

**NORTHERN COMMITTEE**

**ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION**

31 August - 3 September 2015

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan

**Member’s Report on Implementation of CMM 2005-03**

**WCPFC-NC11-2014/WP-02**

**Secretariat**

1. As requested by the Work Programme for the Northern Committee and Paragraph 36 of NC6 Summary Report, CCM’s reports on Paragraph 2 that were reported through the 2011 Annual Report – Part 2 are compiled in the Table 1 below.

**(CMM 2005-03)**

2. The Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating Territories (hereinafter referred to as CCMs) shall take necessary measures to ensure that the level of fishing effort by their vessels fishing for North Pacific albacore in the WCPF Convention Area is not increased beyond current levels;

**(NC6 Summary Report)**

36. NC6 discussed how to evaluate the implementation of CMM 2005-03, and agreed that members should report back on the measures they have taken to implement it. NC6 agreed that for the purpose of evaluating the implementation of paragraph 2 of CMM 2005-03, CCMs shall include the following information in their 2011 annual reports, part 2:

* 1. a list of their specific fisheries or fleets that they have determined to be ―fishing for‖ North Pacific albacore in the Convention Area; and
	2. a description of the particular measures, as well as monitoring mechanisms, that they have established to ensure that fishing effort in each of the fisheries or fleets does not increase above 2002–2004 average levels.

**Table 1.** Compiled information from 2011 Annual Report Part 2 for 2010 activities

(NA = not applicable)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CCM** | **Para 2.** | **Measures in place; Para 36, NC6 Summary Report** |
| Canada | Yes  | **Undated information for NC11:**1. Canada has a single troll fleet targeting north Pacific albacore tuna in the Convention Area. This fleet is based in British Columbia, Canada.
2. The Canadian fleet is not subject to any effort controls at present. Licencing conditions require vessels to complete and report logbooks by mid-Nov and vessels must hail into and out of the fishery within 24 hours of starting and stopping fishing. The hail data and logbooks permit Canada to monitor catch levels, fishing effort and participation in the fishery. Very few Canadian vessels have entered the Convention Area to fish since 2006 and given this trend, Canada does not anticipate any increase in effort for the foreseeable future and certainly no increase relative to the 2002-04 period.

Canada has submitted 6 month catch reports to the WCPFC as required. |
| China | Yes | **From Compliance Monitoring Report**No new added fishing effort is allowed by Chinese Government in area applicable to the Measure. The total limit for such vessel by the Chinese Government is ten vessels.No new vessel/effort is allowed to operate north to the equator. Fishing license for new vessels limits the fishing area for such vessels, normally with annotation "allowed to operate between the equator and S20" |
| Cook Is. | NA  | **Undated information for NC11:**This CMM is not applicable to the Cook Islands as does not have any flagged vessels fishing north of the equator. Catch reporting provisions under the WCPFC Report Criteria, CMMs and Marine Resources legislation.**From 2011 AR-Part 2:**Catch reporting provisions under the WCPFC Report Criteria, CMMs and Marine Resources legislation. |
| Japan | Yes  | In Japan, north Pacific albacore is harvested mainly by two types of fisheries, namely longline and pole-and-line. Respectively they represent 50% and 48% of the total catch of the north Pacific albacore by Japan in 2010. In longline fishery, north Pacific albacore is a by-catch species while it is one of target species in pole-and-line fishery. The entry to the above mentioned two types of fishery is restricted under licensing system and in fact the number of vessels has declined since 02-04 to 2010 (from 929 to 628 and from 141 to 101). |
| Korea | Yes | Korea reported all catches of North Pacific albacore to the WCPFC every six months. |
| Philippines | NA | Not applicable as this is not a target species nor does the Philippines have any fishing vessel operating north of 20°N targeting North Pacific Albacore. |
| Chinese Taipei | Yes | North Pacific albacore is the target of our commercial albacore longline fishery. Boat owners of longliners shall seek prior approval from Fisheries Agency to conduct fishing for this species. The number of fishing vessels fishing for north Pacific albacore has been limited under recent historical levels by means of this registration scheme, VMS monitoring and weekly catch report. The reports of catch and fishing effort of 2010 were submitted to the WCPFC. |
| USA | Yes  | Per the Northern Committee agreement on reporting on implementation of paragraph 2 of the CMM (para. 36 of the report of the NC6): 1. The U.S. has a single fleet that fishes for North Pacific albacore in the Convention Area: the albacore troll fleet based on the U.S. West Coast.
2. The albacore troll fleet is not currently subject to any effort or catch controls, but permitting and reporting (vessel logbooks) requirements enable the U.S. to monitor the fishery, including levels of participation, fishing effort and catches. Given recent trends in the fishery, the U.S. does not expect any increase in fishing effort relative to the 2002-2004 period. The U.S. will continue to monitor fishing effort and implement any controls needed to comply with paragraph 2 of the CMM, as well as with relevant decisions adopted in other RFMOs (IATTC).

The U.S. submitted to the Secretariat both its annual catch and effort report for 2009 and its semiannual catch report for the first half of 2010 on 5 November 2010. |
| Vanuatu | -  | -  |
| Belize | Yes | In accordance with Para.1 we shall limit the number of fishing vessels which target north pacific albacore north of the equator to 5 vessels. |
| FSM | Yes |  |
| RMI | NA |  |
| Kiribati | - | NA |
| Mexico  |  | Part 2 not submitted |
| Vietnam |  | NA |