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**SUMMARY OF CCMS' IMPLEMENTATION OF, AND COMPLIANCE WITH CONSERVATION
AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES NOT INCLUDED IN COMPLIANCE MONITORING
SCHEME (FORMER WCPFC-TCC7-2011-17A)**

**WCPFC8- 2011/21 Rev 3
8 May 2012**

WCPFC-TCC7-2011/17a Rev 3 has been updated with inputs from USA, SPC, Japan, New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

ISSUES

1. In the past, the Secretariat has prepared a summary of all of the Part 2 Annual Reports received for the prior year for review by the TCC and the Commission. The summary contained information reported by CCMs against particular measures, as well as tables of catch and effort data for select species. In general, the summary covered reporting requirements that were not dealt with in other papers, but also included key reporting on catch and effort in accordance with limits set by some CMMs (with information reported in Part 1 Annual Reports). These summaries also provided the TCC with a general overview of compliance factors that has allowed for some level of compliance analysis. One outcome of this process is that the Secretariat has been able to develop a base of historical information for the Commission to assess CCM's compliance with particular requirements over time.
2. The new Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) adopted last year (CMM 2010-03) provides for a more detailed look at individual CCM's compliance with the Commission's CMMs and decisions, but CMM 2010-03 does not currently allow for summarizing of compliance issues in the way that has been done in previous years. The Draft Reports prepared under CMM 2010-03 are individualized to each CCM but a general summary of compliance issues for the Commission as a whole is currently not part of the review process. As such, the Commission would not be able to easily assess or respond to general compliance issues, in addition to assessing compliance on an individual CCM basis. Moreover, the current template for developing the Draft Reports under the CMS does not include all reporting obligations. For more details on this latter point, see WCPFC-TCC7-2011/17.
3. The Secretariat has prepared this summary report to remain consistent with the previous reporting approach and until the CMS process is further refined. CMM 2010-03 currently calls for the Commission to review the operation of the measure and consider and decide on a measure that will apply after 2011. Some issues covered in this paper may overlap with other papers addressing compliance reporting and the Secretariat has made every effort to distinguish the issues from each other while still maintaining the linkages between Part 2 reporting and the CMS. All current measures and decisions are referenced in this paper. This report has been updated following TCC7 with inputs received from USA, Japan, New Caledonia and French Polynesia, and SPC for an update on science data.

DECISIONS/ENDORSEMENTS

4. A number of reporting summaries are contained in other working papers, e.g. ROP, VMS, RFV, and therefore are not elaborated on in this paper. Details on reporting against all measures for each CCM can be found in the individual Draft Compliance Monitoring Reports contained in WCPFC-TCC7-2011/17. The purpose of this paper is to provide a summary report of those measures that are not currently covered in the individual Draft Reports produced under the CMS or to update summaries of certain data that have been provided to the TCC in previous years. The Secretariat recognizes that the reporting format in this paper is different from the format of the Draft Reports and that as CMM 2010-03 is reviewed and further refined, these separate reporting processes will likely be reconciled. WCPFC8 is invited to consider the benefits, or not, of retaining the summary reporting in this paper.

DISCUSSION

Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs)

CMM 2004-03: Specifications for Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels

5. There have been no reports to the Secretariat of non-compliance with the vessel marking and identification rules for 2010.

CMM 2005-02: South Pacific Albacore

6. Table 1 shows information on the number of vessels fishing for South Pacific Albacore south of 20°S per year, as provided by Australia, Belize, China, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and USA:

Table 1: Numbers of CCM-flagged vessels that have fished for South Pacific Albacore in the Convention Area South of 20°s during the period 2000 – 2010.

Note: The numbers in Table 1 do not take into account paragraph 2 of CMM 2005-02.

Year	Australia	Belize¹	China²	New Caledonia³	New Zealand⁴	Chinese Taipei⁵	USA⁶
2000	139					69	
2001	137				445	81	
2002	135				432	86	
2003	130				361	94	
2004	120	2			333	76	
2005	95			23	267	67	
2006	55			21	182	57	8
2007	61	1	86 LL 10 PS	23	135	49	4
2008	54	2	199 LL 12 PS	23	166	53	3
2009	54	2	219 LL 12 PS	21	162	53	4
2010	51 ⁷	2	244 LL 12 PS	17	125	44	6

¹ Data are taken from 2008 Belize Part 2 Report and correspondence with the Secretariat dated 29 April 2008.

² The Part 1 Report for China indicates total number of vessels by fleet type and not by area fished. Further, it notes total catch and percentage of catch by species without indication of north or south of the equator. Catch of albacore has increased to 53.4% total tuna catches by LL.

³ See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-14.

⁴ Vessel numbers for 2006-2010 are taken from 2011 NZ AR Part 1 and represent vessels which targeted SP ALB south of 20°S. See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-15.

⁵ Data are taken from 2011 Chinese Taipei AR Part 1 (see WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-22/Rev.1) and letter sent to ED 11 August 2011

⁶ Correspondence from USA to the Secretariat dated 8-Jul-2011.

⁷ See 2011 Australia Part 2 report for 2010 activities.

CMM 2005-03: North Pacific Albacore

7. Table 2 is taken from the NC7 Summary report and shows current status of vessel numbers and vessel days reported by CCMs as targeting North Pacific Albacore. Updates have been provided on catches by the USA 2008-2010. Other catch figures are averages between 2006-2010 and came from Part 1 Annual Reports and Compliance Monitoring Reports.

Table 2: Fishing Effort and Catches for North Pacific Albacore (ALB)

CCM	Area ⁸	Fishery ⁹	2002-04 Average		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
			No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days (Catch)	No. of vessels	Vessel days (Catch)	No. of vessels	Vessel days (Catch)
Canada ¹⁰	N Pacific	ALB troll		8,898	213	8,565	174	6,243	198	7,113	134	5,907	135	6,589	157	7,532
	CA ¹¹ only	ALB troll		266	1	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N Pacific	ALB troll		8,898	213	8,565	174	6,243	198	7,113	134	5,907	135	6,589	157	7,532
China	CA only															
Cook Islands																
Japan ¹²	CA only	LL Coast	296		289		287		273		276		280		286	
		LL DW	633		591		538		494		480		361		342	
		PL DW	141		134		125		106		104		104		101	
Korea ¹³	N Pacific	LL	170				130		122		108		111		122	
Chinese Taipei ¹⁴	N Pacific	ALB LL	25		23	2,363	24	4,156	21	3,360	18	2,603	13	2,082	20	2,093
USA	N Pacific	ALB troll		24,994		24,731		22,006		24,000		20,631 (10,671)		24,358 (10,575)		25,224 (12,661)
		Longline										(353)		(201)		(360)
		Gillnet										(1)		(3)		(5)
		PS												(39)		
		Other										(286)		(528)		(656)
Vanuatu	N Pacific		32	9,728	28	5,096	29	5,278	33	9,999	15	3,195	14	2,548	12	2,184
Belize ¹⁵												40		49		

Note re Catch Averages: China CA only, average 2007-2008 is 10,272.5; Japan CA only, average 2006-2010 is 49,218; Korea N Pac, average 2006-2010 is 169; Chinese Taipei N Pac, average 2006-2010 is 3,100; USA CA only, average 2006-2010 is 12,946; Vanuatu CA only, average 2006-2010 is 10,178; Belize CA only, average 2006-2010 is 95.

⁸ Data pertain to WCPFC Area only or entire N Pacific

⁹ Fisheries "fishing for" NP albacore

¹⁰ NOTE: For Canada no fishing inside the CA since 2005

¹¹ Convention Area

¹² Japanese albacore data are not segregated by north or south pacific with respect to effort or number of vessels

¹³ Korean albacore data are not segregated by north or south pacific with respect to effort (number of vessels)

¹⁴ This data just indicates the fishery fishing for NP albacore only

¹⁵ Vessel number and effort was given for all species

CMM 2006-04: Striped Marlin in the Southwest Pacific

8. Table 3 shows the numbers of vessels that fished in the Convention Area for Striped Marlin south of 15°S in the fishery since 2000 (para 4). Table 4 shows the catch and bycatch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the same area.

Table 3: Numbers of CCM-flagged vessels that have fished for Striped Marlin in the Convention Area South of 15°S during the period 2000 – 2010¹⁶

Year	Australia	Cook Islands	French Polynesia ¹⁷	Korea	New Caledonia ¹⁸	Chinese Taipei ¹⁹	USA ²⁰	Vanuatu
2000	140		75	22	14	51		
2001	159		75	26	13	51		
2002	144		75	24	24	52		3
2003	134		75	28	24	67		18
2004	121		75	28	26	47		36
2005	100		72	7				41
2006	55	0	71	7			0	29
2007	60	0	64	7			0	41
2008	50		68		0		0	
2009	55		67		0		0	
2010	54		61		0		0	

¹⁶ The numbers included in years 2000-2004 do not take into account paragraph 2 of CMM 2006-04.

¹⁷ Updated by e-mail 18 Oct 2011, noting that French Polynesia has no directed fishery for Striped Marlin and figures are vessels that have taken Striped Marlin as by catch

¹⁸ Updated by e-mail 14 Oct 2011, noting that New Caledonia has no directed fishery for Striped Marlin. and figures are vessels that have taken Striped Marlin as by catch

¹⁹ Chinese Taipei prohibits its vessels from targeting MLS. See 2011 Part 2 Report on 2010 activities.

²⁰ As per advice from USA to Secretariat to fulfil reporting requirements of CMM 2006-04, dated May 1 2008, which provided the number of and catches by U.S. vessels that fished for striped marlin and bycatch of striped marlin south of 15S in the Convention Area.

Table 4: Catches (metric tonnes) of CCM-flagged vessels that have taken Striped Marlin as a target species or as bycatch in the Convention Area South of 15°S during the period 2000 – 2010

Year	Australia	French Polynesia ²¹	Japan ²²	Korea	New Caledonia ²³	Chinese Taipei ²⁴	USA ²⁵	Vanuatu
2000	619							
2001	789							
2002	638							615
2003	638							1,847
2004	450	499						3,132
2005	355	91			74			4,924
2006	441	122	162	171	54	304 (106)	3	3,420
2007	358	135	151	54	63	351 (76)	2	3,618
2008	374	253	134	59	103	173 (56)	1	
2009	325	104	153	54*	71	187 (95)	2	
2010	244	127	153	27*	65*	239* (138*)	2*	

*Provisional estimates

CMM 2006-08: WCPFC Boarding and Inspection Procedures

9. The Secretariat has received contact information for the authorities of their respective fishing vessels from the following thirteen (13) flag State CCMs: Australia, Belize, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union, France, FSM, Japan, France (New Caledonia), New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, and USA. For CCMs who have not yet provided this information, the Secretariat has applied the official contact information as the relevant contact details.

10. In 2010, the Secretariat received information on 34 inspections of vessels on the high seas of the Convention Area by USA, French Polynesia and Chinese Taipei, with 12 alleged infractions. Of those 12 alleged infractions, three were considered “serious”, e.g., one refused boarding, and two included fishing/transshipping without being listed on the WCPFC RFV, no license from the flag State, not included on the FFA Register of Good Standing, and no VMS. The two vessels involved in the latter two serious violations had their licenses revoked by the flag State. For the period January-August 2011, the Secretariat received notices of 103 inspections of vessels on the high seas by USA, French Polynesia and New Zealand, with eight alleged infractions.

²¹ French Polynesia MLS catches are bycatch only.

²² Data taken from 2011 Japan Part 1 Report and represent striped marlin catches “in the WCPFC Statistical Area south of the Equator”. See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-09.

²³ New Caledonia MLS catches are bycatch only. See (WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-14).

²⁴ Chinese Taipei data are for MLS Full catches in WCPF Convention Area. See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-22/Rev.1. By catches are in brackets according to letter of 13 Sept 2011.

²⁵ As per advice from USA to Secretariat to fulfil reporting requirements of CMM 2006-04, dated May 1 2008, which provided the number of and catches by U.S. vessels that fished for striped marlin and bycatch of striped marlin south of 15S in the Convention Area.

11. The Secretariat did not receive any reports of use of force or non-compliance by boarding teams.

CMM 2007-04: Conservation and Management Measures to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for Highly Migratory Fish Stocks on Seabirds

12. Australia, Belize, China, European Union (EU), FSM, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and USA have all noted in their 2010 annual reporting that they are taking action in accordance with the requirements of this CMM.

CMM 2007-01: Regional Observer Program

13. See WCPFC-TCC7-2011/14

CMM 2007-02: Commission Vessel Monitoring System

14. See WCPFC-TCC7-2011/11

CMM 2007-03: Conservation and Management Measure to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the WCPO

15. The Secretariat did not receive any requests from CCMs to place any vessels on the Draft IUU Vessel List for 2012. The Secretariat did receive a recent request from Panama to remove the *Senta* from the Current WCPFC IUU Vessel List. This request was endorsed by TCC7 and will be addressed during WCPFC8.

CMM 2007-04: Seabirds

16. Australia, Belize, China, European Union, FSM, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and USA all noted in their reporting for 2010 activities that they are taking action in accordance with the requirements of the CMM.

CMM 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna in the WCPO

17. This CMM is undergoing a comprehensive review this year as many provisions expire in 2012. Paragraph one of CMM 2008-01 refers to two objectives of the Measure as follows:

“Achieve, through the implementation of a package of measures, over a three-year period commencing in 2009, a minimum of 30% reduction in bigeye tuna fishing mortality from the annual average during the period 2001-2004 or 2004; and

Ensure that there is no increase in fishing mortality for yellowfin tuna beyond the annual average during the period 2001-2004 average or 2004.”

Information that may indicate whether or not CMM 2008-01 is achieving these objectives has been compiled by the Commission’s data manager, SPC-OFP, and is appended at **Attachment 1**.

18. Paragraph 23 of CMM 2008-01 states:

“By 1 July 2009, 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. 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 13 and 19 above. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E)."

The FAD management plans and notifications can be found on the WCPFC website at the following address: <http://wcpfc.int/mcs-scheme/conservation-and-management-obligations-other-data>.

CMM 2008-03: Sea Turtles

19. Australia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Belize and the USA have all indicated that mitigation measures have been adopted. Fiji, Japan, Korea, RMI, Tonga and Vietnam have reported that data collection systems are in place or are improving. Other CCMs either did not report any information on sea turtles or had no data to report.

CMM 2008-04: Large Scale Driftnets on the High Seas in the Convention Area

20. The Secretariat did not receive any reports of MCS actions taken on the high seas with respect to use of large scale driftnets in 2010, however an incident is under further investigation as a result of a high seas boarding in September 2011.

CMM 2009-01: WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish

21. See WCPFC-TCC7-2011/24

CMM 2009-02: High Seas FAD Closures and Catch Retention

22. Paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-02 states, "*The operator of the vessel shall submit to the Executive Director a report that includes the set information within forty-eight (48) hours after any discard*". This is addressed in WCPFC-TCC7-2011/17, however, since the entry into force of this Measure on 9 February 2010 up to end June 2011, the Executive Director has received 156 reports from 51 vessels from European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, EU (Spain) and Chinese Taipei. A total of 2,234.911 mt skipjack, 282.55 mt of yellowfin and 45.8 mt of bigeye was discarded. Reasons for discard included 'last set insufficient well capacity' (88.5%), 'not fit for human consumption' (5.7%), 'gear and catch damaged' (4.2%), and 'fish too small and unknown reason' 1.3%. This is further detailed in WCPFC-TCC7-2011/14.

CMM 2009-03: Swordfish

23. Table 5 shows information with respect to paragraphs 1 and 4 of this CMM and the requirement for CCMs to limit the number of their fishing vessels for swordfish in the Convention Area south of 20°S, to the number in any one year between the period 2000- 2005 and to nominate the maximum total catch of swordfish that a CCM shall continue to be permitted to fish in the area south of 20°S.

Table 5: Reported total catches (mt) and numbers of vessels that fished for Swordfish in the Convention Area South of 20°S (catch/vessel numbers) (* = confidential, see footnote 32 below.)

Year	Australia ²⁶	EU ²⁷	Japan ²⁸	Korea ²⁹	New Zealand ³⁰	Chinese Taipei ³¹	USA ³²
2000	1699/140	0	588/61	/22	974.5/103	54/68	
2001	1396/159	0	536/68	/22	716.8/132	208/68	
2002	1444/144	0	561/75	/22	617.9/151	233/69	
2003	1286/134	0	337/64	/24	446/132	248/84	
2004	1686/121	730/8	338/52	/22	378.7/99	466/64	
2005	1517/100	1358/14	246/40	/23	241.3/57	202/65	0/0
2006	995.5/55	3107/15	154/34	/6	429.9/55	198/57	28/2
2007	1132.5/54	4217/15	141/21	/4	276.9/74	217/49	#/2
2008	1240.7/	3410/15	148/19		254.9/37	61/53	#/0
2009	1111.7/	1721/9	168/20		317.2/40	133/53	<1 /0
2010	916.1/54	994/5	193/26		369.9/44	105/44	#/0

CMM 2009-04: Sharks

24. Australia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Belize, Korea, USA, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei and Japan reported that action or partial action has been taken to implement this measure, either through adoption of NPOAs or other national regulations. Other CCMs are either conducting research, improving data collection systems or have no data to report.

CMM 2009-05: Data Buoys

25. The Secretariat did not receive any reports of fishing vessels becoming entangled with data buoys.

²⁶ Catch numbers for 2000-2004 taken from 2005 Australia Part 1 Report. See WCPFC-SC1 FR WP-13. Vessel numbers for 2000-2007 reflect Annex 1 of CMM 2009-03. 2010 vessel number is taken from 2011 Australia Part 1 Report and 2011 Australia Part 2 Report for 2010 activities.

²⁷ EU Vessel numbers for 2000-2007 are taken from Annex 1 of CMM 2009-03. Catch data for 2004-2010 and vessel numbers for 2006, 2008, and 2009 are taken from 2011 EU Part 1 Report. See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-05.

²⁸ Vessel and catch numbers are taken from 2010 and 2011 Japan Part 1 Reports. See WCPFC-SC6-AR/CCM-09/Rev.1 and WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-09. Note from Japan 13 Oct 2011, Japan vessels are not fishing for swordfish.

²⁹ Vessel numbers for Korea are taken from Annex 1 of CMM 2009-03. Korea reported in its 2011 Part 2 Annual Report that para 8 of CMM 2009-03 are “N/A”.

³⁰ Catch and vessel numbers for 2000-2010 are taken from 2011 New Zealand Part 1 Report. See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-15 and Annex 1 of CMM 2009-03.

³¹ Catch and vessel numbers for 2000-2010 are taken from 2011 Chinese Taipei Part 1 Report. See WCPFC-SC7-AR/CCM-22/Rev.1). 2010 data are preliminary.

³² USA provided a report in 2011 AR Part 1 to fulfil the reporting requirements of WCPFC CMM 2009-03 (Table 1h), with the following note provided: “Note the catch is only reported for years when 3 or more vessels fished, although the number of vessels fishing for swordfish may be less than the number that fished. The U.S. does not have any longline vessels operating under charter or lease as part of its domestic fishery south of 20S nor does it have any other vessels fishing within its waters south of 20S.” In Table 5 above, “#” was represents the word “confidential” as provided by the U.S. in their AR Part 1.

CMM 2009-06: Regulation of Transshipment

26. Paragraph 10 of CMM 2009-06 states, “A WCPFC Transshipment Declaration, including the information set out in Annex I shall be completed by both the offloading and receiving vessel for each transshipment in the Convention Area and each transshipment of catch taken in the Convention Area. Where required in this Measure the Transshipment Declaration shall be sent to the Executive Director.”
27. The operative paragraphs for a WCPFC Transshipment Declaration to be sent to the Executive Director are para.22 (cases where transshipment involves a non-CCM vessel); para.24 (where transshipment takes place in cases of force majeure or serious mechanical breakdown); and Para 34 where a CCM determines that according to paragraph 37 it is impracticable for certain vessels to operate without transshipping on the high seas. In such cases a pre-notice (36 hours in advance) and post declarations (within 15 days of the transshipment) are required to be forwarded to the Executive Director.
28. As of end June 2011, the Executive Director had received 298 WCPFC Transshipment Declarations. These declarations are detailed further in WCPFC-TCC7-2011/14.

CMM 2009-07: Pacific Bluefin Tuna

29. Paragraph 4 of CMM 2009-07 states in part, “CCMs shall report to (the) Executive Director by 31 July 2010 measures they implement paragraphs 2 and 3 above.” The latter two paragraphs relate to measures to ensure total fishing effort north of 20°N for Pacific Bluefin shall not increase from the 2002-2004 level for 2010 (excluding artisanal fisheries), and measures to strengthen data collection. These requirements are reiterated in the new CMM for this species, CMM 2010-04 “CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July 2011 and 2012, the measure they used to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 6, and 7, of this CMM”.
30. At the time of writing this paper the Executive Director had received reports directed to the new CMM 2010-04 for this species from Chinese Taipei, Japan³³, Korea and United States shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Pacific Bluefin Tuna (North of 20°N) – CMM 2010-04

Year	Chinese Taipei	Japan	Korea	USA ³⁴
2010	660 vessels (585 authorized for 2011); set CDS; Each fish tagged; 100% sampling rate at home ports	Catch limit less than 30Kg western Japan 4,500mt (=2002-2004 average and 26% less than 2005-2009 average) for 2011 and 2012 2,000mt industry voluntary catch limit for adult fish for 2011-2012. No increase for set net fishery licenses for PBF	Korea also reported that it implemented a directive prohibiting commercial catch of bluefin tuna less than 20kg and younger than 3 years, implementation of catch reporting as part of a Five Year Pacific Bluefin Research Project and voluntary prohibition of	CMM 2010-04 Para 2 – The U.S. does not have any vessels fishing for Pacific Bluefin tuna in the Convention Area north of 20N, so does not need to limit fishing effort or catches of juveniles in any of its fisheries Para 3 – The U.S. does not

³³ Japan corrected our error on WCPFC-TCC7-2011-17a Rev1 noting that they had responded on 28 July 2011.

³⁴ Letter to Secretariat dated July 23 2011, to fulfill the reporting requirements of CMM 2010-04 Pacific Bluefin Tuna.

		<p>Sea of Japan and Eastern China Sea - Registration required for all small scale vessels fishing PBF -1 July 2011, 5000 vessels. Expansion of registration scheme to Pacific 2012.</p> <p>Mandatory registration of PBF aquaculture sites – 126 by July 2011.</p> <p>Import Data Collection for PBF – Korea January 2010; Mexico Feb 2011</p> <p>Liaising as Chair of NC with IATTC members, and Japan letter to Mexico re PBF measures.</p>	<p>closure for the fishery for one month in April/May of each year.</p>	<p>have any Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries in the Convention Area, but has data systems in place that collect data on catches of Pacific bluefin tuna in other fisheries in a timely and consistent basis.</p> <p>Para 6 – n/a</p> <p>Para 7 – U.S. has not yet taken advantage of opportunities to work with other IATTC members bilaterally. In May 2011, the NC Chair held a meeting with IATTC members regarding management of Pacific bluefin, which the U.S. participated in. The U.S. co-sponsored a proposed Resolution on Pacific Bluefin Tuna at 2011 IATTC meeting.</p>
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CMM 2009-08: Charter Notification Scheme

31. See WCPFC-TCC7-2011-IP/03 for details on chartered vessels notified to the Commission.

CMM 2009-09: Vessels Without Nationality

32. There were no reports of sightings in the Convention Area of vessels without nationality for 2010.

CMM 2009-10: Monitoring of Landings of Purse Seiners at Ports

33. There were no reports of such landings in 2010. Thailand noted in its CNM application that it required technical assistance to implement this CMM.

CMM 2009-11: Cooperating Non-Members

34. See relevant documents and CNM applications on the non-public domain side of the WCPFC web page.

CMM 2010-01: North Pacific Striped Marlin

35. Paragraph 7 of CMM 2010-01 states “By 30 April 2011, each flag/chartering CCM shall report to the Commission verifiable information regarding its catch of North Pacific striped marlin by its flagged/charted vessels north of the equator.” The reports that the Secretariat has received are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: North Pacific Striped Marlin catch (mt)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CT ³⁵	428	493	690	896	513	792	818	458	477	393	232*
USA ³⁶	214	393	255	571	400	513	630	280	425	250	135
Korea ³⁷											75.8
Nauru											0 ³⁸

* provisional

Other Reporting Requirements

Rules and Procedures for Protection of, Access to, and Dissemination of Data compiled by the Commission 2007

36. In accord with Paragraphs 20, 21 and 31, seventeen CCMs have provided details on MCS Entities for the receipt of non-public domain data. There have been no reports on dissemination of such data after it goes to CCMs, or security/confidentiality arrangements of the released data.

Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of High Seas Non-Public Domain Data and Information Compiled by the Commission for the Purpose of Monitoring, Control or Surveillance (MCS) Activities and the Access to and Dissemination of High Seas VMS Data for Scientific Purposes.

37. In accord with paragraphs 6, 11, 12, 28, 32, 24 and 44, thirteen CCMs have identified management authorities to receive VMS data for scientific purposes, eighteen MCS Entities for receipt of VMS data. There have been no reports received in 2010 noting procedures at the CCM level to ensure confidentiality of the data, dissemination of the data, confirmation of retention or destruction after use, or compliance with the data rules.

Annual Reports to the Commission

38. At TCC1 in 2005, CCMs agreed to provide an Annual Report to the Commission, the purpose of which is to report relevant information to the Commission on their respective fishing activities during the preceding calendar year, and management and compliance issues during the present year.

Annual Report (Part 1)

39. Part 1 of the Annual Report relating to information on fisheries, research and statistics was to have been submitted by 10 July 2010 or one month before the Seventh Regular Session of the Scientific Committee (SC7). While many of the Part 1 reports were submitted well after the due date, at the time of writing this paper (8 September 2011), the Secretariat had received Part 1 reports from Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union,

³⁵ Letter from Chinese Taipei dated 26 April 2011, included a table of catches from 2000-2010.

³⁶ Letter from United States dated May 5 2011, includes a table of catches from 2000-2010, and notes that the United States has provide information on its catch of N.Pacific striped marlin to the Commission in past annual reports, and the table largely summarises previously provided information.

³⁷ Email submission from Korea on 21 July 2011.

³⁸ Letter from Nauru dated 21st April 2011, advises CMM 2010-01-07, Nauru flag vessels have caught zero Striped Marlin north of the equator in 2010.

Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, USA, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

Annual Report (Part 2)

40. Part 2 of the report relating to management and compliance covering the period 1 January-31 December 2010 was to be submitted by 29 August 2011. As of 4 November 2011, the Secretariat had received Part 2 reports from 28 CCMs. See WCPFC8 -2011/19 for further details on submission of Part 2 reports.

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(Revised tables for CMM 2008-01 – as at 16th January 2012 to include new Chinese Longline estimates in Tables 3 and 6)
Tables of the latest catch/effort estimates relevant to CMM 2008-01

Attachment 1

Table 1. Purse seine days fished in waters under national jurisdiction and in International waters in the WCPFC-CA between 20°N and 20°S.

EEZ	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001- CMM 2008-		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
					2004	01						
COOK ISLANDS	46	231	8	6	73	73	2	8	3	30	45	24
FIJI	12	5	10	28	14	28	36	6	6	23	12	26
FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
FRANCE (WALLIS AND FUTUNA)	5	3	4	0	3	3	4	0	0	6	6	1
INDONESIA	4,276	4,327	5,001	6,514	5,030	6,514	6,543	6,706	6,453	6,885	6,546	6,856
NIUE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES	3,623	3,870	5,389	5,596	4,620	5,596	5,226	5,215	5,749	6,934	5,038	3,337
SAMOA	7	12	3	4	7	7	3	1	3	7	9	2
TOKELAU	99	400	27	68	149	149	128	34	49	138	218	146
TONGA	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
USA	350	486	238	299	343	343	140	202	110	65	139	66
VANUATU	2	2	0	23	7	23	1	0	0	14	1	0
PNA EEZs - excl. AWs	24,902	27,170	29,297	30,644	28,003	30,644	32,112	31,677	30,691	32,396	32,055	43,580
PNA EEZs - AW only	2,416	2,217	3,563	3,127	2,831		4,612	3,909	5,494	5,707	6,427	6,091
PNA EEZs - TOTAL	27,318	29,387	32,860	33,771	30,834		36,724	35,586	36,185	38,103	38,499	49,679
TOTAL EEZs - excl. AWs	33,324	36,508	39,978	43,183	38,248	43,183	44,196	43,849	43,064	46,498	44,069	54,041
TOTAL EEZs - excl. AWs and ID/PH	25,425	28,311	29,588	31,073	28,599	31,073	32,427	31,928	30,862	32,679	32,485	43,848
TOTAL EEZs (incl. AWs)	35,740	38,725	43,541	46,310	41,079	46,310	48,808	47,758	48,558	52,205	50,513	60,140
TOTAL INT. WATERS	7,276	8,083	8,112	10,104			8,700	6,666	7,740	9,013	10,788	2,059
TOTAL (EEZs + IW)	43,016	46,808	51,653	56,414			57,508	54,424	56,298	61,218	61,301	62,199
TOTAL minus ID/PH	34,617	38,111	40,763	43,804			45,239	42,003	43,596	46,899	49,217	51,506

TABLE 1 -- Notes:

1. Source: Raised logsheet data.

2. The column labeled "CMM-2008-01" does not take into account paragraphs 6 and 7, and footnote 2 of CMM 2008-01

3. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).

4. Purse-seine days for Indonesia and the Philippines have been estimated according to Appendix A in the SC4 Statistics SWG Working paper WP-4 (Data relating to purse-seine effort on the high seas and in the zones of non-PNA member CCMs).

5. The definition of days effort in this table may differ from the definition of days used in the PNA Vessel Day Scheme (VDS)

6. The Total International waters effort does not includes estimates of effort for the Philippines domestic fleet at this stage (refer to note on the Philippines in Table 2(b)).

Table 2(a). Purse seine days fished in international waters in the WCPFC-CA between 20°N and 20°S, by flag, based on available operational data.

PURSE SEINE DAYS FISHED INTERNATIONAL WATERS 20°N-20°S												
Flag	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av.		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
					2001-2004	CMM 2008-01						
CHINA	95	126	151	428	200	428	506	231	335	259	1,094	21
CHINESE TAIPEI	1,969	1,865	1,487	1,913	1,809	1,913	1,262	1,244	1,504	1,340	1,364	96
ECUADOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	151	39	0
EL SALVADOR	20	39	3	0	16	16	0	0	103	120	85	64
EUROPEAN UNION	38	63	86	103	73	103	30	315	172	274	204	165
FSM	240	240	176	383	260	383	222	86	167	124	334	6
INDONESIA	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
JAPAN	1,374	1,274	1,756	1,859	1,566	1,859	1,844	1,552	1,260	1,785	2,160	130
KIRIBATI	40	51	40	35	42	42	46	53	22	19	191	169
MARSHALL ISLANDS	173	208	434	398	303	398	400	154	154	284	168	81
NEW ZEALAND	23	332	346	210	228	346	98	289	207	196	211	46
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	382	576	582	1,123	666	1,123	1,241	404	670	592	798	73
PHILIPPINES	13	55	436	452	239	452	311	150	26	73	20	2
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,311	1,285	1,159	1,245	1,250	1,250	1,076	742	1,398	1,515	1,722	209
SOLOMON ISLANDS	31	37	0	0	17	17	17	15	5	0	0	0
TUVALU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	4
USA	970	1,332	861	987	1,038	1,038	769	532	795	1,566	1,769	455
VANUATU	66	164	184	572	247	572	377	399	372	215	101	37
TOTAL	7,245	8,147	8,201	10,208	8,450	10,439	8,699	6,666	7,740	9,013	10,789	2,058

TABLE 2(a) -- Notes:

1. Source: Raised logsheet data. 2010 data are provisional.
2. The column labeled "CMM-2008-01" does not take into account paragraphs 6 and 7, and footnote 2 of CMM 2008-01
3. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).
4. Purse-seine days for Indonesia have been arbitrarily assigned 500 days for high seas according to Appendix A in the SC4 Statistics SWG Working paper WP-4 (Data relating to purse-seine effort on the high seas and in the zones of non-PNA member CCMs)
5. VMS-based estimates for the European Union (EU) were provided by email subsequent to SC4, and 1 degree square aggregate fishing data were provided in December 2008. The aggregate catch and effort data were used as the basis for EU estimates in this table to provide consistency with the other flag estimates also based on operational or 1 degree square aggregate fishing data.
6. The New Zealand purse seine fleet are covered by the reference in footnote 2 in paragraph 10 of CMM2008-01, and the days in Table 2 of CMM 2008-01. Using this footnote, New Zealand can use the days from 2003.
7. The International waters effort for the Philippines domestic fleet is not included since effort for years other than 2004 are not available (refer to note on the Philippines in Table 2(b)).

Table 2(b). Limit estimates for the high seas and the zones of non-PNA CCMs (and non-WCPFC members) established by CMM-2008-01 between 20°N and 20°S average vessel days 2001-2004 or 2004)

Entity	Vessel days						SEE NOTE
	National Waters		High Seas (Pockets 1 & 2)		High Seas (remainder)		
	2004	2001-2004	2004	2001-2004	2004	2001-2004	
AMERICAN SAMOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CANADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHINA	-	-	393	190	34	10	
CHINESE TAIPEI	-	-	1,836	1,459	77	349	
CNMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COOK ISLANDS	6	73	-	-	-	-	
ECUADOR	-	-	-	-	12	4	(1)
EL SALVADOR	-	-	-	-	-	16	
EC-SPAIN	-	-	-	-	103	73	(2)
FIJI	29	14	-	-	-	-	
FRENCH POLYNESIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	
FSM	-	-	343	213	40	47	
GUAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDONESIA	6,363	-	500	-	-	-	(3)
JAPAN	-	-	1,715	1,396	144	171	(4)
KIRIBATI	-	-	32	40	3	2	
KOREA	-	-	1,531	1,343	10	228	(5)
MARSHALL ISLANDS	-	-	140	125	258	178	
NAURU	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW CALEDONIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW ZEALAND	-	-	137	247	73	96	(6)
NIUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PALAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PHILIPPINES	5,477	-	4,659	237	-	2	(7)
PNG	-	-	1,029	576	93	87	(8)
SAMOA	4	6	-	-	-	-	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	-	-	-	10	-	7	
TOKELAU	67	149	-	-	-	-	
TONGA	1	1	-	-	-	-	
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	342	396	507	448	480	618	(9)
VANUATU	23	7	316	129	256	116	
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	-	3	-	-	-	-	
<i>z Non-WCPFC CCM</i>	-	-	-	-	33	33	(10)
LIMIT ESTIMATE [CMM 2008-01]	12,523		13,266		2,326		

Table 2(b) - NOTES

Where not stated, the estimates of high seas effort have been determined using raised operational logsheet data held by the SPC, subject to interpretation of paragraph 6 and 7 of CMM 2008-01. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP.

1.	<p>ECUADOR</p> <p>Values presented here are from Operational data provided to SPC under the IATTC-SPC data exchange agreement.</p>
2.	<p>EU-SPAIN</p> <p>[15 Oct 2008] Annual high seas effort by the EU fleet for period 2001-2007 provided (Sourced from VMS data). Source of EEZ coordinates used to determined high seas days unknown. Definition of "DAY" thought to be days at sea since the data are sourced from VMS.</p> <p>[13 Aug 2009] The estimates of purse seine effort based on VMS data for 2004 and the average of 2001-2004 were 90 and 58 days, respectively. The estimates of purse seine effort based on aggregate catch/effort data for 2004 and the average of 2001-2004 were 103 and 73 days respectively. The estimates based on the aggregate catch/effort data appear in Table 2 of CMM 2008-01 and provide consistency with the other flag estimates - these estimates will be used until operational data are made available to provide a better estimate.</p>
3.	<p>INDONESIA</p> <p>WCPFC (SPC-OFP) does not have any operational catch/effort data for the Indonesia domestic purse seine fleet to determine the extent of activities by area, so the following methods have been used in the absence of the data.</p> <p>1. National waters</p> <p>For 2004, the average CPUE (SKJ+YFT+BET)/days = 24 MT/day in the tropical waters of the WCPFC Convention Area. Applying this to the total purse seine catch estimates for domestic Indonesia purse seine fishery in 2004 (164,721 mt) gives 6,363 days (after subtracting an arbitrary estimate of 500 days for activities on the high seas – see below).</p> <p>For 2003-2006, the average CPUE (SKJ+YFT+BET)/days = 26.5 MT/day in the tropical waters of the WCPFC Convention Area. Applying this to the annual average purse seine catch estimate for domestic Indonesia purse seine fishery for 2003-2006 (170,243 mt) gives 5,924 days (after subtracting an arbitrary estimate of 500 days for activities on the high seas – see below).</p> <p>2. High seas</p> <p>WCPFC (SPC-OFP) doesn't have any effort data for the Indonesia domestic purse seine fleet but presumably they fish in the high seas enclave between FSM, PNG, Palau and Indonesia. If this effort is assumed to be similar to the effort of the Philippines fleet based in PNG, a value of 500 days could possibly be attributed to fishing in the high seas by the Indonesian fleet.</p>

4.	<p>JAPAN</p> <p>Complete operational logsheet data provided to the Commission on 16th April 2009 in relation to CMM 2008-01. These data represent 100% coverage and therefore a better source of data to estimate high seas effort, so the estimates have been revised compared to information presented to WCPFC5.</p>
5.	<p>KOREA</p> <p>[12 Sep 2008] Advice from Korea Indicates that average fishing days from 2001 to 2004 are 1,571 days and fishing days in 2004 are 1,531 days. Yet to be reconciled since the source of EEZ coordinates used to estimate high seas days is unknown. Also we are not sure of their definition of "DAY". SPC estimates 1,234 days for 2004 and 1,230 as the average for 2001-2004.</p>
6.	<p>NEW ZEALAND</p> <p>The New Zealand purse seine fleet are covered by the reference in footnote 2 in paragraph 10 of CMM2008-01, and the days in Table 2 of CMM 2008-01. Using this footnote, New Zealand can use the days from 2003, which is 343 days – 247 days in high seas pockets 1&2 and 96 days in the remaining high seas areas.</p>
7.	<p>PHILIPPINES</p> <p>According to logsheet data provided to the WCPFC by the Philippines, the total high seas effort by the Philippines domestic and PNG-based fleets (as at August 2010) amounts to 5,647 days. The effort in national waters for 2004 according to the logsheet data are 1,075 days. However, the logsheet data have not been verified and do not represent 100% coverage and information to raise these data is currently not available.</p> <p>The estimate of high seas effort by the domestic Philippines purse seine fleet for 2004 provided by the Philippines is 4,659 days. The estimate for effort in national waters provided by the Philippines is 5,477 days. These estimates have been retained in Table 2(b) until such time when the recently-processed logsheet data can be completely verified and information on the logsheet coverage and how to raise the logsheet data is provided.</p>
8.	<p>PNG</p> <p>[20 Aug 2009] PNG provided revised purse-seine catch estimates for 2004–2007 in their 2008 provision of data to the WCPFC, which resulted in a change in the estimated purse seine effort.</p>
9.	<p>USA</p> <p>[13 Sep 2008] USA has provided a value of 1,066 days as the average for 2001-2004, but only 1,038 days have been determined using the data available to the WCPFC (SPC-OPF). The WCPFC (SPC-OPF) are currently working with US-NMFS to review the respective EEZ coordinates used in the process of determining high seas days.</p> <p>Effort limits cannot be applied to vessels operating under the US Multilateral purse-seine Treaty when in the national waters of Pacific Island countries, which is referenced in paragraphs 6 and 7 of CMM 2008-01.</p>
10.	<p>Other Non-WCPFC CCM</p> <p>This entity relates to fleets based in the Eastern Pacific Ocean or IATTC-member country fleets providing data to IATTC, but excluding fleets for which the WCPFC already hold operational data (e.g. Vanuatu, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain and the USA) .</p>

Other fleets that may support purse seine effort on WCPO tuna stocks may include Malaysia and Vietnam but data are not available to include consideration of this possible effort here.

1. Days in national waters within the WCPFC Convention Area.

For 2001-2004, none of these fleets were licensed to fish in national waters according to information currently available, so no fishing activity by non-WCPFC CCM fleets has been attributed to national waters. (0 days)

For 2003-2006, none of these fleets were licensed to fish in national waters according to information currently available, so no fishing activity by non-WCPFC CCM fleets has been attributed to national waters. (0 days)

2. High Seas

From IATTC data, after removing El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain and Vanuatu fleet effort (which are already counted), the effort in 2004 for these fleets fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area was the same as the average effort for 2001-2004. For 2001-2004, the number of days effort in the WCPFC Convention Area was 33 days, according to aggregate data provided by IATTC data. (33 days).

For 2003-2006, the number of days effort in the WCPFC Convention Area was 21 days, according to best available operational and aggregate data provided by IATTC data.

Table 3. Reported longline catches (metric tonnes) of bigeye tuna in the WCPFC-CA, by flag. Numbers in red indicate estimates carried forward from the previous year.

CCM	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001- 2004	CMM 2008- 01 Attach. F (Curr.)	CMM 2008-01	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 (excl. SIDs)	CMM 2008-01 2010 limits	See Notes
AMERICAN SAMOA	75	196	242	227	185	185		134	181	218	132	249	491			(4)
AUSTRALIA	1,307	1,002	1,024	892	1,056	1,056	2,000	791	499	1,008	1,027	726	458	458	2,000	(10)
BELIZE	1,322	812	782	297	803	803	803	425	254	158	89	43	89	89	803	(12)
CHINA	2,227	2,312	8,965	11,748	6,313	9,314	11,748	7,520	13,378	10,535	10,798	15,289	13,924	13,924	11,748	(6), (9), (15), (16)
CHINESE TAIPEI	12,435	16,645	14,429	20,992	16,125	15,854	16,125	15,498	14,295	14,760	15,229	13,319	11,552	11,552	12,900	(16)
COOK ISLANDS	1	56	204	394	164	164		220	166	238	292	217	192			(4)
EUROPEAN UNION	0	0	0	42	11	11	2,000	17	62	62	77	46	15	15	2,000	(10)
FSM	651	759	656	542	652	652		182	172	1,395	970	1,395	899			(4)
FIJI	662	853	889	1,254	915	915		423	771	556	671	689	532			(4)
FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)	745	649	439	502	584	584		606	498	478	490	587	436			(4)
FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA)	128	189	142	90	137	137		76	35	53	63	51	44			(4)
INDONESIA	942	1,470	2,168	2,192	1,693	8,413	2,192	2,202	3,011	1,993	6,704	4,000	1,221	1,221	2,000	(6), (11)
JAPAN	27,466	29,574	26,110	29,248	28,100	28,100	28,100	23,021	25,685	26,076	19,534	16,650	14,565	14,565	22,480	
KIRIBATI	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	44	0	3			(4)
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	3	375	381	257			(4)
NAURU	6	3	10	0	5	5		0	0	0	0	0	0			(4)
NEW ZEALAND	481	201	204	177	266	266	2,000	175	177	213	133	253	131	131	2,000	(10)
NIUE	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	22	18	1	10	4			(4)
PALAU	21	1	1	7	8	8		0	0	0	0	0	0			(4)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	240	318	390	399	337	335		237	216	111	201	128	39			(4)
PHILIPPINES	59	59	59	59	59	343	2,000	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	2,000	(8), (10)
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	22,172	28,533	17,151	17,941	21,449	21,499	21,449	15,622	12,489	10,054	17,001	15,231	13,862	13,862	17,159	(16)
SAMOA	185	137	110	104	134	134		64	128	101	106	117	108			(4)
SENEGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3	2	0	0	0	0		(13)
SOLOMON ISLANDS	187	401	385	294	317	476		3	0	0	0	0	412			(4), (16)
TONGA	191	215	94	40	135	135		125	117	129	81	38	24			(4)
USA	2,418	4,396	3,618	4,181	3,653	4,181	4,181	4,462	4,381	5,381	4,649	3,741	3,576	3,576	3,763	(6), (17)
VANUATU	17	396	841	1,862	779	779		1,558	1,651	2,122	860	1,300	2,060			(4)
VIETNAM	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	2,441			(14)
Total	73,938	89,177	78,914	93,485	83,879	94,349	92,598	73,430	78,250	75,723	79,586	74,519	67,394	59,452	78,853	

Table 3 - Notes:

1. Source: WCFPC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2011 (2010 data are provisional).
2. Catch estimates in **red** have been carried over from previous years.
3. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates in recent years. (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>))
4. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01 - 2010 limits" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 34 of CMM 2008-01.
5. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).
6. The year 2004 shall apply to China, the United States and Indonesia. (CMM 2008-01 Footnote 3).
7. Attachment F in the CMM 2008-01 (BASELINE LONGLINE BIGEYE TUNA CATCHES, BY FLAG) represents the bigeye catch estimates available at the time of establishing CMM 2008-01.
8. Estimates include archipelagic water catches which for some countries cannot be separated at this stage (e.g. Philippines).
9. The catch limit for China for 2009 and 2010 will remain at 2004 levels (CMM 2008-01 Para. 36).
10. The catch limits established at 2,000t prior to 2010, remain at the level of 2,000t. (according to CMM 2008-01 Para. 32)
11. The catch limits reduced by 20% for 2010 that fall below 2,000t. are to be set at 2,000t. (Para. 38)
12. The catch limit set for Belize prior to 2009 is retained for 2009, according to WCFPC6 Report (Para. 27)
13. Senegal committed to limiting its fishing activities in the WCPF Convention Area to one longline vessel - WCFPC5 Report (Para. 44)
14. Catches for the Vietnamese fleet prior to 2010 are yet to be provided. The Vietnam longline fleet are understood to fish outside the WCFPC Convention Area (South China Sea).
15. Catches by the Chinese longline fleet in the Kiribati EEZ are included in the estimates.
16. Catches by chartered Chinese, Korean and Chinese-Taipei longline vessels licensed to fish in Solomon Islands waters have been attributed to the Solomon Islands for 2010.
17. Para 35 applies to the US so the limit for 2010 will be a 10% reduction of the 2004 baseline catch in Attachment F.
18. For China, Para 36 overrides the reduction in catches listed in Para 33 in regards to 2009 and 2010 limits.

Table 4. Estimates of total annual catches (metric tonnes) of bigeye tuna in the WCPFC Statistical Area for fisheries other than longline and tropical purse seine.

GEAR	FLAG	BIGEYE											
		2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001-2004	CMM 2008-01	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gillnet	Japan	3	12	11	5	8	2,000	6	11	3	13	7	7
Handline	Indonesia	49	76	113	114	88	2,000	133	132	109	106	83	125
	Philippines (large-fish)	349	336	472	263	355	355	670	555	521	637	330	284
	Philippines (small-fish)	3,659	3,876	3,894	3,870	3,825	3,870	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,929	1,400
	USA	0	0	176	232	102	2,000	210	247	324	148	136	337
	Total	4,057	4,288	4,655	4,479	4,370	8,225	3,113	3,034	3,054	2,991	3,478	2,146
Pole-and-line	Fiji	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	2,897	2,485	2,012	2,197	2,398	2,398	2,684	2,859	2,180	3,038	1,812	1,812
	Japan	1,377	1,757	857	3,393	1,846	3,393	1,334	3,820	1,977	1,604	1,570	2,242
	Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	37	0	0	0
	USA	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,274	4,242	2,869	5,590	4,244	7,791	4,018	6,679	4,194	4,642	3,382	4,054	
Ring-net	Philippines	285	37	385	311	255	2,000	336	823	713	322	291	218
Purse seine	Japan	805	967	1,348	1,114	1,059	2,000	542	1,141	1,971	400	339	354
Troll	Japan	182	126	105	83	124	2,000	135	101	124	138	115	115
	Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	USA	226	586	37	149	250	2,000	85	56	63	74	59	129
	Total	408	712	142	232	374	8,000	220	157	187	212	174	244
Unclassified	Australia	0	0	12	23	9	2,000	3	8	21	0	0	0
	French Polynesia	1	2	2	2	2		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	2,622	2,828	2,484	1,334	2,317	2,317	1,249	1,281	1,270	122	152	152
	Japan	26	23	26	21	24	2,000	100	39	65	80	98	98
	New Zealand	0	1	1	8	3	2,000	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Philippines	117	140	190	174	155	2,000	167	184	213	15	15	365
	Total	2,766	2,994	2,715	1,562	2,509	10,317	1,520	1,513	1,569	218	265	615
Total "other fisheries"		12,598	13,252	12,125	13,293	12,817	40,333	9,755	13,358	11,691	8,798	7,936	7,638
Percentage of total WCPFC-CA		11	10	10	10			8	10	10	6	6	7
WCPFC Bigeye Catch		116,683	130,348	118,184	135,620			121,774	129,193	121,159	136,584	125,030	111,958

TABLE 4 -- Notes:

1. Source: WCFPC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2011 (2010 data are provisional).
2. Catch estimates in **red** have been carried over from previous years.
3. French Polynesia 'pole-and-line' catches include the *bonitier* and *poti marara* fleets; both use various gear types (pole-and-line, troll, handline, harpoon, gill net).
4. Japan purse seine is north of 20°N.
5. Reference to the level of "less than 2,000 tonnes" mentioned in CMM-2008-01 paragraph 39 has been assumed to mean that fisheries taking less than 2,000 t. of bigeye should not exceed 2,000 t. of bigeye.
6. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports held during 2010 at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>))
7. A certain component of the Philippines and Indonesian catches listed in this table occur in Archipelagic Waters, but cannot be separated from total Conventional Area Annual Catch Estimates at this stage.
8. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 34 of CMM 2008-01.
9. The provision of estimates of fishing effort for 2009 and 2010, according of Para. 39 of CMM 2008-01, is only available for Japan purse-seine fishery at this stage.

Table 5. Estimates of total annual catches (metric tonnes) of yellowfin tuna in the WCPFC Statistical Area for fisheries other than longline and tropical purse seine.

GEAR	FLAG	YELLOWFIN											
		2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001-2004	CMM 2008-01	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gillnet	Japan	20	32	21	10	21	2,000	13	13	16	23	12	12
Handline	Indonesia	2,434	3,799	5,603	5,666	4,376	5,666	6,613	6,571	5,445	5,273	8,206	7,839
	Philippines (large-fish)	8,914	9,943	12,540	13,099	11,124	13,099	12,990	14,498	16,853	15,712	7,768	11,314
	Philippines (small-fish)	38,904	41,173	41,375	41,137	40,647	41,137	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	43,400
	USA	0	0	362	379	185	2,000	321	209	254	227	317	237
	Total	50,252	54,915	59,880	60,281	56,332	61,902	54,924	56,278	57,552	56,212	59,463	62,790
Pole-and-	Fiji	44	44	44	44	44		44	44	44	44	0	0
	French Polynesia	84	99	77	142	101		104	126	152	83	88	53
	Indonesia	10,923	9,372	7,587	8,287	9,042	9,042	11,000	8,828	9,298	7,516	6,042	6,042
	Japan	3,136	3,375	2,868	3,040	3,105	3,105	3,647	4,340	3,501	3,566	5,054	4,167
	Solomon Islands	153	405	669	257	371		538	734	321	189	0	0
	USA	2	2	33	17	14	2,000	68	3	23	23	17	0
	Total	14,342	13,297	11,278	11,787	12,676	14,147	15,401	14,075	13,339	11,421	11,201	10,262
Ring-net	Philippines	2,727	1,995	3,866	4,560	3,287	4,560	5,979	6,175	6,652	8,421	7,347	5,363
Purse seine	Japan	2,564	2,300	3,619	2,706	2,797	2,797	3,128	3,235	1,766	4,696	2,577	1,473
Troll	Japan	2,840	2,524	2,683	2,294	2,585	2,585	2,094	2,262	2,297	2,436	2,534	2,534
	Nauru	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	2	4	4
	Tuvalu	0	0	0	0			11	3	9	10	12	12
	USA	832	600	373	367	543	2,000	358	295	501	444	470	413
	Total	3,672	3,124	3,056	2,661	3,128	4,585	2,463	2,560	2,807	2,892	3,020	2,963
Unclassified	Australia	2	1	5	11	5	2,000	1	3	2	0	0	0
	French Polynesia	264	307	211	412	299		288	419	370	409	418	445
	Indonesia	23,598	25,453	22,357	12,007	20,854	20,854	11,239	11,527	11,428	1,793	5,470	5,470
	Japan	277	285	360	290	303	2,000	325	281	348	519	421	421
	New Zealand	8	1	1	22	8	2,000	3	0	0	2	0	0
	Philippines	1,236	1,420	1,798	1,849	1,576	2,000	1,775	1,956	2,257	1,327	1,327	1,500
	Total	25,385	27,467	24,732	14,591	23,044	28,854	13,631	14,186	14,405	4,050	7,636	7,836
Total "other fisheries"		98,942	103,098	106,431	96,586	101,264	116,845	95,526	96,509	96,521	87,692	91,244	90,687
Percentage of total WCPFC-CA		24	27	25	25			20	23	21	16	22	19
WCPFC Yellowfin Catch		410,903	387,557	420,076	385,916			467,674	422,846	450,107	540,049	417,265	475,308

TABLE 5 --Notes:

1. Source: WCFPC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2011 (2010 data are provisional).
2. Catch estimates in **red** have been carried over from previous years.
3. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>))
4. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 34 of CMM 2008-01.
5. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 5 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).
6. Reference to the level of "*less than 2,000 tonnes*" mentioned in CMM-2008-01 paragraph 32 has been assumed to mean that fisheries taking less than 2,000 t. of yellowfin should not exceed 2,000 t. of yellowfin.
7. Unclassified Indonesian catches of yellowfin in 2004 are considerably reduced because these catches were attributed to other gear types, mainly purse seine. This may suggest that unclassified catches prior to 2004 also contain large components by purse seine.
8. French Polynesia 'pole-and-line' catches include the *bonitier* and *poti marara* fleets; both use various gear types (pole-and-line, troll, handline, harpoon, gill net).
9. Japan purse seine is north of 20°N.
10. A certain component of the Philippines and Indonesian catches listed in this table occur in Archipelagic Waters, but cannot be separated from total Conventional Area Annual Catch Estimates at this stage.
11. The provision of estimates of fishing effort for 2009 and 2010, according of Para. 39 of CMM 2008-01, is only available for Japan purse-seine fishery at this stage.

Table 6. Reported longline catches (metric tonnes) of yellowfin tuna in the WCPFC-CA, by flag. Numbers in red indicate estimates carried forward from the previous year.

CCM	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001-2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 (excl. SIDs)	CMM 2008-01 2010 limits	See Notes
AMERICAN SAMOA	188	485	497	888	515	526	513	640	333	398	469			(4)
AUSTRALIA	2,819	3,531	3,681	2,356	3,097	1,499	1,830	1,390	1,650	1,387	1,359	1,359	3,097	
BELIZE	957	720	943	208	707	298	106	273	129	121	28	28	707	(7)
CHINA	1,919	1,844	3,358	4,048	2,792	2,446	4,055	2,768	5,007	7,958	2,576	2,576	2,792	(10), (11)
CHINESE TAIPEI	22,326	21,993	22,149	22,975	22,361	19,571	18,654	16,668	16,411	17,893	19,974	19,974	22,361	(11)
COOK ISLANDS	1	42	178	506	182	413	262	290	247	197	319			(4)
EUROPEAN UNION	0	0	0	23	6	1	127	127	10	7	3	3	6	
FSM	338	164	276	185	241	99	270	548	328	583	406			(4)
FIJI	2,082	2,027	2,482	4,164	2,689	1,989	2,231	1,721	2,763	2,564	2,144			(4)
FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)	967	507	621	1,066	790	793	690	527	447	716	418			(4)
FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA)	570	572	754	631	632	448	414	393	424	487	505			(4)
INDONESIA	4,001	6,243	9,209	9,313	7,192	10,762	9,482	10,371	9,564	18,221	14,041	14,041	7,192	
JAPAN	18,096	15,810	16,803	15,209	16,480	14,792	13,462	13,725	11,776	13,604	16,386	16,386	16,480	
KIRIBATI	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	4			(4)
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	91	120	117			(4)
NAURU	5	2	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			(4)
NEW ZEALAND	131	27	39	36	58	36	3	25	11	3	6	6	58	
NIUE	0	0	0	0	0	34	42	30	8	20	8			(4)
PALAU	41	3	19	28	23	0	0	0	0	0	0			(4)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1,812	1,738	1,747	2,318	1,904	1,222	2,139	1,539	2,259	2,714	2,147			(4)
PHILIPPINES	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	(6)
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	13,768	15,497	12,134	10,058	12,864	13,329	9,529	8,817	7,846	10,032	7,562	7,562	12,864	(11)
SAMOA	470	369	293	444	394	199	264	305	317	412	386			(4)
SENEGAL	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	(8)
SOLOMON ISLANDS	159	401	258	440	315	6	0	0	0	0	3,197			(4), (11)
TONGA	259	263	263	163	237	219	227	341	291	109	47			(4)
USA	1,016	572	809	694	773	698	937	833	836	429	462	462	773	
VANUATU	49	778	1,315	1,322	866	936	799	967	539	514	788			(4)
VIETNAM	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	9,513			(9)
Total	72,460	74,072	78,320	77,563	75,604	70,806	66,523	62,788	61,778	78,973	83,349	62,881	66,813	

Table 6 - Notes:

1. Source: WCFPC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2011 (2010 data are provisional).
2. Catch estimates in **red** have been carried over from previous years.
3. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>))
4. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01 - 2010 limits" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 6 of CMM 2008-01.
5. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).
6. Estimates include archipelagic water catches which for some countries cannot be separated at this stage (e.g. Philippines).
7. The catch limit set for Belize prior to 2009 is retained for 2009, according to WCFPC6 Report (Para. 27)
8. Senegal committed to limiting its fishing activities in the WCPFC Convention Area to one longline vessel - WCFPC5 Report (Para. 44)
9. Catches for the Vietnamese fleet prior to 2010 are yet to be provided. The Vietnam longline fleet are understood to fish outside the WCFPC Convention Area (South China Sea).
10. Catches by the Chinese longline fleet in the Kiribati EEZ are included in the estimates.
11. Catches by chartered Chinese, Korean and Chinese-Taipei longline vessels licensed to fish in Solomon Islands waters have been attributed to the Solomon Islands for 2010.