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**SUMMARY OF REPORTING RECEIVED BY WCPFC UNDER TROPICAL TUNA CMMs**

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**WCPFC13-2016-IP05<sup>1</sup>**  
**26 November 2016**

**Paper prepared by Secretariat**

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<sup>1</sup> Updates WCPFC-TCC12-2016-IP07 (8 Sept 2016)

## **SUMMARY OF REPORTING RECEIVED BY WCPFC UNDER TROPICAL TUNA CMMs**

### **Purpose**

1. This paper summarises the reports received to-date in 2015 and 2016 by CCMs under CMM 2014-01 and CMM 2015-01 *Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack*. The paper is for information.

### **Additional FAD Set Reduction Notifications and Reporting**

2. During 2015- 2016, a three month prohibition on setting FADs (FAD closure) was in place for purse seine vessels during 1 July – 30 September both within EEZs and high seas waters located 20N and 20S (CMM 2014-01 paragraph 14 and CMM 2015-01 paragraph 14). The rules that were to be applied in the high seas during the FAD closure are described in CMM 2009-02.<sup>2</sup>

3. In addition to the three months FAD closure, CCMs are to choose one of two options for additional FAD set reduction for their vessels: apply 4<sup>th</sup> month FAD closure (Oct 1 – 31) OR an annual FAD set limit (CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 paragraph 16).<sup>3</sup> A summary of the notifications received by WCPFC for 2015 in Table 1 and Table 2 provides notifications for 2016 to date. Some CCMs are yet to advise WCPFC of their choice for their vessels in 2015 and 2016.

4. It should be noted that developing coastal States are able to advise of certain vessels that are exempted from the additional FAD set reduction requirement, i.e. vessels that are exempted from the 4<sup>th</sup> month FAD closure OR are to be managed outside of the annual FAD set limit for 3 years following their introduction (CMM 2013-01/CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 paragraph 16 footnote 3). Two CCMs in 2015 and one CCM in 2016 have notified of additional vessels to be exempted from the additional FAD set reduction requirement (see footnotes to 5 - 9). Another CCM has advised that it considers footnote 3 to apply to some of its flagged vessels in 2015, but the list of vessels has not yet been confirmed.

5. Most CCMs chose in 2015 - 2016 to have their flagged vessels implement the 4<sup>th</sup> month FAD closure (1- 31 October). Four CCMs chose this option in 2015 and four CCMs have notified in 2016. In 2015 and 2016, four CCMs have provided some reporting in response to the requirements set out in paragraph 19 of CMM 2014-01 and paragraph 19 of CMM 2015-01. The reported number of FAD sets compared to the FAD set limit is provided in the fourth column from the right in Table 1 and Table 2.

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<sup>2</sup> TCC9 clarified that the references in CMM 2012-01 to CMM 2009-02 rules are to be taken to be specific for high seas waters of the Convention Area.

<sup>3</sup> CCMs were advised in WCPFC Circular 2015/10 that the Additional FAD Measures for 2014 contained in paragraph 16 of CMM 2014-01 will continue to apply for 2015, including the 2014 FAD set limits contained in Column A of Attachment A in CMM 2014-01.

Table 1: Summary of Notifications and Reporting to WCPFC related to additional FAD Set reduction in the purse seine fishery operating 20N to 20S during 2015 (CMM 2014-01 paragraph 16 and 19) - as at 25 November 2016 (Note: some CCMs replies to dCMR may not be fully reflected)

FLAG CCMs	Exemptions (footnote 3) 2015	2015 Choice of additional FAD Set Reduction option (para 16)		2015 FAD set Reporting (para 19)			
		a) prohibit setting on FADs in Oct	b) annual limit of FAD sets (Att A)	Reported FAD sets / Limit	Number of Total Sets	Est. bigeye catch <sup>4</sup>	Time period for reporting
Australia		YES					
China		YES					
Ecuador		YES					
El Salvador		YES					
European Union		YES					
Federated States of Micronesia	6 <sup>5</sup>		YES	250 / 604 (41.4%)	886	615 Mt	1 Jan – 31 Dec
Indonesia		YES					
Japan			YES	657 / 2139 (30.72%)	4136	3605.7Mt	1 Jan – 31 Dec
Kiribati <sup>6</sup>	18 <sup>7</sup>		YES	0 / 493 (0 %)	-	-	-
Republic of Korea			YES	1507 / 2286 (66.0%)	5777	1671.22 Mt	1 Jan – 31 Dec
Marshall Islands		YES					
New Zealand		YES					
Papua New Guinea		YES					
Philippines	7 <sup>8</sup>						
Solomon Islands		YES					
Chinese Taipei		YES					
Tuvalu		YES					
United States of America		YES					
Vanuatu		YES					

<sup>4</sup> At least one CCM has indicated that the reported figures are subject to correction when more information is available.

<sup>5</sup> Six FSM flagged vessels: Queen Mary (IRCS: V6P88); Trinidad III (IRCS: V6P89); Taiyo Chuuk (IRCS: V6PTC), Taiyo Waab (IRCS: V6PTW); Nippon FSM (IRCS: V6PNF); Nanmadol (IRCS: V6P90).

<sup>6</sup> 31 Oct 2016 Secretariat received information in reference FAD set reporting requirements (para 19 in CMM 2014-01), detail is being clarified.

<sup>7</sup> Nine China-flagged vessels: Jin Hui No.1 (IRCS: BZVK); Jin Hui No.3 (IRCS: BIYA); Jin Hui No.6 (IRCS: BIWK); Jin Hui No.7 (IRCS: BIWK); Jin Hui No.18 (IRCS: BZU8E), Tai Long 1 (IRCS: BZYC7); Tai Long 2 (IRCS: BZYC8) Xin Shi Ji 112 (IRCS: BZV5N), Xin Shi Ji 111 (IRCS BZV4N); Nine Kiribati flagged vessels: Moamari (T3JG); Mariraoi (T3AF2); Moamaeu (T3BL2); Mataika (T3AA2); Marawa I (T3LM2); Marawa II (IRCS: T3NG2); Mamautari (T3LW2); Maroraoi (T3LN2); Joon Discoverer (T3LB2).

<sup>8</sup> Letter received 28 Sept 2015 includes: "Likewise the operation of Philippine flag vessels in the high seas (eg HSP1) is covered under footnote 3 of CMM 2013-01"

Table 2: Summary of Notifications and Reporting to WCPFC related to additional FAD Set reduction in the purse seine fishery operating 20N to 20S during 2016 (CMM 2015-01 paragraph 16 and 19) - as at 25 November 2016

FLAG CCMS	Additional footnote 3 notifications 2016	2016 Choice of additional FAD Set Reduction option (para 16)		2016 FAD set Reporting (para 19)			
		a) prohibit setting on FADs in Oct	b) annual limit of FAD sets (Att A)	Reported FAD sets / Limit	Number of Total Sets	Est. bigeye catch <sup>9</sup>	Time period for reporting
Australia		YES					
China		YES					
Ecuador							
El Salvador							
European Union		YES					
Federated States of Micronesia			YES	92 / 604 (15.2%)	328	230	1 Jan – 31 July
Indonesia							
Japan			YES	695 / 2139 (32.5%)	4928	1683.4 Mt	1 Jan – 31 Oct
Kiribati <sup>10</sup>	1			Xx / 493 (xx %)			-
Republic of Korea			YES	876 / 2286 (38.3%)	4448	1493.6 Mt	1 Jan – 31 Oct
Marshall Islands							
New Zealand							
Papua New Guinea							
Philippines	? <sup>11</sup>						
Solomon Islands							
Chinese Taipei		YES					
Tuvalu							
United States of America <sup>12</sup>			YES	1510 / 2522 (59.8%)	3767	2923 Mt	1 Jan – 21 Oct
Vanuatu		YES					

<sup>9</sup> At least one CCM has indicated that the reported figures are subject to correction when more information is available.

<sup>10</sup> In addition to previous notifications, a new notification was received in 2016 for China-flagged vessel Jin Hui 58 that is effective on 18 July 2016

<sup>11</sup> Letter received 28 Sept 2015 includes: “Likewise the operation of Philippine flag vessels in the high seas (eg HSP1) is covered under footnote 3 of CMM 2013-01”

<sup>12</sup> Advice received that regulatory processes are being undertaken to implement either the 4th month FAD closure or the FAD set limit for 2016.



**FAD Management Plans (CMM 2012-01, paragraph 24, CMM 2013-01/CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 paragraph 37)**

*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).

6. Table 3 lists the notifications that the WCPFC has received from CCMs for this requirement. Copies of FAD Management Plans and other notifications can be found on the WCPFC website at the following address: <https://www.wcpfc.int/conservation-and-management-obligations-other-data>

**Table 3. List of the notifications that WCPFC has received to date, in response to CMM 2012-01 paragraph 24 and CMM 2013-01 paragraph 37 (and CMM 2008-01 paragraph 23). – as at 31 August 2015**

<b>CCM</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>
Australia <sup>13</sup>	4 August 2014
Belize	8 July 2009
China	30 June 2013
Ecuador	25 July 2013
European Union	27 October 2010
El Salvador	27 March 2012
Federated States of Micronesia	1 July 2009
Indonesia	12 January 2015
Japan	25 January 2008
Kiribati	27 June 2014
Republic of Korea	11 November 2011
Republic of Marshall Islands	1 July 2014
New Zealand <sup>14</sup>	28 August 2010
Papua New Guinea	5 November 2007
Philippines	30 June 2014
Solomon Islands	1 July 2008
Chinese Taipei	1 July 2009
United States of America <sup>15</sup>	20 August 2013
Vanuatu	30 March 2012

<sup>13</sup> Original submission made 5 Dec 2007.

<sup>14</sup> Original submission made 25 Sept 2008.

<sup>15</sup> Previously provided a letter of notification of compatible legislation respecting FADs (Jun 30 2010)

### **Advice on purse seine catch or effort limits and associated annual reporting**

7. CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 confirms purse seine EEZ limits for the members of the PNA (paragraph 20 of CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01), and for CCMs that had more than 1500 days of purse seine effort which occurred in their EEZ over the period 2006 – 2010 (paragraph 22). For other coastal State CCMs, with EEZs within the Convention Area they are to establish and notify limits, see paragraph 23:

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.

8. To date, fourteen CCMs have provided advice to WCPFC Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 23 of CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 and reporting by CCMs (Table 4). Table 4 includes updates to reflect that the scientific estimates of catch and effort in Indonesia and Philippines EEZs were revised in 2014/15 to reflect distribution of catches between archipelagic waters and EEZs. Table 5 may not be an exhaustive list of CCMs to which paragraphs 22 - 24 apply. CCM reporting on activity associated with purse seine EEZ limits pursuant to paragraph 24 of CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 are included in Table 4.

**Table 4. Summary of purse-seine EEZ limits applicable or notified in accordance with CMM 2014-01 (as notified under CMM 2012-01 paragraph 14, CMM 2013-01/CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 paragraph 23) as at 7 September 2016 (Note: some CCMs replies to dCMR may not be reflected)**

<b>CCM</b>	<b>Purse seine EEZ limits (notified or estimated)</b>	<b>Date of receipt for para 23 notification (or its update)</b>	<b>Reported EEZ catch/effort 2014 CMM 14-01 para 24</b>	<b>Reported EEZ catch/effort 2015 CMM 15-01 para 24</b>
<b>PNA EEZs</b>	44,033 days <sup>16</sup>		42,258 days	31,443 days
<b>Australia</b>	30,000Mt SKJ <sup>17</sup>	15 Nov 2013	0 days	0 days
<b>Cook Islands</b>	1,250 days <sup>18</sup> *	14 Nov 2013	368 days	353 days
<b>Fiji</b>	300 days*	15 Nov 2013	0 days	34 days
<b>French Polynesia</b>	0 Mt	28 Aug 2014	0	0
<b>Indonesia</b>	507 days <sup>19</sup>			
<b>Japan</b>	1500 days	18 Nov 2013 30 Jun 2014	300 days	707 days
<b>Korea</b>	4,298 days	30 Jun 2014		
<b>New Caledonia</b>	20,000Mt SKJ	25 June 2014	0	n/a
<b>New Zealand</b>	40,000Mt SKJ	15 Nov 2013 25 July 2014	11,245 Mt SKJ 249 days	18,712 Mt SKJ
<b>Niue</b>	200 days <sup>20</sup> *	15 Nov 2013	0	0
<b>Philippines</b>	100 days 925 days <sup>21</sup>	30 June 2016		

<sup>16</sup> PNA report 2016: the 2010 level of purse seine effort in PNA EEZs applied as the collective limit for PNA EEZs for 2015 in accordance with paragraph 20 of CMM 2014-01 was 44,033 days (from WCPFC10: Table 1 of Paper "WCPFC10-2013-12- Data Summaries in Support of Discussions on the CMM on Tropical Tunas" or Table 1 of Paper "WCPFC10-2013-12 CMM tropical tunas data summary (v25-11-2013)) [

<sup>17</sup> and 600 Mt for bigeye and yellowfin tuna for purse seine vessels fishing

<sup>18</sup> And a cumulative catch limit for skipjack tuna of 30,000 Mt in any consecutive four quarterly period.

<sup>19</sup> 2015: Scientific estimates of catches and effort in Indonesia EEZ were recently revised to reflect distribution of catches between AW vs EEZ. Indonesia is yet to nominate a limit for purse seine effort in their EEZ in accordance with para 23 of CMM 2015-01. SPC advice as at 20 July 2014 (Table 1) – average of estimated EEZ fishing days effort in 2001-2004 is 507 days.

<sup>20</sup> 15 Nov 2013: 200 days and purse seine catch limit for skipjack tuna of 3000 Mt for the EEZ per annum, and combined bigeye and yellowfin purse seine catch limit of 1000 Mt. 1 July 2016: Limits for Niue's EEZ are as follows. "ALB-3000mt YFT-950mt BET-500mt SKJ-1500mt (Purse Seine) YFT & BET-500mt (Purse Seine)" this shall not exceed a combine total of 100 vessel days.

<sup>21</sup> 2015: Scientific estimates of catches and effort in Philippines EEZ were recently revised to reflect distribution of catches between AW vs EEZ. Indonesia is yet to nominate a limit for purse seine effort in their EEZ in accordance with para 23 of CMM 2015-01. SPC advice as at 20 July 2014 (Table 1) – average of estimated EEZ fishing days effort in 2001-2004 is 925 days.



<b>CCM</b>	<b>Purse seine EEZ limits (notified or estimated)</b>	<b>Date of receipt for para 23 notification (or its update)</b>	<b>Reported EEZ catch/effort 2014 CMM 14-01 para 24</b>	<b>Reported EEZ catch/effort 2015 CMM 15-01 para 24</b>
<b>Samoa</b>	150 days	13 Nov2013	23.6 days	25 days
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	34 vessels	1 July 2015	0	0
<b>Tokelau</b>	1000 days <sup>22</sup>	4 Oct 2011	551 days	985 days
<b>Tonga</b>	150 - 250 days*	16 Nov2013	0 days	0 days
<b>United States of America</b>	1,828 days <sup>23</sup>	23 Oct 2013	196 days	1,942 days
<b>Vanuatu</b>	200 days	15 Nov 2013	231 days	3 days
<b>Wallis and Futuna</b>				

\* CCM also noted that it has a collective obligation as FFA non-PNA member of an additional limit of no more than 300 fishing days per annum for US Multilateral Treaty, with the ability of further fishing arranged on a bilateral basis.

<sup>22</sup> or a catch limit of 30,000 tonnes on the purse seine fishery in our EEZ. This limit will begin to be implemented as of 1 January 2012.

<sup>23</sup> 23 Oct 2013: 2,588 days applied to US EEZ combined and US fleet on high seas, currently developing regulations to establish limit for U.S. EEZ and will revise accordingly. 1 July 2016: The United States has regulations in place that established a 2014 and 2015 limit of 1,828 fishing days on the high seas and in the U.S. EEZ (combined) between 20N and 20S latitude in the Convention Area (50 CFR § 300.223). All U.S. regulations can be found at [www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov).

## **WCPFC – IATTC Overlap Area (WCPFC9 Decision, paragraph 80)**

9. The WCPFC9 decision on the application of measures in the part of the WCPF Convention Area that overlaps with the IATTC Convention Area says that in the case of a WCPFC member who is also an IATTC member, and who has vessels on both records/register of IATTC and WCPFC, the corresponding flag Member shall decide and notify both organisations under which of the two Commissions those vessels shall operate when fishing in the overlap area with IATTC and WCPFC. If a CCM is a member of only one RFMO, the rules of that RFMO will apply in the overlap area between WCPFC and IATTC, even if the CCM is a cooperating non-member of the other RFMO. (see WCPFC9 Summary Report, paragraph 80)

10. CMM 2013-01 paragraph 13 says:

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.

11. The Secretariat received one update in 2014 and 2016 of WCPFC member's choice of WCPFC/IATTC measures in the Overlap Area.<sup>24</sup> In accordance with the WCPFC9 decision and the relevant notifications received by WCPFC to date the following three CCMs were able to apply IATTC measures in the overlap area:<sup>25</sup>

- Ecuador – As a WCPFC Cooperating Non-Member which is a contracting party of IATTC;
- El Salvador - As a WCPFC Cooperating Non-Member which is a contracting party of IATTC;
- European Union – in accordance with letter received by WCPFC on 2 April 2013;

The United States of America notified that it will apply WCPFC measures in the overlap area effective April 26 2016.

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<sup>24</sup> Republic of Korea had advised on 8th July 2013 of IATTC measures applying in the overlap area. However, on 22 September 2014 Korea advised (and confirmed at TCC10) that they withdraw their choice of measures applying in the overlap area.

<sup>25</sup> This is a subset of the list of notifications received for the overlap area, for a complete list CCMs can access the list on WCPFC Secure CCM side: <https://www.wcpfc.int/overlap-area-iattc> Belize is not presently a cooperating non-member, but was a cooperating non-member in 2013 and 2014 so could choose to exclude bigeye longline catches in the overlap area from being counted against its annual bigeye longline catch limit.

## Monthly reports of bigeye longline catches (CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 paragraph 44)

12. Bigeye longline catch limits have applied under tropical tuna CMMs for all CCMs, except SIDS. CCMs which were subject to limits in Attachment F of the relevant CMM were required to provide monthly catches of bigeye tuna by their flagged vessels by the end of the following month. During 2015 - 2016, CCMs with a limit of 2,000 Mt or less (to whom CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 paragraph 41 applies) were not required to submit monthly reports. A summary of 2015 - 2016 monthly reported bigeye catches compared to the applicable CMM limits are shown in Table 5. It should be noted that many CCMs have advised the Secretariat at the time of providing their monthly reports that the reported catches are provisional estimates and maybe subject to revision. In 2015, three CCMs reported as having caught more than 90% of their bigeye longline catch limit. One CCM has reported as having caught more than 90% of their bigeye longline catch limit in 2016.

**Table 5: Summary of CCM reporting of bigeye longline catch by WCPFC in accordance with CMM 2014-01 paragraph 44 and CMM 2015-01 paragraph 44 - as at 25 November 2016 (Note: some CCMs replies to dCMR may not be reflected)**

FLAG CCMs	2015			2016		
	Catch / Limit (Mt)	Reporting Period	% of limit	Catch / Limit (Mt)	Reporting Period	% of limit
Australia	2,000			2,000		
Belize	n/a			n/a		
China	8188.6 / 8224	1 Jan – 31 Dec	99.6%	5592 / 8224	1 Jan – 30 Sep	68.0%
European Union	2,000			2,000		
Indonesia	_____ / 5,889			_____ / 5,889		
Japan	13821.1 / 18265	1 Jan – 31 Dec	75.7%	10287 / 18265	1 Jan – 30 Sept	56.3%
Republic of Korea <sup>26</sup>	10694.761 / 13942	1 Jan – 31 Dec	76.7%	7954.8 / 13942	1 Jan 30 Sep	57.1%
New Zealand	2,000			2,000		
Philippines	2,000			2,000		
Chinese Taipei	9857 / 10481	1 Jan – 31 Dec	94.0%	4576 / 10481	1 Jan – 30 Sept	57.3%
United States of America	3,487 / 3504 <sup>27</sup>	1 Jan – 31 Dec	99.5%	3764 / 3554	1 Jan – 31 Oct	105.6%

<sup>26</sup> For Korea and noting its advice to withdraw the earlier advice of IATTC/WCPFC choice, the cumulative catch is for the part of the WCPF Convention Area which includes overlap with IATTC Convention Area. Catches reported in overlap area for 2013 were 2353 Mt, and 1 Jan – 30 Jun 2014 were 262.2 Mt.

<sup>27</sup> Note United States of America catch limit for 2015 has been revised to deduct the overage from 2014 (50Mt).

**Updates on submissions by relevant CCMs of a national Plan for overcoming practical difficulties for providing operational data from 2015 (CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01, paragraph 56 – 60)**

13. CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 includes section which applies to China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea Philippines and Chinese Taipei only, and which is related to provision of operational level catch and effort data to the Commission. It says:

**III. Data provision requirements**

56. Paragraphs 56 - 60 apply to China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines and Chinese Taipei.

57. Operational level catch and effort data in accordance with the *Standards for the Provision of Operational Level Catch and Effort Data* attached to the *Rules for Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission* relating to all fishing in EEZs and high seas south of 20N subject to this CMM except for artisanal small-scale vessels shall be provided to the Commission<sup>12</sup> not only for the purpose of stocks management but also for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30 of the Convention.<sup>13</sup>

58. The Commission shall ensure the confidentiality of those data provided as non-public domain data.

59. CCMs whose vessel fish in EEZs and high seas north of 20N subject to this CMM shall ensure that aggregated data by 1 x 1 in that area be provided to the Commission, and shall also, upon request, cooperate in providing operational level data in case of Commission's stock assessment of tropical tuna stocks under a data handling agreement to be separately made between each CCM and the Scientific Provider.

Footnote 12: CCMs which have a practical difficulty in providing operational data from 2015 may take a grace period of three (3) years under their national plan. This plan shall be provided to the Commission. Such CCM shall provide operational level data which are collected after the date of lifting domestic constraint.

Footnote 13: This paragraph shall not apply to Indonesia, until it changes its national laws so that it can provide such data. This exception shall expire when such changes take effects, but in any event no later than 31 December 2025. Indonesia will, upon request, make best effort to cooperate in providing operational level data in case of Commission's stock assessment of those stocks under a data handling agreement to be separately made with the Scientific Provider

14. As at 25 November 2016, the WCPFC Secretariat confirms having received in reference to footnote 12/paragraph 57 of CMM 2014-01/CMM 2015-01 one national plan for providing operational level catch and effort data.<sup>28</sup>

**Recommendation**

**15. The paper is for noting.**

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<sup>28</sup> Oct 31 2016 – Secretariat received a national plan for providing operational level catch and effort data from Chinese Taipei.

