting of the IWG-ROP which is likely to be held immediately prior to TCC10.
252. FFA members considered that the deadline of end November 2013 for providing information on current CDS-related initiatives was unrealistic and suggested that the deadline be extended to the end of March 2014. This will allow FFA members to provide more information on their developing regional standards. These CCMs supported the proposed paper, thanked Papua New Guinea for funding it, and looked forward to discussing it at the proposed pre-TCC10 meeting.
- 253. WCPFC10 noted the progress of the IWG-CDS and endorsed its plan to produce an analysis of existing CDS-related initiatives for discussion prior to TCC10.**

10.4 Future Work Plan and Budget for 2014-2016

254. The TCC Chair presented the TCC Work Plan and Budget for 2014-2016 (*WCPFC-TCC9-2013/22*).
255. Some CCMs requested further clarification of the \$10,000 US to be used to support a consultancy study on the improvement of purse seine catch composition data.
256. The FAC report (*WCPFC10-2013/25*, para. 23) later clarified that this amount is to be used to undertake a study to identify compliance issues with vessels reporting purse seine species composition in logbooks.
- 257. WCPFC10 adopted the TCC Work Plan and Budget for 2014-2016 as proposed by TCC9.**

10.5 Legal Framework for CMMs

258. The Secretariat tabled a paper describing the background to this issue and suggestions for a way forward in *WCPFC10-2013/29*.
259. This issue was not discussed at WCPFC10.

10.6 Adoption of the TCC9 Report

- 260. WCPFC10 adopted the TCC9 Summary Report.**

AGENDA ITEM 11 - CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

11.1 Consideration of New CMMs and Other Conservation Requirements

11.1.1 Compliance Monitoring Scheme

261. The USA presented a draft CMM on extension of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-06*). Comments on the draft CMM were received from CCMs and incorporated. Key changes were highlighted in the areas of i) the process for producing the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR), ii) the categories of compliance (and acknowledging the reasons why non-compliances may occur), iii) the role of the Secretariat, and iv) the process for evaluating the Provisional CMR and producing a Final CMR. The USA considered that the three years of CMS trials have resulted in useful experience and it is now time to convert the scheme from a one-year to a permanent basis. In addition, the draft CMM contains a provision to establish an Intersessional Working Group (IWG-CMS) to begin developing responses to non-compliance.
262. Some CCMs supported the proposal in general but wished to suggest minor, technical amendments.
263. FFA members also expressed interest in discussing the details of the proposal. These CCMs stated that the CMS should be authorized for one year rather than be made permanent.
264. The Chair suggested that the USA continue to consult on this proposal in the margins of WCPFC10.
265. After further consultation the USA tabled *WCPFC10-2013/DP-06 (rev 1)*. Amendments included expanding the scope of the CMS to encompass reporting for seabird and other non-target species, authorizations to fish and the RFV. The new draft proposal removed the provision allowing CCMs to submit additional information against the Provisional CMR up to 30 days prior to the Commission meeting. In accordance with input from CCMs, the measure was proposed to run for one year only. An additional compliance

status of “priority non-compliant” was added which would trigger additional compliance review actions.

266. One CCM requested that language be added to para. 13 to make explicit that the CMR should take into account the confidentiality of the information.
267. Two CCMs requested that the paragraph allowing CCMs to submit additional information against the Provisional CMR (i.e. after TCC) be retained (para. 18).
268. The USA noted that allowing CCMs to submit additional information after TCC requires that a SWG be convened at the Commission meeting to review the information and if necessary revise the Provisional CMR.
- 269. WCPFC10 adopted a new CMM for the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (WCPFC-2013/DP-06 (rev); Attachment J: CMM 2013-02).**
- 270. WCPFC10 established in Intersessional Working Group (IWG), chaired by the USA and meeting electronically or in the margins of other meetings, to develop responses to non-compliance.**

11.1.2 RFV SSPs Proposal

271. The USA presented a draft CMM (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-07*) on Standards, Specifications and Procedures for the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV). The aim of the measure is to improve the reliability and cost effectiveness of the RFV. TCC9 discussed the draft measure and agreed amendments regarding data submission procedures and standardization of fields. Although the current draft specifies that vessel photos to be submitted for the RFV must be no older than five years, consensus could not be reached at TCC9 regarding this issue.
272. FFA members noted that their comments on the draft CMM had been taken into account and that they support the proposal.
273. The Chair suggested that the USA continue to consult on this proposal in the margins of WCPFC10.
274. The USA tabled a revised draft (*WCPFC-2013/DP-07(rev1)*) noting that only one comment was received. One CCM wished to insert language stating “periodically recommend improvements to these SSPs, including, where appropriate, standards and codes that are consistent with those used in other international fora, such as the FAO and UN/CEFACT” as an additional responsibility of the WCPFC Secretariat (as para. 15 of the RFV SSPs).
- 275. WCPFC10 adopted a new CMM concerning Standards, Specifications and Procedures for the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (Attachment K: CMM 2013-03).**

11.1.3 Unique Vessel Identifiers

276. The USA introduced a draft CMM (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-08*) on implementing a unique vessel identifier (UVI). The draft proposal, which was discussed at TCC9, would require all vessels >100 GT to obtain a UVI, require flag States to submit these UVIs for inclusion in the WCPFC RFV, and task the Commission with continuing to explore ways of assigning UVIs to all vessels on the RFV. Based on discussions at TCC9 the exemption for non-steel hulled vessels was removed. Other suggestions to narrow the scope of the measure to apply to vessels that fish only on the high seas were not incorporated because this would limit the application to only a subset of vessels on the RFV and undermine the value of the UVI scheme.
277. Some CCMs supported the draft measure as a useful means of tracking fishing vessels that might move between tuna RFMOs.
278. Some CCMs, including FFA members, stated they are not comfortable with applying the scheme to vessels which fish solely within the waters of their own flag State. For this reason, these CCMs wished to engage in further discussion of the draft proposal.
279. Some CCMs asked that the proposal incorporate a grace period to allow time for flag States to secure UVIs for their fishing vessels.
280. The Chair suggested that the USA continue to consult on this proposal in the margins of WCPFC10.
281. After further consultation the USA tabled a revised proposal for discussion (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-08 (rev1)*). The USA explained that in response to CCM comments the implementation date for the UVI requirements was postponed from 1 January 2015 to 1 January 2016, which is consistent with the recently adopted ICCAT measure. In addition, the proposal contains a revised definition of the scope of the requirement which states that it applies to fishing vessels that are “authorized to be used for fishing in the Convention Area beyond the flag CCM’s area of national jurisdiction”. The four decision points in the proposal include instructions for revising CMM 2009-01 on the WCPFC’s RFV and Authorization to Fish. CMM 2009/01 as it would be revised under the proposal is also available (*WCPFC10-2013-DP08 rev1 Part2*)
- 282. WCPFC10 adopted new requirements for a unique vessel identifier for inclusion in the CMM for the Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorisation to Fish (Attachment L: CMM 2013-04)**

11.1.4 Catch Reporting

283. FFA members introduced a draft CMM requiring vessel operators to maintain daily catch records (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-09*). Daily catch logs are required in FFA members’ EEZs but this proposal aims to create an explicit requirement for such records to be kept for high seas fishing activities as well. This is expected to improve the quality of data available for stock assessments. Under the proposal the use of regional logsheets for recordkeeping is encouraged but not compulsory. This proposal was assessed against the criteria for evaluating the potential impacts on SIDS (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-02*) but it was found that

since a daily catch reporting requirement is already in place in EEZs, this measure would not introduce any additional burden to SIDS.

284. Some CCMs suggested that further discussion of the proposed measure was required.
285. Some CCMs stressed the urgent need to put catch reporting requirements in place to help fill gaps in knowledge that lead to uncertainties in stock assessments and hinder precautionary management.
286. The Chair suggested that FFA continue to consult on this proposal in the margins of WCPFC10.
287. FFA members reported that the proposal had been revised several times in response to CCMs' comments and tabled it for adoption (*WCPFC-2013/DP-09 (rev 4)*).
- 288. WCPFC10 adopted a new CMM on daily catch and effort reporting (Attachment M: CMM 2013-05).**

11.1.5 Eastern High Seas Pocket (EHSP)

289. The Cook Islands introduced a proposal to replace CMM 2010-02 which designates as a special management area the EHSP formed by the EEZs of the Cook Islands, Kiribati and French Polynesia (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-10*). The proposal would close the EHSP to fishing, ban transshipment, implement six-hour VMS entry and exit procedures, and mandate special monitoring procedures for the Secretariat. The draft CMM is considered necessary based on recent experience with misreporting of catches and transshipment infringements in the area, and is supported by the Forum Fisheries Committee Ministerial Meeting.
290. Some CCMs did not support the proposal on the basis that there may be other potential solutions to the problems encountered in the EHSP.
291. Some CCMs expressed concern about jurisdictional issues posed by closing areas of the high seas.
292. One CCM supported the proposal in general and welcomed its ban on high seas transshipment.
293. FFA members considered that other solutions short of a full closure of the pocket have been trialed in the past and proved to be unsuccessful. Therefore, a simpler and more effective solution such as closing the pocket is needed.
294. One CCM suggested that since all pockets adjacent to EEZs could be havens for IUU fishing, it could agree to closing the EHSP if all such pockets were closed to fishing.
295. The Chair suggested that the Cook Islands continue discussions of this proposal in the margins of WCPFC10.
296. The Cook Islands subsequently offered to replace the originally intended ban on fishing in the EHSP with a ban on transshipment in the EHSP.

297. Some CCMs welcomed and supported the transshipment ban.
298. Some CCMs considered that more information on what activities take place in the EHSP should be compiled. Acknowledging the burden created on CCMs located in close proximity to the EHSP, some of these CCMs suggested that additional measures such as controls on transshipment and enhanced monitoring (e.g. VMS verification as a condition of EHSP entry) could be discussed.
299. French Polynesia noted that although one-third of the French Navy's efforts are devoted to MCS activities in the French Polynesia EEZ this level of effort is still insufficient to alleviate concerns about the EHSP. French Polynesia considered that WCPFC action is needed to improve the situation.
300. FFA members expressed several concerns about the EHSP including i) lack of compliance with CMMs regarding VMS, sharks and EHSP reporting requirements; ii) detrimental effects on SIDS from the lack of transshipment in port; and iii) uncontrolled fishing for South Pacific albacore. These CCMs noted that having to deal with the MCS problems created by the EHSP represents a burden on SIDS, and considered that the best solution would be to close the EHSP.
301. Greenpeace, WWF and the Pew Charitable Trusts stressed the serious nature of the situation in the EHSP and urged WCPFC10 to close the EHSP to both fishing and transshipment.
302. Based on further consultation the Cook Islands revised the proposal for WCPFC10's consideration (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-10 (rev 1)*). In recognition of the contentious nature of the transshipment ban, the Cook Islands noted that while this was still the preferred option in the proposal, a one-year phasing out of transshipment or other alternatives could be considered. A number of other catch and effort reporting, VMS, HSBI, non-compliance responses and Secretariat reporting components were included in this revised proposal.
303. The Cook Islands subsequently withdrew the proposal due to a lack of support from some CCMs. However, it considered there is strong support for the phasing out of EHSP transshipment over time. The Secretariat was asked to continue diligently monitoring the situation. Noting the mandate from the Forum Leaders, the Cook Islands stated it will continue to work toward effective controls in the EHSP and invited CCMs to cooperate with it in this endeavor.
304. France and French Polynesia expressed their gratitude to the Cook Islands for championing the proposal. These CCMs consider that the WCPFC must strengthen its MCS tools and systems in order to improve control of activities in the EHSP and reduce the burden placed on surrounding EEZs.

11.1.6 Port State Measures

305. FFA members introduced a proposal for port State measures (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-11*). This proposal is designed to fill a gap in the Commission's ability to identify and pursue IUU vessels to non-CCM ports or ports outside of the Convention area. The proposal introduces the concept of "vessels of interest", promotes greater cooperation amongst

CCMs, builds upon subregional MCS arrangements, and would avoid placing a disproportionate burden on SIDS.

306. The EU noted that it had submitted a similar proposal (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-15*) but it was willing to consider the FFA proposal as the basis for the WCPFC port State measure.
307. The Chair instructed CCMs to discuss the proposal in the margins of WCPFC10.
308. FFA members reported that the proposal had gone through three revisions (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-11 (rev 3)*) but there was still no consensus on its adoption. These CCMs stated their intention to use the revised proposal as the basis for discussion of a port state measure at TCC10 and WCPFC11.
309. Some CCMs expressed their disappointment that WCPFC10 could not adopt a port state measure but looked forward to further discussions next year.
310. One CCM stated that delicate domestic discussions are underway concerning port state issues and thus while it is not in position to agree port state measures this year, it hopes to participate in a more constructive discussion next year.

11.1.7 Sharks

311. The EU presented its proposal on a no-retention measure for silky sharks (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-17*). While the EU stated its support for the FFA proposal for a revised shark CMM, it considered that a specific measure is necessary to conserve and manage silky sharks given the findings of SC9 that the stock is overfished and overfishing is occurring.
312. One CCM stated it could support the draft CMM if the prohibition on sale of silky sharks was removed.
313. FFA members generally supported the proposal but noted that sharks that are dead when brought to the vessel will be discarded and therefore wasted. Furthermore, the measure does not assist in reducing the number of silky sharks brought to the vessel in the first place and therefore other mitigation measures are required.
314. The Chair requested that the EU continue discussions on the silky shark CMM in the margins of WCPFC10.
315. The EU subsequently tabled a revised proposal with the prohibition on sale of silky sharks removed (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-17 (rev 1)*).
316. Some CCMs stated that they reluctantly supported the proposed measure because they considered the scientific support for such a measure to be not absolutely clear. These CCMs requested that the text be re-worded to apply only to silky sharks caught in the WCPF Convention Area because the species is allowed to be taken in the IATTC Convention Area. Furthermore, these CCMs requested text be added to the effect that the measure would be amended on the basis of the most recent stock assessment advice.
317. Some CCMs, while supporting the proposal, considered that a delayed implementation date of 1 July 2014 would be preferred.

318. One CCM asked whether there would be any provision in the measure to provide implementation assistance to national observer programmes.
- 319. WCPFC10 adopted a new CMM on no-retention of silky sharks which included amendments to i) restrict the scope to silky sharks caught in the WCPF Convention Area, ii) amend the measure based on the latest stock assessment results, and iii) delay implementation of the proposal until 1 July 2014 (Attachment N: CMM 2013-08).**
320. The EU presented its proposal to require that all sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-16*). The EU noted that this proposal is consistent with its domestic policy but may need to be modified to read “fins naturally attached to the whole carcass” in order to prevent the skinning of sharks onboard. The EU expressed a willingness to find common ground between this proposal and the FFA’s proposal for shark fins to be naturally attached.
321. One CCM supported the EU’s proposal on the basis that it has both scientific and conservation benefits.
322. The EU subsequently stated that it had tabled a revision to its proposal (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-16 (rev 1)*) but considered that support for the proposal was lacking given discussions underway concerning the requirement to land sharks with their fins attached under the FFA shark proposal. The EU reaffirmed its commitment to seeing a fins-attached requirement established in all tuna RFMOs.
323. FFA members presented a proposal for a revised shark CMM (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-12*). The objective of the proposal was to strengthen shark conservation and incorporate information presented at SC9 by requiring catch and discard reporting by species, requiring that fins remain naturally attached until landing, banning wire leaders and shark lines, and requiring management plans and limits on shark catches in shark-targeted fisheries.
324. Some CCMs expressed qualified support for the proposal but wished to engage in further discussion of details.
325. One CCM opposed the proposal on the basis that it would have adverse impacts on crew safety.
326. The Chair asked that interested CCMs discuss the draft CMM in a small working group which Palau offered to lead.
327. Palau subsequently tabled a revised draft measure (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-12 (rev 9)*) but stated that consensus on a comprehensive measure could not be reached. The revised text removed the provisions for which there was no consensus and called for i) an integrated and comprehensive shark CMM to be developed in 2014, and ii) for fisheries that target sharks to develop management plans.
328. One CCM raised a number of issues with the proposed text including questions about the preambular wording, the definition of ‘viscera’, the ability to develop appropriate mitigation measures in the specified timeframe without any specific proposals, and the requirement to apply a purse seine shark handling handbook which are not developed.

Given the number of outstanding concerns, this CCM stated that it could not support the current draft proposal.

329. Some CCM's pointed out that it was not clear how the revised proposal tracked the existing shark CMM (CMM 2010-07).
330. Palau withdrew the proposal pending further consideration next year. It suggested that the SC investigate shark bycatch mitigation methods in 2014 and that WCPFC11 develop an integrated and comprehensive shark CMM. Palau invited the Commission to adopt this as a recommendation by consensus.
331. While many CCM's supported Palau's proposal, there was not consensus to adopt it as a Commission recommendation.

11.1.8 Proposal on Fisheries Access Agreements

332. The EU presented a proposal on fisheries and access agreements information (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-14*). Noting that this proposal was also tabled at WCPFC9, the EU considered that making fishing agreements public is extremely important for transparency in the region.
333. One CCM supported the proposal on the grounds that it would increase transparency.
334. One CCM expressed concerns about how the required information could be submitted to the Secretariat in cases of short-term or spur of the moment fishing agreements.
335. FFA members stated that they do not support the proposal because some of the information is commercially sensitive and cannot be released.
336. There was no further discussion of this proposal at WCPFC10.

11.1.9 Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBF)

337. A draft CMM for Pacific bluefin tuna (*WCPFC10-2013/27*) was discussed under Agenda Item 9 (Northern Committee).

11.1.10 South Pacific Albacore

338. New Zealand, on behalf of some FFA members, presented a draft of a revised CMM for South Pacific albacore (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-34*). Management of this fishery is considered critical to SIDS' domestic longline industries and it was noted with concern that catches have doubled in the last decade despite the adoption of CMMs in 2005 and 2010 designed to limit entry. The proposed CMM includes provisions to deter the continuing influx of vessels to albacore fishing grounds south of the equator, limits on catches in the high seas and overlap areas to 2006-2010 levels, and zone-based catch limits for CCMs which prevent growth in some fisheries but allow for it in others.

339. Some CCMs expressed concerns about the limits on the number of fishing vessels being defined relative to the equator rather than 20°S as in the previous measures. One CCM also questioned the basis for limiting catches to 2006-2010 levels and suggested that catch limits should be based on a new stock assessment.
340. Several CCMs including FFA members and Participating Territories, some of whom are economically dependent on South Pacific albacore, supported the proposal.
341. FFA members called for the information paper on South Pacific albacore (*WCPFC10-2013/IP-02*) to be updated each year.
342. Some CCMs considered that the northern boundary for the CMM should be 10°S rather than the equator.
343. Some CCMs suggested that in order to avoid restricting troll fisheries the CMM should explicitly define to which gear types and fleets any high seas vessel and catch limits would apply.
344. Based on consultations held during WCPFC10, New Zealand tabled a revised proposal (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-34 (rev 3)*).
345. China stated that although it could not support the revised draft CMM for South Pacific albacore, as of September 2013 the Fisheries Administration of China has implemented a cap of 400 China-flagged vessels authorized to target South Pacific albacore. China expressed a willingness to work toward a revised CMM for South Pacific albacore at WCPFC11 and will continue to work with SIDS to assist in developing their domestic longline fisheries. China requested that a new stock assessment for South Pacific albacore be conducted as soon as possible.
346. New Zealand expressed its disappointment that WCPFC10 could not adopt a new CMM for South Pacific albacore, particularly as some SIDS have already taken actions such as lowering their catch levels to ensure the viability of the stock. While China's cap on the number of vessels was welcomed, New Zealand noted that this would not remedy existing over-capacity in the fishery.
347. FFA members stated that South Pacific albacore is a mainstay for many of their domestic longline fisheries but it does not receive the attention it deserves within the WCPFC. In discussions at WCPFC10 good progress was made toward reducing the increasing trends in catch and effort, but this progress was halted when high seas and overlap area catch limits were not supported. China's transparency regarding its cap of 400 vessels is appreciated, and China's need to develop its own shipbuilding and fishing industries, and provide food security for its own people, is recognized. Nevertheless, SIDS cannot compete with heavily subsidized fleets from China and if the current situation continues catch rates will decline below the point of economic viability for SIDS's fleets. FFA members consider that the Commission's inaction with regard to South Pacific albacore represents a significant disproportionate burden on SIDS and is in direct conflict with Article 30 of the Convention. These CCMs look forward to cooperating with China on South Pacific albacore issues in 2014 and to support for a new South Pacific albacore CMM at WCPFC11.

348. One CCM acknowledged the initial step taken by China to control capacity but expressed disappointment that no new or interim CMM could be agreed by WCPFC10. This CCM considered that there is an urgent need to strengthen the management of the South Pacific albacore fishery and expressed its commitment to develop a new CMM for WCPFC11.
349. The Cook Islands echoed the position of FFA members and noted the importance of controlling South Pacific albacore catch and effort on the high seas in order to reduce the potential for encroachment into the Cook Islands EEZ.

11.1.11 FFA Draft CMM on Criteria for Consideration of CMM Proposals

350. The Chair noted that FFA members tabled a proposed CMM requiring that the impact of conservation and management proposals on SIDS be assessed and the results be attached in the form of explanatory note to the draft proposal (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-35*) (also see Agenda Item 3.3).
351. RMI, on behalf of FFA members, led consultations with CCMs on this proposal at WCPFC10 and tabled a revised draft for discussion (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-35 (rev 3)*). RMI explained that the draft CMM was designed to incorporate Article 30 of the Convention into the decision-making process of the Commission.
352. Japan referred to its presentation on its small fishing communities and stated its desire to reflect those issues in the CMM. It proposed to replace references to “SIDS” with references to “CCMs” or to add references to “small fishing communities of non-SIDS”.
353. FFA members responded that to do so would be inconsistent with Article 30 of the Convention as it specifically refers to SIDS.
354. One CCM questioned how the assessment of the impact of conservation and management proposals on SIDS should be carried out.
355. One CCM considered that it, like many other CCMs, take on burdens as a result of cooperating with the Commission in responsible fisheries management. Therefore, the question is not whether burdens are being incurred but rather whether they are appropriately apportioned among CCMs. This CCM shared FFA’s concern for robust and profitable fishing industries in Pacific island countries and asked that the draft CMM use terminology inclusive of Participating Territories as they share many of the same characteristics as SIDS.
356. One CCM noted that the first option should be to seek to avoid placing a disproportionate burden on SIDS.
357. FFA members stated their view that the references in the WCPF Convention to SIDS include Participating Territories. They also reminded CCMs that the requirements contained in the draft CMM already exist in the Convention and are simply being formulated as a checklist to be used in an assessment of impacts and mitigation options.
358. After further discussions in the margins of WCPFC10, FFA members tabled a revised draft CMM (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-35 (rev 4)*). This draft contained wording which would

require new proposals to consider which CCMs the proposal would impact and in which ways.

359. Japan stated that it could accept the revised draft if the Commission in parallel adopted a statement that similar consideration would be given to small fishing communities in non-SIDS.
- 360. WCPFC10 adopted a new CMM on criteria for consideration of the impact of conservation and management proposals on SIDS and Participating Territories (Attachment O: CMM 2013-06).**
- 361. WCPFC10 agreed that similar consideration shall be given to small fishing communities of non-SIDS CCMs.**

11.1.12 FFA Draft CMM on Special Requirements of SIDS and Territories

362. The Chair noted that FFA members tabled a proposed CMM requiring the Commission to give full consideration to the special requirements of SIDS (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-36*) (also see Agenda Item 3.3).
363. RMI, on behalf of FFA members, led consultations with CCMs on this proposal at WCPFC10 and tabled a revised draft (*WCPFC10-2013/DP-36 (rev 3)*). The aim of the proposal is to operationalize Article 30 of the WCPF Convention by turning principles into actions. It was noted that the revised proposal had removed contentious text and represented a significant compromise.
364. FFA members urged WCPFC10 to endorse the proposal as an international benchmark in recognizing the aspirations of SIDS. In addition to operationalizing the requirements of Article 30 of the WCPF Convention, these CCMs considered that the proposed measure also reflects the intent of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the Barbados Programme of Action, and would support the goals of genuine and enduring partnerships under the upcoming UN Conference on SIDS in Samoa. FFA members stated that the measure was necessary to give greater attention to supporting local and small-scale fleets by striking a balance in the benefits of the fishery to developed and developing States.
365. Some CCMs expressed support for the draft CMM stating that it is useful in identifying priorities for cooperation and assistance in capacity building, technology transfer, fisheries management, MCS and domestic industry development. Some of these CCMs noted that they already provide significant support to SIDS in these areas.
366. Some CCMs, while supporting the general concept, expressed concerns about the extent to which the measure created obligations for assistance. These CCMs considered that such obligations could lead to non-compliance if, for example, economic conditions lead to changing budgets or national initiatives do not align with the priorities in the measure.
367. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), on behalf of Guam and American Samoa, articulated its support for the draft measure and noted that as Participating Territories they also have aspirations for development.

368. RMI agreed to conduct further consultations and returned with a revised draft CMM (*WCPFC-2013/DP-36 (rev 4)*). The concerns of some CCMs about the creation of obligations were addressed by including language stating that developed CCMs will endeavour to cooperate. Other concerns about trade issues were addressed by specifying that trade barriers that are not consistent with international laws and regulations should be eliminated.
- 369. WCPFC10 adopted a new CMM operationalizing the special requirements of SIDS and territories (Attachment P: CMM 2013-07).**

11.2 Report by PNA Members on the Vessel Day Scheme

370. The Chair recalled that PNA members informed WCPFC8 that they would no longer be presenting reports on the Vessel Day Scheme to the Commission. Future Commission meeting agendas will take note of this.

AGENDA ITEM 12 - AD HOC TASK GROUP-DATA (AHTG-Data)

12.1 New Chairperson

371. The Chair called for nominations for a Chair of the AHTG-Data but none were forthcoming.

12.2 Work Plan for 2014 and 2015

372. The Chair noted that the work of this subsidiary body would not progress without a chair to lead it.

AGENDA ITEM 13 - REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (FAC)

13.1 Budget Approval for 2014 and Indicative Budgets for 2015 and 2016

373. The report of the seventh meeting of the FAC, including a proposed Commission budget for 2014 in the amount of \$7,320,178 US, was tabled for WCPFC10's approval (*WCPFC10-2013/25*).
374. One CCM noted, and the Secretariat confirmed, that the second line in Note 6 should be deleted (i.e. "inclusion for 2014/15 subject to WCPFC10 decision").
- 375. WCPFC10 adopted the summary report and recommendations of FAC7 (*WCPFC10-2013/25*). (Attachment Q)**

AGENDA ITEM 14 - ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

14.1 Future Structure of the Commission's Meeting

- 376. The Chair invited WCPFC10 to consider the Secretariat's previous paper on Commission meeting arrangements (*WCPFC9-2012/21*).
- 377. This item was not discussed at WCPFC10.

14.2 Strategic Plan

- 378. The Executive Director introduced an updated version of the Commission's Strategic Plan (*WCPFC10-2013/24*). This document was first tabled for the Commission's consideration at WCPFC6 as part of the report of the FAC. At WCPFC9 it was recommended to move this item from the FAC to the Commission's agenda. The Secretariat has updated the document to reflect the work plans developed at SC9 and TCC9.
- 379. FFA members considered that the plan functions as more of a short-term business plan than as a forward-looking vision of the Commission's aspirations on stock status and the flows of benefits from the fisheries. These CCMs acknowledged that strategic goals will take time to develop but stated that the strategic plan can be a focal point for this type of constructive debate.
- 380. The Executive Director remarked that a strategic plan as called for by FFA members involves policy development and should be led by CCMs rather than by the Secretariat.
- 381. FFA members requested that the Secretariat consider this matter intersessionally and report back to WCPFC11.

14.3 Election of Officers

- 382. The Chair reminded WCPFC10 that TCC9 recommended Rhea Moss-Christian (FSM) to continue as Chair of the TCC.
- 383. Several CCMs spoke in appreciation of the excellent work of Ms Moss-Christian as TCC Chair.
- 384. WCPFC10 accepted the nomination of TCC9 and confirmed Rhea Moss-Christian as Chair of the TCC.**
- 385. Philip Lens (PNG) was nominated to chair the IWG-ROP.
- 386. WCPFC10 confirmed Philip Lens as Chair of the IWG-ROP.**
- 387. The Chair noted that the Chair of the FAC, Moses Amos (Vanuatu) is taking up a new position and cannot continue in his role as chair. Mr Amos was thanked for his efforts on behalf of the FAC.
- 388. Dr Paul Callaghan (USA) was nominated to chair the FAC.

389. WCPFC10 confirmed Dr Paul Callaghan as Chair of the FAC.

390. The Chair reminded WCPFC10 that the positions of SC Vice-Chair, FAC Vice-Chair and AHTG-Data Chair are vacant and requested that CCMs consider nominations intersessionally.

14.4 Future Meetings

391. The Chair announced that WCPFC11 will be held in Apia, Samoa and WCPFC12 will be held in Bali, Indonesia.

392. Samoa expressed its appreciation to Indonesia for allowing Samoa to host WCPFC11. As Samoa will be the venue for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States on 1-4 September 2014, hosting WCPFC11 will take advantage of the facilities being constructed for this conference before they are dismantled in December 2014. Samoa promised a warm welcome to all WCPFC11 participants.

393. The Executive Director announced the dates of WCPFC meetings in 2014 as follows:

- SC10 to be held in Majuro, RMI from 6-14 August
- TCC10 to be held in Pohnpei, FSM from 25-30 September
- WCPFC11 to be held in Apia, Samoa from 1-5 December

394. Japan noted that dates for NC10 will be set later but confirmed that the meeting is typically held in the first week of September in Japan.

395. Japan asked that the Commission consider a randomized, rather than alphabetical, seating arrangement for future meetings.

AGENDA ITEM 15 - OTHER MATTERS

15.1 Issues Raised by Participants

396. The CITES Secretariat noted that five shark species (porbeagle, oceanic whitetip, and scalloped, smooth and great hammerhead sharks), as well as both manta ray species were listed on CITES Appendix II at the last Conference of the Parties to CITES in March 2013. These listings, which will take effect on 14 September 2014, do not prohibit international trade but require strict regulation and control to avoid utilization incompatible with these species' survival. After the listings take effect international trade in these species will require CITES permits and certificates confirming they were harvested legally and sustainably. Acknowledging that national and regional fishery management agencies and organizations have the main responsibility for managing fishery resources, the CITES Secretariat considered that CITES can complement this by encouraging legal and sustainable fishing practices. The CITES Secretariat is committed to assisting CITES parties with implementation and has received 1.2 million Euros from the EU to support joint actions with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. These actions

will be targeted toward regional fisheries management organizations and developing countries to strengthen scientific, institutional or enforcement capacities. The CITES Secretariat offered to collaborate with the WCPFC through a dedicated discussion of issues and species of common interest at a future session of the Commission.

397. The Chair welcomed the suggestion from the CITES Secretariat and noted that the WCPFC Secretariat would consult with the CITES Secretariat on these issues.
398. A representative of the University of the South Pacific announced that under its revised strategic plan the university will offer new undergraduate and postgraduate programmes designed to support the tuna industry. The programmes will focus on capacity building and research and development, and will work with Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies.

15.2 Contract Term for the Executive Director

399. The Chair noted that a Heads of Delegation meeting was convened in the margins of WCPFC10 to discuss the contract arrangements for the Executive Director. The incumbent Executive Director's initial four-year term commenced on 26th September 2010 and will therefore expire on 25 September 2014, which is during the 2014 intersessional period.
400. WCPFC10 noted the following outcomes of the Heads of Delegation meeting:
- i. The Commission is happy with the Executive Director's performance and is prepared to reappoint him to a further term of four years;
 - ii. The Chair of the Commission is empowered to inform the Executive Director of this position and request that should he decide not to complete the four year term, that the Executive Director give the Commission adequate notice so as to allow for the necessary arrangements of recruitment and appointment of a replacement Executive Director;
 - iii. The current Commission Rules and Procedures are not adequate regarding procedures for the re-appointment of the Executive Director and related matters. Work should be undertaken during 2014, with a view to bringing a proposal to WCPFC11 that will include:
 - a. reviewing existing regulations to see where there might be clarity needed with respect to the relationship between the Executive Director and the Chair;
 - b. developing a process for the performance evaluation of the Executive Director; and
 - c. outlining a process for the contract negotiation for the Executive Director.
401. The Chair informed WCPFC10 that he had conveyed the four-year reappointment offer to the Executive Director, and noted that the Executive Director indicated that he would consider it and inform the Chair of his decision as soon as possible. The Chair stated that he would inform CCMs of the Executive Director's decision once it is received.

AGENDA ITEM 16 - SUMMARY REPORT

402. A summary report was prepared by the rapporteur and the Secretariat, and circulated to CCMs for comment.

AGENDA ITEM 17 - CLOSE OF MEETING

403. The Chair expressed the Commission's sincere appreciation to Dr Martin Tsamenyi who will step down as WCPFC Legal Advisor after WCPFC10. As a symbol of their heartfelt thanks, the Chair and the Secretariat presented Dr Tsamenyi with an Akubra hat.
404. Fiji recognized Dr Tsamenyi's unparalleled contributions to capacity building in the region, as demonstrated by his long history of participation in the formation and operation of the WCPFC, his services to regional universities, and his authorship of key national fisheries legislation, most recently in Fiji.
405. The Cook Islands called for a moment of silence in remembrance of Navy Epati and Colin Brown who passed away in 2013. Both men will be sorely missed not only for their significant contributions to the work of the Commission but also for their unique and likeable characters.
406. Indonesia stated that it intended to prioritize the protection of fish workers and their rights and to improve working conditions on WCPFC authorized vessels by developing a CMM for discussion at WCPFC11.
407. FFA members expressed their satisfaction with the two new CMMs regarding the rights of SIDS and thanked the Chair for his leadership. FFA members wished to clarify that they consider the use of the term SIDS to include WCPFC Participating Territories. However, FFA members stated their grave concern regarding a growing trend, evidenced by the agreement language proposed by Japan in relation to its coastal communities and the insertion of Indonesia in the SIDS exemptions from the capacity measure, to equating these countries' social and economic challenges to those of SIDS. The special legal status of SIDS under the WCPF Convention and many other international legal instruments must be respected, and not undermined by placing other groups at the same level.
408. The Chair thanked the Secretariat for their excellent support of the meeting and closed WCPFC10 at 18:20 on Friday, 6 December 2013.



**The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish
Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

Tenth Regular Session

**2 – 6 December 2013
Cairns, Australia**

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	List of Participants
Attachment B	WCPFC 10 adopted agenda
Attachment C	Revised draft CMM 2013-01 proposal from PNA Members, Tokelau, Japan and Philippines (WCPFC10-2013-DP13 rev1)
Attachment D	CMM 2013-01 Conservation and Management Measure for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean
Attachment E	MOW2 Report
Attachment F	CMM 2013-09 Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna
Attachment G	Final Compliance Monitoring Report for 2012 containing Executive Summary, Final CMR Obligations Assessment and CMR Matrix
Attachment H	Template for preparation of 2014 Draft Compliance Monitoring Report (WCPFC10-2013-20, Annex II)
Attachment I	WCPFC IUU List for 2014
Attachment J	CMM 2013-02 Conservation and Management Measure for Compliance Monitoring Scheme
Attachment K	CMM 2013-03 Standards, Specifications and Procedures for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Record of Fishing Vessels
Attachment L	CMM 2013-04 Conservation and Management Measure for WCPFC Implementation of a Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI) CMM 2013-10 WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish (revision of CMM 2009-01)
Attachment M	CMM 2013-05 Conservation and Management Measure on daily catch and effort reporting
Attachment N	CMM 2013-08 Conservation and Management Measure for Silky Sharks
Attachment O	CMM 2013-06 Conservation and Management Measure on the criteria for the consideration of the impact of conservation and management proposals
Attachment P	CMM 2013-07 Conservation and Management Measure on the special requirements of Small Island Developing States and Territories
Attachment Q	Summary report and recommendations of FAC7



**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
Tenth Regular Session (WCPFC10) Cairns
Convention Centre, Cairns, Australia
2 – 6 December 2013**

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**COMMISSION
TENTH REGULAR SESSION
CAIRNS; AUSTRALIA
2-6 December 2013**

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

WCPFC10-2013-03_rev5¹
29 November 2013

AGENDA ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The Session will open at 8.30am on Monday, 2 December 2013.

The Chair Dr Charles Karnella will welcome delegates from WCPFC Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) and Observers.

1.1 Welcoming addresses

The Chair will introduce dignitaries who make the welcoming address.

Following the opening ceremony, the Chair will deal with procedural matters of the Session.

1.2 Adoption of agenda

The provisional agenda for WCPFC10 was prepared and distributed on 10 October 2013. The Rules of Procedure provide that Members may propose supplementary agenda items up until 30 days before the meeting (Rule 3) (2 November 2011). The Agenda, as modified, will need to be adopted by the meeting (Rule 5).

1.3 Meeting arrangements

The Commission will review the Indicative Schedule. The Chair, through the Secretariat, will outline any logistical and administrative arrangements in place to support the meeting, proposed meeting times and any social engagements.

AGENDA ITEM 2. MEMBERSHIP AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2.1 Status of the Convention

The Commission will receive a brief report from New Zealand on the status of the Convention.

¹ Rev : since the provisional agenda was circulated as WCPFC Circular 2013-102 (8 Oct 2013) and with addition of one item (Contract Term for Executive Director) under 15.2 as proposed by Chair

2.2 Applications for Observer status

In accordance with Rule 36 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the Commission will be advised of any applications for observer status that were received from non-government organisations 50 days in advance of the Session (13 October 2013). The Commission will be advised of those observers that were subsequently invited to participate in the Session.

2.3 Applications for Cooperating Non-Member status

The Commission will consider applications for Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) status for 2013 and decide on granting CNM status to applicants for 2013. The advice and recommendations of the TCC9 in relation to applications received, considered on the basis of procedures provided for in CMM 2009-11 will be available to the Commission. In accordance with paragraph 12 and 13 of CMM 2009-11, the Commission may review the limits of participatory rights of CNMs under CMMs.

AGENDA ITEM 3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CCM REPORTS

3.1 Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Commission

The Chair will invite the Executive Director to present the annual report on the work of the Commission for the 2013 calendar year and to highlight future work and budget issues for the Secretariat and the Commission. The Commission will discuss inter-sessional activities of the Commission and future work for the Secretariat.

3.2 Statements of CCMs

CCMs are invited to make statements but as with past practice tabled written statements are preferred.

3.3 Special requirements of developing States

In accordance with Rule 2 (h) of the WCPFC Rules of Procedure, Agenda 3.4 is a standing agenda item on the provisional agenda.

3.3.1 Implementation of Article 30 of the Convention

At WCPFC6 the Chair noted the suggestion by FFA Members for a special agenda item for developed CCMs to report annually on initiatives to implement Article 30 of the Convention. CCMs are requested to report on the implementation of Article 30 of the Convention.

AGENDA ITEM 4. Tropical Tuna Measure CMM 2013-01

4.1 Chairs report on CMM 2013-01 discussions

4.1.1 Outstanding issues

4.1.2 Strategy for progress through WCPFC10

4.1.3 Reporting on CMM 2012-01

4.2 Consideration of any other CMM proposals

The Commission is invited to review and finalize the Chair's draft Tropical Tuna Measure CMM 2013-01

AGENDA ITEM 5. COMMISSION REVIEW

5.1 Review of the Secretariat's matrix

WCPFC9 tasked the ED to review the Performance Review matrix. This has now been discussed with SC, NC and TCC and is again forward for discussion and direction. TCC made recommendations under para 391.

AGENDA ITEM 6. REPORT FROM THE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

6.1 Report on Progress from MOW 2

The Commission is invited to review the outcomes and recommendations from the Management Objectives Workshop and consider any further actions to be taken from the recommendations.

6.2 Future work plan and funding

AGENDA ITEM 7. REPORT ON E-MONITORING AND E-REPORTING PROJECT

The Executive Director and the consultants will report on joint project with SPC on the applicability of e-Monitoring and e-Reporting in the WCPO.

7.1 Report from the study

7.2 Consider options paper for moving forward

AGENDA ITEM 8 Early review of proposed CMMs under agenda item 12

The purpose of this session is to review the proposed new CMMs and decide if any working groups are necessary.

AGENDA ITEM 9 SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

9.1 Report of the ninth regular session of the Scientific Committee

The Chair of the SC, Mr Ludwig Kumoru will provide a summary of the outcomes of the ninth regular session of the Scientific Committee (SC9) which was held in Pohnpei, FSM during 6-14 August, 2013.

The Commission is invited to review the outcomes of the SC9, and determine a program of action to implement agreed responses to the scientific advice and recommendations received.

9.1.1 Stock status of key tuna species

The Scientific Services Provider will present the results of analysis/assessment and the current status of key tuna, billfish and shark stocks in 2013.

9.1.2 Recommendations and advice

The Commission will take any necessary actions on the recommendations and advice from SC9.

- **Data and Statistics Theme**
- **Stock Assessment Theme**
- **Management Issues Theme**
- **Ecosystems and Bycatch Theme**
- **Other issues**

9.2 Future work programme and budget for 2014-2016

The Commission will consider the 2014-2016 SC work programme and budget. The Commission may refer to the advice and recommendations of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) in relation to budget considerations.

9.3 Adoption of the Summary report

The Commission will review and adopt as appropriate the SC9 Summary report and recommendations

AGENDA ITEM 10 NORTHERN COMMITTEE

10.1.1 Report of the Ninth Regular Session of the Northern Committee

The Chair of the NC, Mr Masanori Miyahara (Japan), will present a summary of the outcomes of NC9 which was held in Fukouka, Japan, 2-5 September 2013.

The Commission is invited to review the outcomes of the NC9, seek additional clarification, request additional scientific and management advice as necessary, and determine a programme of action to formulate and implement CMMs, and the management of these northern stocks.

10.1.1.1 Recommendations and advice

- **Pacific bluefin tuna**
- **North Pacific albacore**
- **North Pacific swordfish**
- **Regional observer programme**
- **Vessel monitoring system**

10.2 Future work programme and budget for 2014-2016

The NC Chair will present a proposed work programme and budget for 2014-2016. The Commission is invited to identify items with implications for the Commission's work programme and budget during the presentation, and consider the 2014-2016 NC work programme for adoption. The Commission may refer to the advice and recommendations of the FAC in relation to budget considerations, noting that costs associated with the NC work programme in respect to northern stocks is supported by the NC Members.

10.3 Adoption of the NC9 Summary Report

The Commission will review and adopt as appropriate the NC Summary report and Recommendations

AGENDA ITEM 11. TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

11.1 Report of the Ninth Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee

The Chair of the TCC, Ms Rhea Moss-Christian, will present a summary of the outcomes of the Ninth Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC9) which was held 25 September - 1 October, 2013 at Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.

11.1.1 Report on Compliance Monitoring Scheme

- **Provisional CMR and Executive Summary**
- **CMR Recommendations**

The Commission is required in accordance with CMM 2012-02 to consider the Provisional Report recommended by the TCC.

11.1.2 Adoption of the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2014

There are no new vessels proposed for the Provisional Vessel List for 2014. In accordance with paragraph 20 of CMM 2010-06, the Commission is invited to review the WCPFC IUU list and TCC9 recommendations, and adopt a new WCPFC IUU vessel list.

11.2 Report of the ROP-TAG The Commission will consider the outcomes of the ROP-TAG.

11.3 Report of the CDS Working Group

The Commission will consider the outcomes of the first meeting of the CDS working group and its work plan.

11.4 Future work programme and budget for 2014-2016

The TCC Chair will present a proposed work programme and budget for 2014 and an indicative budget for 2015 and 2016.

The Commission will consider the 2014-2016 TCC work programme for adoption. The Commission may refer to the advice and recommendations of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) in relation to budget considerations.

11.5 Legal frameworks from CMMs

TCC9 requested that the Executive Director provide WCPFC10 a paper on the performance review recommendation: "It is recommended that a process be established for consideration and adoption of CMMs to ensure that they are technically sound from a legal point of view and consistent with other CMMs and instruments of WCPFC."

11.6 Adoption of the TCCC9 Summary Report

The Commission will review and adopt as appropriate the TCC9 Summary report and Recommendations

AGENDA ITEM 12. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

12.1 Consideration of new CMMs and other conservation requirements

The Commission will consider the new CMM proposed for discussion by members. In addition to the new Tropical Tuna measure CMM 2013-01 there are:

- 12.1.1 Compliance Monitoring Scheme (USA)
- 12.1.2 RFV SSPs proposal (USA)
- 12.1.2 Unique vessel identifiers (USA)
- 12.1.3 Catch reporting (FFA)
- 12.1.4 Eastern high seas pocket (EHSP) (FFA)
- 12.1.5 Port state measures
 - FFA proposal
 - EU proposal
- 12.1.6 Sharks
 - FFA shark proposal
 - EU shark proposal
 - EU silky shark proposal
- 12.1.7 Proposal on fisheries access agreements (EU)
- 12.1.8 Pacific Bluefin tuna (PBT)
 - Draft CMM Pacific Bluefin tuna
 - US letter to Northern Committee
- 12.1.10 Proposal on a revised CMM for South Pacific Albacore
- 12.1.11 FFA Draft CMM on criteria for consideration of CMM proposals
- 12.1.12 FFA Draft CMM on Special Requirements of SIDS and Territories

12.2 Report by PNA members on the vessel day scheme

WCPFC4 (paragraph 325) noted that the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) was operational and that the VDS is the measure adopted by PNA Members of the Commission for managing capacity and fishing effort in the EEZs of PNA Members. It was agreed that the PNA would provide a report to the Commission on the implementation of the VDS at each annual session of the Commission.

AGENDA ITEM 13. AD HOC TASK GROUP – DATA

The Ad-hoc Task Group on data will have two tasks

- 13.1 Elect a new Chair person
- 13.2 Develop a work programme for 2014 and 2015

AGENDA ITEM 14. REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The FAC Co-Chair Mr Moses Amos (Vanuatu) will present a summary of the agenda items and issues, advice and recommendations considered at the Seventh Meeting of the Finance and Administration

Committee (FAC7), 1st December 2014 for further consideration, refinement as necessary and adoption by WCPFC10.

14.1 Budget approval for 2014 and indicative budgets for 2015 and 2016

The Commission must formally adopt the budget and work plan for the Commission.

AGENDA ITEM 15. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

15.1 Future structure of the Commission meetings

WCPFC9 discussed WCPFC8-2011-DP/48. At WCPFC10 the Commission will review the current structure of the Commission meetings and consider any further refinement of the structure for better effectiveness of the meetings.

15.2 Election of officers

Rule 8 of the WCPFC Rules of Procedure state that the Chair and a Vice-Chair shall assume office at the end of the session at which they are elected, shall hold office for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election. The Commission will elect the following officer bearers of the WCPFC:

- SC Vice Chair
- TCC Chair
- FAC Co-Chair
- Ad Hoc Task Group on Data Chair
- If approved the IWG-ROP Chair
- Contract Term for Executive Director

15.3 Venue for next meeting

WCPFC10 will decide on the venue and dates for its next regular session in 2014 and confirm dates and venue for the SC and TCC in 2014.

AGENDA ITEM 16. OTHER MATTERS

The Commission will consider any other matters.

AGENDA ITEM 17. SUMMARY REPORT

The Commission will adopt a Summary Report of its Tenth Regular Session.

AGENDA ITEM 18. CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting is scheduled to close at 1700 on Friday, 6 December 2013.



COMMISSION
Tenth Regular Session
2th December – 6th December 2013
Cairns, AUSTRALIA

**Revised draft CMM 2013-01 proposal from PNA Members, Tokelau, Japan and
Philippines.**

WCPFC10-2013-DP13 rev1
14545 -06/12/2013

DRAFT FROM
Australia, The Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati,
Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea,
Solomon Islands, Tokelau and Tuvalu

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

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-01

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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 tuna 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 for yellowfin tuna will be maintained at a level not greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.

General Rules

Attribution of Charter Arrangements

5. For the purposes of paragraph 9, 10, 15-17, 25, 27, 38, 40, 41, 45, 46, 48, and 49, 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 13 –25, 29 and 31 – 35.

8. In giving effect to this CMM, the Commission shall pay attention to the geographical situation of a small island developing State which is made up of non-contiguous groups of islands having a distinct economic and cultural identity of their own but which are separated by areas of high seas.

Transfer of effort

9. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of these measures for the **purse seine** fishery is not undermined by a transfer of effort in days fished into areas within the Convention Area south of 20S. 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.

10. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of other measures of the Commission is not undermined by a transfer of **longline** fishing effort or capacity to other areas within the Convention Area.

Area of Application

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

12. Coastal States are encouraged to take measures to reduce fishing mortality on juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna in archipelagic waters and territorial seas and to notify/inform the WCPFC Secretariat of the relevant measures that they will apply in these waters including longline bigeye catch limits and expected number of FAD sets or bigeye catches from purse seining.

Overlap Area

13. The catch and effort limits in paragraphs 15 and 16 (FAD sets), paragraph 25 (high seas purse seine effort limits), paragraph 37 (bigeye longline catch), and paragraphs 27 and 40 (yellowfin purse seine effort and longline catch) shall be calculated from the

relevant historical levels within the Convention Area except for those Member flag States who, consistent with the WCPFC9 decision (paragraph 80 of WCPFC9 Summary Report), notify of their choice to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area. For those Member flag States who choose to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area, the calculation of their limits for the Convention Area (excluding the overlap area) shall exclude historical catch or effort within the overlap area. Notwithstanding decisions on application of catch and/or effort limits, all other provisions of this measure apply to all vessels fishing in the overlap area.

II. Measures for 2014-2017

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

FAD Set Management¹

Common measures for 2014-2017

14. 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 (see paragraphs 3 -7 of CMM 2009-02 for the rules for the FAD closure in the high seas).

Additional FAD Measures for 2014

15. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by April 1, 2014.²

- a.** The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional month, for a total of 4 months (July, August, September, and October). OR
- b.** In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column A in Attachment A.³

¹ For members of the PNA, this measure will be implemented through the Third Arrangement Implementing the Nauru Agreement of May 2008.

² Purse seine vessels [flagged to a developing coastal state member] smaller than 50 m LOA (13+36=49 vessels currently on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels) are exempted from this reduction requirement described in paragraphs 15 and 16. When a SIDS CCM chooses limitation of annual FAD sets stipulated in paragraphs 15 and 16, purse seine vessels newly introduced after 1 January 2010 are managed outside of the FAD set limit for that CCM for 3 years following their introduction. After 3 years the FAD sets/total sets by those vessels shall be incorporated into the calculation of the baseline figure for that CCM. Those purse seine vessels exempted or managed outside the FAD set limit shall be notified to the Secretariat by 31 March 2014 or within 15 days of vessels introduced after this date.

³ Throughout this measure, in the case of small purse seine fleets, of five vessels or less, the baseline level of effort used to determine a limit shall be the maximum effort in any period and not the average.

Additional FAD Measures for 2015 and 2016

16. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by December 31 of the previous year.

a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional two (2) months, for a total of 5 months (January, February, July, August, September). If a non-SIDS CCM chooses this option, the CCM shall take necessary measures to ensure that its total FAD sets in 2015 and 2016 shall not increase from its average number of FAD sets in 2010-2012, as listed in column D in Attachment A. OR

b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column B in Attachment A.

Additional FAD Measures for 2017

17. In addition to the FAD measures in 2015 and 2016, except for vessels that are part of the domestic vessels of Kiribati, it shall be prohibited to set on FADs in the high seas.⁴

Mitigation of Burden on SIDS

18. The Commission shall, at WCPFC11, adopt arrangements to ensure that this CMM does not transfer a disproportionate burden onto SIDS. The measures in paragraph 16 shall take effect when these arrangements are implemented.

Reporting for FAD set limit option

19. CCMs that select an option that limits the number of FAD sets in addition to the 3-month prohibition of FAD sets (paragraphs 15 and 16) shall implement the limit on FAD sets in accordance with the following:

(a) The captain of a purse seine vessel shall weekly report (i) the number of FAD sets, (ii) the number of total sets, and (iii) estimated bigeye catch in the previous week to the flag CCM and the observer on board.

(b) The flag CCM shall provide information set forth in (19a) every month by its vessels to the Secretariat.

(c) After the number of FAD set conducted reaches 80% of the set limit, the CCM shall report the information (19a) above weekly to the Secretariat.

⁴ High seas FAD closure does not apply to Philippine flag vessel fishing in HSP-1.

- (d) After the number of FAD sets conducted reaches 90% of the set limit, the captain shall report the information daily to the flag CCM authority.
- (e) When the number of FAD set conducted reaches the limit, the CCM shall promptly take necessary measures to ensure that no further sets on FADs shall be made by its purse seine vessels during that calendar year and report the measures taken to the Secretariat.

Purse Seine Effort Control

Exclusive Economic Zones⁵

20. 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.

21. CCMs shall support the ongoing development and strengthening of the PNA VDS including implementation and compliance with the requirements of the VDS as appropriate.

22. Other coastal States within the Convention Area with effort in their EEZs exceeding 1,500 days annually over the period 2006-2010 shall limit effort in their EEZs to 2001-04 average or 2010 levels.

23. Other coastal States within the Convention Area other than those referred to in paragraphs 20 and 22 shall establish effort limits, or equivalent catch 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. Those coastal States that have already notified limits to the Commission shall restrict purse seine effort and/or catch within their EEZs in accordance with those limits. Those coastal State CCMs that have yet to notify limits to the Commission shall do so by 30 June 2014.

Reporting against EEZ Limits

24. PNA shall report to the Commission against its collective annual limit by 1 July for the previous 12-month calendar period. CCMs subject to limits in paragraphs 22 and 23 shall report their quantitative limits and their bases in their Annual Report Part 2 for 2013 and shall annually report fishing days in their Annual Report Part 2 for the previous 12 month calendar period.

⁵ The requirement in this section to establish coastal State effort and/or catch limits shall apply to all coastal States within the Convention Area, including those north of 20N and south of 20S.

High Seas purse seine effort limits

25. Effort in the high seas shall be limited to 2,190^{6,7} 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 information⁸. CCMs shall ensure that their vessels do not fish in the high seas after the date notified by the Executive Director. Vessels that are part of the domestic vessels of Kiribati shall be exempt from the high seas purse seine limits in the high seas areas adjacent to the Kiribati exclusive economic zone.

26. Paragraph 25 above does not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and is without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

Yellowfin tuna purse seine catch

27. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their vessels of yellowfin tuna. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will formulate and adopt appropriate limits for CCMs, based on recommendations from the Scientific Committee, and taking into account other measures in this CMM. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will also formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.

28. The Scientific Committee at its 2014 regular session will provide advice to the Commission on the relative impact on fishing mortality for yellowfin, of FAD set measures and any increases of yellowfin purse seine catch in unassociated schools.

Catch retention

29. 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 8-12 for the Commission's rules for catch retention in the high seas.) 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

⁶ Ref. Table 2b WCPFC-2013-WG-TT-08

⁷ The measures that the Philippines will take is in Attachment C

⁸ This high seas effort limit arrangement will be replaced with an allocated effort limit when an allocation is agreed.

- 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.

30. Nothing in paragraphs 14-17 and 29 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

31. 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 specified in CMM 2011-02 and paragraph 19.

32. 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).

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. VMS polling frequency shall be increased to every 30 minutes during the FAD closure period. The increased costs associated with the implementation of this paragraph will be borne by the Commission.

Juvenile Tuna Catch Mitigation Research

36. CCMs and the Commission shall promote and encourage research to identify ways for vessels to avoid the capture of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna during FAD sets,

including, *inter-alia*, the possibility that the depth of the purse seine net is a factor in the amount of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna taken during such sets. Results shall be presented annually, through the Scientific Committee and the Technical and Compliance Committee, to the Commission.

Longline fishery

Bigeye Catch limits

37. The catch limits in 2014 and thereafter for bigeye tuna shall be as specified in Attachment E. Any overage of the catch limit by a CCM shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year for that CCM.

38. Paragraph 37 above does not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and is without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

39. Paragraph 37 above does not apply to members and participating territories that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004. Each member that caught less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye in 2004 shall ensure that their catch does not exceed 2,000 tonnes in each of the next 4 years (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017). Consistent with paragraph 6 opportunities for non-members will be decided by the Commission on a case by case basis.

Yellowfin measures

40. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their longline vessels of yellowfin tuna. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will formulate and adopt appropriate limits for CCMs, based on recommendations from the Scientific Committee, and taking into account other measures in this CMM. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will also formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.

Monthly bigeye catch report

41. CCMs listed in Attachment E shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by 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 that to all CCMs.

Other Commercial fisheries

42. 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 2014 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

Capacity Management

Purse Seine vessels

45. Other than SIDS, CCMs shall not increase the number of purse seine vessels larger than 24m with freezing capacity between 20N and 20S (hereinafter “LSPSVs”) above the current level as specified in Attachment D.

46. The concerned CCMs shall ensure that any new LSPSV constructed or purchased to replace a previous vessel or vessels, shall have a carrying capacity or well volume no larger than the vessel(s) being replaced, or shall not increase the catch in the Convention Area from the level of the vessels being replaced. In such case, the authorization of the replaced vessel shall be immediately revoked. Notwithstanding the first sentence in this paragraph, for those vessels for which building approval has already been granted, the construction of those vessels will be in accordance with existing regulations.

47. Nothing in this measure shall restrict the ability of SIDS to purchase vessels from CCMs for domestic fleets.

Longline vessels

48. Other than SIDS, CCMs shall not increase the number of their longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye tuna above the current level specified in Attachment D.

49. Other than SIDS, CCMs shall not increase the number of their ice-chilled longline vessels operating targeting bigeye tuna and landing exclusively fresh fish, above the current level specified in Attachment D.⁹

50. Nothing in this measure shall restrict the ability of SIDS to purchase vessels from CCMs for domestic fleets.

Capacity management work plan

51. The Commission shall develop a scheme for:

- a. Reduction of over-capacity in a way that does not constrain the access to, development of, and benefit from sustainable tuna fisheries, including on the high seas, by developing coastal states, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies; and
- b. Transfer of capacity from developed fishing members to developing coastal fishing members within its area of competence where appropriate, including market-based mechanisms for the voluntary transfer.

52. CCMs, other than SIDS, shall jointly develop a scheme to jointly reduce the capacity of LSPSVs to the level of 31 December 2012 and submit it to WCPFC11.

III. Review of measures

53. The Commission shall review this CMM annually to ensure that the various provisions are having the intended effect(s). It is anticipated that significant new information will enable a further review in 2014.

IV. Final Clause

54. This measure replaces CMM 2012-01 and the measures for 2017 shall continue to apply unless the Commission decides otherwise.

⁹ The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to those CCMs who apply domestic individual transferable quotas within a legislated/regulated management framework.

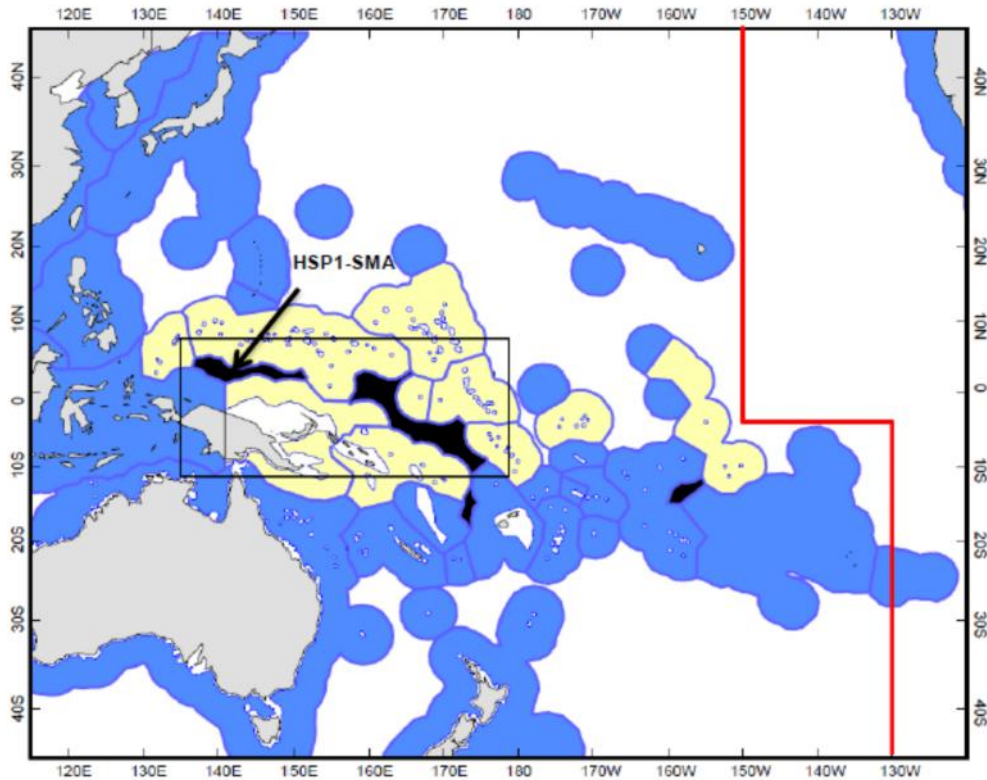
ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: FAD set limits tables (2014 – 2017)

	Column A		Column B		Column D
	2014 FAD set limit	2014 Rule (baseline period is 2010- 2012)	2015 and 2016 FAD set limit	2015 and 2016 Rule (baseline period is 2010-2012)	Baseline for FAD set limits (2010-12 average except for fleets of five or fewer vessel who have the maximum for 2010-12)
CHINA	845	31.5% of average total sets	738	27.5% of average total sets	1,272
ECUADOR	119	31.5% of average total sets	104	27.5% of average total sets	349
EL SALVADOR	59	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	52	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	185
FSM	604	8/9 average FAD sets	528	7/9 average FAD sets	679
JAPAN	2,139	31.5% of average total sets	1,867	27.5% of average total sets	1,256
KIRIBATI	493	36.5% of average total sets	439	32.5% of average total sets	421
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1,028	8/9 average FAD sets	900	7/9 average FAD sets	1,157
NEW ZEALAND	183	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	160	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	190
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2,215	36.5% of average total sets	1,972	32.5% of average total sets	1,723
PHILIPPINES (dis tant-water)	462	31.5% of average total sets	403	27.5% of average total sets	322
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,286	31.5% of average total sets	1,996	27.5% of average total sets	1,479
SOLOMON ISLANDS	165	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	145	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	186
EUROPEAN UNION	170	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	149	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	506
CHINESE TAIPEI	2,416	31.5% of average total sets	2,109	27.5% of average total sets	2,612
TUVALU	127	36.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	113	32.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	73
USA	2,522	31.5% of average total sets	2,202	27.5% of average total sets	3,061
VANUATU	349	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	306	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	393
TOTAL	16,183		14,181		15,864

Attachment B: WCPFC Convention Area Related to Attachment C

- showing HSP-1 SMA where the arrangements in Attachment C 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 C: Measure for Philippines

1. This Attachment of CMM 2013-01 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 B).

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 2013-01 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, and any other applicable measure adopted by the Commission.

EFFORT LIMIT

10. The total effort of these vessels shall not exceed 4,659¹⁴ days. The Philippines shall limit its fleet to 36 fishing vessels (described by the Philippines as catcher fishing vessels) in the HSP-1 SMA.

¹⁴ Reference Table 2(b), WCPFC9-2012-IP09_rev3

Attachment D: Limits on Vessel Numbers by Flag

CCM	Number of LSPSVs (purse seine)	Number of (longline)
AUSTRALIA		
CHINA		
ECUADOR		
EL SALVADOR		
EUROPEAN UNION		
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA		
INDONESIA		
JAPAN		
KIRIBATI		
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		
MARSHALL ISLANDS		
NEW ZEALAND		
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		
PHILIPPINES(distant-water)		
PHILIPPINES(domestic)		
SOLOMON ISLANDS		
CHINESE TAIPEI		
TUVALU		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
VANUATU		

Attachment E: Bigeye Longline Catch Limits by Flag

CCMs	Catch Limits			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
CHINA	9,938	8,224	8,224	7,049
INDONESIA	5,889	5,889	5,889	5,889
JAPAN	19,670	18,265	18,265	16,860
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	15,014	13,942	13,942	12,869
CHINESE TAIPEI	11,288	10,481	10,481	9,675
USA	3,345	2,927	2,927	2,509



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

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-01¹

¹ WCPFC10-2013-32 as adopted by WCPFC10 on Friday 6th December 2013, with corrected paragraph numbers.

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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 9, 10, 16-18, 25, 28, 40, 43, 49, 50, 51, and 52, 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 14 - 24, 30 and 32 – 37.

8. In giving effect to this CMM, the Commission shall pay attention to the geographical situation of a small island developing State which is made up of non-contiguous groups of islands having a distinct economic and cultural identity of their own but which are separated by areas of high seas.

Transfer of effort

9. 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 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.

10. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of other measures of the Commission is not undermined by a transfer of **longline** fishing effort or capacity to other areas within the Convention Area.

Area of Application

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

12. Coastal States are encouraged to take measures to reduce fishing mortality on juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna in archipelagic waters and territorial seas and to notify/inform the WCPFC Secretariat of the relevant measures that they will apply in these waters including longline bigeye catch limits and expected number of FAD sets or bigeye catches from purse seining.

Overlap Area

13. The catch and effort limits in paragraphs 16 - 18 (FAD sets), paragraph 25 (high seas purse seine effort limits), paragraph 40 (bigeye longline catch), and paragraphs 28 and 43 (yellowfin purse seine effort and longline catch) shall be calculated from the relevant historical levels within the Convention Area except for those Member flag

States who, consistent with the WCPFC9 decision (paragraph 80 of WCPFC9 Summary Report), notify of their choice to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area. For those Member flag States who choose to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area, the calculation of their limits for the Convention Area (excluding the overlap area) shall exclude historical catch or effort within the overlap area. Notwithstanding decisions on application of catch and/or effort limits, all other provisions of this measure apply to all vessels fishing in the overlap area.

II. Measures for 2014-2017

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

FAD Set Management²

Common measures for 2014-2017

14. 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 (see paragraphs 3 -7 of CMM 2009-02 for the rules for the FAD closure in the high seas).

15. The Commission shall at WCPFC11 adopt arrangements to ensure that this CMM, consistent with the Convention Article 30 2(c), does not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS. The fifth month FAD closure and alternative FAD set limit in paragraph 17 shall only take effect when these arrangements are agreed.

Additional FAD Measures for 2014

16. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by April 1, 2014.³

a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional month, for a total of 4 months (July, August, September, and October). OR

b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall

² For members of the PNA, this measure will be implemented through the Third Arrangement Implementing the Nauru Agreement of May 2008.

³ Purse seine vessels flagged to a developing coastal state member smaller than 50 m LOA (13+36=49 vessels currently on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels) are exempted from this reduction requirement described in paragraphs 16 - 18. When a SIDS CCM chooses limitation of annual FAD sets stipulated in paragraphs 16 - 18, purse seine vessels newly introduced after January 1 2010 are managed outside of the FAD set limit for that CCM for 3 years following their introduction. After 3 years the FAD sets/total sets by those vessels shall be incorporated into the calculation of the baseline figure for that CCM. Those purse seine vessels exempted or managed outside the FAD set limit shall be notified to the Secretariat by 31 March 2014 or within 15 days of vessels introduced after this date.

limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column A in Attachment A.⁴

Additional FAD Measures for 2015 and 2016

17. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by December 31 of the previous year.

a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional two (2) months, for a total of 5 months (January, February, July, August, September). If a non-SIDS CCM chooses this option, the CCM shall take necessary measures to ensure that its total FAD sets in 2015 and 2016 shall not increase from its average number of FAD sets in 2010-2012, as listed in column D in Attachment A. OR

b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column B in Attachment A.

Additional FAD Measures for 2017

18. In addition to the FAD measures 2015 and 2016, except for those Kiribati flagged vessels fishing in the adjacent high seas, it shall be prohibited to set on FADs in the high seas, unless the Commission decides on other alternative measures at its 2014 or 2015 or 2016 annual meeting.⁵

Reporting for FAD set limit option

19. CCMs that select an option that limits the number of FAD sets in addition to the 3-month prohibition of FAD sets (paragraph 16b, 17b) shall implement the limit on FAD sets in accordance with the following:

(a) The captain of a purse seine vessel shall weekly report (i) the number of FAD sets, (ii) the number of total sets, and (iii) estimated bigeye catch in the previous week to the flag CCM and the observer on board.

(b) The flag CCM shall provide information set forth in (19a) every month by its vessels to the Secretariat.

⁴ Throughout this measure, in the case of small purse seine fleets, of five vessels or less, the baseline level of effort used to determine a limit shall be the maximum effort in any period and not the average.

⁵ The high seas FAD closure in paragraph 18 does not apply in 2017 to a CCM that has achieved a verifiable reduction in bigeye catches by its purse seine vessels to 55% from current levels (2010-2012), to be reviewed on the basis of the advice of the Scientific Committee. The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment C.

- (c) After the number of FAD set conducted reaches 80% of the set limit, the CCM shall report the information (19a) above weekly to the Secretariat.
- (d) After the number of FAD sets conducted reaches 90% of the set limit, the captain shall report the information daily to the flag CCM authority.
- (e) When the number of FAD set conducted reaches the limit, the CCM shall promptly take necessary measures to ensure that no further sets on FADs shall be made by its purse seine vessels during that calendar year and report the measures taken to the Secretariat.

Purse Seine Effort Control

Exclusive Economic Zones⁶

20. 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.

21. CCMs shall support the ongoing development and strengthening of the PNA VDS including implementation and compliance with the requirements of the VDS as appropriate.

22. Other coastal States within the Convention Area with effort in their EEZs exceeding 1,500 days annually over the period 2006-2010 shall limit effort in their EEZs to 2001-2004 average or 2010 levels.

23. Other coastal States within the Convention Area other than those referred to in paragraph 20 and paragraph 22 shall establish effort limits, or equivalent catch 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. Those coastal States that have already notified limits to the Commission shall restrict purse seine effort and/or catch within their EEZs in accordance with those limits. Those coastal State CCMs that have yet to notify limits to the Commission shall do so by 30 June 2014.

Reporting against EEZ Limits

24. PNA shall report to the Commission against its collective annual limit by 1 July for the previous 12-month calendar period. CCMs subject to limits in paragraph 22 and 23 shall report their quantitative limits and their bases in their Annual Report Part 2 for 2013 and shall annually report fishing days in their Annual Report Part 2 for the

⁶ The requirement in this section to establish coastal State effort and/or catch limits shall apply to all coastal States within the Convention Area, including those north of 20N and south of 20S.

previous 12 month calendar period.

High Seas purse seine effort limits

25. For 2014, non-SIDS CCMs shall restrict the level of purse seine effort on high seas to the limits indicated in Attachment D.⁷ The Commission shall review these limits at its meeting in 2014 and agree on high seas purse seine effort limits to apply after 2014.

26. Notwithstanding any agreement that may be reached at its annual meetings in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on high seas purse seine effort limits the total effort level for non-SIDS CCMs shall not exceed the total level of effort in Attachment D.⁸

27. The limits in paragraph 25 and 26 do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

Yellowfin tuna purse seine catch

28. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their vessels of yellowfin tuna. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will formulate and adopt appropriate limits for CCMs, based on recommendations from the Scientific Committee, and taking into account other measures in this CMM. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will also formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.

29. The Scientific Committee at its 2014 regular session will provide advice to the Commission on the relative impact on fishing mortality for yellowfin, of FAD set measures and any increases of yellowfin purse seine catch in unassociated schools.

Catch retention

30. 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 8-12 for the Commission's rules for catch retention in the high seas.) The

⁷ The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment C.

⁸ The limits in paragraph 25 are without prejudice to the positions of CCMs concerned about whether the effort on which the limits are based was compliant with CMMs.

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.

31. Nothing in paragraph 14-18 and 30 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

32. 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 specified in CMM 2011-02 and paragraph 36.

33. 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).

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. VMS polling frequency shall be increased to every 30 minutes during the FAD closure period. The increased costs associated with the implementation of this paragraph will be borne by the Commission.

FAD Management Plan

37. By 1 July 2014, 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 yellowfin tuna associated with fishing on FADs, including implementation of the FAD closure pursuant to paragraphs 14 – 18. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).

38. 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 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.

Juvenile Tuna Catch Mitigation Research

39. CCMs and the Commission shall promote and encourage research to identify ways for vessels to avoid the capture of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna during FAD sets, including, *inter-alia*, the possibility that the depth of the purse seine net is a factor in the amount of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna taken during such sets. Results shall be presented annually, through the Scientific Committee and the Technical and Compliance Committee, to the Commission.

Longline fishery

Bigeye Catch limits

40. The catch limits in 2014 and thereafter for bigeye tuna shall be as specified in Attachment F. Any overage of the catch limit by a CCM shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year for that CCM.

41. Paragraph 40 does not apply to members that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004. Each member that caught less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye in 2004 shall ensure that their catch does not exceed 2,000 tonnes in each of the next 4 years (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017). Consistent with paragraph 6 opportunities for non-members will be decided by the Commission on a case by case basis.

42. The limits in paragraphs 40 and 41 do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

Yellowfin measures

43. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their longline vessels of yellowfin tuna. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will formulate and adopt appropriate limits for CCMs, based on recommendations from the Scientific Committee, and taking into account other measures in this CMM. At its 2014 regular session the Commission will also formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.

Monthly bigeye catch report

44. CCMs listed in Attachment F shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by 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 that to all CCMs.

Spatial Management

45. CCMs will explore spatial approaches to managing the tropical tuna stocks, particularly bigeye tuna, including zone-based longline management measures and FAD set limits in the purse seine fishery.

Other Commercial fisheries

46. 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 2014 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

Capacity Management

Purse Seine vessels

49. Other than SIDS and Indonesia, CCMs shall not increase the number of purse seine vessels flying their flag larger than 24m with freezing capacity between 20N and 20S (hereinafter “LSPSVs”) above the current level.⁹

50. The concerned CCMs shall ensure that any new LSPSV constructed or purchased to replace a previous vessel or vessels, shall have a carrying capacity or well volume no larger than the vessel(s) being replaced, or shall not increase the catch or effort in the Convention Area from the level of the vessels being replaced. In such case, the authorization of the replaced vessel shall be immediately revoked. Notwithstanding the first sentence in this paragraph, for those vessels for which building approval has already been granted and notified to the Commission before 1 March 2014, the construction of those vessels will be in accordance with existing regulations of the concerned CCMs.

Longline vessels

51. Other than SIDS and Indonesia¹⁰, CCMs shall not increase the number of their longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye tuna above the current level.

52. Other than SIDS and Indonesia, CCMs shall not increase the number of their ice-chilled longline vessels targeting bigeye tuna and landing exclusively fresh fish, above the current level or above the current number of licenses under established limited entry programmes.¹¹

Capacity management work plan

53. The Commission shall develop a scheme for:
- a. Reduction of overcapacity in a way that does not constrain the access to, development of, and benefit from sustainable tuna fisheries, including on the

⁹ China shall limit its number of flagged purse seine vessels to 20 vessels to accommodate vessels moving back under its flag from the flags of other CCMs.

¹⁰ This paragraph shall not create a precedent to respect to application of exemptions non-SIDS CCMs.

¹¹ The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to those CCMs who apply domestic individual transferable quotas within a legislated/regulated management framework.

high seas, by developing coastal states, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies; and

b. Transfer of capacity from developed fishing members to developing coastal fishing members within its area of competence where appropriate, including market-based mechanisms for the voluntary transfer.

54. CCMs, other than SIDS, shall jointly develop a scheme to jointly reduce the capacity of LSPSVs to the level of 31 December 2012 and submit it to WCPFC11.

55. Nothing in this measure shall restrict the ability of SIDS to construct or purchase vessels from other CCMs for their domestic fleets.

III. Review of measures

56. The Commission shall review this CMM annually to ensure that the various provisions are having the intended effect(s). It is anticipated that significant new information will enable a further review in 2014.

IV. Final Clause

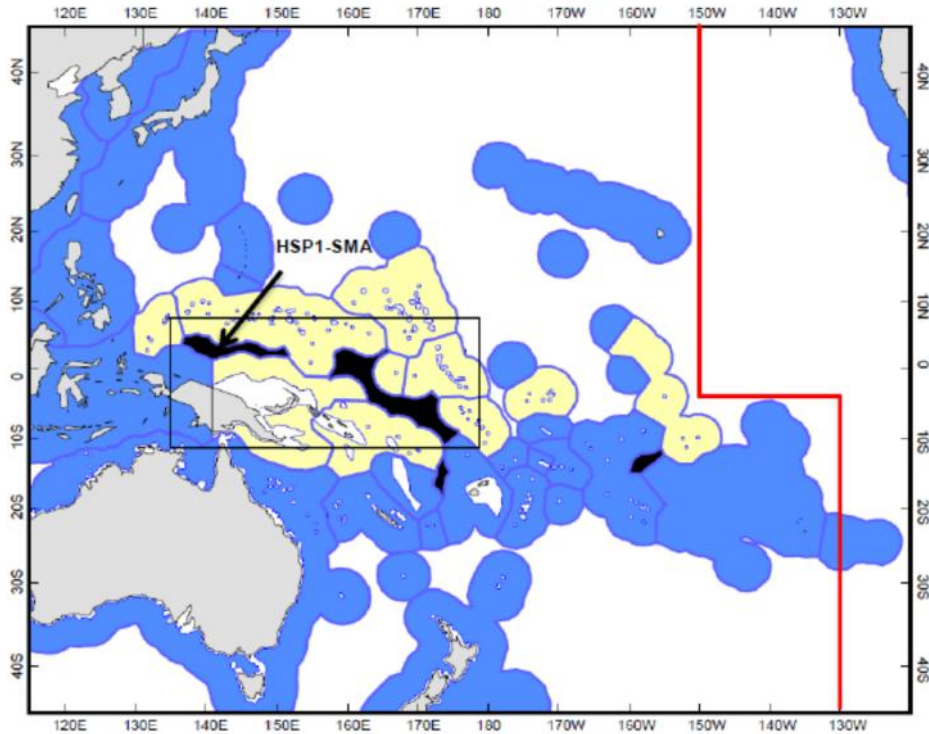
57. This measure replaces CMM 2012-01 and shall remain in effect until 31 December 2017.

Attachment A: FAD set limits tables (2014 – 2016)

	Column A		Column B		Column D
	2014 FAD set limit	2014 Rule (baseline period is 2010 - 2012)	2015 and 2016 FAD set limit	2015 and 2016 Rule (baseline period is 2010 - 2012)	Baseline for FAD set limits (2010-12 average except for fleets of five or fewer vessel who have the maximum for 2010-12)
CHINA	845	31.5% of average total sets	738	27.5% of average total sets	1,272
ECUADOR	119	31.5% of average total sets	104	27.5% of average total sets	349
EL SALVADOR	59	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	52	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	185
FSM	604	8/9 average FAD sets	528	7/9 average FAD sets	679
JAPAN	2,139	31.5% of average total sets	1,867	27.5% of average total sets	1,256
KIRIBATI	493	36.5% of average total sets	439	32.5% of average total sets	421
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1,028	8/9 average FAD sets	900	7/9 average FAD sets	1,157
NEW ZEALAND	183	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	160	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	190
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2,215	36.5% of average total sets	1,972	32.5% of average total sets	1,723
PHILIPPINES (distant-water)	462	31.5% of average total sets	403	27.5% of average total sets	322
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,286	31.5% of average total sets	1,996	27.5% of average total sets	1,479
SOLOMON ISLANDS	165	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	145	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	186
EUROPEAN UNION	170	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	149	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	506
CHINESE TAIPEI	2,416	31.5% of average total sets	2,109	27.5% of average total sets	2,612
TUVALU	127	36.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	113	32.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	73
USA	2,522	31.5% of average total sets	2,202	27.5% of average total sets	3,061
VANUATU	349	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	306	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	393
TOTAL	16,183		14,181		15,864

Attachment B: WCPFC Convention Area Related to Attachment C

- showing HSP-1 SMA where the arrangements in Attachment C 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 C: Measure for Philippines

1. This Attachment of CMM 2013-01 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 B).

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 2013-01 shall comply with all other relevant CMMs. Vessels found to be non-compliant with this decision shall be dealt with in accordance with CMM 2010-06, and any other applicable measure adopted by the Commission.

EFFORT LIMIT

10. The total effort of these vessels shall not exceed 4,659¹⁴ days. The Philippines shall limit its fleet to 36 fishing vessels (described by the Philippines as catcher fishing vessels) in the HSP-1 SMA.

¹⁴ Reference Table 2(b), WCPFC9-2012-IP09_rev3

Attachment D. High Seas Purse Seine Effort Limits (days)

CCM	EFFORT LIMIT (DAYS)
CHINA	26
ECUADOR	**
EL SALVADOR	**
EUROPEAN UNION	403
INDONESIA	(0)
JAPAN	121
NEW ZEALAND	160
PHILIPPINES	#
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	207
CHINESE TAIPEI	95
USA	1270

** subject to CNM on participatory rights, in accordance with paragraph 6 of this CMM

The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment C

Attachment E: Preparation of FAD Management Plans

To support obligations in respect of FADs¹⁵ in CMM-2013-01, the FAD Management Plan (FADMP) for a CCM purse seine fleet to be submitted to the Commission shall include:

- 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,
 - 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.

¹⁵ 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

- Applicable period for the FAD-MP
- Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the FAD-MP.
- Means for reporting to the Commission

Attachment F: Bigeye Longline Catch Limits by Flag

CCMs	Catch Limits			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
CHINA	9,398	8,224	8,224	7,049
INDONESIA	5,889	5,889*	5,889*	5,889*
JAPAN	19,670	18,265	18,265	16,860
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	15,014	13,942	13,942	12,869
CHINESE TAIPEI	11,288	10,481	10,481	9,675
USA	3,763	3,554	3,554	3,345

*Provisional and maybe subject to revision following data analysis and verification



**WCPFC
SECOND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP**

Cairns, Australia
28-29 November 2013

**REPORT OF THE SECOND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK PLAN FOR ADVANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK FOR THE WCPFC**

**WCPFC10-2013-15a
1 December 2013**

THE COMMISSION IS INVITED TO ACCEPT THE REPORT OF THE SECOND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP (MOW2) AND DISCUSS AND AGREE THE WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET DEVELOPED BY THE WORKING GROUP CHAIRS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE WORKSHOP.

Proposed future work-plan for advancing the development of a management framework for the WCPFC

1. Introduction

The Expert Group, in consultation with CCMs, SC, TCC and the Science Service Provider (SSP-SPC) has developed a 'strawman' of candidate management objectives, reference points and indicators (MOW2-IP-01). Two workshops were conducted, MOW1 and MOW2 in Manila and Cairns respectively, immediately before WCPFC9 and WCPFC10.

MOW2 generally agreed that having a non-formal forum for the frank discussion of fundamental management issues was helpful and that continuing the process in the future in some form would be useful. A full report of MOW2 is attached below.

It was noted that while the MOW 1 and 2 had been very helpful to CCMs in gaining an appreciation of key issues and options for a future management framework, there is now a need to consider how the current MOW process could be effective going forward. Options for future work were discussed and the workshop agreed that a proposal be developed and submitted to the Commission that reflected the comments from MOW2.

The Chairs of the working groups (Robin Allen, Ian Cartwright, Matt Hooper and Victor Restrepo) met and developed this proposed way forward immediately after MOW2.

The suggested process is a multi – year exercise; the activities to be undertaken in the first two years are outlined below.

2. Objectives

The development of an effective management framework, consisting of objectives, indicators, limit and target reference points and harvest control rules (HCRs), which will:

- Meet the requirements of the Convention/LOSC
- Increase the emphasis on ensuring stocks are maintained to produce acceptable levels of economic and other benefits
- Streamline negotiation and decision-making
- Provide for transparent trade –offs
- Promote stability sustainability and predictability

3. Feedback from MOW2

The following key overarching issues were identified at MOW2, and will be used to guide the development of a management framework:

- The benefits and costs of different management options will need careful consideration, with attention given to the burden of conservation and, in particular, avoidance of disproportionate burden on SIDS as per Article 30 of the Convention and time-frames for implementation.

- Establishment of rights is important to provide the framework within which the HCRs can be developed and their application assessed by individual CCMs.
- CCM input and direction throughout the process is vital, as is close adherence to that input by those providing advice on the development of the management framework.
- There is a need for prioritisation and focus on key species/fisheries and where action is needed and agreement is likely to be reached. Such an approach should deliver tangible management outputs as early in the process as possible.
- The Commission has a central role in considering options and achieving the agreements and associated trade-offs necessary in the development of stock-wide management frameworks that take into account the rights and interests of all CCMs, and in particular SIDS.
- The testing and development of a fully-operational management framework, including data analyses, targets, indicators, reference points and HCRs for key stocks, is likely to be a lengthy process; this process must not hold up the development and adoption of provisional TRPs and HCRs, timetabled appropriately.
- Where specific TRPs and HCRs are under consideration it would be possible to evaluate their performance using current species-based stock assessments.

4. Process

1. The suggested process to develop the elements of a comprehensive management framework for the Commission will consist of two main components:
 - i. formal elements, which will be driven by CCMs and actioned by SC and TCC with input from the Independent Panel; and
 - ii. informal elements including an annual workshop and inter-sessional consultation with CCMs, technical specialists etc.

Point i) above is where, for example, the specifications and settings of the management framework/strategy evaluations will be supplied to e.g. the science provider that then get reviewed under 5i below. This should ensure focused range of settings to avoid 'mission creep'.

2. Continued use of an independent group (NB with contemporary technical expertise and experience in the development of management frameworks) to:
 - i. put forward proposals as identified by CCMs (including as necessary technical specification of prospective management strategies) for consideration by SC and TCC, in collaboration with the SSP
 - ii. conduct an annual management framework workshop, and
 - iii. monitor and guide the technical aspects of testing and comparison of the elements of the management framework.
3. Identification of economic data needs and application and use of economic data (provider to be identified) relevant to:

- i. informing the development of TRPs and other measures, including evaluation on individual CCMs; and
 - ii. monitoring the results of commission decisions, especially on SIDS
4. Inter-sessional scientific evaluation and comparison of candidate management strategies, including candidate objectives, reference points, indicators and harvest control rules (HCRs)
5. Annual management framework workshops in 2014 and 2015 to be open to all CCMs. Activities will include:
 - i. consideration of the results of management strategy evaluations which will test various management strategies, reference points and HCRs; and
 - ii. provision of progressive recommendations to the annual meeting of the Commission, including via the SC and TCC, for adoption and further guidance as appropriate.
6. A programmed approach is contemplated. The timeframe will be open-ended with activities for two years identified as below. The process will be reviewed at WCPFC12.
7. Efficient and effective delivery of the technical analysis through the proposed process requires that there is a stable and capable team with dedicated time available to do this work.

5. Projected outcomes

WCPFC 10 (2013): Decisions on:

- Provisional Skipjack TRP. MOW2 discussed how the issues and the outcomes are summarised below.

That the following be provided to SC10 in 2014 with a view to recommending a TRP and HCR to WCPFC 11:

- **Evaluate skipjack stock status against an interim target reference point of 0.5.**
- **Apply harvest control rules such as those presented in this paper and examine robustness relative to the new assessment**
- **Include performance indicators relating to fish sizes and examine the acceptable magnitude of changes in fishing effort**

The workshop supported this proposal and recommended that an interim/provisional TRP should be set for the skipjack purse seine fishery, and that this should be in place by 2014 at the latest noting that such a proposal must not preclude the parallel development of a management framework and process.

- Agree on process for further development of management framework, consisting of both formal and informal elements (a draft Process is provided above).
- Agree on a process for selecting an Independent Panel

- Agree revised TORs

WCPFC 11 (2014): Decisions on:

- Provisional albacore TRP, subject to progress on zone-based limits
- Full evaluation of candidate HCRs for skipjack based on the new (2014) stock assessment, including implications for yellowfin and bigeye.

WCPFC 12 (2015): Decisions on:

- Candidate HCRs for the three tropical species
- Candidate HCR for SP albacore
- Review process

6. Budget

To cover the above work and comprising the costs of the science provider, other technical assistance including the Independent Panel and two annual workshops (one per year):

US\$350,000 per annum for two years.



**WCPFC
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP**

Cairns, Australia
28-29 November 2013

Draft Report on the Second Management Objectives Workshop

WCPFC10-2013-15a

Ian Cartwright

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1. Introduction

The first Management Objectives Workshop (MOW1) facilitated by an Expert Group comprising Drs J. Ianelli and Robin Allen and Ian Cartwright, was convened by the Commission secretariat in Manila on 28-29 November 2012. The workshop (<http://www.wcpfc.int/meetings/wcpfc-management-objectives-workshop>) sought to increase the understanding of management objectives, indicators and reference points. A candidate list of management objectives was developed and categorised under by biological, economic, social and ecological objectives.

WCPFC9, in considering the outcomes of the MOW1, agreed to use the same group that provided input into that workshop, assisted by the Commission Secretariat and SPC, to develop a 'Strawman' consisting of a candidate list of management objectives, performance indicators, and target reference points for each major fishery. These were:

- Tropical longline
- Purse seine
- Southern longline
- Pacific bluefin tuna
- North Pacific albacore

The draft 'Strawman' was presented to the Scientific Committee (SC9) the Northern Committee (NC9) and the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC9), for comment and suggestions. Elements of the 'Strawman' report were reviewed by the second Management Objectives Workshop (MOW2) and additional comments provided. The final 'Strawman' report, including revisions and suggestions, will be presented to the Commission at WCPFC10.

2. The workshop

MOW2 was opened by the WCPFC Executive Director, who emphasised that the workshop is an informal meeting of stakeholders with an interest in WCPO tuna fisheries and did not have formal standing in the Commission.. The workshop was facilitated by Ian Cartwright, supported by Dr Robin Allen and Dr John Hampton (SPC). Dr Jim Ianelli was not present due to unavoidable circumstances.

The workshop had three main elements:

- a series of plenary workshop presentations: the 'Strawman'; examples of the application of target reference points and trade-offs; and options for representing risk, uncertainty and performance indicators;
- break-out sessions, which discussed: candidate objectives, indicators and reference points; WPs 1-4; and possible future options for the further development of a fisheries management framework for the WCPFC; and
- a plenary discussion of the outcomes of the break-out group discussions.

The agenda for the workshop is provided at **Attachment A**. A participant list is provided at **Attachment B** and the presentations of the outcomes from the working groups are **Attachment C**.

3. The ‘Strawman’ Document: A report of the Expert Working Group: Management objectives, performance indicators and reference points

The Facilitator provided a brief overview of the ‘Strawman’ document and requested feedback on the document and more specifically on the tables of objectives, indicators and target reference points (TRPs) for each fishery. Suggestions for amendments were made following the presentation and during the break-out groups, and these are incorporated in the final version of the ‘Strawman’ Report (WCPFC10-2013-15b)

4. Economically profitable domestic fleets in the South Pacific Albacore: Potential objectives and reference points

Dr Graham Pilling (SPC) provided the presentation (MOW2-WP-01). The paper considered a MOW candidate objective – maximizing the economic yields from the southern longline fishery (i.e. Maximum Economic Yield or MEY), and considered an example of how to make this objective operational through candidate TRPs. The potential implications of management options were considered. It was emphasised that the presentation focused on principles using a broad strategic approach rather than the specifics of the costs and assumptions used.

Conclusions drawn in the paper include:

- Analysis based on current catch and effort settings for SPA suggest that there is considerable loss of potential economic value and to achieve MEY reductions of the order of 14-70% of 2010 effort levels could be required, depending on economic conditions.
- Substantial gains in value (and improved catch rates) can be made even with only moderate reductions in fishing effort.
- Vessels with lower costs will have sufficient returns to stay in the fishery long after other ‘average’ vessels with higher costs will exit the fishery due to inadequate returns.
- Resource rent at MEY or %MEY is one potential economic indicator that can help define TRPs (others incl. employment and other onshore economic benefits); all require access to industry/market data.

Key issues from plenary discussions and the break-out groups are provided below:

- Any economic analysis must take account of changes in markets and prices over time; it may be possible to add reactive modelling elements to deal with this requirement in the future
- Innovation and technology will have substantial impacts on efficiency and therefore the selection of reference points.
- Cost structures across fleets of SPA vary greatly and the costs of the American Samoan fishery were lower than those cited in the SPC paper.
- Maximising economic yield for all fleets considered too difficult due to diversity of interests.

- Given that the relationship between economic yield and fishing mortality (fishing effort) is relatively 'flat topped' i.e. economic yield is stable for a range of effort levels on the yield curve around MEY, it was agreed that 'pretty good' economic yield (PGEY) was a useful target.
- While there may be debate about cost structures, it is clear that economic viability in the SPA longline fishery is borderline
- Noted that game fishing has the potential to increase income/benefits for some CCMs, but factoring this into the model is not possible at this stage.
- CPUE should be the primary indicator as a proxy for economic yield secondary indicators could include costs, price, resource rent, and other national level indicators including contribution to GDP
- Relatively small cuts will provide good increases in economic yield, while making further cuts in an attempt to maximise economic yield would be both harder to achieve and provide diminishing gains
- Subsidised fleets means that the starting point of fleets may be different, but all will benefit from a move towards MEY. Further, if a sound fisheries management framework and rights are established are in place then subsidies don't impact on sustainability. Lower cost / subsidised fleets may provide the most efficient "harvesting service" for rights holders, again once rights have been established and allocations agreed.
- While bigeye and yellowfin are a key component (usually seasonally) of Southern longline fishery, there is a need to retain the current management focus on albacore fishery; interactions between fisheries are a key consideration but perhaps a secondary one to be considered later
- The WCPFC Convention requires consideration of economic factors – Art. 5 (a), Art. 10 Paragraph 1(j), . In addition, the special requirements of SIDS and disproportionate burden assessment will require economic analysis Art. 10 3d and Art. 30
- Seek to agree CMM in the Commission (next week) to progress management framework and setting of limits/rights for the southern albacore stock.
- The issue of importance for indicators and reference points for bycatch species was raised and attention drawn to a submission by Birdlife International on the topic. This submission is included as Attachment D

5. Maintaining viable fisheries across the extent of the stock: yellowfin and bigeye longline fisheries

Dr Graham Pilling (SPC) provided the presentation (MOW2-WP-02). The paper explored the use of a biological management objective for tropical fisheries: *maintaining yellowfin and bigeye biomass above levels that provide fishery sustainability throughout their range*. The paper considered how this objective could be made operational through the use of TRPs, where this objective is the only one applied to a fishery. It was emphasised that the example and analysis were provided to promote discussion rather than suggest that a particular management objective and ways of making it operational should be considered.

Conclusions drawn in the paper include:

- Notable reductions are required to achieve the identified catch rate levels by 2018, from around one quarter to achieve the lower CPUE target (2 individuals/1,000 hooks), to over 50% to achieve the slightly higher target biomass level.
- These reductions result in notable predicted increases in catch rates in all fisheries –tropical fisheries in the core yellowfin habitat benefit most, compared to those fisheries in temperate regions. In turn, southern temperate longline fisheries, while also benefiting from reductions, benefit less than other temperate fisheries.
- If catch levels are reduced, fisheries overall are predicted to benefit through increased catch rates over time. Further benefits in vulnerable biomass may be seen with projections extended for longer periods.
- Significant trade-offs that would be faced achieving these example target reference points, include those between the reductions in effort/catch, the timescale for rebuilding, and the potential for lower costs of capture and greater profitability that result.
- If range contraction were occurring - which is not directly incorporated within the projection model - increased benefits for temperate fisheries might be seen. As fish stocks recover, it is expected that range expansion from the tropics will lead to increasing catch rates in more marginal temperate regions.

Key issues from plenary discussions and the break-out groups are provided below:

- Disproportionate burden is taking on different meanings – i) that considered under Art (SIDS etc.) ii) that due to the costs of management action (e.g. impacts on PNA states of catch/effort reductions to address bigeye) and iii) range contraction/falling CPUE in high latitudes due to fishing in the core area.
- The rigorous approach using projections demonstrating trade-offs was acknowledged; if all model inputs are valid and current, then fisheries performance over time can be estimated, but the approach is questionable in terms of developing TRPs.
- While further refinements will help get a more complete picture, the current presentation is helpful in presenting information that many CMMs have been aware of for a while. The decline in yellowfin CPUE is just one example; other species are declining and there is a need for management action now if the aspirations of SIDS with small fleets can be achieved. This may require interim targets in order to prevent the situation from worsening.
- Need for better understanding of latitudinal dynamics and the regional variability in catch and CPUE.
- Objective of maintaining 'acceptable' catch rates throughout the range of a stock may require multiple objectives / indicators e.g. a TRP that results in a high yield in core area while allowing viable CPUE in high latitudes; win-wins are possible, especially with yellowfin
- At the moment tropical LL fishery is not profitable for a lot of sectors and achieving tropical objectives may help support temperate objectives
- Need to account for the reality that some are likely to gain more than others (resource abundance/availability is not homogeneous) and there is likely to be a need for impact-offset

mechanisms. Such mechanisms may include downstream impacts and should be developed and agreed upon by Commission.

- A view that it may be better to rely on avoiding LRPs with a high degree of certainty rather than rushing to identify a TRP with inadequate data.
- Fishery dependent data may not be representative of stock condition and will affect model outputs.
- Note the impact on the severity of management measures to address stock issues is driven by the timeframe to recovery to some target levels – severe cuts necessary to rebuild over five years and perhaps two generations (about 10 years) may be more appropriate for bigeye.
- Targets need to be taken into consideration for entire range of stock, not just where the highest catches are
- Need for different indicators at different latitudes – will help draw out regional biological differences (i.e. whole stock is performing one way, different more locally)
- A LRP with high probability of avoiding it as an HCR – may get around the issue of coming to consensus on specific numeric points, which can be v. contentious and time-consuming.
- Common thread – need a broader regional biomass target to support a variety of management options
- Consider national elements that would get lost in a broader regional objective
- Not clear if there is sufficient understanding of the latitudinal impacts of necessary catch/effort reductions across the range of the stock, or the relative changes to yellowfin and bigeye as management changes are made, particularly at the national level; the term ‘tropical’ tuna species tends to be used with insufficient clarity.
- The issue of who pays/benefits for necessary catch/effort reductions to achieve a certain target and further work is needed to consider differential costs/benefits – consider apply the ‘polluter pays’ principle.
- Assigning stronger LL rights to coastal states (e.g. through longline VDS) may provide better data collection, more robust assessment/decision making and improved management, as is occurring in the PS fishery. Allocation remains a sticking point.

6. Management strategies (objectives, indicators, reference points and harvest control rules): skipjack purse seine fisheries

Dr Shelton Harley (SPC) provided the presentation of (MOW2-WP-03). The paper provided a worked example of how fisheries management actions, relative to limit and target reference points, can be put into practice through a harvest control rule in the purse seine fishery for skipjack. Using the WCPFC adopted limit reference point and an arbitrary target reference point of 50% of the unfished biomass level, the performance of the fishery was examined under two simple HCRs. The HCRs were used to illustrate the concepts of ‘tradeoffs’ and ‘robustness’, which are critical to developing management strategies. The paper illustrated the issues that are likely to be considered in the future management of the fishery including trade-offs between maximising catches and minimising catch variability; what features would be important in harvest control rules for skipjack tuna; how rules for yellowfin and

bigeye tuna which involve major gear interactions may be designed; and how harvest control rules could assist decision making processes in the WCPFC.

Conclusions drawn in the paper include:

- Harvest control rules are a way to help ensure the stock remains near target and away from limit reference points.
- While the performance with respect to the target reference point was similar between the HCRs tested, the performance against the other performance metrics was quite different. HCR 1 (lower effort during good times) produced around 5% lower returns in terms of the value of the catch, but resulted in generally higher catch rates (therefore lower costs) than HCR 2.
- This example illustrates a trade-off between maximising total catch and/or catch value and reducing the variability of catch.
- With lower effort during good times (HCR 1), changes were very few and generally small, but for HCR 2 the effort limit was changed far more frequently. This could cause problems in terms of stability of the fleet and ability to manage the fishery.
- When uncertainty was added to the stock assessment results used to drive the rules, the performance against stock status and catch was only slightly worse than that under the 'tuned' conditions indicating that the rules were relatively robust to this uncertainty.
- If assessments are less certain then changes (which are generally disruptive to industry) are likely to be more frequent and larger. Harvest rules can be designed to avoid such large changes, but this often occurs at the expense of overall catches.
- Neither rule was able to keep the stock around the target level in the presence of effort creep, but the rules did keep the biomass quite close. This was achieved through more frequent changes in effort. A well-designed rule might be able to help address issues such as effort creep.
- The robustness of harvest control rules is important – it can sometimes be better to choose a more conservative rule (generally less catch) that does perform reasonably well and does not allow the fishery to exceed reference points in the long term.

Key issues from plenary discussions and the break-out groups are provided below:

- Where a stock is known to be under pressure, it was considered inappropriate to wait until a management process was perfected before action was taken; an interim TRP could be identified for skipjack whilst a more rigorous management process was developed in parallel.
- HCRs shown to work in other fisheries may be reviewed in relation to the current debate. Noting that other less complex fisheries such as southern bluefin tuna were less of a challenge in that a single species was being managed and relatively few states were involved.
- YFT is a more targeted species than BET, and the YFT fishery is amenable to management through catch based rules; however BET is likely to continue to be managed via technical measures such as limits on FAD sets or FAD closures, pending a better capability to monitor catch in near real time. In each case it is feasible to develop rule-based procedures, e.g. duration of FAD closure dependent on TAE.
- One view was that allocated rights need to be comprehensive in the long term, i.e. allocations of BET and YFT catch across PS, LL and other fisheries, it would then be possible to have economics driven trading among fishery components. For this to happen there would need to be a common

currency, e.g. impact of a given catch on the spawning biomass (so 1 tonne of PS bigeye 'quota' converts to some lesser tonnage of LL bigeye 'quota').

- It was suggested that $50\%SB_0$ could be a reasonable target that reflects both avoidance of the LRP, current and therefore known conditions in the fishery and attitudes of precautionary management amongst the major stakeholders.
- Stability within the purse seine fishery is highly valued.
- Although any given stocks should be managed across its range, it was thought that it was sometimes difficult to apply a HCR throughout. It was further noted that indicators could apply to parts of the range without necessarily being directly linked to the HCR.

7. Supplementary presentation on options for skipjack TRPs and HCRs

Following a request from the floor of the workshop for more specific information on setting a skipjack TRP (MOW2-PPT-06), and in accordance with advice from SC9, SPC-OFP provided a presentation on analysis on TRPs and HCRs for skipjack being undertaken (but not yet complete) for the PNA. In providing the presentation, the following three key issues were raised.

- Using current effort, which appears to be at an appropriate level in terms of fishery performance, the number of fishing days could be set and a corresponding TRP/HCR applied.
- The TRP is based on the last skipjack assessment in 2011, but there would be a new assessment in 2014 and any HCR would be applied to that assessment.
- The SKJ fishery is dynamic and effort creep and innovation could affect the HCR over time. The assessments should endeavour to capture such changes, which is likely mean that it is not appropriate to think of the 2010 nominal level of effort a long term goal.
- Reflecting on options for a TRP in the range of 0.4 – 0.6 it was not considered advisable to have a target lower than the levels that have been experienced (0.6), or a higher target level that requires immediate large reductions in fishing effort (0.4) and therefore a TRP that recognises current fishing conditions and current acceptable fishery performance was appropriate (0.5).

The following proposal was considered by the workshop:

That the following be provided to SC10 in 2014 with a view to recommending a TRP and HCR to WCPFC 11:

- **Evaluate skipjack stock status against an interim target reference point of 0.5.**
- **Apply harvest control rules such as those presented in this paper and examine robustness relative to the new assessment**
- **Include performance indicators relating to fish sizes and examine the acceptable magnitude of changes in fishing effort**

The workshop supported this proposal and recommended that an interim/provisional TRP should be set for the skipjack purse seine fishery, and that this should be in place by 2014 at the latest noting that such a proposal must not preclude the parallel development of a management framework and process.

An observation was made that the process described above appeared to be the reverse of what one would normally expect, that is, current effort seems to be ok, take that as a number of fishing days to fix a target. Identifying a HCR appears redundant, when all that is apparently required is to set the number of fishing days and conduct stock assessments periodically to ensure that the stock is safe.

8. Managing impacts on a key tuna species across gear types; Options for addressing bigeye tuna overfishing

Dr Shelton Harley (SPC) provided the presentation of (MOW2-WP-04). WCPO fisheries are among the most complex of multi-species, multi-gear fisheries in the world due to gear/species interactions. As a result it is generally impossible to manage any one part of the fishery in isolation. It was noted that there is a need to better understand how management measures based on one management objective (end bigeye overfishing) would impact on the achievement of others objectives, including those for other fisheries sectors or species. This paper examines differences in predicted catch, catch value and CPUE under various combinations of associated (FAD) effort and longline bigeye catch reductions that remove bigeye overfishing. The associated effort/bigeye catch reduction combinations used follow the analysis presented in “*SC9-MI-WP-01 [Measures_eval_final] REV2*”. The aim of the analysis is to provide MOW2 with an indication of how such modelling could be used in the future to inform management decision-making. Use of this modelling and analysis would allow the Commission to adequately recognise the trade-offs that exist between fishery sectors/species, and to make better informed decisions. It was again emphasized that the paper and associated analysis was a theoretical exercise and that the data and modelling currently available should not be relied on as the basis for decision-making against the mix of objectives identified at MOW1 and since then.

Conclusions drawn in the paper include:

- A broad diversity of management actions can achieve the same conservation outcome. At the extreme ends, a 53% FAD reduction (akin to an 8 month FAD closure) could be accompanied by a significant (19%) increase in LL catch and still achieve the same bigeye status as a 14% FAD cut (just over 4 months FAD closure) and a 80% reduction in LL catch.
- The value of catch in the longline fishery varies very dramatically according to the scenario, and while in the purse seine fishery the relative changes are not large, the absolute changes are significant.
- The overall value of the catch in each sector is one of the indicators for CCMs to consider and other indicators such as those related to socio economics are also important.
- Understanding of fleet reactionary behaviour in response to changes in management is very limited at this stage. Understanding this and incorporating it in the modelling is a key action necessary in further fisheries management planning.
- Gross value of the fish taken is a relatively uninformative indicator by itself as the value of the LL fishery is “locked” by management and the value of the purse seine fishery is so high that relatively substantial absolute changes appear insignificant in relative terms.
- At the macro level, substantial LL value decline occurs as the magnitude of cuts increases, noting that this does not take into account variations in market price as supply is restricted.
- Considering changes in fisheries value provides a more informative view of the trade-offs in value of the different sectors, and demonstrates quite clearly the concept that there will be

“winners” and “losers” with each decision and provides a basis for determining the magnitude of those gains and losses.

- Similarly, this type of information highlights the need for examining both short term and long-term objectives, and whether there is a need for temporary trade-offs under certain circumstances.
- Examination of CPUE changes under different scenarios is important in deciding on management regimes. This is because many of the candidate objectives already identified relate to concepts such as economic returns, profitability, efficiency and optimum utilisation. This type of indicator provides a useful contrast to earlier indicators such as overall value, in that while under some scenarios the catch and therefore value of LL is diminished, it is accompanied by very strong efficiency increases. This is important as it reduces the magnitude of financial impact.
- There are numerous additional indicators that can be used to assess the relative implications of a given management scenario. These would depend on the type of fishery interactions that are to be dealt with and the specific objectives agreed upon and may include: stochastic projections to determine stability (in catch, value, CPUE etc) within a fishery; estimated bycatch of other species; and the Commission’s progress.

Key issues from plenary discussions and break-out groups are provided below:

- It was noted that there may be a disproportionate burden in relation to the aspiration of the SIDS following changes in the fishery.
- A majority view was expressed that economic and financial assessments should be taken into consideration at the Commission level as indicated by the Convention. An alternate view was that economics information should only be collected and analysed at the country or sub-regional level.
- The degree to which biological considerations supersede economic /financial considerations is dependent on the status of the stock e.g. economic options are limited in the case of rebuilding a very depleted stock
- Analysis of options in MOW2-WP-04 all have same biological outcome for bigeye (elimination of overfishing), but impacts on parameters other than catch value are not clear.
- There is a need to ensure that models and modelling are ‘fit for purpose’. Multifan-CL focuses on species stock assessment and the analysis so far has been very specific (e.g. manage bigeye overfishing); and subject to clear and timely instructions from CMMs, in line with SC/TCC/Commission timetable, analysis should be expanded to include a range of potential indicators: economic, environmental etc.
- Multifan, which has been in development for 17 years and is improving all the time, generates results at a relatively coarse spatial level over six regions, but it is possible for some EEZ-level analysis but to review in detail at a finer scale would need additional work and a more sophisticated model. SEAPODYM which is more fine-scale, but in a very early stage of development, may be of use for generating additional insights.
- The impact of catches upon prices is an important consideration in developing economic projections

- WCPFC should determine what economic data it needs and how to access it. Currently, the Commission does not have detailed economic data, which may be held at a sub-regional or country level.
- In considering the economic aspects of the fisheries, it's important to review the value chain, not merely catch values. There should be consideration of the role of the market as well as operating costs of fisheries.
- Economics are dynamic, and projections are typically valid for one or two year, whereas conservation issues tend to be more long-term.
- The term 'Disproportionate burden' (in relation to SIDS) should to be quantified, Paper WCPFC10-2013-DP33, "PNA: Paper to support PNA and Tokelau proposal for avoiding disproportionate burden in the tropical tuna CMM", was cited as a useful reference on this issue.
- There is a potential for interactions with artisanal fisheries in mixed spp fisheries e.g. tropical purse seine was recognised.
- The example of spatial change in fisheries was cited, the Hawaii longline fleet fished more in the eastern Pacific this year, and there should be a way to develop an indicator that reflects these changes.
- The US ecosystem-based management process under the MSA was cited as good practise, where a number of additional relevant considerations are factored into the final measure, for example fishery management plans must consider impacts on small business
- While there is no fixed mechanism/protocol, the WCPFC currently makes implicit trade-offs and will continue to do so, noting that individual CMMs or groups of CMMs (e.g. PNA) will continue to take positions in national best interest, and, where appropriate, consider trade-offs during negotiation at the Commission.
- It was suggested that it may be useful to set boundaries on the Commission's decision space, as prescribed by for example the Convention, or codified practices developed over time.
- There are some areas where trade-offs should not apply and 'Red lines' should demark for example LRPs and HCRs.
- There needs to be mechanisms for the Commission to consider trade-off evaluations to determine whether they are acceptable and if not how they can be rearranged. Several options were proposed to develop fora to debate management framework issues outside of regular sessions of the commission, including: ad hoc meetings such as the recent TTM in Tokyo as required, attached to or as part of the existing meetings (SC and TCC), noting that SC already has a management issues theme. Noting that there was a reluctance to include additional meetings into an already busy schedule.
- Timing actions is an issue. Although as given fishery approaches a limit a decision/action is increasingly important [already negotiated in the case of a HCR], but even when the limit is reached, there is still leeway, subject to rules, with regard to the rate of rebuilding.
- As a point of clarification, SC should not comment on "management" issues, but could introduce an economic theme or discuss economics within the existing Management Issues theme.

- It was recognised that individual parties/groups (CCMs, PNA, FFA etc.) may determine actions independent of the commission
- A narrow decision area as suggested above, with quantified trade-offs, makes the process more manageable

The related issue of fishing capacity controls (vessel numbers) was raised. A view was expressed that even if the VDS is effective, there will be insufficient catch available to make the current fleet viable, and so there is a need for capacity management. While the pressure exerted by excess capacity was acknowledged, the majority view was that in the medium to long term, more efficient vessels would replace the less efficient, generate better returns from the fishery and improve benefits to CMMs, and in particular SIDS. That is, the problem of capacity was one that related to fishing states and would be addressed by business decisions at the enterprise level.

9. Representing uncertainty, risk and performance indicators against fishery management objectives and reference points

Mr Wez Norris provided a presentation based on (MOW2-WP-05). The paper explores some alternative approaches for representing performance indicators, reference points, and risk for the purposes of informing management decisions. It is not a critique of the many existing approaches and does not consider the science of monitoring and assessment of performance indicators.

Visual communication tools can directly support fisheries management strategies by:

- Measuring PIs directly against multiple management objectives,
- Informing (and providing rationale for) a management response to the status of a performance indicator,
- Improving understanding of the status of the fishery among managers and stakeholders, and
- Recognise uncertainty and risk.

The options explored in the paper focus on graphical tools that, either wholly or in part, achieve these criteria.

Conclusions drawn in the paper include:

- A management strategy seeks to improve the ability of managers to make timely and proactive decisions for the management of a fishery. Visual tools representing the performance of the stock/fishery under such decisions assist not only managers to understand these scientific outputs and therefore what their objectives mean, but they also allow them to communicate that information to a broad audience including Ministers, industry and the public.
- Where indicators demonstrate that management intervention is required, managers and stakeholders need to have some understanding of future consequences, trade-offs, and uncertainty associated with potential management responses. Visual tools that demonstrate these therefore complement the implementation of a fishery management strategy.
- A single graphical tool is unlikely to meet all of these needs but building target and limit reference points, and some recognition of uncertainty, into commonly used tools (like the Kobe plot) would enhance their ability to support a management strategy approach. Management decision-making would also benefit from more regular use of secondary tools that allow for better presentation of performance over time and future projections.

- The above discussion represents a few options to generate discussion and thinking on communication of reference points and fishery performance, however the use of any one (or more) approaches will have limited value before objectives and PIs have been agreed for the fisheries. It is only at that point that “performance” can truly be monitored and assessed, and the outputs used to inform proactive management responses.
- Harvest control rule approach is the preferred management option, but should be preceded by a clear specification of rights.
- An opinion was offered that it was time to move on from the Kobe plot to more sophisticated communication tools and social indicators should include consideration of SIDS, cultural, social, political and economic. In response it was noted that following the Kobe process and there was an expectation that RRMOs would work with the Kobe II strategy matrix.

10. Development of a future work-plan for advancing the development of a management framework for the WCPFC

Each working group considered the way forward for the MOW process and the development of a management framework for the WCPFC. The following major points were raised, which are reflected in the future work plan in the first part of WCPFC10-2013–15a, which was developed following MOW2:

- The MOW process is seen as very useful, but further work needs to be integrated and proceed through Commission processes and supported properly. A two-day workshop before every Commission meeting may not necessarily be the best way to take this process forward. The process needs to be member-driven, even if it is difficult to get member feedback – these are important issues and need to be fully understood
- The MOW process is seen as a way of involving SIDS and keeping them fully up to speed with the development the management framework (TRP, HCRs etc.); however there is a need to move away from an awareness and education exercise to the development of a product. It was suggested that an initial action would be to develop and refine a general framework, and the NAFO general management framework was cited as useful example.
- The initial TORs for the Management Objectives Workshop process need to be updated in light of the progress made in the first two workshops, and this should be reflected in new TORs and workplan agreed at WCPFC10.
- Future activities in the process should include looking at how MSE can be applied in general and more specifically in the case of an interim provisional TRP for SKJ.
- Development of management rules is part of a longer process, there also needs to be a means to operationalize those rules.
- The current processes (SC, TCC) should be capable of dealing with the development of a management framework. SC has a Management Issues theme and could accommodate discussion of management framework components (HCRs, TRPs etc.), noting that it already deals with LRPs. The option of an additional management forum was discussed, but concern raised that it could place an untenable burden on SIDS. A third option, ad hoc workshops, was also considered.



WCPFC

SECOND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

Cairns, Australia
28-29 November 2013

AGENDA

MOW2-WINF-02
14 Nov 2013

AGENDA ITEM 1 OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

- 1.1 Introduction to the Workshop
- 1.2 Workshop Arrangements (agree workshop objectives & timetable)

AGENDA ITEM 2 PRESENTATION OF STRAWMAN DOCUMENT “Report of the Expert Working Group: Management objectives, performance indicators and reference points:”

AGENDA ITEM 3 PRESENTATIONS

- 3.1 Economically profitable domestic fleets in the South Pacific Albacore: Potential objectives and reference points
- 3.2 Maintaining viable fisheries across the extent of the stock: yellowfin and bigeye longline fisheries
- 3.3 Management strategies (objectives, indicators, reference points and harvest control rules): skipjack purse seine fisheries
- 3.4 Managing impacts on a key tuna species across gear types; Options for addressing bigeye tuna overfishing
- 3.5 Representing stock reference points, risks and uncertainty; Modified Kobe plots and additional communication strategies on stock status

AGENDA ITEM 4 SMALL WORKING GROUP BREAK OUT SESSION

- 4.1 Briefing for small working groups.

AGENDA ITEM 5 WORKING GROUPS PRESENTATION TO PLENARY

- 5.1 **SWG1:** Economically profitable domestic fleets in the South Pacific
Albacore: Potential objectives and reference points
- 5.2 **SWG2:** Maintaining viable fisheries across the extent of the stock:
yellowfin and bigeye longline fisheries
- 5.3 **SWG3:** Management strategies (objectives, indicators, reference
points and harvest control rules): skipjack purse seine fisheries
- 5.4 **SWG4:** Managing impacts on a key tuna species across gear types;
Options for addressing bigeye tuna overfishing

AGENDA ITEM 6 PLENARY DISCUSSION

AGENDA ITEM 7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

AGENDA ITEM 8 CLOSE OF WORKSHOP



**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
Management Objective Workshop (MOW2) Cairns
Convention Centre, Cairns Australia
28 – 29 November 2013
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**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
Management Objective Workshop (MOW2) Cairns
Convention Centre, Cairns Australia
28 – 29 November 2013**

PRESENTATIONS OF OUTPUTS FROM THE FOUR SMALL WORKING GROUPS (SWGs)

SWG1: Economically profitable domestic fleets in the South Pacific Albacore: Potential objectives and reference points

SWG2: Maintaining viable fisheries across the extent of the stock: yellowfin and bigeye longline fisheries

SWG3: Management strategies (objectives, indicators, reference points and harvest control rules): skipjack purse seine fisheries

SWG4: Managing impacts on a key tuna species across gear types; Options for addressing bigeye tuna overfishing

Potential objectives and reference points that consider economic profitability of the South Pacific albacore longline fishery

Small Working Group 1

Overview – what, who, how

- Covering WP-01 on how to operationalise the MOW objective to maximise the economic yields from a fishery, using south Pacific albacore as an example
- Largely coastal States attended, reflecting the priority these states place on albacore as a fishery
- Started with a Q&A session on the WP, talked through the objectives in the table and then looked at the discussion questions

Discussion questions

- What economic indicators are most suitable for the calculation of the Maximum Economic Yield?
- Do we want to maximise economic yield – or just get ‘pretty good’ economic yield?
- How do you consider the differing economic performance of fleets, in particular consideration of SIDs fleet performance when considering MEY-based target reference points?
- The importance of secondary species when determining economic returns and impacts/linkages with other fisheries.
- Should bioeconomic analysis like this form part of the work of the Commission? If yes, how might it be done?

What economic indicators are most suitable for the calculation of the Maximum Economic Yield?

- CPUE is the primary economic indicator
- Others discussed included:
 - Costs
 - Price
 - Resource rents
 - Other national level indicators including contribution to GDP

Do we want to maximise economic yield – or just get ‘pretty good’ economic yield?

- Consensus to aim for “pretty good” economic yield
- Maximising economic yield for all considered too difficult due to diversity of interests and circumstances
- Relatively small cuts will provide good increases in economic yield, while making further cuts in an attempt to maximise economic yield would be both harder to achieve and provide diminishing gains

How do you consider the differing economic performance of fleets, in particular consideration of SIDs fleet performance when considering MEY-based TRPs?

- Subsidised fleets means that the starting point of fleets may be different, but all will benefit from a move towards MEY
- If sound fisheries management framework is in place then subsidies don’t impact on sustainability
- Lower cost / subsidised fleets can provide the most efficient “harvesting service” for rights holders once rights have been established and allocations agreed

The importance of secondary species when determining economic returns and impacts/linkages with other fisheries.

- Bigeye and yellowfin are a key component of Southern longline fishery noting that target species will be different at different times of the year
- However, talk about other species risks taking the focus off the albacore fishery
- Interactions between fisheries are a key consideration but perhaps a secondary one to be considered later
- Food security and opportunity for artisanal fleets to switch to targeting mahimahi, wahoo etc

Should bio-economic analysis like this form part of the work of the Commission? If yes, how might it be done?

- Yes. Analysis to determine “pretty good catch rates”
- But... Allocation is critical to enable members to realise economic benefits, make internal trade-offs
- Convention requires consideration of economic factors – Art. 5 (a), Art. 10 Paragraph 1(j), 3(d), Art. 30
- Special requirements of SIDs and disproportionate burden assessment will require economic analysis

Focus for albacore – next steps

- Agree CMM in the Commission (next week) to progress management framework and setting of limits/rights for stock
- Parallel work to analyse and provide options for members to consider for achieving “pretty good economic yield”

MOW going forward

- The MOW process encourages strategic thinking across key stocks and issues and allows for explicit and transparent consideration of trade-offs at Commission level
- Can progress its work in parallel to work to establish limits, allocate rights etc
- No direct role for MOW or Commission in determination of national level objectives.

Maintaining viable fisheries across the extent of the stock: yellowfin and bigeye longline fisheries

**Discussion Summary
Working Group 2**

**Review of candidate objectives:
Biological key points**

- **Objective:** Maintain YFT and BET biomass above levels that allow for sustainable fisheries throughout the range
- Need to understand latitudinal dynamics: Capture regional variability in catch and CPUE
- May require multiple objectives / indicators
 - **Example TRP: F(B) that achieves high yield in core area while allowing viable CPUE in high latitudes**
- A need for interim targets in order to prevent the situation from worsening?

**Review of candidate objectives:
Economic key points**

- Some indicators work both for Social and Economic
- Issues of Scale: Consider both national and regional elements
- **Maximize economic yield** - Rent extraction currently focuses too much on catching and processing fish. Consider broader fishery considerations (i.e., MCS employment, value-added, ports, transshipment etc.) – Criteria and objectives will differ depending on national interests
- **Stability and Predictability**– Role of HCRs?

**Review of candidate objectives:
Social key points**

- **Objective: Affordable protein** – should be *available* protein instead?
 - Article 30(2)b – consideration of artisanal and subsistence needs
 - Need to more strongly consider upstream → downstream effects
- Not currently captured – *social* security as well as *food* security. Empowerment of women

**Review of candidate objectives:
Ecosystem key points**

- **Objective: Minimize catch of non-target species**
- Ambiguity - What is a 'target' species in the WCPO?
- Targets are dynamic
- Need to better account for multi-species , multi-target nature of WCPO tropical fisheries

Discussion Points 1

- **Importance of tropical tuna catch**
- Many fisheries; inter-connected (purse seine, long line, hand line ...) What one does can affect others (balance sovereign rights with the obligation to cooperate)
- **Is a mgt. objective based on fisheries across the range of stocks appropriate?**
- Balance: Broad, stock-wide, objectives and national interests (e.g. MCS, employment, ports)

Discussion Points 2

- **Appropriate performance measures:** High yield in core area and viable CPUE in high latitudes
- **Tradeoffs:** are win-wins possible?
 - Some are likely to gain more than others (resource abundance/availability is not homogeneous)
 - Not just about profitability; consider other benefits

Discussion Points 3

- **What considerations are appropriate for TRP and rebuild?**
- Different fisheries are characterized by different levels of uncertainty (implementation uncertainty)
- Overall level of F needs to be managed (consider all fisheries)
- What should the role of the Commission be when it comes to placing limits on capacity by fishery?
 - A discussion that needs to be had: Comes down to allocation
- Potential usefulness of rights-based approach

Discussion Points 4

- **Impact-offset mechanisms?**
- What is a 'disproportionate burden'?
 - Concept is used but undefined
 - Downstream impacts: Are these burdens?
- Offset mechanisms should be developed and agreed upon by Commission
- Mechanisms implemented before or after CMM is adopted?
- Cost/benefit analysis can help identify potential areas of disproportionate burden
- With rights come responsibilities

Future Discussions

- Having a forum for discussion for fundamental issues is important. Informal process has been helpful (incl. observers)
- Refining objectives is a long term process – Cannot wait 'until everything is in place' to advance
- Actions must be interim, adaptive, and iterative with refinements explicit as part of the process
- Better to have the discussions than to avoid them
- Possible future forum on tradeoffs – with detailed analysis
- Achievement of Year 3 aspirations will depend on WCPFC10

Future Discussions

- WCPFC 10 should
 - Consider interim targets
 - Explicitly ask for workplan to continue

**SWG3: Management strategies
(objectives, indicators, reference
points and harvest control rules):
skipjack purse seine fisheries**

**Discussion Summary
Working Group 3**

Objectives, Indicators and TRPs

Table lists a wide range of objectives which cannot be achieved simultaneously. Many of them will not translate into a TRP or be incorporated into a HCR, but nevertheless would be useful to be measured by indicators for a periodic review of how the Commission is achieving its objectives over long term.

Biological

Initial view-biological objectives more appropriate to LRP-stock viability.

“Sustainability” suggests inclusion of other factors such as economics and ecosystem integrity

While sustainability throughout range may be a key objective, question as to whether this should be linked to a TRP.

Debate regarding wording “throughout their range”
Suggested meaning of objective “provide for fishing sustainability and fishing flexibility”

Biological (cont)

Indicators for this objective as written would need spatial element.

Conclusion that this is a mixed objective – biomass and range.
Suggestion remove “throughout their range”.

Understand intention of objective but difficulties with operationalisation for TRP – but it may be a review item.

Economic

In a fully allocated fishery, rights holders should determine economic objectives.

This depends on rights being allocated well initially.

Reconciliation of differing parties’ fishery objectives easier when there are clear rights. Holders of better defined rights are likely to prevail in disputes with other rights holders.

Article 10(j) of the Convention - consistent with the Commission’s role in determining rights allocation.

Suggestion that the management measures could be tested by their potential economic effects on rights holders.

Economic (cont)

Suggested alternative wording
“Enabling economic yields to be maximised”

Conclusion

In an allocated fishery, view was that the Commission should not be concerned with economic objectives. After it allocates rights, the Commission’s role is in the area of biological and ecological objectives. Proviso is that trade-off analysis to other fisheries still needs to occur as part of allocation.

Social

In allocated fisheries, these objectives should be achieved by governments.

Noted Article 10 (3) of the Convention which references social factors.

These objectives and indicators for them should be used in performance reviews but not for TRPs.

Ecosystems – Minimise fishery impact on ecosystem function

Suggestion replace “minimise” with “Avoid remedy or mitigate”

Indicators of necessity complex. E.g. North Pacific example – large suite of indicators which are observed continually for relevant change but are not each individually linked to hard, fast rules.

The important part of this process then becomes a strong advisory role/process.

Objective doesn't lend itself well to a TRP and HRP. It requires careful analysis for input into a management procedure outside of HRP.

Ecosystems – Minimise fishery impact on ecosystem function (cont)

Development of HCRs needs clear TRPs and indicators - difficult in ecosystem context.

Outputs of advisory process (in suite of indicators scenario) should be given due consideration by the Commission, as considerations, if necessary, of amendments to harvest control rule.

Result would be more of imposing a constraint rather than achieving an objective.

Ecosystems – Minimise catch of non-target species

Suggestion replace “minimise” with “Avoid, remedy or mitigate”

Definition of non-target - utilisation of edible by-catch. Species may change from being undesirable bycatch to desirable target species, in which case they should be managed.

For other species, the TRP would be zero or close to and probably lower than LRP.

Noted the Convention refers to minimising by-catch/non-target species but that this has not operationalised by the Commission and perhaps should be.

Discussion points

Trading off objectives – catch vs stability

In a fully allocated and tradable situation, this would be a decision for rights holders

Current analyses suggest that the differences in catch/value are relatively minor for the example HCRs evaluated

Generally in the stakeholder group primarily involved in the PS fishery, stability is highly valued

Discussion points

HCRs – easier decision making?

Potentially yes, particularly if allocation of rights is already done

But need to consider other issues related to e.g. ecosystem

Discussion points

Concerns about yellowfin and bigeye

HCRs will be needed to specify appropriate levels of catch or impacts on stocks

Probably need to consider YFT separately to BET. YFT is a more targeted species and may be able to specify catch-based rules. BET likely to continue to be managed via technical measures such as limits on FAD sets or FAD closures pending a better capability to monitor catch in near real time. In both cases, it should be feasible to develop rule-based procedures, e.g. duration of FAD closure dependent on TAE.

Discussion points

HCRs for YFT and BET given multi-gear characteristics

Allocated rights need to be comprehensive, i.e. need allocations of BET and YFT catch across PS, LL and other fisheries

Could then have economics driven trading among fishery components but needs to be done using a common currency, e.g. impact of a given catch on the spawning biomass (so 1 tonne of PS bigeye 'quota' converts to some lesser tonnage of LL bigeye 'quota').

Discussion points

TRP for skipjack in 2014

The TRP focus should be biological, i.e. setting a target to maintain a low probability of approaching the LRP.

It was suggested that $50\%SB_0$ could be a reasonable target that reflects both avoidance of the LRP, current and therefore known conditions in the fishery and attitudes of precautionary management amongst the major stakeholders.

Should the Commission continue along this path? If so, how?

FUTURE WORK PLAN

Counter factual - adoption of ad-hoc measures

Harvest control rule approach offers better alternative, but should be after proper specification of rights.

Needs to be done in accordance with Article 10(j).

The process has been surprisingly useful, but don't want to wait 4 years to complete. Skipjack could be implemented quickly.

- Process should include exploration of systems, looking for improvements, using MSE.
- LRPs require good headroom, 50% is a good start, the detail HCR need some work,
- If you want management rules you need to have to have discussions on how to implement them, real life rubber hitting the road, reveals true objectives, true aspirations

- When we come to bigeye need to work with IATTC for coordinated management, particularly if purse-seine fishing continues to grow in central Pacific.
- Timetable will be species or fishery dependent- some could be implemented quickly, others need more preparation.
- Work needs to be integrated through Commission processes and supported properly. Not just a 2-day workshop before the Commission meeting.
- TOR for this process agreed to at MOW1. If process changes, will the Commission to make changes to the TOR?

**Managing impacts on a key tuna species across gear types;
Options for addressing bigeye tuna overfishing**

**Discussion Summary
Working Group 4**

The importance of including economic or financial assessments in the evaluation of proposals and options

- Considered self-evident, as reinforced by the Convention, that economics and financial assessments are important.
- A view that the degree to which biological considerations supersede economic /financial considerations is dependent on the status of the stock e.g. rebuilding a very depleted stock.

How current modelling approaches could be enhanced to provide more meaningful assessment of fishery trade-offs

- Analysis of options in WP4 all have same biological outcome for bigeye, but impacts on parameters other than catch value are not clear.
- Need to ensure model and modeling are 'fit for purpose' - Multifan focuses on species stock assessment and the analysis so far has been very specific (end bigeye overfishing).
- Needs clear instructions from CMMs in a timely manner, in line with SC/TCC/Commission timetable
- Analysis need to be extended to include a range of potential indicators: economic, environmental etc

How current modelling approaches could be enhanced to provide more meaningful assessment of fishery trade-offs

- May be opportunities in the future to apply other models e.g. Sepodym
- SPC [Multifan] generates results at a coarse spatial level – possible for some EEZ-level analysis but to review in detail at a finer scale would need additional work/a more sophisticated model

Types of data and indicators that would be needed to better inform Commission decision making

- The Commission does not have detailed economic data– this may be held at a sub-regional or country level.
- WCPFC needs to consider what economic data it needs and how to access it.
- 'Disproportionate burden' (in relation to SIDS) needs to be quantified
- Economics are dynamic, conservation issues are more long-term. Economic projections are valid most for only one or two years

Types of data and indicators that would be needed to better inform Commission decision making

- Potential in mixed spp fisheries e.g. tropical PS for interaction with artisanal fisheries.
- Spatial indicators may be important
- Consider value chain – not just catch values

Mechanisms for the Commission to consider trade-off evaluations to determine whether they are acceptable and if not how they can be rearranged

- While there is no fixed mechanism/protocol, the WCPFC currently makes implicit trade-offs and will continue to do so
- Individual CMMs or groups of CMMs (e.g. PNA) will continue to take positions in national best interest, and, where appropriate, consider trade-offs during negotiation at the Commission.
- WCPFC takes into consideration a wide range of issues, but is bound by the Convention

Mechanisms for the Commission to consider trade-off evaluations to determine whether they are acceptable and if not how they can be rearranged

- Useful to consider boundaries on the decision space – e.g. the Convention, codified practices over time (e.g. disproportionate burden) etc
- ‘Red lines’ should demark areas where trade-offs do not apply e.g LRPs, HCRs
- CMMs and groups of CMMs will continue to enact compatible management measures

Mechanisms for the Commission to consider trade-off evaluations to determine whether they are acceptable and if not how they can be rearranged

Forum for discussion of fisheries management issues – options:

- Additional meeting as per the Tokyo TT meeting
- Use existing Sub-committees - SC has Man. Issues theme, TCC could add element
- As above with ad hoc meetings as required

Balance – burden on delegations vs need for focus on management

SC should not comment on “management” issues, but could introduce an economic theme or discuss economics within the existing Management Issues theme

Additional discussion point: Who decides the trade-off? Is it the Commission or owners of the fishing rights and how is that trade off determined?

- Wary of any process that takes away the ownership of decision making from the CMMs/ SIDS .
- Balance needed in the decision making process – partly based on the convention
- Individual parties/groups (CCMs, PNA, FFA etc.) may determine actions independent of the commission
- A narrow decision area with quantified trade-offs makes the process more manageable

Where to from here?

- MOW is a useful process and should continue; needs to be member-driven, even if it is difficult to get member feedback – these are important issues and need to be fully understood
- The process can be taken up in SC and TCC – but would be a difficult process – nature of these workshops is very useful to improve understanding.
- Need to better prioritise future work.
- Move away from awareness to a producing specific options/suggestions for action
- Could define general framework with associated fisheries management plans – e.g. NAFO
- Possible to move forward in a stepwise manner and introduce interim measure[s] as a start

**BRIEFING NOTE ON SEABIRD BYCATCH AND THE
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES PROGRESS**

BirdLife International and ACAP

Seabird bycatch and the management objectives process: briefing note by BirdLife International and ACAP.

25 November 2013

All five tuna RFMOs have now established seabird bycatch conservation and management measures in most areas overlapping with albatross and petrel populations, and are moving to discussing how to monitor the effectiveness of these measures both in terms of compliance and effectiveness of the measures in reducing bycatch.

An ACAP intersessional working group considered this and produced a paper on the preliminary identification of minimum elements to review the effectiveness of seabird bycatch mitigation regulations in tuna RFMOs (see attached). The work of the MOWII overlaps with this process in terms of seeking to establish ecosystem/bycatch indicators for non-target species.

In relation to the objective to minimize bycatch it is important that we have a clear understanding of both the numbers of seabirds of each species that are killed and the nature of interactions (which can inform improved mitigation options). If we are to assess how fisheries mortalities impact on populations – many of which are threatened and highly migratory, comparable information from across RFMOs and domestic fisheries is required. It is recognised that the nature and availability of data currently limits our ability to monitor bycatch rates and impacts, however the establishment of clear objectives and performance measures as part of the MOW process will aid our progress in this direction.

To assist with the development of seabird bycatch objectives we could seek support from the ACAP intersessional working group to consider expanding its terms of reference to specifically consider management objectives, performance measures and target reference points which can then be incorporated into MOW processes. We need to seek expert advice and undertake a wider discussion amongst seabird experts such as at ACAP to be able to provide appropriate advice to RFMOs such as WCPFC who are going through processes such as this MOW. The likely establishment of a CCSBT small technical working group may also assist with this.

Recommendations:

1. That the MOWII support the need to develop appropriate management objectives, performance measures and target reference points for bycatch species including seabirds.
2. That MOWII seek advice through ACAP and BirdLife International and the ACAP intersessional working group and wider expert seabird community to develop appropriate objectives, performance measures and target reference points for seabird bycatch.
3. That ecosystem/ bycatch indicators for non-target species be an agenda item for MOWIII.



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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR PACIFIC
BLUEFIN TUNA**

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-09

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Recognizing that WCPFC6 adopted Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific bluefin tuna (CMM2009-07) and the measure was revised twice since then (CMM2010-04 and CMM2012-06) based on the conservation advice from the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) on this stock, which again highlighted the importance that the level of F is decreased below the 2002-2004 levels, particularly on juvenile age classes;

Expressing grave concern for the latest stock status provided by ISC 13 that Pacific bluefin tuna “biomass level is near historically low levels and experiencing high exploitation rates above all biological reference points (BRPs) commonly used by fisheries managers, and that the risk of spawning stock biomass (SSB) falling below the historically lowest level will increase under F2007-2009 conditions;

Noting the conservation advice provided by ISC 13 that;

- 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;

Also noting that ISC will update its stock assessment with latest information available by February 2014;

Recognizing the importance of development of reference points for conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in 2014;

Further recalling that paragraph (4), Article 22 of the WCPFC Convention which requires cooperation between the Commission and the IATTC to reach agreement to harmonize CMMs for fish stocks such as Pacific bluefin tuna that occur in the Convention Areas of both organizations;

Adopts, in accordance with Article 10 of the WCPFC Convention that:

1. The interim management objective for Pacific bluefin tuna for 2014 is to ensure that the current (02-04 annual average) level of fishing mortality rate is not increased in the Convention Area.

2. The Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating Territories (hereinafter referred to as CCMs) shall take measures necessary to ensure that total fishing effort by their vessel fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in the area north of the 20 degrees north shall stay below the 2002-2004 annual average levels for 2014. Such measures shall include those to reduce all catches of juveniles (age 0-3 (less than 30 kg)) significantly below* the 2002-2004 annual average levels for 2014.
3. CCMs, in particular those catching juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna, shall take measures to monitor and obtain prompt results of recruitment of juveniles each year. An emergency rule shall be developed in 2014 which stipulates specific rules all CCMs shall comply with when a drastic drop of recruitment is detected.
4. Consistent with their rights and obligations under international laws, and in accordance with domestic laws and regulations, CCMs shall, to the extent possible, take measures necessary to prevent commercial transaction of Pacific Bluefin tuna and its products that undermine the effectiveness of this CMM, especially measures prescribed in the paragraph 2 above. CCMs shall cooperate for this purpose.
5. The CCMs shall cooperate to establish Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) to be applied to Pacific bluefin tuna as a matter of priority.
6. CCMs shall also take measures necessary to strengthen data collecting system for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries in order to improve the data quality and timeliness of all the data reporting;
7. CCMs shall submit to ISC by December 15th, 2013 all the catch and effort data until 2012 of juvenile and adults of Pacific bluefin tuna.
8. CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July measures they used to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 6, 10 and 11 of this CMM. CCMs shall also monitor the international trade of the products derived from Pacific bluefin tuna and report the results to Executive Director by 31 July. The Northern Committee shall annually review those reports CCMs submit pursuant to this paragraph;
9. The Northern Committee at its Regular session in 2014 shall review this CMM based on the stock status and conservation advice for Pacific bluefin tuna provided by ISC14 in 2014 and take further actions including substantial catch reduction of juveniles (age 0-3 (less than 30 kg));
10. The WCPFC Executive Director shall communicate this Conservation Management Measure to the IATTC Secretariat and its contracting parties whose fishing vessels engage in fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna and request them to take equivalent measures in conformity with this CMM.
11. To enhance effectiveness of this measure, CCMs are encouraged to communicate with and, if appropriate, work with the concerned IATTC contracting parties bilaterally.
12. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of those small island developing State Members and participating territories in the Convention Area whose current fishing activity for Pacific bluefin tuna is limited, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries for Pacific bluefin tuna in the future.
13. The provisions of paragraph 12 shall not provide a basis for an increase in fishing effort by fishing vessels owned or operated by interests outside such developing coastal State, particularly Small Island

* CCMs are required to reduce their juvenile catch at least by 15% below the 2002-2004 annual average levels in 2014

Developing State Members or participating territories, unless such fishing is conducted in support of efforts by such Members and territories to develop their own domestic fisheries

**FINAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT
(COVERING 2012 ACTIVITIES)
Executive Summary**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. WCPFC10 undertook its third annual review of compliance by CCMs with Commission obligations. TCC9 developed a Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report covering all CCMs against obligations in five categories as per paragraph 3 of CMM 2012-02. The purpose of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme is contained at paragraph 1 of CMM 2012-02 as follows:

Section I - Purpose

1. The purpose of the WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme (the Scheme) is to ensure that Members, Cooperating Non-Members and, where appropriate, Participating Territories (CCMs) implement and comply with obligations arising under the Convention and conservation and management measures (CMMs) adopted by the Commission. The Scheme is designed to:

- (i) assess CCMs' compliance with their obligations;
- (ii) identify areas in which technical assistance or capacity building may be needed to assist CCMs to attain compliance;
- (iii) identify aspects of conservation and management measures which may require refinement or amendment for effective implementation;
- (iv) respond to non-compliance through remedial options that include a range of possible responses that take account of the reason for and degree of non-compliance, and include cooperative capacity-building initiatives and, in case of serious non-compliance, such penalties and other actions as may be necessary and appropriate to promote compliance with CMMs; and
- (v) monitor and resolve outstanding instances of non-compliance.

2. A number of CCMs provided additional information between TCC9 and WCPFC10, therefore a compliance working group convened to review and evaluate the additional information. The Commission concluded that the following CCMs are considered to be "Compliant" under the provisions of CMM 2012-02: Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, El Salvador, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Thailand, and Vietnam.

3. The Commission concluded that the following CCMs are considered to be "Compliance Review" under the provisions of CMM 2012-02: Belize, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.

4. The obligations reviewed by the Commission were "Not Applicable" to the following CCMs: Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Senegal.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT BY TCC9

5. The TCC9 noted that the Compliance Monitoring Scheme is in its third trial year and agreed to

follow a new process for reviewing the Draft Compliance Monitoring Report (Draft Report). TCC9 reviewed the Draft Report for 39 CCMs in a closed Working Group session. This year's assessment focused on an assessment of CCMs' implementation of their obligations and highlighted issues related to our understanding of existing obligations. In addition, it highlighted the need for clarity in the Secretariat's role in preparing the Draft Report.

6. In reviewing compliance with paragraph 4 of CMM 2010-05, the WG was unable to make an assessment for one CCM due to a lack of agreement by that CCM on the requirement for implementation.

7. Some CCMs were uncomfortable giving "Compliant" assessments to CCMs that had provided information during the TCC or just prior to the TCC and the information had not been given at least a preliminary review by the Secretariat.¹ This related specifically to reviewing information submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of CMM 2009-06. This situation can be in part addressed through establishing clear criteria on information submission deadlines.

8. The WG was unable to conduct an assessment of compliance with CMM 2007-01, Attachment K, Annex C, paragraph 4 due to a lack of clear understanding amongst CCMs of the obligation.

9. Although the WG did conduct an assessment of compliance with CMM 2007-01, Attachment K, Annex C, paragraph 6, CCMs noted the challenges in making the assessment without clear information from CCMs on the metric used to calculate the percentage of longline observer coverage. CCMs should identify in Annual Report Part 2 the metric used to calculate the percentage of longline observer coverage.

10. The WG did not conduct an assessment for any CCMs in Section 1 of Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission on "Annual Catch Estimates" relating to discards due to lack of agreement on whether discard reporting is mandatory or encouraged.

11. The WG did not consider any information provided by CCMs in Section 1 of Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission on "Annual Catch Estimates" relating to Sharks due to lack of agreement on whether the reporting provision was mandatory for 2012.

III. WCPFC10 ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED THE TCC9 SUMMARY REPORT

12. TCC9 found that conducting the review of the Draft Report on an obligation-by-obligation basis proved useful and informative. TCC9 recommends that improvements to the process continue to be made taking into account the recommendations of this record.

13. TCC9 recommends a greater consultation between CCMs and the Secretariat in the preparation of the dCMRs noting that this is still a work in progress.

14. TCC9 recommends that the WG be given sufficient time in the Agenda to conduct its review of the Draft Report, noting that it took significant time during TCC9 to complete its review

15. TCC9 recommends that in the development of new CMMs, the Commission take into account

¹ At least one CCM expressed discomfort with this process.

the outcomes of the CMR process with respect to clarifying obligations.

16. TCC9 recommends that all CCMs make best efforts to provide any additional information to the Secretariat identified during the WG review at least 30 days prior to WCPFC10.

17. TCC9 reiterated the confidentiality of the Draft and Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report and also notes that the same level of confidentiality applies to the discussions and outcomes of the WG.

18. There is a need to distinguish between the obligation to submit information and the obligation to meet an agreed deadline and/or format. The TCC9 recommended that the CMS CMM be amended to ensure that reporting deadlines are assessed as part of the compliance review, and that this be done in addition to review of the implementation. This includes deadlines for submission of Annual Reports Part 1 and 2, Scientific Data, and “Fished/Did Not Fish” reports, among others.

19. Most CCMs reiterated that the process of the CMS and outcomes of the CMS must take into account the special requirements of SIDS and in particular Article 30 and Resolution 2008-01. This includes aspects of CMMs, conduct of assessments and the actions agreed to assist SIDS to resolve any implementation issues identified.

20. TCC9 recommends that the Commission clarify that for CMM 2005-03, the reporting responsibility lies with the flag State.

21. TCC9 recommends that the Commission clarify that CCMs identify in their 2014 Annual Report Part 2 which metric they used to calculate the percentage of longline observer coverage for 2013.

IV. ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS

22. Self-assessments pose challenges for verification and compliance assessment, due to lack of sufficient information available to verify implementation. It was noted that this situation would change over time with the improvements to reporting and data available for verification.

23. With respect to charter notifications under paragraph 3 of CMM 2011-05, notification to the flag State of any of its vessels operating under charter to another CCM is critical to avoid double counting by both the flag State and the chartering State reporting the same catch.

24. Some CCMs noted that there were a number of discrepancies in the data held by the CCM and that held by the Secretariat.

25. CCMs noted that the provision of “Size Composition Data” is a flag State responsibility. Where data is also available through coastal State reporting through other programs, the compliance assessment should be focused on flag States meeting their reporting obligations except for vessels operating under charter arrangement.

26. One CCM pointed out the practical difficulty of providing operational data noting the huge volume of information that would be required from a large fleet.

27. PNA advised that CMM 2011-01 noted PNA’s intention to use 2010 as the basis for the VDS TAE in 2012. This was not an obligation imposed by the Commission. SPC provided data to TCC9 that

PNA EEZ effort in 2010 was 43,832 days and effort in 2012 was 40,929 days. PNA therefore advised that its intention has been successfully achieved.

28. There is a difference of interpretation as to whether the obligation contained in paragraph 03 (Operational level catch and effort data) of the Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission is met by providing aggregated catch and effort data and size composition data, as described in paragraphs 04 and 05 of the Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission.

29. Some members, including Japan and China, had significant reservations regarding the assessment because aggregated catch and effort data, as described in the rules of Section 4 of “Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission”, had been provided. Some members stated that this section recognizes certain members and cooperation non-members of the Commission may not be able to provide operational data because of domestic legal constraints and allows them to submit aggregated catch and effort data and size composition data instead until such constraints are overcome.

29. The WG noted the importance of setting criteria at the beginning of its work.

30. Consistent with the 2012 Final Compliance Monitoring Report, CCMs evaluated as “compliance review” are strongly encouraged to address their implementation issues even without a response procedure.

2013 Final Compliance Monitoring Report (for 2012 activities)

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2005-03: North Pacific Albacore</i>			
<i>Paragraph (2)</i>	Belize, Canada, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States		
<i>Paragraph (3)</i>	Belize, Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China	China [2] ¹
<i>Paragraph (4)</i>	Belize, Canada, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Philippines	

¹ The bracketed number refers to the number of years of potential compliance issues

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2006-04: Striped Marlin</i>			
<i>Paragraph (1)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, European Union, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States		
<i>Paragraph (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, Cook Islands, China, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa	Indonesia	
<i>CMM 2007-01: Regional Observer Programme</i>			
<i>Paragraph (7)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama	
<i>Paragraph (9)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall	Indonesia, Panama	

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2 nd or 3 rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph (10)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph (14)(vii)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama	
<i>Att K, Annex C, Paragraph</i>	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>(4)</i>			
<i>Att K, Annex C, Paragraph (6)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, United States	Belize, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<i>CMM 2007-04: Seabirds</i>			
<i>Paragraph (9)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Wallis & Futuna	
<i>CMM 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna</i>			
<i>Paragraph (9)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States		

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Paragraph (10)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	European Union	European Union [2]
<i>Paragraph (17)</i>	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu		
<i>Paragraph (18) (limit)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis & Futuna		
<i>Paragraph (18) (spatial and temporal closures)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis & Futuna		
<i>Paragraph (19)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua		

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph 23</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands	Kiribati [2], Indonesia [3]
<i>Paragraph (26)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph (28)</i>	China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines,	Indonesia	

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph (31)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	China, Indonesia	China [3], Indonesia [2]
<i>Paragraph (32)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines		
<i>Paragraph (33)</i>	Indonesia, Japan, Chinese Taipei, United States	Korea	Korea [2]
<i>Paragraph (39)</i>	Japan	Indonesia, Philippines	Philippines [2]
<i>Paragraph (43)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese, Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vietnam, Vanuatu	Wallis & Futuna	

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2011-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna</i>			
<i>Paragraph (2)</i>	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	
<i>Paragraph (3)</i>	Philippines		
<i>Paragraph (4)</i>	China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Indonesia	
<i>Paragraph (5)</i>	China		
<i>CMM 2009-01: Record of Fishing Vessels</i>			
<i>Paragraph (9)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Ecuador, Panama	
<i>CMM 2009-02: High Seas FAD Closure</i>			

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Paragraph (2)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph (12)</i>	China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Kiribati	
<i>CMM 2009-03: Swordfish</i>			
<i>Paragraph (1)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States		
<i>Paragraph (2)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States		

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Paragraph (3)</i>	Australia, China, El Salvador, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Belize	Belize [3]
<i>Paragraph (8)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu	Indonesia	
<i>CMM 2009-06: Transshipment</i>			
<i>Paragraph (11)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States	Belize, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
<i>Paragraph (13)</i>	Belize, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall		

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Islands, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Paragraph (34)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, Indonesia, Kiribati, Panama	
<i>Paragraph (35)(a)(ii)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, Indonesia, Kiribati, Panama	
<i>Paragraph (35)(a)(iii)</i>	China, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, United States	Belize, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Panama, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu	
<i>Paragraph (35)(a)(iv)</i>	China, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, United States	Belize, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Panama, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu	
<i>CMM 2010-01: North Pacific Striped Marlin</i>			
<i>Paragraph (5)</i>	Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	China	
<i>CMM 2010-02: Eastern High Seas Pocket Special Management Area</i>			
<i>Paragraph (2)</i>	Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Japan, Kiribati, Korea	China, Fiji, Panama, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	
<i>Paragraph (6)</i>	Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated		

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>CMM 2010-04: Pacific Bluefin Tuna</i>			
<i>Paragraph (2)</i>	Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States		
<i>CMM 2010-05: South Pacific Albacore</i>			
<i>Paragraph (1)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, European Union, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States	China	China [3]
<i>Paragraph (4)²</i>	Australia, Belize, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
<i>CMM 2010-07: Sharks</i>			
<i>Paragraph (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador,		

² China was not assessed for this obligation.

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis & Futuna		
<i>Paragraph (7)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu	Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu	
<i>CMM 2011-02: Vessel Monitoring System</i>			
<i>Paragraph (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of		

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2 nd or 3 rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam		
<i>Paragraph (9)(a)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Belize, Indonesia, Philippines	
<i>Paragraph (9)(a) – VMS SSPs paragraph 2.8</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts	Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Philippines, Vanuatu	

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	and Nevis, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vietnam		
<i>Paragraph (9)(a) – VMS SSPs paragraph 7.2.4</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis	
<i>CMM 2011-05: Charter Notification Scheme</i>			
<i>Paragraph (3)</i>	Fiji, Kiribati, Korea, New Zealand, Solomon Islands		
<i>Scientific Data³</i>			
<i>Section 01 – Estimates of Annual Catches</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea,	Belize, Indonesia	Indonesia [2]

³ These references are to the following document: Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Section 02 – Number of Active Vessels</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize	
<i>Section 03 – Operational Level Catch and Effort Data</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Belize, China, Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia [2]
<i>Section 04 – Catch and</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook	Belize, China, European	Indonesia [2]

	Compliance or Implementation Status		
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Potential Compliance Issue	2nd or 3rd Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Effort Data Aggregated By Time Period and Geographic Area</i>	Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Union, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei	
<i>Section 05 – Size Composition</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, El Savador, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, Ecuador, European Union, Philippines, Chinese Taipei	Indonesia [2]

CMM	CMR Matrix																								Potential compliance issue															
	AU	BZ	CA	CN	CK	EC	EU	SV	FM	FJ	PF	ID	JP	KI	KR	MH	NR	NC	NZ	NU	PA	PW	PG	PH		KN	WS	SB	TW	TH	TK	TO	TV	US	VU	VN	WF			
CMM2005-03 02 (NP ALB)																																								0%
CMM2005-03 03																																								7%
CMM2005-03 04																																								6%
CMM2006-04 01 (SW MLS)																																							0%	
CMM2006-04 04																																								7%
CCM2007-01 07 (ROP)																																							4%	
CMM2007-01 09																																							9%	
CMM2007-01 10																																							0%	
CMM2007-01 14 vii																																							4%	
CMM2007-01 Att. K Ann. C 04																																							-	
CMM2007-01 Att. K Ann. C 06																																							58%	
CMM2007-04 09 (Seabirds)																																							3%	
CMM2008-01 09 (BET & YFT)																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 10																																							8%	
CMM2008-01 17																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 18 (sec. i)																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 18 (sec. iii)																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 19																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 23																																							17%	
CMM2008-01 26																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 28																																							6%	
CMM2008-01 31																																							17%	
CMM2008-01 32																																							0%	
CMM2008-01 33																																							20%	
CMM2008-01 39																																							67%	
CMM2008-01 43																																							3%	
CMM2011-01 02 (PNA)																																							-	
CMM2011-01 03 (PH)																																							0%	
CMM2011-01 04																																							6%	
CMM2011-01 05 (China)																																							0%	
CMM2009-01 09 (Fish/Did not fish)																																							7%	
CMM2009-02 02 (HS FADs & Catch ret.)																																							0%	
CMM2009-02 12																																							6%	
CMM2009-03 01 (Swordfish)																																							0%	
CMM2009-03 02																																							0%	
CMM2009-03 03																																							9%	
CMM2009-03 08																																							5%	
CMM2009-06 11 (Transshipment)																																							26%	
CMM2009-06 13																																							0%	
CMM 2009-06 34																																							33%	
CMM2009-06 35 a ii)																																						33%		
CMM2009-06 35 a iii)																																						62%		
CMM2009-06 35 a iv)																																						62%		
CMM2010-01 05 (NP MLS)																																							17%	
CMM2010-02 02 (EHSP)																																							50%	
CMM2010-02 06																																							0%	
CMM2010-04 02 (PBT)																																							0%	
CMM2010-05 01 (SP ALB)																																							11%	
CMM2010-05 04																																							10%	
CMM2010-07 04 (Sharks)																																							0%	
CMM2010-07 07																																							8%	
CMM2011-02 04 (VMS)																																							0%	
CMM2011-02 09a																																							11%	
CMM2011-02 09a-VMS SSPs 2.8																																						18%		
CMM2011-02 09a-VMS SSPs 7.2.4																																						19%		
CMM2011-05 03 (Charter)																																							0%	
SciData01 - Est. of annual catches																																						7%		
SciData02 - No. of active vessels																																						4%		
SciData03 - Op. C&E level data																																						33%		
Sci.Data04 - Aggregated data																																						22%		
SciData05 - Size composition																																						19%		
Overall/Final Score for each CCM																																								

Number of CCMs who were assessed as "Compliant":
Number of CCMs assessed as "Compliance Review":

15 AU, CA, CK, SV, PF, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PW, WS, TH, TK, TO, VN
21 BZ, CN, EC, EU, FM, FJ, ID, JP, KI, KR, MH, PA, PG, PH, KN, SB, TW, TV, US, VU, WF
36
3 MX, SN, KP* * Obligations reviewed in the dCMRs were "NOT APPLICABLE" for these CCMs
39

Color used:
Green Compliant
Red Potential compliance issue
Grey Not assessed

Annex II: Suggested template for 2014 draft Compliance Monitoring Report

CCM	CMM Paragraph	CMR Section	CCM Assessment	2012 CCM Implementation	Potential issue	WCPFC Secretariat Explanation	CCM additional information	TCC Assessment	TCC notes on corrective actions the CCM is to undertake
	A list will be developed by the Secretariat based on a consideration of the equivalent of para 3 of CMM 12-02 in the new CMM	The equivalent of para 3 of CMM 12-02	CCM advice in Annual Report part 2: * YES (fully implemented), * NO (not fully implemented) *N/A (not applicable) * [blank] – not included in AR Pt 2	May include, as appropriate: CCM explanation from Annual Report Part 2 Notes from Secretariat on other relevant information regarding implementation or potential issues	choice of: *no issues detected; *additional information; *potential compliance issue.	text explanation as the basis for the identification of a potential issue by WCPFC Secretariat	The equivalent of para 11 of CMM 12-02 in the new CMM	Completed by TCC	Completed by TCC

WCPFC IUU VESSEL LIST FOR 2014

(WCPFC10 agreed to maintain the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2013 as the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2014)

Note: Information provided in this list is in accordance with CMM 2010-06 para 19

Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Date first included on WCPFC IUU Vessel List	Flag State Registration Number/ IMO Number	Call Sign (previous call signs)	Owner/beneficial owners (previous owners)	Notifying CCM	IUU activities
Neptune	Georgia	10 Dec. 2010	C-00545	4LOG	Space Energy Enterprises Co. Ltd.	France	Fishing on the high seas of the WCPF Convention Area without being on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (CMM 2007-03-para 3a)
Fu Lien No 1	Georgia	10 Dec. 2010	IMO No 7355662	4LIN2	Fu Lien Fishery Co., Georgia	United States	Is without nationality and harvested species covered by the WCPF Convention in the Convention Area (CMM 2007-03, para 3h)
Yu Fong 168	Chinese Taipei	11 Dec. 2009		BJ4786	Chang Lin Pao-Chun, 161 Sanmin Rd., Liouciuo Township, Pingtung County 929, Chinese Taipei	Marshall Islands	Fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of the Marshall Islands without permission and in contravention of Republic of the Marshall Islands's laws and regulations. (CMM 2007-03, para 3b)



**COMMISSION
TENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Cairns, Australia
2-6 December 2013

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING
SCHEME**

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-02

The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Commission)

In accordance with the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Convention):

Recalling that the Commission has adopted a wide range of conservation and management measures to give effect to the objective of the Convention,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention, Members of the Commission have undertaken to enforce the provisions of the Convention and any conservation and management measures issued by the Commission,

Noting also that, in accordance with international law, Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Commission and Participating Territories have responsibilities to exercise effective control over their flagged vessels and with respect to their nationals,

Noting further that Article 23 of the Convention obliges Members of the Commission, to the greatest extent possible, to take measures to ensure that their nationals, and fishing vessels owned or controlled by their nationals, comply with the provisions of this Convention, and that Article 24 of the Convention obliges Members of the Commission to take the necessary measures to ensure that fishing vessels flying their flag comply with the provisions of the Convention and the conservation and management measures adopted pursuant thereto, as well as the obligations of chartering States with respect to chartered vessels operating as an integral part of their domestic fleets,

Noting that, in a responsible, open, transparent and non-discriminatory manner, the Commission should be made aware of any and all available information that may be relevant to the work of the Commission in identifying and holding accountable instances of non-compliance with management measures,

Recalling the recommendation of the second joint meeting of the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) that all RFMOs should introduce a robust compliance review mechanism by which the compliance record of each Party is examined in depth on a yearly basis,

Recognizing the need to provide such technical assistance and capacity building to developing State Members and Cooperating Non-Members, particularly small island developing State Members and Participating Territories, as may be needed to assist them to meet their obligations and responsibilities, and

Recognizing further the responsibility of Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories to fully and effectively implement the provisions of the Convention and the conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission, and the need to improve such implementation and ensure compliance with these commitments,

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, establishing the WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme:

Section I - Purpose

1. The purpose of the WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) is to ensure that Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) implement and comply with obligations arising under the Convention and conservation and management measures (CMMs) adopted by the Commission. The CMS is designed to:

- (i) assess CCMs' compliance with their obligations;
- (ii) identify areas in which technical assistance or capacity building may be needed to assist CCMs to attain compliance;
- (iii) identify aspects of conservation and management measures which may require refinement or amendment for effective implementation;
- (iv) respond to non-compliance through remedial options that include a range of possible responses that take account of the reason for and degree of non-compliance, and include cooperative capacity-building initiatives and, in case of serious non-compliance, such penalties and other actions as may be necessary and appropriate to promote compliance with CMMs and other Commission obligations;¹ and
- (v) monitor and resolve outstanding instances of non-compliance.

Section II - Scope and application

2. The Commission, with the assistance of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) shall evaluate CCMs' compliance with the obligations arising under the Convention and the CMMs adopted by the Commission and identify instances of non-compliance.

3. Each year the Commission shall evaluate compliance by CCMs during the previous calendar year with the obligations in the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission with respect to:

- (i) catch and effort limits for target species;
- (ii) catch and effort reporting for target species;
- (iii) reporting for seabird and other non-target species;
- (iv) spatial and temporal closures, and restrictions on the use of fish aggregating devices;

¹ In accordance with the process for identifying responses to non-compliance adopted by the Commission to complement the Scheme, as provided for in paragraph 24 of this measure.

- (v) authorizations to fish and the Record of Fishing Vessels, observer, VMS coverage, and the High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme;
 - (vi) provision of scientific data through the Part 1 Annual Report and the Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission; and
 - (vii) submission of the Part 2 Annual Report, including compliance with the obligations in paragraph 22, and compliance with other Commission reporting deadlines.
4. The Commission shall also evaluate compliance by CCMs during the previous calendar year with collective obligations arising from the Convention or CMMs related to fishing activities managed under the Convention.
5. Each year, the Commission shall consider and identify whether additional obligations should be evaluated annually or in another specified time period, taking into account:
- (i) the needs and priorities of the Commission, including those of its subsidiary bodies;
 - (ii) the need to assess and address persistent non-compliance; and
 - (iii) the potential risks posed by non-compliance with particular obligations to achieving the goals of the Convention or specific measures adopted thereunder.
6. Through the CMS, the Commission shall also consider and address:
- (i) compliance by CCMs with recommendations adopted pursuant to the Scheme the previous year, and
 - (ii) responses by CCMs to alleged violations reported under Article 23(5) or 25(2) of the Convention.
7. The preparation, distribution and discussion of compliance information pursuant to the CMS shall be in accordance with all relevant rules and procedures relating to the protection and dissemination of, and access to, public and non-public domain data and information compiled by the Commission. In this regard, Draft and Provisional Compliance Monitoring Reports shall constitute non-public domain data, and the Final Compliance Monitoring Report shall constitute public domain data.
8. The CMS shall not prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of any CCM to enforce its national laws or to take more stringent measures in accordance with its national laws, consistent with that CCM's international obligations.
9. The Commission recognises the special requirements of developing State CCMs, particularly small island developing State Members and Participating Territories, and shall seek to actively engage and cooperate with these CCMs and facilitate their effective participation in the implementation of the CMS including by:
- (i) ensuring that inter-governmental sub-regional agencies which provide advice and assistance to these CCMs are able to participate in the processes established under the CMS, including by attending any working groups as observers and participating in accordance with Rule 36 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, and having access to all relevant documents, and
 - (ii) providing appropriately targeted assistance to improve implementation of, and compliance with, obligations arising under the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission, including through consideration of the options for capacity building and technical assistance.

Section III - Draft Compliance Monitoring Report

10. Prior to the annual meeting of the TCC, the Executive Director shall prepare a Draft Compliance Monitoring Report (the Draft Report) that consists of individual draft Compliance Monitoring Reports (dCMRs) concerning each CCM and a section concerning collective obligations arising from the Convention or CMMs related to fishing activities managed under the Convention. Each dCMR shall reflect information relating to the relevant CCM's implementation of obligations in the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission, as well as any potential compliance issues, where appropriate. Such information shall be sourced from reports submitted by CCMs as required in CMMs and other Commission obligations, such as Parts 1 and 2 of the Annual Reports as well as information available to the Commission through other data collection programs, including but not limited to, high seas transshipment reports, regional observer program reports, Vessel Monitoring System information, High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme reports, and charter notifications; and where appropriate, any additional suitably documented information regarding compliance during the previous calendar year. The Draft Report shall present all available information relating to each CCM's implementation of obligations for compliance review by TCC.

11. The Executive Director shall transmit the relevant dCMR to each CCM by 28 July each year.

12. Upon receipt of the relevant dCMR, each CCM may reply to the Executive Director by 28 August each year in order to (where appropriate):

- (i) provide additional information, clarifications, amendments or corrections to information contained in its dCMR;
- (ii) identify any particular difficulties with respect to implementation of any obligations; or
- (iii) identify technical assistance or capacity building needed to assist the CCM with implementation of any obligations.

13. At least three weeks in advance of the TCC meeting, the Executive Director shall compile and circulate to all CCMs the full Draft Report that will include any potential compliance issues, in a form to be agreed to by the Commission, including all information that may be provided under paragraph 12 of this measure.

14. TCC shall review the Draft Report and identify any potential compliance issues for each CCM, based on information contained in the dCMRS, as well as any information provided by CCMs in accordance with paragraph 12 of this measure. CCMs may also provide additional information to TCC with respect to implementation of its obligations. The review shall be held taking into account the confidentiality of information.

Section IV – Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report

15. Taking into account any additional information provided by CCMs, and, where appropriate, any additional information provided by non-government organisations or other organisations concerned with matters relevant to the implementation of this Convention, TCC shall develop a Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report (the Provisional Report) that will include a provisional assessment of each CCM's Compliance Status and recommendations for any corrective action needed, based on potential compliance issues it has identified in

respect of that CCM and using the criteria and considerations for assessing Compliance Status set out in Annex I of this measure.

16. The Provisional Report will also include an executive summary including recommendations or observations from TCC regarding:

- (i) Identification of any CMMs that should be reviewed to address implementation or compliance difficulties experienced by CCMs, including any specific amendments or improvements that have been identified,
- (ii) capacity building requirements or other obstacles to implementation identified by CCMs, in particular small island developing State Members and Participating Territories, and
- (iii) additional priority obligations that should be reviewed under the CMS pursuant to paragraph 5 of this measure.

17. The Provisional Report shall be forwarded to the Commission for consideration at the annual meeting.

Section V - Compliance Monitoring Report

18. At each annual Commission meeting, the Commission shall consider the Provisional Report recommended by the TCC.

19. Up to 30 days prior to the Commission meeting, CCMs may provide the Commission with additional advice or information relating to the Provisional Report, including any steps taken to address identified compliance issues.

20. Taking into account any additional information provided by CCMs, the Commission shall adopt a final Compliance Monitoring Report that includes a Compliance Status for each CCM and recommendations for any corrective action needed, based on compliance issues identified with respect to that CCM.

21. The final Compliance Monitoring Report shall also contain an executive summary setting out any recommendations or observations from the Commission regarding the issues listed in paragraph 16 of this measure.

22. Each CCM shall include, in its Part 2 Annual Report, any actions it has taken to address non-compliance identified in the Compliance Monitoring Report from previous years.

Section VI – Responses to Non Compliance

23. The Commission shall take a graduated response to CCMs identified as having compliance issues, taking into account the type, severity, degree and cause of the non-compliance in question.

24. The Commission hereby establishes an intersessional working group to develop a process to complement the CMS that shall identify a range of responses to non-compliance that can be applied by the Commission through the implementation of the CMS, including cooperative capacity-building initiatives and, as appropriate, such penalties and other actions as may be necessary to promote compliance with Commission CMMs. The intersessional working group shall progress its work electronically to the greatest extent possible and will seek to ensure that all CCMs, particularly small island developing State Members and

Participating Territories, have an opportunity to participate. The intersessional working group shall endeavour to develop a process for consideration no later than TCC11 and adoption no later than WCPFC12.

25. Once the Commission adopts a process establishing the range of responses to non-compliance, the TCC shall include a recommendation on the response to non-compliance in its Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report for consideration by the Commission. The Commission shall identify a response to non-compliance in its Compliance Monitoring Report.

Application and review

26. This measure will be effective for 2014 only.

27. At its Eleventh meeting, the Commission will review the operation of the measure, and based on this review, consider and decide on a measure that will apply after 2014.

28. This measure shall be reviewed and revised, as needed, by the Commission to ensure its effectiveness.

Annex I

Compliance Status Table

Compliance Status²	Next Steps
<i>Compliant</i>	None
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	One or more of the following: a. Further clarification of obligation b. Capacity building or technical assistance required c. Additional information required by XX date d. Rectify by XX date e. Other remedial action as determined by the Commission
<i>Priority Non-Compliant</i>	a. Undertake additional review of compliance with WCPFC obligations. b. Other remedial action as determined by the Commission

² All non-compliant statuses will be subject to review during subsequent years until the CCM attains a status of "Compliant"



COMMISSION
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**STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE WESTERN AND
CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS**

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-03

Application

These SSPs shall apply to the record of fishing vessels established under Article 24(7) of the Convention and further specified in any conservation and management measures adopted in relation to such record.

These SSPs shall take effect six months after adoption by the WCPFC.

The WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels

1. The WCFPC RFV shall consist of an electronic database that, at a minimum:
 - a. Is capable of depicting the current version of the RFV as a single table, in the structure and format shown in Attachment 1;
 - b. Is fully and readily searchable by public users, with the exception of any data deemed by the WCPFC to be non-public domain data and/or to be maintained only on the secure portion of the WCPFC web site;
 - c. Stores all historical data provided by CCMs and is capable of depicting the RFV as it was at any point in time in the past; and
 - d. Includes electronic photographs of the vessels on the RFV.

Responsibilities of CCMs

It shall be the responsibility of CCMs to:

2. Submit complete vessel record data to the WCFPC Secretariat that meet the structure and format specifications of Attachment 1, and submit vessel photographs that meet the specifications of Attachment 2; and
3. Submit vessel record data to the WCPFC Secretariat via one of the following modes:¹
 - a. Electronic transmission: Submittal via email or other electronic means of electronic data files that meet the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 3; or
 - b. Manual transmission: Direct RFV data entry via the web portal maintained by the WCPFC Secretariat for this purpose (Attachment 4).

Responsibilities of the WCPFC Secretariat

It shall be the responsibility of the WCPFC Secretariat to:

4. Maintain and utilize the RFV in a manner consistent with the Convention, the WCFPC's conservation and management measures, and the adopted standards, specifications and procedures relating to the RFV;
5. Provide a stable, reliable, fully maintained and supported RFV, including ensuring adequate redundancy and back-up systems to avoid data loss and provide timely data recovery;
6. Ensure that vessel data, once received from CCMs, are not altered, manipulated, or interfered with in any way, except as necessary to incorporate such data into the RFV in accordance with these SSPs;
7. Design and maintain the RFV so that it is capable of depicting the current RFV in the structure and format specified in Attachment 1;
8. Design and maintain the RFV so that numerical data can be displayed and downloaded using common units of measurement;
9. Ensure that the RFV is continuously publicly available via the WCPFC web site, with the exception of any pieces of information deemed by the WCPFC to be non-public domain data and/or to be maintained only on the secure portion of the WCPFC web site;

¹ The Commission may consider additional modes of transmission, such as modes involving direct links between the Commission's and CCMs' databases.

10. Develop and maintain the technical and administrative systems needed to receive vessel data from CCMs via any of the following modes:
 - a. Electronic transmission: Submittal via email or other electronic means of electronic data files that meet the electronic format specifications of Attachment 3;
 - b. Manual transmission: Direct manual data entry by a CCM via a web portal that meets the specifications of Attachment 4;
11. Within 24 hours of the next WCPFC official business day following receipt of vessel record data from a CCM, acknowledge receipt of the data and indicate to the CCM whether the data meet the minimum data requirements (i.e., they include data for all the fields with “□” in the “Min.” column in Attachment 1) and structure and format specifications of Attachments 1 and 2 and, if applicable, whether they meet the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 3;
12. Within 48 hours (for electronic data transmissions) or 24 hours (for manual data transmissions) of the next WCPFC official business day following receipt from a CCM of vessel record data that meet the minimum data requirements (i.e., they include data for all the fields with “□” in the “Min.” column in Attachment 1) and structure and format specifications of Attachments 1 and 2, and, if applicable, the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 3, incorporate such data into the RFV;
13. Provide for information on vessels’ “fished / did not fish” status for each year, as submitted by CCMs, to be integrated with the RFV insofar as being able to display, search, and analyze the information; and
14. Monitor and report annually to the TCC the performance of the RFV and its application and, as necessary, make recommendations for improvements or modifications to the system, standards, specifications or procedures established to support it, in order to ensure the RFV continues to function as a stable, secure, reliable, cost-effective, efficient, fully maintained and supported system.
15. Periodically recommend improvements to these SSPs, including, where appropriate, standards and codes that are consistent with those used in other international fora, such as the FAO and UN/CEFACT.

Attachment 1. List of Fields in the WCPFC RFV and their Format and Content

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Submitted by CCM	Text	Country name – in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	HR (<i>for Croatia</i>)	Implied in 2009-01: 5/6
√	Data action code	Text	This field is not for inclusion in the RFV itself, but must be used by CCMs in their data submissions Enter “ADDITION” for vessels not currently on the RFV that are to be added to the RFV; enter “MODIFICATION” for vessels currently on the RFV the information for which is be modified; or enter “DELETION” for vessels currently on the RFV that are to be removed from the RFV	MODIFICATION	(Needed to instruct Secretariat/RFV of the changes to be made)
√	VID	Number (integer)	This number, generated automatically by the RFV upon inclusion of a vessel, must be provided for vessels being deleted or modified; if the vessel is being added to the RFV (i.e., it is not currently on the RFV), enter “NONE”	10503	(Needed to match vessels)
√	Name of the fishing vessel	Text	Name of the fishing vessel as indicated on flag State registration, in UPPER CASE	SEA MAPLE II	2009-01: 6(a)

² Fields marked “√” in this column together comprise the “minimum data requirements” for inclusion on the RFV, as described in paragraphs **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Flag of the fishing vessel	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	Country name – in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	HR (<i>for Croatia</i>)	Implied in 2009-01: 5/6
√	Registration number	Text	Alphanumeric registration identifier assigned by the flag State, as indicated on flag State registration, in UPPER CASE	XX123	2009-01: 6(a)
√	WCPFC Identification Number (WIN)	Text	Vessel identifier assigned by flag State in accordance with CMM 2004-03, in UPPER CASE	ABC1234	2009-01: 6(a)
√	Previous names (if known)	Text If multiple previous vessel names, separate entries with “;”	List of previous names of the vessel, in UPPER CASE, if known by the CCM - If the CCM knows that the vessel has no previous names, enter “NONE” - If the CCM does not know if the vessel has any previous names, enter “NONE KNOWN”	ALPHA DRAGON ALPHA DRAGON;SEA MAPLE I	2009-01: 6(a)
√	Port of registry	Text	Enter name of the city (port) of vessel registration	Murmansk	2009-01: 6(a)
√	Name of the owner or owners	Text If multiple owners, separate entries with “;” If company, enter full name of the company If personal name, enter last/family name,		Sea Maple LLC Doe, John;Gomez, Steven	2009-01: 6(b)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
		first/given name(s) (separated by a comma)			
√	Address of the owner or owners	Text Separate components of each address with “;” If more than one address, separate addresses with “;”		1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA 1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA;4321 Ynobe Rd, Honolulu, HI 54321, USA	2009-01: 6(b)
√	Name of the master	Text Enter last/family name, first/given name(s) (separated by a comma) If multiple masters, separate entries with “;”		Doe, John Doe, John;Doe, Jill	2009-01: 6(c)
	Nationality of the master	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7) If multiple masters, separate entries with “;”	List the nationality of the master of the vessel	HR (<i>for Croatia</i>) HR;HR	2009-01: 6(c)
√	Previous flag (if any)	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7) If multiple previous flags, separate entries with “;”	List previous flag(s) of the vessel, if any -If vessel has no previous flags, enter “NONE”	NONE	2009-01: 6(d)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	International Radio Call Sign	Text Enter without any spaces or punctuation	International radio call sign assigned to the vessel, in UPPER CASE without spaces - If the vessel has not been assigned an IRCS, enter "NONE"	ABC1234	2009-01: 6(e)
√	Vessel communication types and numbers (Inmarsat A, B and C numbers and satellite telephone number)	Text Enter: communication type: x: number/address: x: service type: x. If multiple communication devices, separate entries with “;”	- Enter descriptions of each of any communication devices on board the vessel that use Inmarsat A, B or C or that have a satellite telephone number - If no such communication devices are on board, enter "NONE"	Voice Inmarsat mobile: 123456789: Inmarsat C: satellite telephone number: 123456789	2009-01: 6(f)
√	Colour photograph of the vessel	Text Enter the name of the electronic data file, using the following format: [WIN]_[Vessel name]_[date of photograph: dd.mmm.yyyy].[extension] (jpg or tif)	File name of vessel photograph	XXX123_SEA MAPLE_01.Jul.2010.jpg	2009-01: 6(g)
√	Where the vessel was built	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	Country where the vessel was built, as indicated on flag State registration or other appropriate documentation	LT (<i>for Lithuania</i>)	2009-01: 6(h)
	When the vessel was built	Number (four-digit integer)	Year in which the vessel was built, as indicated on flag State registration or other appropriate documentation	1994	2009-01: 6(h)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Type of vessel	Text	- Enter the single most appropriate vessel type listed in the WCFPC List of Vessel Types (Attachment 5), exactly as written	Tuna longliners	2009-01: 6(i)
	Normal crew complement	Number (integer)	The number of crew members normally on board the vessel, including officers	6	2009-01: 6(j)
	Type of fishing method or methods	Text If multiple fishing methods, separate entries with “;”	The type(s) of fishing gear used by the vessel Enter all the fishing gears listed in the WCFPC List of Fishing Gears that are used, or intended to be used, to harvest HMS (Attachment 6), exactly as written, or if the vessel is not used to harvest fish, enter “not a fish harvester”	Drifting longlines	2009-01: 6(k)
√	Length	Number (decimal)		50	2009-01: 6(l)
√	Type of length	Text	Description of type of length - If overall length, enter “overall” - If other type, enter the type	Overall Waterline	2009-01: 6(1)
√	Unit of length	Text	Enter “m” for meters or “ft” for feet	m	2009-01: 6(1)
	Moulded depth	Number (decimal)		7	2009-01: 6(m)
√	Unit of depth	Text	Enter “m” for meters or “ft” for feet	m	2009-01: 6(m)
√	Beam	Number (decimal)		7	2009-01: 6(n)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Unit of beam	Text	Enter “m” for meters or “ft” for feet	m	
√	Gross registered tonnage (GRT) or gross tonnage (GT)	Number (decimal)		138	2009-01: 6(o)
√	Type of tonnage	Text	Enter “GRT” for gross registered tonnage or “GT” for gross tonnage	GT	2009-01: 6(o)
	Power of main engine or engines	Number (decimal)		350	2009-01: 6(p)
	Unit of power of main engine or engines	Text	Enter “HP” for horsepower, “KW” for kilowatts, or “PS” for continental horsepower, also known as Pferdestärke	HP	2009-01: 6(p)
	Freezer type(s)	Text If multiple freezer types, separate entries with “;”	The type(s) of devices used to freeze the catch on board the vessel Enter one or more of the following: Brine, Blast, Plate, Tunnel, RSW, Ice, Other: [specify type]	Brine Ice;Blast	2009-01: 6(q)
	Freezing capacity	Text If multiple freezer types entered in Freezer type(s) field, separate corresponding multiple entries here with “;” and ensure that the entries are in the same sequence as in the Freezer type(s) field	A measure of the capacity to freeze the catch, expressed in terms of the amount of fish frozen per unit time or the nominal freezing capacity of the freezer units If no freezing capacity, enter “0”	100 2;5 0	2009-01: 6(q)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
	Units of freezing capacity	Text If multiple freezer types entered in Freezer type(s) field, separate corresponding multiple entries here with “;” and ensure that the entries are in the same sequence as in the Freezer type(s) field	If no freezing capacity, enter “NA”	nominal mt mt/day;mt/day NA	2009-01: 6(q)
	Number of freezer units	Text If multiple freezer types entered in Freezer type(s) field, separate corresponding multiple entries here with “;” and ensure that the entries are in the same sequence as in the Freezer type(s) field	The number of freezing units on board the vessel (e.g., the number of ice-making machines, brine chillers, or blast freezers)	2 1;2 0	2009-01: 6(q)
	Fish hold capacity	Number (decimal)	The total amount of fish capable of being stored on the vessel, excluding bait and fish kept for crew consumption, measured by either volume or weight	100	2009-01: 6(q)
	Units of fish hold capacity	Text	Enter “CM” for cubic meters or “MT” for metric tonnes	CM	2009-01: 6(q)
	Form of the authorization granted by the flag State	Text	Enter the name or description of the license, permit or authorization, such as the name of the issuing authority Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national	High seas fishing permit	2009-01: 6(r)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			jurisdiction (i.e., not authorized to fish on the high seas)		
	Authorization number granted by the flag State	Text	<p>Enter the unique identifier assigned to the authorization, if any, and enter “NONE” if the authorization does not have a unique identifier</p> <p>Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction</p>	XX123	2009-01: 6(r)
	Any specific areas in which authorized to fish	Text	<p>Enter a description of any specific areas in the WCPFC Area in which the authorization is limited</p> <p>Enter “No specific areas” if the authorization is not limited to any specific areas within the WCPFC Area</p> <p>Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction</p>	No specific areas	2009-01: 6(r)
	Any specific species for which authorized to fish	Text	<p>Enter a description of any specific HMS for which the authorization is limited</p> <p>Enter “No specific species” if the authorization is not limited to any specific HMS</p>	<p>No specific species</p> <p>All HMS except Pacific bluefin tuna</p>	2009-01: 6(r)

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction		
√	Start of period of validity of authorization	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	Leave blank if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction	01-Jul-2010	2009-01: 6(r)
√	End of period of validity of authorization	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	Leave blank if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction	30-Jun-2011	2009-01: 6(r)
	Authorized to tranship on the high seas	Text	Enter “yes” if the responsible CCM has made an affirmative determination under para 37 of CMM 2009-06 and has authorized the vessel to be used for transshipping HMS on the high seas in the Convention Area, and the authorization is currently valid; otherwise, enter “no”	Yes	2009-06: 34
	Purse seine vessel authorized to tranship at sea	Text	Enter “yes” if the vessel is a purse seine vessel that has been granted an exemption by the WCPFC to engage in transshipping at sea in the WCPFC Area and has been authorized to do so by the responsible CCM, and the exemption and authorization are currently valid; enter “no” if the vessel is a purse seine vessel that has not been granted such exemption and authorization; or enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not a purse seine vessel	No	2009-06: 29-30

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Charter – CCM-flagged vessel	Text	<p>Enter “charter”, “lease” or a descriptor of similar mechanism if paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to the vessel; otherwise, enter “not applicable”</p> <p>Note: In the case of vessels to which paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies, the flag CCM is responsible for including the vessel on its record of fishing vessels and submitting the required information to the ED</p>	Charter	2012-05: 2
√	Charter – non-CCM-flagged carrier or bunker	Text	<p>Enter “charter”, “lease” or a descriptor of similar mechanism if paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 (carrier or bunker flagged to non-CCM) applies to the vessel; otherwise, enter “not applicable”</p> <p>Note: In the case of vessels to which paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 applies (carriers and bunkers flagged to non-CCMs), the host CCM is responsible for including the vessel on its record of fishing vessels and submitting the required information to the ED</p>	Charter	2009-01: 41
√	Host CCM	Text	<p>If the vessel is under charter, lease or a similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, enter the name of the chartering/host CCM in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7); otherwise, enter “not applicable”</p>	AT (<i>for Austria</i>)	2009-01: 41 2012-05: 2

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Name of charterer	Text If multiple charterers, separate entries with “;” If company, enter full name of the company If personal name, enter last/family name, first/given name(s) (separated by a comma)	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, enter the name of the charterer; otherwise, enter “not applicable”	Sea Maple LLC Doe, John;Gomez, Steven	2009-01: 41 2012-05: 2
√	Address of charterer	Text Separate components of each address with “, ” If more than one address, separate addresses with “;”	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, enter the address of the charterer; otherwise, enter “not applicable”	1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA 1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA;4321 Ynobe Rd, Honolulu, HI 54321, USA	2009-01: 41 2012-05: 2
	Start date of charter	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, insert the start date of the charter, lease or other mechanism; otherwise, leave blank	30-Jun-2011	2009-01: 41 2012-05: 2
	Expiration date of charter	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2009-01 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, insert the date of expiration of the charter, lease or other mechanism; otherwise, leave blank	30-Jun-2016	2009-01: 41 2012-05: 2

Min. ²	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
	Reason for deletion	Text	<p>This field need not be included in the single-table depiction of the RFV, but must be used by CCMs in their data submissions</p> <p>Enter one of the following: “Voluntary relinquishment or non-renewal”, “Withdrawal”, “No longer entitled to fly flag”, “Scrapping, decommissioning or loss”, “Other: [specify reason]”, or “Not applicable” (if the vessel is not being deleted)</p>	Voluntary relinquishment or non-renewal	2009-01: 7(c)

Attachment 2. Vessel Photograph Specifications

The photographs submitted to the WCFPC Secretariat for vessels on the RFV must meet all the specifications listed below. If the appearance of the vessel materially changes after a submission of a photograph (including, but not limited to, the vessel is painted another color, the vessel is renamed, or the vessel undergoes a structural modification) or if the photograph becomes more than five years old, a new photograph must be submitted.

The photograph must:³

1. be in full color
2. show the vessel in its current form and appearance
3. show a stem-to-stern side view of the vessel
4. clearly and legibly display the vessel name and WIN
5. be no older than five years
6. be in the form of a single electronic file with the following attributes:
 - a. in jpg or tiff file format;
 - b. a resolution of at least 150 pixels per inch at a size of 6 by 8 inches;
 - c. a size no greater than 500 kilobytes (kB); and
 - d. named using the following naming convention: [WIN]_[vessel name]_[date of photograph (dd.mmm.yyyy)].jpg/tif (e.g., XXX123_SEA MAPLE_01.Jul.2010.jpg).

Attachment 3. Electronic Formatting Specifications

These specifications describe the electronic files that CCMs must provide if they choose to submit information via the electronic transmission mode (paragraph 3.a).

A) File type

The information must be provided in one of the following formats:

- Microsoft Excel file, or
- Microsoft Access database file

B) File name

The name of the file must be: XX_RFV_UPDATES_DDMMYYYY.ssss

where:

- XX – two letter ISO country code (Attachment 7) of the CCM providing the file
- DDMMYYYY – the date of the provision of the file
- ssss – the standard file suffix (xls or xlsx if Excel file; mdb or accdb if Access file)

³ These photograph specifications, with the exception of items 1 and 6.d, do not have to be met until 1 January 2017.

For example:

AU_RFV_UPDATES_11082013.xlsx (Excel file provided by Australia, on 11 August 2013)

C) File content

The RFV update file must contain only the vessels to be added to or deleted from the RFV, or whose details are being updated (i.e., the file must not include vessels for which no changes are being made). The type of change required for a particular vessel must be indicated by the “Data Action Code” (text) field, which must consist of one of the following values: “ADDITION” (for a vessel not currently on the RFV, to be added to the RFV), “MODIFICATION” (for a vessel currently on the RFV and to remain on the RFV), or “DELETION” (for a vessel to be removed from the RFV). For a modification, all the fields for the vessel must be completed in the record so that the fields to be updated can be clearly identified. For a deletion, at a minimum, the following fields must be completed in the record: VID, name of the fishing vessel, flag of the fishing vessel, registration number, WCPFC Identification Number, and reason for deletion.

D) File structure

Each record in the electronic file represents a single vessel. Each record must have the structure specified in Attachment 1, including the same sequence of fields.

Sample MS Excel and MS Access files with the proper formats are available from the Secretariat.

Attachment 4. Web Portal Specifications

These specifications provide details on the web portal interface that the WCPFC Secretariat will maintain to support CCMs’ submission of information via the manual transmission mode (paragraph 3.b).

The WCPFC Secretariat will provide a web portal interface for authorised RFV personnel of CCMs to directly enter and provide updates to RFV data for their vessels, and where applicable chartered vessels. Access to the web portal will be secure, and will require authorised RFV personnel to log in using a CCM-specific user name and password.

The web portal will be hosted on: <https://intra.wcpfc.int/Lists/Vessels/Stats.aspx>

This web portal will be designed to meet the standards and specifications of Attachment 1 and the SSPs, and where data relate to a specific list of alternative categories that is determined by the WCPFC Secretariat, this will be provided where possible as a drop-down menu option. In other instances, the option of numerical entries or text entries will be possible. There will be a capability for photos to be uploaded and updated.

After submission of a change or entry to the RFV via the web portal, each change or entry will be checked by the WCFPC Secretariat for consistency with the SSPs before being incorporated into the RFV. The CCM user will be promptly notified as to whether a given entry or change was incorporated into the RFV, and if not, the nature of the problem.

Attachment 5. WCFPC List of Vessel Types (based on the FAO ISSCFV)

Vessel Types

Trawlers
Side trawlers
Side trawlers wet-fish
Side trawlers freezer
Stern trawlers
Stern trawlers wet-fish
Stern trawlers factory
Outrigger trawlers
Trawler nei
Seiners
Purse seiners
North American type
European type
Tuna purse seiners
Seiner netters
Seiner nei
Dredgers
Using boat dredge
Using mechanical dredge
Dredgers nei
Lift netters
Using boat operated net
Lift netters net
Gillnetters
Trap setters
Pot vessels
Trap setters nei
Liners
Handliners
Longliners
Tuna longliners
Pole and line vessels
Japanese type
American type
Trollers
Liners nei
Squid jigging line vessel

Vessels using pumps for fishing
Multipurpose vessels
Seiner-handliners
Trawler-purse seiners
Trawler-drifters
Multipurpose vessels nei
Recreational fishing vessels
Fishing vessels not specified
Motherships
Salted-fish Motherships
Factory Motherships
Tuna Motherships
Motherships for two-boat purse seining
Motherships nei
Factory longliner
Freezer longliner
Fish carriers
Hospital ships
Protection and survey vessels
Fishery research vessels
Fishery training vessels
Non-fishing vessels nei
Bunker vessels

Attachment 6. WCPFC List of Fishing Gears (based on the FAO ISSCFG)

Fishing Gears

With purse lines (purse seine)
- one boat operated purse seines
- two boat operated purse seines
Without purse lines (lampara)
Beach seines
Boat or vessel seines
- Danish seines
- Scottish seines
- Pair seines
Seine nets (not specified)
Portable lift nets
Boat-operated lift nets
Shore-operated stationary lift nets
Lift nets (not specified)
Set gillnets (anchored)
Driftnets
Encircling gillnets

Fixed gillnets (on stakes)
 Trammel nets
 Combined gillnets-trammel nets
 Gillnets and entangling nets (not specified)
 Gillnets (not specified)
 Handlines and pole-lines (hand operated)
 Handlines and pole-lines (mechanized)
 Set longlines
 Drifting longlines
 Longlines (not specified)
 Trolling lines
 Hooks and lines (not specified)
 Harpoons
 Miscellaneous gear
 Recreational fishing gear

Attachment 7. Country Codes (ISO 3166)

Country Name	Code
Afghanistan	AF
Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
American Samoa	AS
Andorra	AD
Angola	AO
Anguilla	AI
Antarctica	AQ
Antigua and Barbuda	AG
Argentina	AR
Armenia	AM
Aruba	AW
Australia	AU
Austria	AT
Azerbaijan	AZ
Bahamas	BS
Bahrain	BH
Bangladesh	BD
Barbados	BB
Belarus	BY
Belgium	BE
Belize	BZ

Country Name	Code
Benin	BJ
Bermuda	BM
Bhutan	BT
Bolivia	BO
Bosnia and Herzegowina	BA
Botswana	BW
Bouvet Island	BV
Brazil	BR
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO
Brunei Darussalam	BN
Bulgaria	BG
Burkina Faso	BF
Burundi	BI
Cambodia	KH
Cameroon	CM
Canada	CA
Cape Verde	CV
Cayman Islands	KY
Central African Republic	CF
Chad	TD
Chile	CL
China	CN

Chinese Taipei	TW
Christmas Island	CX
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC
Colombia	CO
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	MP
Comoros	KM
Congo	CG
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	CD
Cook Islands	CK
Costa Rica	CR
Cote D'ivoire	CI
Croatia	HR
Cuba	CU
Cyprus	CY
Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
Djibouti	DJ
Dominica	DM
Dominican Republic	DO
East Timor	TP
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	EG
El Salvador	SV
Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Eritrea	ER
Estonia	EE
Ethiopia	ET
European Union	EU
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK
Faroe Islands	FO
Federated States of Micronesia	FM
Fiji	FJ
Finland	FI
France	FR
French Guiana	GF
French Polynesia	PF
French Southern Territories	TF
Gabon	GA
Gambia	GM
Georgia	GE
Germany	DE

Ghana	GH
Gibraltar	GI
Greece	GR
Greenland	GL
Grenada	GD
Guadeloupe	GP
Guam	GU
Guatemala	GT
Guinea	GN
Guinea-Bissau	GW
Guyana	GY
Haiti	HT
Heard and Mc Donald Islands	HM
Honduras	HN
Hong Kong	HK
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IS
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IR
Iraq	IQ
Ireland	IE
Israel	IL
Italy	IT
Jamaica	JM
Japan	JP
Jordan	JO
Kazakhstan	KZ
Kenya	KE
Kiribati	KI
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	KP
Korea (Republic of)	KR
Kuwait	KW
Kyrgyzstan	KG
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA
Latvia	LV
Lebanon	LB
Lesotho	LS
Liberia	LR
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY
Liechtenstein	LI

Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Macau	MO
Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of)	MK
Madagascar	MG
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MY
Maldives	MV
Mali	ML
Malta	MT
Marshall Islands	MH
Martinique	MQ
Mauritania	MR
Mauritius	MU
Mayotte	YT
Mexico	MX
Moldova (Republic of)	MD
Monaco	MC
Mongolia	MN
Montserrat	MS
Morocco	MA
Mozambique	MZ
Myanmar	MM
Namibia	NA
Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
Netherlands	NL
Netherlands Antilles	AN
New Caledonia	NC
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NI
Niger	NE
Nigeria	NG
Niue	NU
Norfolk Island	NF
Norway	NO
Oman	OM
Pakistan	PK
Palau	PW
Panama	PA
Papua New Guinea	PG

Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PH
Pitcairn	PN
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Puerto Rico	PR
Qatar	QA
Reunion	RE
Romania	RO
Russian Federation	RU
Rwanda	RW
Saint Kitts And Nevis	KN
Saint Lucia	LC
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
Samoa	WS
San Marino	SM
Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal	SN
Serbia	RS
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Slovakia (Slovak Republic)	SK
Slovenia	SI
Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
South Africa	ZA
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GS
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
St. Helena	SH
St. Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Sudan	SD
Suriname	SR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJ
Swaziland	SZ
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SY

Tajikistan	TJ
Tanzania (United Republic of)	TZ
Thailand	TH
Timor-Leste	TL
Togo	TG
Tokelau	TK
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Turkmenistan	TM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukraine	UA
United Arab Emirates	AE
United Kingdom	GB
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM
United States of America	US
Uruguay	UY
Uzbekistan	UZ
Vanuatu	VU
Vatican City State (Holy See)	VA
Venezuela	VE
Vietnam	VN
Virgin Islands (British)	VG
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VI
Wallis and Futuna	WF
Western Sahara	EH
Yemen	YE
Zaire	ZR
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW



COMMISSION
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CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR WCPFC IMPLEMENTATION OF A
UNIQUE VESSEL IDENTIFIER (UVI)

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-04

Explanatory Note

Unique vessel identifiers (UVI) are useful to quickly and accurately identify vessels and trace and verify their activity over time, irrespective of change of name, ownership, or flag. For those reasons, there is a wide recognition that UVIs can be useful in helping combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing (e.g. see <http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/166301/en>).

The International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Ship Identification Number Scheme involves the use of UVIs that are widely used in the merchant shipping sector. IMO numbers are required for passenger and cargo vessels larger than a certain size, but fishing vessels are excluded. Fishing vessels may apply for IMO numbers, but the administrating agency will not, without an explicit agreement, issue them to smaller vessels (vessels < 100 gross tons (GT) or gross registered tons (GRT)), even if applied for. Thus, if all vessels under the purview of the WCPFC are to be assigned UVIs, further action would be necessary by the WCPFC and/or through other international initiatives. The deliberations of the WCPFC on the issue of UVIs to date, along with progress in related international initiatives, are summarized below.

Global Initiatives

FAO and the Global Record

The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record) is an FAO initiative to improve transparency and traceability in the fisheries sector by providing a reliable identification tool for vessels through their lifespan (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/18051/en>). The FAO has identified an essential element of the Global Record to be the assignment of UVIs to every vessel on the Record. Participation in the FAO Global Record is voluntary.

The twenty-ninth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) agreed that the FAO would take responsibility for managing the Global Record and that the Global Record would eventually include all fishing vessels of sizes greater than or equal to 10 GT, 10 GRT, or 12 m length

overall (LOA) regardless of where the vessels operate. The FAO intends to implement this initiative using a three-phase approach, starting with vessels at least 24 m, 100 GT, or 100 GRT in size. IHS-Fairplay, the administrator of the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme, has committed to issuing numbers for these larger vessels at no cost, and is still considering if and how it would issue unique numbers for vessels of smaller sizes. The United Nations General Assembly, in consensus Resolution 67/79 (2012), encouraged the expeditious development of an FAO global record that includes a unique vessel identifier system and, as a first step, uses the IMO numbering scheme for fishing vessels larger than 100 GRT in size.

International Maritime Organization

There is broad recognition that perhaps the most effective approach to expanding the use of UVIs into the fishery sector is to build on the well established IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme (<http://www.imo.org/ourwork/safety/implementation/pages/imo-identification-number-scheme.aspx>), operated by IHS-Fairplay. Under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), UVIs, in the form of IMO numbers, are required for all cargo ships 300 GT or larger and all passenger vessels 100 GT or larger, but fishing vessels are excluded from the requirement.

In addition to the mandatory requirements under SOLAS, there is a non-binding instrument, IMO Resolution A.600(15), that calls for the application of the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme to vessels at least 100 GT in size. However, it also excludes vessels solely engaged in fishing. In June 2013, a subsidiary body of the IMO endorsed a proposal to remove the exclusion for vessels solely engaged in fishing. The proposal will be sent to the IMO Assembly in November 2013 for approval. If approved, the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme would apply on a non-binding basis to fishing vessels greater than or equal to 100 GT.

Despite the exclusions for fishing vessels under the SOLAS requirements and the non-binding IMO resolution, IHS-Fairplay has issued IMO numbers to a large number of fishing vessels (about 23,500; see <http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/18021/en>).¹ In some of these cases the number is issued upon application by the vessel owner, and in others it is issued automatically by IHS-Fairplay in response to vessel data it has received from flag States.

Tuna RFMOs and the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels

The tuna RFMOs, through the Kobe process, have endorsed the need to create a harmonized global record of tuna vessels, including UVIs, and for this to be coordinated with the Global Record. The list, known as the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels, would facilitate the exchange of vessel information and support broader monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) efforts, such as port State measures, catch documentation, transshipment verification, and vessel monitoring systems.

WCPFC Progress

¹ For vessels not covered by IMO Resolution A.600(15), the numbers issued by HIS-Fairplay are not technically “IMO numbers,” but they are part of the same unique numbering scheme. These numbers are referred to as “Lloyd’s Register” or “LR” numbers in this proposal.

The WCPFC has considered implementing a UVI scheme for several years. At TCC6 CCMs expressed concern about the difficulty that many CCMs had with respect to providing all the information required under CMM 2009-01 (Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV)), and some CCMs indicated that improving the maintenance and utility of the RFV should precede work on a UVI. By TCC7, several CCMs, including FFA members, voiced their support for expanding the WCPFC RFV data requirements toward those that would be needed to assign UVIs. The FFA members noted that the FFA Vessel Register had been revised to be compatible with a UVI scheme. At WCPFC9, suggestions were made that: (1) the RFV should include the IMO numbers of vessels that have them, and (2) the Commission could take an immediate step of requiring that all vessels that are eligible for IMO numbers (i.e., vessels ≥ 100 GT) obtain them. TCC9 considered a proposal from the United States that would do those two things. Based on the discussion at TCC9, the United States has revised its proposal to delete the exemption for non-steel-hulled vessels.

The following table identifies the number of vessels on the RFV, by size, as of April 2013.

Size of Vessel	Number of Vessels
≥ 100 GRT	2,671
50 – 99 GRT	1,364
10 – 49 GRT	1,831

Commission Decisions

For the purpose of improving the Commission’s MCS programs, the Commission agrees that it should establish a scheme in which all vessels on the Record of Fishing Vessels have globally unique vessel identifiers (UVIs). Further work is needed to determine how to accomplish this for small vessels. For large vessels, the existing IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme can be taken advantage of immediately. To do so, the Commission takes the following decisions:

1. Effective 1 January 2016, flag CCMs shall ensure that all their fishing vessels that are authorized to be used for fishing in the Convention Area beyond the flag CCM’s area of national jurisdiction and that are at least 100 GT or 100 GRT in size have IMO or LR numbers issued to them.
2. In assessing compliance with the preceding paragraph, the Commission shall take into account extraordinary circumstances in which a vessel owner is not able to obtain an IMO or LR number despite following the appropriate procedures. Flag CCMs shall report any such extraordinary situations in Part 2 of their annual reports.
3. Paragraph 6 of CMM 2009-01 is revised by removing the original submission deadline, which has passed, and adding a new sub-paragraph (s), with footnote, as follows:

- (s) International Maritime Organization (IMO) number or Lloyd’s Register (LR) number, if issued.⁴

⁴ Effective 1 January 2016, flag CCMs shall ensure that all their fishing vessels that are authorized to be used for fishing in the Convention Area beyond the flag CCM's area of national jurisdiction-and that are at least 100 GT or 100 GRT in size have IMO or LR numbers issued to them.

4. The Commission will continue to explore how to ensure that all vessels on the Record of Fishing Vessels have UVIs.



COMMISSION
TENTH REGULAR SESSION
Cairns, Australia
2-6 December 2013

WCPFC RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS AND AUTHORIZATION TO FISH

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-10¹

A. Authorization to fish

1. Each member² of the Commission shall:

(a) authorize its vessels to fish in the Convention Area, consistent with article 24 of the Convention, only where it is able to exercise effectively its responsibilities in respect of such vessels under the 1982 Convention, the Agreement and this Convention;

(b) take necessary measures to ensure that its vessels comply with conservation and management measures adopted pursuant to the Convention;

(c) take necessary measures to ensure that fishing for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area is conducted only by vessels flying the flag of a member of the Commission, and in respect of non-member carriers and bunkers, in accordance with Section D of this Measure³;

(d) take necessary measures to ensure that any fishing vessel flying its flag conducts fishing in areas under the national jurisdiction of another State only where the vessel holds an appropriate license, permit or authorization, as may be required by such other State;

(e) undertake to manage the number of authorizations to fish and the level of fishing effort commensurate with the fishing opportunities available to that member in the Convention Area;

(f) ensure that no authorization to fish in the Convention Area is issued to a vessel that has a history of illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fishing, unless the ownership of the vessel has subsequently changed and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owner or operator has no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of the vessels, or the member concerned is satisfied that, having taken into account all relevant facts, the vessel is no longer engaged in or associated with IUU fishing;

(g) withdraw authorizations to fish consistent with article 25(4) of the Convention;

¹ This measure revised CMM 2009-01 to incorporate the UVI requirement adopted at WCPFC10. The revisions were: inclusion of paragraph 6(s), footnote 4 and paragraph 11.

² The term “member” when used in this measure includes cooperating non-members

³ This revision (CMM 2009-01 revised) was to correct a cross referencing error in paragraph 36

(h) take into account the history of violations by fishing vessels and operators when considering applications for authorization to fish by fishing vessels flying its flag;

(i) take necessary measures to ensure that the owners of the vessels on the Record flying its flag are citizens, residents or legal entities within its jurisdiction so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.

2. Each member of the Commission shall take necessary measures to ensure that its fishing vessels, when in the Convention Area, only tranship to/from, and provide bunkering for, are bunkered by or otherwise supported by:

(a) vessels flagged to members, or

(b) Other vessels flagged to States not members of the Commission only if such vessels are on the WCPFC Interim Register of non-Member Carrier and Bunker Vessels established under section D below (the "Register"); or

(c) Vessels operated under charter, lease, or similar mechanisms in accordance with paragraphs 42 to 44 of this measure.

3. No member of the Commission shall allow any fishing vessel entitled to fly its flag to be used for fishing in the Convention Area beyond areas of national jurisdiction unless it has been authorized to do so by the appropriate authority or authorities of that member.

4. Each such authorization shall set forth for the vessel to which it is issued:

(a) the specific areas, species and time periods for which the authorization is valid;

(b) permitted activities by the vessel;

(c) a prohibition of fishing, retention on board, transshipment or landing by the vessel in areas under the national jurisdiction of another State except pursuant to any license, permit or authorization that may be required by such other State;

(d) the requirement that the vessel keep on board the authorization issued pursuant to paragraph 1 above, or certified copy thereof; any license, permit or authorization, or certified copy thereof, issued by a coastal State, as well as a valid certificate of vessel registration; and

(e) any other specific conditions to give effect to the provisions of the Convention and conservation and management measures adopted pursuant to it.

B. Members' record of fishing vessels

5. Pursuant to article 24(4) on the Convention, each member of the Commission shall maintain a record of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag and authorized to fish in the Convention Area beyond its area of national jurisdiction, and shall ensure that all such fishing vessels are entered in that record.

6. Each member of the Commission shall submit, electronically where possible, to the Executive Director the following information with respect to each vessel entered in its record:

(a) name of the fishing vessel, registration number, WCPFC Identification Number (WIN), previous names (if known) and port of registry;

(b) name and address of the owner or owners;

- (c) name and nationality of the master;
- (d) previous flag (if any);
- (e) International Radio Call sign
- (f) vessel communication types and numbers (Inmarsat A, B and C numbers and satellite telephone number);
- (g) colour photograph of the vessel;
- (h) where and when the vessel was built;
- (i) type of vessel;
- (j) normal crew complement;
- (k) type of fishing method or methods;
- (l) length (specify type and metric);
- (m) moulded depth (specify metric);
- (n) beam (specify metric);
- (o) gross registered tonnage (GRT) or gross tonnage (GT);
- (p) power of main engine or engines (specify metric);
- (q) carrying capacity, including freezer type, capacity and number, fish hold capacity and capacity of freezer chambers (specify metric);
- (r) the form and number of the authorization granted by the flag State including any specific areas, species and time periods for which it is valid; and.
- (s) International Maritime Organization (IMO) number or Lloyd's Register (LR) number, if issued⁴

7. After 1 July 2005, each member of the Commission shall notify the Executive Director, within 15 days, or in any case within 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities in the Convention Area by the vessel concerned, of:

- (a) any vessel added to its Record along with the information set forth in paragraph 6;
- (b) any change in the information referred to in paragraph 6 with respect to any vessel on its record; and
- (c) any vessel deleted from its record along with the reason for such deletion in accordance with article 24 (6) of the Convention,

8. Each member of the Commission shall submit to the Executive Director, information requested by the Executive Director with respect to fishing vessels entered in its national record of fishing vessels within fifteen (15) days of such request.

9. Before 1 July of each year, each Member shall submit to the Executive Director a list of all vessels that appeared in its record of fishing vessels at any time during the preceding calendar year, together with each vessel's WCPFC identification number (WIN) and an indication of whether each vessel fished for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area beyond its area of national jurisdiction. The indication shall be expressed as (a) fished, or (b) did not fish.

10. Members that operate lease, charter arrangements or similar arrangements that result in data reporting obligations being conferred to a party other than the flag State will make arrangements to ensure that the flag State can meet its obligations under paragraph 9.

⁴ Effective 1 January 2016, flag CCMs shall ensure that all their fishing vessels that are authorized to be used for fishing in the Convention Area beyond the flag CCM's area of national jurisdiction and that are at least 100 GT or 100 GRT in size have IMO or LR numbers issued to them.

11. In assessing compliance with 6(s) above, the Commission shall take into account extraordinary circumstances in which a vessel owner is not able to obtain an IMO or LR number despite following the appropriate procedures. Flag CCMs shall report any such extraordinary situations in Part 2 of their annual reports.

C. WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels

12. The Commission shall, in accordance with article 24(7) of the Convention and based on the information provided to the Commission in accordance with the Convention and these procedures, establish and maintain its own record of fishing vessels authorized to fish in the Convention Area beyond the national jurisdiction of the member of the Commission whose flag the vessel is flying. Such record shall be known as the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (the "Record").

13. The Record shall include for each vessel an indication of whether or not it was active in the Convention Area beyond its flag State's area of national jurisdiction in each of the preceding years starting in 2007, consistent with the information provided by Members under paragraph 9.

14. The Executive Director shall ensure that due publicity is given to the Record and the Register including making its contents available through an appropriate website.

15. In addition, the Executive Director shall circulate an annual summary of the information contained in the Record and the Register to all members and participating territories (CCMs) of the Commission at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting of the Commission.

16. CCMs shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 1, including sanctions and punitive actions and, in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report annually to the Commission the results of the review. In consideration of the results of such review, the Commission shall, if appropriate, request that the Flag State, or member, of vessels on the Record or the Register take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels with WCPFC conservation and management measures.

17. It is the responsibility of each member of the Commission to ensure that its fishing vessels have been placed on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels in accordance with the requirements of this measure, and any vessel not included in the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels shall be deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area beyond the national jurisdiction of its flag State. Each member of the Commission shall prohibit such activities by any vessel entitled to fly its flag that is not included on the Record and shall treat a violation of this prohibition as a serious violation. Such vessels shall be eligible to be considered for IUU listing.⁵

18. Each CCM shall further prohibit landing at its ports or transshipment to vessels flying its flag of highly migratory fish stocks caught in the Convention Area by vessels not entered on the Record or the Register.

19. Each CCM shall notify the Executive Director, in accordance with the relevant provisions of article 25 of the Convention, of any factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds to

⁵ This revision is to correct an omission in an amendment to this paragraph under CMM 2004-01 that was approved in WCPFC6, but not included in the new CMM 2009-01

suspect that a vessel that is not on the Record or the Register is or has been engaged in fishing for or transshipment of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.

20. If such vessel is flying the flag of a member of the Commission, the Executive Director shall notify that member and shall request that member to take the necessary measures to prevent the vessel from fishing for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and to report back on the actions taken with respect to the vessel.

21. Paragraphs 17 to 19 do not apply in respect of vessels that operate entirely in the Exclusive Economic Zone of a CCM and that are flagged to that CCM.

22. If such vessel is flying the flag of a non-member without cooperating status or if the flag of the vessel cannot be determined, the Executive Director shall inform all CCMs so that they may, in addition to measures specified in paragraph 16, take appropriate action consistent with the Convention.

23. The Commission and the CCMs concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best efforts with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to avoid adverse effects upon fishery resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing pressure resulting from a movement of IUU fishing vessels between areas covered by other regional fishery management organizations.

24. If, through a decision of the Commission, a vessel that is contained on the Record is included on the WCPFC IUU List, the flag State or responsible State shall revoke, consistent with applicable national law, the vessels' authorization to fish beyond the national jurisdiction of its flag State. Executive Director shall remove that vessel from the Record as soon as practicable after being notified under paragraph 7(c).

D. WCPFC Interim Register of non-Member Carrier and Bunker Vessels

25. The Commission encourages all flag states of carrier and bunker vessels that operate in the Convention Area and have been listed on the Temporary Register of Non-CCM Carrier and Bunker Vessels to apply for Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) status as soon as possible. Towards that end, the Secretariat will share copies of this conservation and management measure with appropriate contacts in all such flag States as soon as practicable.

26. The Commission shall consider all such applicants in accordance with the conservation and management measure, noting its ability to grant CNM status to an applicant subject to the restriction that it may only provide carrier and bunker vessels to the fishery.

2010 to 2012

27. The Commission hereby establishes an Interim Register of Non-Member Carrier and Bunker Vessels (the "Register").

28. Vessels that are included by the Commission on the Register in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be authorised to be used in the Convention Area to receive transshipments of highly migratory fish stocks and to bunker or otherwise supply CCM-flagged fishing vessels used to fish for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.

29. Any Member of the Commission may at any time submit to the Executive Director, in electronic format if possible, a list of any carrier vessels and bunker vessels that it wishes to be included on the

Register. This List shall include the information described at paragraph 6 above as well as the flag State of the vessel.

30. The CCM(s) recommending vessels to be included on the Register shall attest that the vessel or vessels being recommended are not vessels:

- (a) with a history of illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fishing, unless the ownership of the vessel has subsequently changed and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owner or operator has no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of the vessels, or the CCM concerned is satisfied that, having taken into account all relevant facts, the vessel is no longer engaged in or associated with IUU fishing; or
- (b) that are currently listed on any of the IUU vessel lists adopted by regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs); or
- (c) that were removed from the Register pursuant to paragraph 39 within the one-year period prior to the receipt of the information under paragraph 4.

31. It shall be a condition for inclusion on the Register that the owner or manager/operator of the vessel provides a written undertaking, addressed to the Commission, that the owner, manager/operator and master of the carrier or bunker vessel will fully comply with all applicable decisions of the Commission, including conservation and management measures. Any reference in Commission decisions to member-flagged vessels shall be construed to include non-member flagged-vessels for the purposes of these written undertakings. These undertakings shall include an explicit commitment to allow any inspection duly authorized under the Commission's High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures to board and inspect the vessel on the high seas. These undertakings shall also include an agreement to cover the costs associated with complying with Commission decisions, such as the costs of VMS registration and observer placement.

32. Until such time as the Commission undertakes a review to determine vessel specific costs relevant to paragraph 31 above, vessels operators shall commit to pay a nominal fee to contribute to the work of the Commission.

33. It shall be the responsibility of the owner or manager/operator to ensure that any such undertaking is compliant with national laws of its flag State. In addition, the owner or manager/operator of the vessel is encouraged to obtain a statement of support from the flag State, including an explicit statement of its position in respect of high seas boarding and inspection.

34. The Secretariat will post on the Commission website a list of all the applicable conservation and management measures and other applicable Commission decisions that the written undertaking must cover. It will also be a condition that the owner, manager/operator or master of the carrier or bunker vessel will notify the Secretariat of any changes to the information provided under paragraph 29 within 15 days of the change.

35. Failure by the owner, manager/operator or master of a vessel on the Register to fully comply with applicable decisions of the Commission, including conservation and management measures, shall constitute an appropriate basis for placement of such vessel on the Commission's Draft IUU Vessel List in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure for establishing the WCPFC IUU Vessel List.

36. Within 7 business days of receipt of complete information for a carrier or bunker vessel under paragraphs 29 to 31, the Secretariat will include the vessel on the Register and within 7 business days of

receipt of any changes to such information, the Secretariat will include the updated information in the Register. For each vessel, the Register will include all the information listed in paragraph 6, a copy of the written undertaking provided under paragraph 31, and the CCM(s) that requested inclusion of the vessel on the Register.

37. As soon as possible after receipt of complete information for a carrier and Bunker vessel under paragraphs 29 to 31, the Secretariat shall notify the flag State and provide an opportunity for the flag State to convey its position, including an explicit statement or position in respect of high seas boarding and inspection if not already done so under paragraph 31.

38. The Commission will periodically monitor the IUU vessel lists maintained by RFMOs. At any time that a vessel on the Register is also on one of those IUU vessel lists, the Secretariat will:

- (a) notify Members and the owner of the vessel of its finding and that the vessel will be removed from the Register, effective 30 days from the date of the notice; and
- (b) 30 days from the notice given under sub-paragraph (a), remove the vessel from the Register.

39. The Commission shall monitor the performance of the vessels on the Register with respect to the written undertakings submitted under paragraph 31. If at any time a Member of the Commission finds evidence that the owner, manager/operator or master of a vessel on the Register has failed to fully discharge those undertakings:

- (a) the Member of the Commission shall immediately submit such evidence to the Secretariat;
- (b) the Secretariat will immediately circulate such evidence to the CCMs of the Commission;
- (c) the Commission shall review the evidence and decide whether or not to remove the vessel from the Register. If the Commission is to next meet between 14 and 60 days after the circulation made under paragraph 39(b), such decision shall be made in the next session of the Commission, otherwise it shall be made in accordance with the Commission Rules of Procedure as they relate to inter-sessional decision-making;
- (d) if the Commission decides to remove a vessel from the Register, the Secretariat will notify the owner of the vessel of the decision within 7 days and remove the vessel from the Register 60 days after the Commission's decision.
- (e) The Executive Director shall advise all CCMs and the flag State of the completion of action taken under paragraph 39(d).

40. The Register shall expire 60 days after the Annual Regular Session of the Commission in 2012 unless the Commission decides otherwise at its Regular Annual Session in 2012. The TCC will conduct a review in 2011 and 2012 of the non-CCM flagged fleet including an assessment of potential economic impacts to HMS fisheries in the Convention Area and unforeseen circumstances that could arise through prohibition of non-CCM carriers and bunkers.

2013 and beyond

41. Noting paragraphs 25 and 26 above the Commission expects that after the annual regular session of the Commission in 2013, the majority of carrier and bunker vessels will be flagged to Members.

42. Notwithstanding this expectation, a carrier or bunker vessel flagged to a non-member but operated under charter, lease or other similar mechanisms as an integral part of the fishery of a CCM shall be considered to be vessels of the host CCM and, where the vessel shall be operating in waters under the jurisdiction of more than one CCM, must be included in the CCM's record of fishing vessels under section B accordingly. In such case, the Record shall distinguish between vessels flagged to the CCM and vessels affiliated through this provision.

43. Such a charter, lease or other arrangement shall provide for the host Member to conduct Monitoring, Control and Surveillance activities relevant to the vessel at any time and allow the Commission to place responsibility on the host Member for ensuring the vessel's compliance with conservation and management measures. Such charter, lease or other arrangement shall include an explicit condition that the vessel will fully comply with all applicable decisions of the Commission, including conservation and management measures. Any reference in Commission decisions to member-flagged vessels shall be construed to include non-member flagged-vessels for the purposes of these conditions. These conditions shall include an explicit commitment to allow any inspection duly authorized under the Commission's High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures to board and inspect the vessel on the high seas.

44. Such arrangements may only authorize non-member carrier and bunker vessels to operate in ports and waters under the jurisdiction of a member, as duly authorized by the host Member and the coastal State. The host Member acknowledges that failure by the vessel to comply with conservation and management measures will result in penalties that could include IUU listing, refusal to register other vessels of the same flag and sanctions against the host Member.

E. General

45. The Commission shall keep these procedures under review and may amend them as appropriate.



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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON DAILY CATCH AND EFFORT
REPORTING**

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-05

The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stock in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean:

Concerned that full and accurate data from fishing vessels is required to inform stock assessment and other scientific evaluation;

Noting that operational level catch and effort data provides significant value to scientific assessment;

Noting that members of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community cooperate to ensure consistent reporting frameworks for vessels licensed to fishing in their EEZs through a regional log sheet (“SPC/FFA Regional logsheet”) that is amended from time to time to ensure consistency with all current requirements of the WCPFC “Scientific data to be provided to the Commission”;

Further noting the requirements in Article 8 of the Convention for the Commission to take measures for high seas fisheries that are compatible with those that apply in EEZs;

Desiring to ensure consistent levels of reporting and usefulness of data for all vessels fishing in the Convention Area;

Adopts in accordance with Article 10 of the WCPFC Convention:

1. Each CCM shall ensure that the master of each vessel flying its flag in the Convention Area shall complete an accurate written or electronic log of every day that it spends at sea on the high seas of the Convention Area as follows:

- a. for days with fishing operations, the log must be completed by recording the effort and catch at the end of each fishing operation (i.e. end of a purse-seine set, end of a longline -haul, or at the end of the day in the case of all other fishing methods); or
- b. for days with no fishing operations but where any other ‘fishing effort¹’ occurred, then the relevant activities (e.g. “SEARCHING”, “DEPLOY/RETRIEVE FAD”) must be entered in the log at the end of the day; or

¹ according to Article 1(d) of the Convention

- c. for days with no fishing operations and no other ‘fishing effort¹’, the main activity of the day must be entered in the log at the end of the day.
2. Information recorded for each day with fishing operations shall, at a minimum, include the following:
 - a. The information specified in sections 1.3 to 1.6 of ANNEX 1 of the Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission;
 - b. Catch information about other species not listed in those sections, but required to be reported by CCMs under other Commission decisions such as, inter alia, key shark species according to FAO species codes.
 - c. Interaction information about other species not listed in those sections, but required to be reported by CCMs under other Commission decisions such as, inter alia, key cetaceans, seabirds and sea turtles.
3. Each CCM shall require the master of each vessel flying its flag in the Convention Area provides an accurate and unaltered original or copy of the required information to its national authority within 15 days of the end of a trip or transshipment, or within the period specified by any existing national requirement for the provision of such information.
4. Each CCM shall require the master of each vessel flying its flag in the Convention Area to keep an accurate and unaltered original or copy of the required information pertaining to the current trip on board the vessel at all times during the course of a trip.
5. Non-compliance with this measure shall be considered in accordance with CMM 2010-06 or its successor.
6. This CMM is without prejudice to existing or additional reporting requirements.



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CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR SILKY SHARKS

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-08

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

In accordance with the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

Recognizing the ecological and cultural significance of sharks in the western and central Pacific Ocean (WCPO);

Noting that the stock assessment undertaken for Silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) caught in the Convention Area shows declining standardized catch rates in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, along with a clear finding that the stock of this low productivity species is overfished, and that overfishing is occurring.

Recognizing that the stock assessment also concluded that the species was predominantly caught as by-catch in the WCPO, and that the greatest impact on the stock is attributed to bycatch from the longline fishery, but there are also significant impacts from the associated purse seine fishery which catches predominantly Juvenile individuals.

Further noting the Scientific Committee's recommendation that; The Commission should consider measures directed at by-catch mitigation as well as measures directed at targeted catch to improve the status of the silky shark population.

Adopts the following measures in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (Convention):

1. Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) shall prohibit vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM from retaining on board, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing any silky shark caught in the Convention Area, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the Convention.
2. CCMs shall require all vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM to release any silky shark that is caught in the Convention Area as soon as possible after the shark is brought alongside the vessel, and to do so in a manner that results in as little harm to the shark as possible.

3. CCMs shall estimate, through data collected from observer programs and other means, the number of releases of silky shark caught in the Convention Area, including the status upon release (dead or alive), and report this information to the WCPFC in Part 1 of their Annual Reports.
4. The Commission shall consider the special needs of Small Island Developing States and Territories, including supplying species identification guides for their fleets and develop guidelines and training for the safe release of sharks.
5. Observers shall be allowed to collect biological samples from silky sharks caught in the Convention Area that are dead on haulback in the WCPO, provided that the samples are part of a research project approved by the Scientific Committee. In order to get approval, a detailed document outlining the purpose of the work, number of samples intended to be collected and the spatio-temporal distribution of the sampling effect must be included in the proposal. Annual progress of the work and a final report on completion will be presented to the Scientific Committee.
6. CCM's and the Scientific Committee shall continue work on bycatch mitigation measures and live release guidelines to avoid the initial catch of this species wherever possible, and maximize the number of incidentally caught individuals that can be released alive.
7. This measure shall be amended if appropriate, at the Commission meeting taking into account the results of the stock assessment and be reviewed periodically, thereafter. This measure shall become effective from 1 July 2014.



**COMMISSION
TENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Cairns, Australia
2-6 December 2013

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON THE CRITERIA FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS**

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-06

***The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish
Stock in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean:***

Recognising the functions of the Commission as set out in Article 10 of the Convention, including the adoption of conservation and management measures and recommendations;

Acknowledging that the Commission shall give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States, in particular SIDS and territories, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks;

Mindful of the vulnerabilities of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area and the impact of the transfer of a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto such SIDS and territories;

Further acknowledging the goals and requirements identified by the Commission at its seventh annual session;

Desiring to adopt criteria for the consideration of conservation and management proposals and the taking of decisions that fully recognize the special requirements of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area;

***Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with
Articles 10 and 30 of the Convention:***

General

1. CCMs shall develop, interpret and apply conservation and management measures in the context of and in a manner consistent with the 1982 Convention and Articles 24, 25 and 26 of the Agreement. To this end, CCMs shall cooperate, either directly or through the Commission, to enhance the

ability of developing States, particularly the least developed among them and SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, to develop their own fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks, including but not limited to the high seas within the Convention Area.

2. The Commission shall ensure that any conservation and management measures do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS and territories.

Impact of new proposals on SIDS and territories

3. In considering any new proposal the Commission shall apply the following questions to determine the nature and extent of the impact of the proposal on SIDS and territories in the Convention Area:
 - a. Who is required to implement the proposal?
 - b. Which CCMs would this proposal impact and in what way(s) and what proportion?
 - c. Are there linkages with other proposals or instruments in other regional fisheries management organizations or international organizations that reduce the burden of implementation?
 - d. Does the proposal affect development opportunities for SIDS?
 - e. Does the proposal affect SIDS domestic access to resources and development aspirations?
 - f. What resources, including financial and human capacity, are needed by SIDS to implement the proposal?
 - g. What mitigation measures are included in the proposal?
 - h. What assistance mechanisms and associated timeframe, including training and financial support, are included in the proposal to avoid a disproportionate burden on SIDS?

4. In cases where the transfer of a disproportionate burden of conservation action has been demonstrated by a SIDS or territory, CCMs shall cooperate, to mitigate the burden for the implementation by the relevant SIDS and territories of specific obligations including through:
 - a. Phased or delayed implementation of specific obligations;
 - b. Exemption of specific obligations;
 - c. Proportional or rotational implementation;
 - d. Establishment of a compensatory funding mechanism in accordance with the financial regulations of the Commission.

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**COMMISSION
TENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Cairns, Australia
2-6 December 2013

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON THE SPECIAL
REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND
TERRITORIES**

Conservation and Management Measure 2013-07

The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stock in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean:

Acknowledging that the Commission shall give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States, in particular Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and territories, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks;

Recognising the sovereign rights of coastal States, in particular SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, and their aspirations to develop and manage their domestic fisheries and participate in fishing and related activities on the high seas;

Conscious of the vulnerability and unique needs of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, which are dependent on the exploitation of marine living resources, including for meeting the nutritional requirements of their respective populations;

Mindful that the majority of members of the WCPFC are SIDS and territories, in whose waters, a significant proportion of the catch of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area is taken;

Desiring to give operational effect to the full recognition of the special requirements of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, including but not limited to conservation and management initiatives and development aspirations;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Articles 10 and 30 of the Convention:

General

1. Notwithstanding other special requirements of SIDS and territories not identified herein, CCMs shall fully recognise the special requirements of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area in the implementation of the Convention this measure and other measures.
2. CCMs shall develop, interpret and apply conservation and management measures in the context of and in a manner consistent with the 1982 Convention and Articles 24, 25 and 26 of the Agreement. To this end, CCMs shall cooperate, either directly or through the Commission, to enhance the ability of developing States, particularly the least developed among them and SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, to develop their own domestic fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks, including but not limited to the high seas within the Convention Area.
3. The Commission shall ensure that any conservation and management measure does not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS and territories.

Capacity Development of Personnel

4. CCMs shall cooperate directly or through the Commission, to support the capacity development of nationals of SIDS and territories within the Convention Area in any fisheries or related discipline, including the sponsorship of academic study and training programmes.
5. CCMs shall provide, directly or through the Commission, support and assistance to develop the capacity of nationals of SIDS and territories, including through:
 - a. individualized training, including internships;
 - b. institutional support to regional or sub-regional training programs for observers, including through providing financial and technical support to enhance existing programs;
 - c. technical training and assistance in data collection, scientific research, stock assessment, bycatch mitigation, fisheries science and management, fisheries administration and bioeconomic analysis, including through in-country training, workshops, academic exchanges and secondments; and
 - d. training related to monitoring, control and surveillance activities, including through in-country training, workshops, secondments and other personnel exchanges.

Technology transfers

6. CCMs shall cooperate, consistent with national laws and regulations, directly or through the Commission, and in accordance with their capabilities to actively promote the development and transfer of fisheries science and technology on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to SIDS and territories in the Convention Area.

7. CCMs shall promote, consistent with national laws and regulations, the development of fisheries scientific and technological capacity of SIDS and territories, with regard to the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment, with the aim of accelerating the social and economic development of SIDS and territories.

Fisheries conservation and management

8. CCMs shall, consistent with national laws and regulations, directly or through the Commission, assist SIDS and territories in their implementation of Commission obligations including but not limited to the implementation of:
 - a. Obligations in the Convention;
 - b. Conservation and management measures;
 - c. Other decisions of the Commission.
9. CCMs shall, directly or through the Commission, assist SIDS and territories in the Convention Area in improving the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks through the collection, reporting, verification, exchange and analysis of fisheries data and related information.

Monitoring, control and surveillance

10. CCMs shall cooperate, consistent with national laws and regulations, directly or through the Commission, to enhance the participation of SIDS and territories in monitoring, control and surveillance through appropriate regional, sub-regional and bilateral arrangements, including training and capacity- building at the local level, development and funding of national and sub-regional observer programmes and access to technology and equipment.
11. To enhance the participation of SIDS and territories in at sea monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement activities, CCMs shall, as appropriate and through bilateral arrangements with SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, allow for the coordination of inspection vessels, aircraft, equipment and technology.

Support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-Fisheries Related Businesses and Market Access

12. CCMs shall cooperate, consistent with national laws and regulations, with the SIDS and territories through the provision of technical and economic support to assist SIDS and territories in the region to achieve the objective of maximising benefits from the development of their fisheries resources.
13. CCMs shall endeavour to ensure that the domestic fishing and related industries

of the SIDS and territories in the Convention Area, accounts for at least fifty (50) percent of the total catch and value of highly migratory fish stocks harvested in the Convention Area. To this end, CCMs are encouraged to support investment and collaborative arrangements with SIDS and territories.

14. CCMs shall ensure, consistent with national laws and regulations, that actions are not taken to constrain coastal processing and use of transshipment facilities and associated vessels of SIDS and territories, or undermine legitimate investment in SIDS and territories in the Convention Area.
15. CCMs shall cooperate with SIDS and territories in the Convention Area and endeavor to:
 - a. take actions, consistent with national laws and regulations, with a view toward maintaining and increasing opportunities for employment of nationals of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area;
 - b. promote, consistent with national laws and regulations, the processing, landing, or transshipment of catches within designated ports of SIDS and territories in the Convention Area;
 - c. encourage, consistent with national laws and regulations, the purchase of equipment and supplies, including fuel supplies, from suppliers located in SIDS and territories in the Convention Area; and
 - d. encourage, where appropriate, the use of slipping and repair facilities located in SIDS and territories in the Convention Area.
16. CCMs shall cooperate directly with SIDS and territories in the Convention Area to promote awareness of import conditions.
17. CCMs shall endeavour to take appropriate action to eliminate barriers to trade in fish and fisheries products that are not consistent with international laws and regulations, taking into account the importance of the trade in fish and fisheries products, particularly for SIDS and territories.
18. CCMs shall endeavor to cooperate to identify and promote activities, as appropriate, for the development of the domestic tuna fisheries sector and tuna fisheries related businesses in the SIDS and territories.

Reporting and Review of Implementation

19. CCMs shall provide an annual report (Part 2 report) to the Commission on the implementation of this measure.
20. The Commission at each annual session shall review progress in the implementation of the Convention and this measure.

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**COMMISSION
TENTH REGULAR SESSION
Cairns, Australia
2-6 December 2013**

**SUMMARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF
THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (FA7)**

**WCPFC10-2013-25
6 December 2013**

Introduction

1. The Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) was convened by Chair of the Commission, Charles Karnella, as the Chair of the FAC was not able to attend the meeting and there was no co-chair elected at WCPFC9. The Chair nominated Paul Callahan (CNMI) to Chair the meeting. The initial FAC meeting took place on 30 November and met again on 5th and 6th of December. Representatives of Australia, Canada, CNMI, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshal Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and United States of America attended the meetings together with observers from the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Meeting support was provided by the Commission Secretariat. A participants list is attached as Annex 4. The Committee agreed by consensus to present to the Commission the decisions and recommendations set out below.

Agenda item 1. Opening of Meeting

1.1 Adoption of agenda.

2. The agenda as set out in WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-01 (Rev 1), WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-02 (Rev 1) and WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-03 (Rev 1) was adopted.

1.2 Meeting arrangements

3. The meeting arrangements were noted.

Agenda item 2. Auditor's report for 2012 and General Account Financial Statements for 2012.

4. The Committee recommends that the Commission accept the audited financial statements for 2012 as set out in paper WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-04.

Agenda item 3. Status of the Commission's Funds.

3.1 Report on General Account Fund for 2013 – contributions and other income.

5. The Committee accepted the report in WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-05.
6. The Committee noted that the member who had overdue contributions for 2011, 2012 and 2013 has paid as of the 6th of December 2013.
7. As of the 6th of December 2013, the outstanding contribution from members for 2011, 2012 and 2013 stands at USD206,146.

3.2 Report on the Status of Other Funds for 2013.

8. The Committee noted the status of the Commission's Funds as set out in WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-06. It was noted that the Working Capital Fund stands at USD1,262,741. This Fund will continue to be drawn down at an annual rate of USD350,000, being applied against annual contributions until the Fund is at the recommended balance of USD500,000.
9. It was noted by the Secretariat that the Fees and Charges Trust Fund was being drawn down to offset annual contributions for SIDs and to offset the Commission's annual budget. For the budget year 2015 this rate of withdraw will need to be reduced in order to continue the offsets. The Secretariat noted that this fund includes contributions from CNMs and that sustainability of this fund will be affected by the lack of financial contributions of some CNMs.

Agenda item 4. Headquarters Issues, Staff Establishment and Conditions of Service.

4.1 Headquarters matters

10. The Committee noted the report in WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-08.

4.2 Salary Market Data Review

11. Some members noted that their countries have not had a salary increase in the last few years. This makes it difficult to justify large increases to Secretariat salaries.
12. The Committee recommends a 2% salary increase for professional staff in 2014.
13. The Committee also requests that the Secretariat prepare a paper on ways to tie professional salaries to established indexes in order to avoid the need for larger salary increases every 3 years.

4.3 Proposed revision to Regulations

14. With the exception of the recommendations made in paragraph 8 of WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-10, the Committee recommends the Commission accept the recommended changes.

4.4 Solar Power for WCPFC Headquarters

15. The Committee recommends the Commission accept the installation of an additional 40 kWp of solar power at WCPFC Headquarters as set out in WCPFC10-2013-FAC7. The funding for this project will come from the underspent 2013 budget.

4.5 Proposed Electrical Upgrades to WCPFC Headquarters

16. The Committee recommends the Commission accept the proposed upgrades to the electrical system as set out in WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-12. The funding for this project will come from the underspent 2013 budget.

Agenda item 5. Recommended Requirements for Hosting Meetings

17. The Committee noted the paper WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-13.
18. One member expressed concerns on the large size of the annual meeting. Due to the size of the meeting concern was expressed that many SIDS are unable to host an annual meeting.
19. It was suggested by the secretariat that should members wish to address the matter of meeting size that a proposal be brought forward at a future meeting.

Agenda item 6. TCC WORKPLAN 2013-2015

20. The Proposed TCC Workplan and Budget, WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-13, was provided as a reference only and was noted.

Agenda item 7. WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2014 AND INDICATIVE WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2015 AND 2016

21. Following extensive discussion the Committee agreed to a 2014 budget of USD7,320,178. Funding for additional polling related to CMM 2013-01, SIDS targeted capacity development, and funding for one additional member from each developing state or territory is not included in this budget number.
22. It was agreed that the additional funding for the NC assessed on non-developing states and territories, where appropriate, who are NC members would not be assessed for 2014 as the additional funding for 2013 was not used. The remaining assessed NC funds from 2013 would be moved to the Voluntary Contributions Funds and used in 2014 for developing states and territories to attend NC.

23. The USD10,000 for PS Improvement of Catch Composition is to be used to undertake a study to identify compliance issues with vessels reporting purse seine species composition on logbooks.
24. Once this budget is finalised it will be included within the final commission report as an attachment.
25. The Committee recommended that the unspent 2013 funds from the budget sub item 2.3 for targeted capacity building be appropriated to the 2014 Annual Tuna Data Workshop for developing state CCMs facilitated by SPC.

Agenda item 8. Other Matters

26. There were no nominations for Co-Chairs for the Committee.

Recommendation

27. The Committee invites the Commission to consider this report and to endorse its recommendations.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission- General Fund
Summary of budgetary requirements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013
& indicative budgets for 2014, 2015 & 2016 (United States dollars)

	<i>Approved budget 2013</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure 2013</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2014</i>	<i>Proposed budget 2014</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2015</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2016</i>
Part 1 - Administrative Expenses of the Secretariat						
Sub-Item 1.1 <i>Staff Costs</i>						
Professional Staff Salary	1,020,679	862,549	1,041,614	1,053,099	1,074,763	1,090,413
Professional Staff Benefits and Allowances	945,596	777,088	934,947	1,006,848	934,005	982,363
Professional Staff Insurance	129,990	121,249	129,990	125,361	125,361	125,361
Recruitment/Repatriation	55,130	28,440	27,565	55,130	27,565	27,565
Support Staff	339,971	316,954	368,084	353,480	366,993	378,605
Total, sub-item 1.1	2,491,366	2,106,280	2,502,200	2,593,918	2,528,688	2,604,307
Sub-Item 1.2 <i>Other Personnel Costs</i>						
Temporary Assistance/Overtime	10,000	10,000	10,100	10,000	10,000	10,000
Chairman's Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants <i>see note 1</i>	138,000	138,885	142,000	142,000	145,000	145,000
Total, sub-item 1.2	148,000	148,885	152,100	152,000	155,000	155,000
Sub-item 1.3 <i>Official Travel</i>						
Total, sub-item 1.3	220,000	188,729	225,000	210,000	225,000	225,000
Sub-item 1.4 <i>General Operating Expenses</i>						
Electricity, Water, Sanitation	132,000	113,086	135,000	98,000	100,000	102,000
Communications/Courier	65,000	66,366	65,000	67,500	68,500	69,500
Office Supplies & Fuel	46,500	46,741	47,500	47,500	48,500	48,500
Publications and Printing	7,500	800	7,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Audit	8,000	7,000	8,500	7,500	7,500	8,500
Bank Charges	11,500	5,176	8,200	6,500	6,500	6,500
Official Hospitality	11,000	11,162	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Community Outreach	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Services	9,000	3,734	9,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Security	58,990	53,840	60,465	57,530	59,256	61,033
Training	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total, sub-item 1.4	384,490	342,905	387,665	336,530	342,256	348,033
Sub-item 1.5 <i>Capital Expenditure</i>						
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	30,000	0
Information Technology	50,200	50,812	50,200	50,200	50,200	50,200
Website New Projects/Enhancements	55,000	37,074	0	0	0	0
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	33,519	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total, sub-item 1.5	117,200	121,405	82,200	82,200	112,200	82,200
Sub-item 1.6 <i>Maintenance</i>						
Vehicles	4,500	5,192	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Information and Communication Technology	78,500	82,662	78,500	78,500	78,500	78,500
Buildings & Grounds	53,500	54,765	55,000	55,000	56,500	56,500
Gardeners and Cleaners	61,090	54,303	62,620	57,500	58,500	59,500
Insurance	37,000	37,117	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Total, sub-item 1.6	234,590	234,039	238,720	234,200	236,700	237,700
Sub-item 1.7 <i>Meeting Services</i>						
Annual Session	275,000	310,000	155,000	160,500	155,000	155,000
Scientific Committee	180,000	157,193	140,000	182,000	160,000	182,000
Northern Committee <i>see note 2</i>	18,000	18,000	11,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Technical and Compliance Committee	140,000	135,874	140,000	145,500	142,000	142,000
Management Objectives Workshop	100,000	108,000	0	76,500	0	0
Total, sub-item 1.7	713,000	729,067	446,000	582,500	475,000	497,000
TOTAL, Section 1/Item 1	4,308,647	3,871,310	4,033,886	4,191,349	4,074,845	4,149,241

	Approved budget 2013	Estimated expenditure 2013	Indicative budget 2014	Proposed budget 2014	Indicative budget 2015	Indicative budget 2016
ANNEX I (continued)						
Part 2 - Science & Technical & Compliance Programme						
Section 2 (Item 2)						
Sub-item 2.1	Scientific Services (SPC)	871,200	871,200	871,200	871,200	871,200
Sub-item 2.2	Scientific Research					
	Additional Resourcing SPC	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	0
	Regional Tagging	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Refinement of BE Tuna Biological Parameters	70,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	Limit Reference Points	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	0
	WPEA OFM Project Co-finance	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	Harvest Control Rules	0	0	0	0	0
	Bigeye Multifan CL	40,000	40,000	0	0	0
	Technical Support Management Obj. Workshop	0	0	0	0	0
	High Priority Project(s) - to be allocated	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000
	Collection/Evaluation: PS Species Composition	75,000	75,000	0	0	0
	Total, sub-item 2.2	493,000	493,000	353,000	383,000	118,000
Sub-item 2.3	Technical & Compliance Programme					
	ROP - Audit/Remediation	15,000	3,574	15,000	15,000	15,000
	ROP - Special Projects and Research Activities	30,000	24,282	30,000	30,000	30,000
	ROP - Training, Assistance & Development	30,000	24,251	30,000	30,000	30,000
	ROP Data Management <i>see note 3</i>	256,569	256,569	584,427	803,929	923,904
	By-Catch Mitigation - Website	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - Capital Costs	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - SLA Costs	400,000	390,938	380,000	395,000	395,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - Airtime	90,000	85,194	95,000	95,000	100,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - Security Audit	9,000	7,229	30,000	9,000	9,000
	CCM/Staff VMS Training	60,000	23,539	75,000	75,000	40,000
	VMS Redundancy Provision <i>see note 4</i>	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700
	Information Management System <i>see note 5</i>	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000
	Workshops/IATTC Cross Endor. Train. <i>see note 6</i>	25,000	21,693	0	25,000	0
	AR Part 2/CMS Online Host. and Pub.	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Targeted Capacity Building <i>see note 7</i>	30,000	0	50,000	80,000	50,000
	Catch Documentation Workshop	140,000	36,358	0	20,000	0
	CMM 2012-1 Workshop	90,000	92,042	0	0	0
	E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Workshop	0	0	0	100,000	0
	PS Improvement of Catch Composition <i>see note 8</i>	0	0	0	10,000	0
	Total, item 2.3	1,362,269	1,152,369	1,476,127	1,874,629	1,779,604
	TOTAL, Section 2/Item 2	2,726,469	2,516,569	2,700,327	3,128,829	2,718,804
	Total, Parts 1 & 2	7,035,116	6,387,879	6,734,213	7,320,178	6,868,045

Note 1: Consultancies proposed are:

Legal support services	\$72,000
ED Discretion	\$33,000
Meetings' rapporteur	\$37,000
	<u>\$142,000</u>

Note 2: Northern Committee

As per WPCFC9, an additional \$25,000 will be assessed from non-developing state members of the NC to fund attendance of the NC meeting by developing states and territories.

Note 3: ROP Data Management (SPC)

The Regional Observer Programme data entry support proposed cost for 2014 include the withdraw of support from New Caledonia as of Jan 1, 2014 and the end of funding provided by New Zealand as of May 2014. At the current levels, the indicative budget for 2015 and 2016 represent the full costs of ROP Data entry provided by SPC.

Note 4: VMS Redundancy Provision

The cost is based on additional bandwidth requirements needed at Commissions headquarters to conduct the backup.

Note 5: Information Management System

This number preliminary budget estimate as outlined in WCPFC9-FAC6-16. Increase in 2015 is for a possible e-reporting and e-monitoring initiatives which may add additional requirements the IMS.

Note 6: Workshops/IATTC Cross Endorsement Training

Workshop IATTC and WCPFC for development of Cross Endorsement training guidelines and procedures. Inclusion for 2014/15 subject to WCPFC10 decision.

Note 7: Targeted Capacity Building

Proposed to be directed to specific areas identified in CMR process and annual report Part 2 assistants, and if funds permit to specific needs identified in the CMR process.

Note 8: Improvement of PS Catch Composition

As recommended from TCC9.

ANNEX II

Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

General Account Fund

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2014**

Proposed budget expenditure total	7,320,178
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(40,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected from Carrier and Bunker/CNM contributions	(125,000)
2013 funds for targeted capacity building be moved 2014 targeted capacity for Annual Tuna Data Workshop	(30,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,775,178</u>
(see detailed schedule at Annex III)	

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2015**

Proposed budget expenditure total	7,078,649
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(10,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected for non member carriers and bunkers	(125,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,593,649</u>
(see detailed schedule at Annex III)	

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2016**

Proposed budget expenditure total	6,868,045
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(10,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected for non member carriers and bunkers	(125,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,383,045</u>
(see detailed schedule at Annex III)	

ANNEX III

Annex 3

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Proposed 2014 Contributions with Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional 25,000 Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

<i>2014 Contribution Table</i>								
<i>Member</i>	<i>Base fee component: uniform share 10% of budget</i>	<i>National wealth component: 20% of budget</i>	<i>Catch component: 70% of budget</i>	<i>Addition for Northern Committee</i>	<i>Total Contributions by Members</i>	<i>Percent of Budget by member</i>	<i>Offset for Small Island Developing States*</i>	<i>Total of components: 100% of budget</i>
Australia	26,058	98,104	10,207	0	134,370	2.00%	0	134,370
Canada	26,058	99,029	1	0	125,089	1.87%	0	125,089
China	26,058	105,853	257,369	0	389,280	5.81%	0	389,280
Cook Islands	26,058	1,014	3,991	0	31,063	0.46%	16,981	48,045
European Union	26,058	210,146	94,491	0	330,696	4.93%	0	330,696
Federated States of Micronesia	26,058	4,880	66,666	0	97,604	1.46%	0	97,604
Fiji	26,058	6,336	26,046	0	58,440	0.87%	0	58,440
France	26,058	109,613	8,775	0	144,447	2.15%	0	144,447
Indonesia	26,058	15,370	126,513	0	167,941	2.50%	0	167,941
Japan	26,058	158,183	1,037,653	0	1,221,894	18.23%	0	1,221,894
Kiribati	26,058	3,494	92,631	0	122,184	1.82%	0	122,184
Korea	26,058	50,060	739,091	0	815,210	12.16%	0	815,210
Marshall Islands	26,058	2,621	185,066	0	213,746	3.19%	3,422	217,168
Nauru	26,058	501	4	0	26,564	0.40%	10,492	37,056
New Zealand	26,058	50,605	67,735	0	144,399	2.15%	0	144,399
Niue	26,058	73	40	0	26,172	0.39%	19,699	45,871
Palau	26,058	1,024	0	0	27,082	0.40%	11,876	38,958
Papua New Guinea	26,058	2,657	279,581	0	308,297	4.60%	0	308,297
Philippines	26,058	6,808	268,911	0	301,778	4.50%	0	301,778
Samoa	26,058	5,119	2,667	0	33,844	0.50%	0	33,844
Solomon Islands	26,058	1,798	18,107	0	45,963	0.69%	0	45,963
Chinese Taipei	26,058	39,028	666,412	0	731,498	10.91%	0	731,498
Tonga	26,058	5,205	246	0	31,510	0.47%	929	32,439
Tuvalu	26,058	491	22,979	0	49,528	0.74%	7,330	56,859
United States of America	26,058	301,515	669,610	0	997,183	14.87%	0	997,183
Vanuatu	26,058	4,776	97,835	0	128,669	1.92%	0	128,669
Totals	677,518	1,284,306	4,742,625	0	6,704,448	100%	70,730	6,775,178

* To be offset by the Fees and Charges Fund.

Offset for Small Island Developing States as per Financial Regulation 5.2(b) (ii)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Population per United Nations Population Division</i>	<i>Maximum Payable for wealth component</i>	<i>National wealth component</i>	<i>Offset for Small Island Developing States</i>
Cook Islands	20,288	1,014	17,996	16,981
Federated States of Micronesia	111,064	5,181	4,880	0
Fiji	860,623	43,028	6,336	0
Kiribati	99,546	4,887	3,494	0
Marshall Islands	54,038	2,621	6,044	3,422
Nauru	10,255	501	10,994	10,492
Niue	1,468	73	19,772	19,699
Palau	20,472	1,024	12,899	11,876
Papua New Guinea	6,858,000	342,947	2,657	0
Samoa	183,081	9,301	5,119	0
Solomon Islands	538,148	26,322	1,798	0
Tonga	104,058	5,205	6,134	929
Tuvalu	9,827	491	7,822	7,330
Vanuatu	239,651	11,815	4,776	0
Total				70,730

Additional Funding for Northern Committee as agreed in WCPFC9-2012-22 FAC 6 Summary Report 5.4 (25)

<i>Non-developing States Members of NC</i>	<i>Percent of total budget</i>	<i>Percent of NC fund</i>	<i>Additional cost</i>
Canada	1.85%	3.9%	0
China	5.75%	12.1%	0
Japan	2.48%	5.2%	0
Korea	12.03%	25.3%	0
Chinese Taipei	10.80%	22.7%	0
United States of America	14.72%	30.9%	0
Total	47.62%	100.00%	0

Indicative schedule of contributions based on proposed 2014 budgets without with the Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional funds Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

Member	2014 Proposed					2015 Indicative		2016 Indicative	
	Base fee component: uniform share 10% of budget	National wealth component: 20% of budget	Catch component: 70% of budget	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member
Australia	26,058	98,104	10,207	134,370	1.98%	130,243	1.98%	126,056	1.98%
Canada	26,058	99,029	1	125,089	1.85%	121,247	1.85%	117,349	1.85%
China	26,058	105,853	257,369	389,280	5.75%	377,324	5.75%	365,196	5.75%
Cook Islands	26,058	17,996	3,991	48,045	0.71%	46,569	0.71%	45,072	0.71%
European Union	26,058	210,146	94,491	330,696	4.88%	320,539	4.88%	310,236	4.88%
Federated States of Micronesia	26,058	4,880	66,666	97,604	1.44%	94,606	1.44%	91,565	1.44%
Fiji	26,058	6,336	26,046	58,440	0.86%	56,645	0.86%	54,824	0.86%
France	26,058	109,613	8,775	144,447	2.13%	140,011	2.13%	135,510	2.13%
Indonesia	26,058	15,370	126,513	167,941	2.48%	162,783	2.48%	157,550	2.48%
Japan	26,058	158,183	1,037,653	1,221,894	18.03%	1,184,366	18.03%	1,146,296	18.03%
Kiribati	26,058	3,494	92,631	122,184	1.80%	118,431	1.80%	114,624	1.80%
Korea	26,058	50,060	739,091	815,210	12.03%	790,172	12.03%	764,773	12.03%
Marshall Islands	26,058	6,044	185,066	217,168	3.21%	210,499	3.21%	203,732	3.21%
Nauru	26,058	10,994	4	37,056	0.55%	35,918	0.55%	34,764	0.55%
New Zealand	26,058	50,605	67,735	144,399	2.13%	139,964	2.13%	135,465	2.13%
Niue	26,058	19,772	40	45,871	0.68%	44,462	0.68%	43,033	0.68%
Palau	26,058	12,899	0	38,958	0.58%	37,761	0.58%	36,547	0.58%
Papua New Guinea	26,058	2,657	279,581	308,297	4.55%	298,828	4.55%	289,223	4.55%
Philippines	26,058	6,808	268,911	301,778	4.45%	292,509	4.45%	283,107	4.45%
Samoa	26,058	5,119	2,667	33,844	0.50%	32,805	0.50%	31,750	0.50%
Solomon Islands	26,058	1,798	18,107	45,963	0.68%	44,552	0.68%	43,120	0.68%
Chinese Taipei	26,058	39,028	666,412	731,498	10.80%	709,032	10.80%	686,241	10.80%
Tonga	26,058	6,134	246	32,439	0.48%	31,442	0.48%	30,432	0.48%
Tuvalu	26,058	7,822	22,979	56,859	0.84%	55,112	0.84%	53,341	0.84%
United States of America	26,058	301,515	669,610	997,183	14.72%	966,556	14.72%	935,488	14.72%
Vanuatu	26,058	4,776	97,835	128,669	1.90%	124,717	1.90%	120,709	1.90%
Totals	677,518	1,355,036	4,742,625	6,775,178	100.00%	6,567,093	100.00%	6,356,001	100.00%



**Western and
Central Pacific
Fisheries
Commission**

**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MEETING (FAC7)
Cairns Convention Centre, Cairns, Australia
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