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**REV5 OF THE DRAFT BRIDGING MEASURE FOR TROPICAL TUNAS
(CONSULTATIVE DRAFT)**

**WCPFC14-2017-08
8 September 2017**

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**TO ALL COMMISSION MEMBERS, COOPERATING NON-MEMBERS
AND PARTICIPATING TERRITORIES**

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Dear All,

I am writing to provide you with Rev5 of the Draft Bridging Measure for Tropical Tunas (Consultative Draft). My sincere appreciation to the WCPFC Executive Director and Legal Adviser for their assistance in preparing Rev5.

Rev5 of the Consultative Draft reflects discussions that took place at the recent Intersessional Meeting in Honolulu. It contains proposals and views of CCMs expressed at the Intersessional Meeting, as modified during the Intersessional Meeting and subsequently by the proponents. Drafting of new or revised proposals has been checked with the relevant proponents, to the extent possible.

I draw your attention to the *Chair's Summary of Issues for Further Discussion at WCPFC14 ("Traffic Light Summary")* that reflects my view of the key issues requiring further discussion in the months leading up to and during the Commission's Annual Meeting in December. As stated in the Chair's Summary, there may be other issues that members also wish to raise.

As agreed in Honolulu, a special one-day Session will be held on December 1, 2017, in Manila, to have further dedicated discussions on Rev5 of the Consultative Draft. Deliberations will continue throughout the Annual Meeting, as well.

Should there be any comments or need for clarification on Rev5, please contact me via email at rhea.christian@wcpfc.int.

Sincerely,



Rhea Moss-Christian
Chair

Explanatory Note from the Chair on Rev5 of the Draft Bridging Measure

Rev5 of the draft bridging measure (attached at Annex 1) reflects the discussion of Rev4 during the Intersessional Meeting to Progress the Draft Bridging Measure for Tropical Tunas which took place in Honolulu, Hawaii 22-24 August 2017.

- Rev5 contains new proposals and views of CCMs expressed at the Intersessional Meeting as well as any proposals contained in Rev4, as modified during the Intersessional Meeting and subsequently by the proponents.
- Amendments to the text of Rev4 are included in Rev5 as additions in underlining, deletions in ~~striketrough~~.
- Paragraph numbering remains as in Rev4, with additional paragraphs inserted.
- Sequential paragraph numbering and placement of paragraphs will need to be adjusted prior to finalization.
- Additional explanatory comments have been provided in **red**.

ANNEX 1

PREAMBLE

Note: Members agreed not to discuss the Preambular paragraphs during the Honolulu Intersessional Meeting and deferred discussion until after finalization of the operative paragraphs.

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) have been developed to prevent or 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 overfished, requiring reductions in fishing mortality to rebuild the stock; and that the yellowfin stock is currently being fished at capacity, requiring prevention of any further increases in fishing mortality to ensure that the stock remains at or above levels consistent with MSY; and that skipjack is currently moderately exploited and fishing mortality level is sustainable. (Note: this will be revisited to reflect stock status following the 2017 assessment.)~~

Recognizing that the Scientific Committee has determined that the bigeye stock appears not to be experiencing overfishing and is not in an overfished condition and that the fishing mortality of bigeye should not be increased from the current level to maintain current or increased spawning biomass; that the yellowfin stock appears not to be experiencing overfishing and is not in an overfished condition and the current spawning biomass levels should be maintained; and that skipjack is currently moderately exploited, the fishing mortality level is sustainable, and that the spawning biomass be maintained near the target reference point.

Draft paragraph prepared by Secretariat based on SC13 advice.

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;

Noting that Article 8(1) of the Convention which requires 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 that 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 Parties to the Nauru Agreement have adopted and implemented a Vessel Day Scheme for the longline fishery, a Vessel Day Scheme for the purse seine fishery, and a registry for FADs in the Zones of the Parties;

Noting furthermore 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;

Paragraph transferred from CMM 2016-01.

Acknowledging that the Commission has adopted a limit reference point (LRP) for bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna of 20% of the estimated recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing, and, for skipjack tuna, has also agreed to an interim target reference point (TRP) of 50% of the recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing (CMM 2015-06);

Acknowledging that the Commission has adopted CMM 2014-06 on Establishing a Harvest Strategy for Key Fisheries and Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and a Work Plan to guide the development of key components of a Harvest Strategy, including the recording of management objectives, adoption of reference points, and development of harvest control rules;

Adopts in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the following Conservation and Management Measure with respect to bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tuna:

PURPOSE

1. Pending the establishment of harvest strategies, the purpose of this measure is to provide for a robust transitional management regime that ensures the sustainability of bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks ~~while the Commission continues to develop and establish harvest strategies pursuant to CMM 2014-06.~~

Agreed.

PRINCIPLES FOR APPLICATION OF THE MEASURE

Compatibility

2. Conservation and management measures established for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction shall be compatible in order to ensure conservation and management of bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks in their entirety. Measures shall ensure, at a minimum, that stocks are maintained at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, pending agreement on target reference points as part of the harvest strategy approach, 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.

Area of Application

3. This Measure applies to all areas of high seas and all EEZs ~~[EU: and archipelagic waters]~~ in the Convention Area except where otherwise stated in the Measure.

Agreed.

4. Coastal states are encouraged to take measures in archipelagic waters and territorial seas which are consistent with the objectives of this Measure and to inform the ~~WCPFC~~ Commission Secretariat of the relevant measures that they will apply in these waters.

Agreed.

Small Island Developing States

5. ~~Unless otherwise stated, n-~~ [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 consistent with the provisions of this CMM.]

Square brackets pending clarification of interpretation.

[**Non-PNA SIDS:** 5 bis. In giving effect to this CMM, the Commission shall note;

- i) that Article 30(2)(b) of the Convention requires the Commission to avoid adverse impacts on subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers; and
- ii) that Article 10(3)(h) of the Convention requires the Commission to take into account, inter-alia, the special circumstances of a State which is surrounded by the exclusive economic zones of other States and has a limited exclusive economic zone of its own.]

Non-PNA SIDS proposal under discussion, particularly regarding its placement (Preamble or Operative Paragraphs).

6. [PNA: 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.]

PNA proposal under discussion, particularly regarding its placement (Preamble or Operative Paragraphs).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Attribution of Charter Arrangements

6 bis. For the purposes of paragraphs [catch and effort paragraphs], 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.

Para 5 of CMM 2016-01 inserted.

Overlap Area

6 ter. The catch and effort limits in paragraphs [xx] (FAD sets), paragraph [xx] (high seas purse seine effort limits), paragraph [xx] (bigeye longline catch), and paragraphs [xx] (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.

Para 13 of CMM 2016-01 inserted.

HARVEST STRATEGIES FOR BIGEYE, SKIPJACK, AND YELLOWFIN TUNA

7. This measure is to create a bridge to the adoption of a harvest strategy for bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks [AUS, Japan: and/or fisheries] in accordance with the work

plan and indicative timeframes set out in the Agreed Work Plan for the Adoption of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06 (Attachment 5).

Attachment 5 (Agreed Work Plan) deleted to streamline text.

8. [Pending the adoption of stock-specific reference points, all stocks shall be managed [EU: consistent with the Convention] so that their adult biomass remains above the adopted Limit Reference Point of 20% of the estimated recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing, (SBF=0,t1-t2) with [high] [EU: 20 80%] probability], other than skipjack tuna which is to be managed to the agreed target reference point.

Marked for deletion pending outcomes on paras 9-11.

Bigeye

9. [Pending agreement on a target reference point, the spawning biomass of BET is to be rebuilt to the agreed Limit Reference Point of 20% of the spawning biomass in the absence of fishing within an interim timeframe of up to 10 years [with at least xx% probability] [EU: to the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of 21% spawning stock biomass (SSB₀) within 8 to 10 years with a 50-60% probability of exceeding the Limit Reference Point]. In addition, the fishing mortality rate for bigeye tuna is to be reduced to a level no greater than F_{msy}, i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.]

[ALT PNA: The spawning biomass of bigeye tuna is to be maintained at or above the most recently assessed level.]

Pending agreement on a target reference point the spawning biomass depletion ratio (SB/SB_{F=0}) is to be maintained at or above the average SB/SB_{F=0} for 2012-2015.

Above outcome from Honolulu SWG to replace alternative texts.

Skipjack

10. ~~Pending agreement on a formal target reference point, t~~ The spawning biomass of skipjack tuna is to be maintained on average at a level consistent with the interim target reference point of [50%] of the spawning biomass in the absence of fishing, adopted in accordance with CMM 2015-06. ~~[Japan: In addition, the fishing mortality rate for skipjack is maintained at a level no greater than F_{msy}, i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.]~~

Outcome of Honolulu SWG. Japanese proposal in final sentence withdrawn.

Yellowfin

11. [Pending agreement on a target reference point, the spawning biomass of yellowfin tuna is to be maintained [Japan: so that the probability of exceeding the limit reference point is no greater than 20%.] / [at or above the most recently assessed level (for 2012, 38% of spawning biomass in the absence of fishing. **(Note: to be updated in 2017.)**)] In addition, the fishing mortality rate for yellowfin is maintained at a level no greater than F_{msy}, i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.]

Pending agreement on a target reference point the spawning biomass depletion ratio (SB/SB_{F=0}) is to be maintained at or above the average SB/SB_{F=0} for 2012-2015.

Above outcome from Honolulu SWG to replace alternative text.

BIGEYE MANAGEMENT MEASURES: PURSE SEINE FISHERY IN TROPICAL AREA (20N – 20S)

FAD Set Management [¹]

[ALT 1: Status quo / Measure applied in 2017]

12. Each CCM shall select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by April 1 of that year:

a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall apply for a total of 4 months (July, August, September, and October). OR

b. In addition to a 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs (July, August, September) the CCM shall limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in [Table 1, Attachment 1].

13. [Except for those Kiribati flagged vessels fishing the adjacent high seas, it shall be prohibited to set on FADs in the high seas.²]

Under discussion. Para 13 in square brackets.

[Japan: 13 bis. Where a CCM other than SIDS selects a 4 month FAD closure under [paragraph 12], the CCM shall take measures to ensure that its total FAD sets will not increase from its average number of FAD sets in 2010-2012, as set out in [table in attachment reflecting column D of Attachment A of CMM 2016-01].]

New proposal which is an addition to ALT 1.

[Japan: 13 ter. For the purposes of paragraphs [xx] (FAD management), the term “Fish-Aggregating Device (FAD)” shall mean anchored, drifting, floating or submerged objects deployed and/or tracked by vessels, including through the use of a satellite tracking system, for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse seine fishing operations.]

New proposal.

[ALT 2: PNA]

14. A three (3) months ~~(July, August and September)~~ prohibition of deploying, servicing or setting on FADs shall be in place between 0001 hours UTC on 1 July and 2359 hours UTC on 30 September each year for all purse seine vessels, tender vessels, and any other vessels operating in support of 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. [Except for those Kiribati flagged vessels fishing the adjacent high seas, it shall be prohibited to set on FADs in the high seas.]

Under discussion. Para 15 in square brackets.

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

² **Note:** CMM 2016-01 contains an exemption in footnote 5. CCMs have commented on the need to remove exemptions. For this reason and due to interpretation problems with footnote 5, it is not included in the draft bridging measure Rev5.

[ALT 3: US

16. Each CCM shall ensure, for purse seine vessels under its flag and purse seine vessels for which it is responsible under charter or similar arrangements, that the annual limits on FAD sets in [Table 1, Attachment 1] are not exceeded.]

[ALT 4: Japan

16 bis. A CCM, other than a SIDS, shall ensure that its purse seine vessels flying its flag whose average bigeye catch in the previous year was more than 500 mt per vessel are prohibited from setting on FADs for a total of 5 months (January, February, July, August, September), or the total number of FAD sets by its vessels are limited to the number listed in Column B in Attachment A of CMM 2016-01 to be provided.]

New proposal. Any table would be included as an attachment to the Bridging Measure.

[PNA: Time of FAD Setting

~~17. CCMs shall ensure that no vessel commences a set between the time of midnight (local nautical time) and sunrise during the periods of FAD closure applying to their vessels. The time of sunrise shall be determined in accordance with the nautical almanac. A purse seine set shall be considered to have commenced when the skiff is released from the vessel.]~~

PNA proposal withdrawn.

[EU: Ecological impact of FADs Non-entangling FADS

~~18. In order to minimize the ecological impact of FADs, in particular the entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-associated species, and the release of synthetic persistent marine debris, each CCM shall progressively replace the use of non biodegradable FADs with biodegradable and non-entangling FADs, with a view to phasing out non biodegradable FADs by [xxxx].]~~

18. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, as of 1st January 2019 the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the following principles:

(a) If a flat raft is used as a FAD, the surface structure should not be covered, or only covered with nonentangling material.

b) Any subsurface component of the FAD should be constructed in a manner designed to avoid entangling marine life.

18 bis. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the use of natural or biodegradable materials (such as hessian canvas, hemp ropes, etc.) for drifting FADs should be promoted.

18 ter. The Scientific Committee shall continue to review research results on the use of non-entangling material and biodegradable material on FADs, and shall provide specific recommendations to the Commission as appropriate.]

[Japan: Instrumented Buoys

18 quater. A flag State CCM shall ensure that no more than 350 instrumented buoys are active at sea at any one time in relation to each of its purse seine vessels through such measures as for example the verification of telecommunication bills. An instrumented buoy is defined as a buoy with a clearly marked reference number allowing its identification and equipped with a satellite tracking system to monitor its position.]

[Niue: New and Exploratory Fisheries

18 quinques. Notwithstanding paragraph [xx (FAD closures)], Niue may authorize purse seine vessels to set on FADs under specific reporting conditions in their exclusive economic zone during a WCPFC FAD closure period for the purposes of scientific FAD research and/or new and exploratory fisheries.]

New proposal.

SKIPJACK AND YELLOWFIN MANAGEMENT MEASURES: PURSE SEINE FISHERY

Zone-based purse seine effort control

[ALT 1: Status quo/Measure applied in 2017

19. Coastal States within the Convention Area that are Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) participants in the PNA Purse Seine Vessel Day Scheme shall restrict the level of purse seine effort in their EEZs to 2010 levels through the PNA Vessel Days Scheme.

19 bis. [CCMs shall support the ongoing development and strengthening of the PNA VDS including implementation and compliance with the requirements of the VDS as appropriate.]

Para 21 of 2016-01 proposed for inclusion.

20. 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 the 2001-2004 average or 2010 levels.

21. Coastal States within the Convention Area, other than those referred to in paragraphs [19 and 20] above, shall restrict purse seine effort and/or catch within their EEZs in accordance with the effort limits established and notified to the Commission.]

[ALT 2: PNA

22. Coastal States within the Convention Area shall restrict purse seine effort or catch within their EEZs in accordance with the effort limits set out in [Table 1, Attachment 2.]]

[Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu: Catch/Effort Limits

~~23. Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu shall restrict purse seine effort within their EEZs in accordance with the following effort limits: Fiji (300 vessel days), Niue (200 vessel days); Samoa (150 vessel days); Tonga (250 vessel days), and; Vanuatu (200 vessel days). Niue shall also restrict the catch of skipjack tuna in its exclusive economic zone to 3000 tonnes per annum.³]~~

³ Note: measures will need to be developed to operationalise this requirement, such as pooling and transferability of limits both within the relevant EEZs and between EEZs and the high seas.

[Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu: Effort Limits

23. The declared EEZ effort limits of the Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu shall be eligible for transfer to the high seas including to be used by vessels flagged to another CCM pursuant to the following conditions:

- i. The details of the proposed transfer, including the number of vessel days and details of any participating vessel are to be notified to the Executive Director at least 10 days before fishing in the high seas takes place; and
- ii. Transfer of effort to the High Seas will only occur in the geographical limits for High Seas transfer shown in the map attached in Attachment 5.]

Under discussion.

High seas purse seine effort control

[ALT 1: Status quo/Measure applied in 2017

24. CCMS that are not Small Island Developing States shall restrict the level of purse seine effort on the high seas to the limits set out in [Table 2, Attachment 2].

25. The limits set out in [Table 2, Attachment 2] do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.]

[ALT 2: PNA

26. There shall be no fishing by purse seine vessels in the high seas within the Convention Area south of 20°S. CCMs shall restrict the level of purse seine effort in the high seas within the Convention Area north of 20°N to 2010 levels.

27. Effort in the high seas shall be limited to [xxx] fishing days quarterly, with any unused days from one quarter carried into the next quarter within the same year. The Executive Director shall notify CCMs when the level of effort in the high seas is estimated to have reached 80% of the quarterly limit, and at that time, shall notify CCMs that purse seine fishing on the high seas shall close at a date when the quarterly limit has been reached, based on the best available information. CCMs shall ensure that their vessels do not fish in the high seas after the date notified by the Executive Director. Kiribati flagged vessels shall be exempt from the high seas purse seine limits in the high seas areas adjacent to the Kiribati exclusive economic zone.]

[ALT 2a: Japan: High seas purse seine effort control

27 bis. CCMs shall restrict the level of purse seine effort on the high seas to the level set out in [Table 2, Attachment 2.]

New proposal.

[ALT 3: US: Purse Seine Fishing vessel and effort limits

28. Each CCM shall authorize to be used for fishing for HMS in the Convention Area, specifically in its EEZ areas of national jurisdiction and high seas in areas beyond national jurisdiction, no more purse seine vessels than the numbers listed in [Table 3, Attachment 2]. ~~This limit applies to vessels under the flag of the CCM and foreign-flagged vessels that the CCM authorizes to be used for fishing in its areas of national jurisdiction.~~

US amendments to its text.

29. Each CCM shall ensure, for purse seine vessels under its flag and purse seine vessels for which it is responsible under charter or similar arrangements, that the annual limits on fishing effort in [Table 4, Attachment 2] are not exceeded. The limits shall apply throughout the Convention Area between the latitudes of 20° N. and 20° S.]

[ALT 4: Korea

30. Each CCM shall ensure for purse seine vessels under its flag that the annual limits of fishing effort in the Convention Area and set out in [Table 4, Attachment 2 (to be provided)] are not exceeded.]

Capacity Management: Purse Seine Vessels

[ALT: Status quo/Measure applied in 2017

30 ter. 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.⁴

30 quater. 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.]

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

Paras 49, 50 and 55 of 2016-01 proposed for inclusion.

[Japan: Purse Seine Vessel Limits:

31. CCMs other than Small Island Developing States shall reduce the number of purse seine vessels flying their flag larger than 24m with freezing capacity operating between 20°N and 20°S (hereinafter “LSPSVs”) to the level prior to December 31, 2012.]

⁴ 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.

[PNA: Fleet structure

32. CCMs shall support their fleets to adjust to the changes in the structure of regional purse seine fleets as SIDS fleets expand and replace some existing fleets, including ensuring that displaced vessels do not contribute to IUU fishing.]

[US: Transfer of limits

33. CCMs may transfer among themselves for one or more whole calendar years from 2018 through 2020 the limits specified in this measure or portions thereof, provided that both CCMs notify the Commission of the transfer, including the amount and period of transfer, [X days] ahead of the transfer. CCMs may not, however, transfer any of the limits on fishing vessels specified in paragraphs X and X.]

Catch retention: Purse Seine Fishery

34. [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,] [EU: To create an incentive to reduce the non-intentional capture of juvenile fish, to discourage waste and to encourage an efficient utilization of fishery resources,] CCMs shall require their purse seine ~~[EU: and longline]~~ 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, [EU: and] yellowfin tuna, ~~[PNA: rainbow runner and mahimahi]~~. (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 transferred to and retained on board another purse seine vessel provided this is not prohibited under applicable national ~~[EU: 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.

35. Nothing in paragraphs [12-13 and 34] 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.

PNA proposal to include rainbow runner and mahimahi withdrawn.

Inclusion of reference to longline vessels deleted in light of new EU proposal on LL discards.

EU proposed edits included.

Catch Retention: Longline Fishery

[EU: 35 bis. To create an incentive to reduce the non-intentional capture of juvenile fish, to discourage waste and to encourage an efficient utilization of fishery resources, CCMs shall require their long line 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 and 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 transferred to and retained on board another vessel provided this is not prohibited under applicable law; or
- b) when the fish are unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size; or
- c) when serious malfunction of equipment occurs.]

New proposal. Placement to be considered.

Monitoring and Control Purse Seine Fishery

35 ter. 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 or its replacement, and paragraph 36.

35 quater. 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).

35 quinquies. 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 sexies. 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 septies. 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.

Paras 32-36 of 2016-01 inserted.

[US: Research on Bigeye and Yellowfin

36. CCMs and the Commission are encouraged to shall conduct and promote encourage research to identify ways for purse seine vessels to minimize the mortality of juvenile bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna, particularly in accordance with any research plans adopted by the Commission.]

US redraft in light of discussion.

BIGEYE MANAGEMENT MEASURES- LONGLINE FISHERY

[ALT 1: Status quo/Measure applied in 2017

37. CCMs shall restrict the level of bigeye catch to the levels specified in [Table 1, Attachment 3]. Any overage of the catch limit by a CCM shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year for that CCM.

38. The above paragraph does not apply to CCMs that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004. Each CCM that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004 shall ensure that its bigeye catch does not exceed 2,000 tonnes annually.

39. [CCMs listed in [Table 1, Attachment 3] shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by their flagged vessels to the Commission Secretariat by the end of the following month. The Secretariat shall notify all CCMs when 90% of the catch limits for a CCM is exceeded.]

Honolulu SWG proposed para 39 for deletion.

40. The limits set out in [Table 1, Attachment 3] do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.]

[ALT 2: PNA

41. Participants in the PNA Longline Vessel Day Scheme shall restrict the level of longline effort in their EEZs to [xxxx] days.

42. Other coastal States within the Convention Area, other than those referred to in the above paragraph, shall establish effort limits, or equivalent catch limits for longline fisheries within their EEZs that reflect the geographical distributions of skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tunas and are consistent with the objectives for those species.

43. ~~CCMs shall restrict the level of bigeye catch on the high seas to the levels set out in [Table 1, Attachment 3]. Effort in the high seas shall be limited to [xxx] fishing days annually. The Executive Director shall notify CCMs when the level of effort in the high seas is estimated to have reached 80% of the limit, and at that time, shall notify CCMs that longline fishing on the high seas shall close at a date when the annual limit has been reached, based on the best available information. CCMs shall ensure that their vessels do not fish in the high seas after the date notified by the Executive Director. Kiribati flagged vessels shall be exempt from the longline purse seine limits in the high seas areas adjacent to the Kiribati exclusive economic zone.~~

PNA proposal revised.

44. ~~CCMs listed in [Table 1, Attachment 3] shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by their flagged vessels to the Commission Secretariat by the end of the following month. The Secretariat shall notify all CCMs when 90% of the catch limits for a CCM is exceeded.]~~

Not part of PNA proposal and duplicates para 39.

[ALT 3: US

45. Each CCM shall ensure, for longline vessels under its flag and longline vessels for which it is responsible under charter or similar arrangements, that the annual limits on bigeye tuna catches between 20° S and 20° N in [Table 1, Attachment 3] are not exceeded.

46. Each CCM, with the exception of small island developing States and participating territories, shall authorize to be used for fishing for HMS in the Convention Area, specifically in its area of national jurisdiction and in areas beyond national jurisdiction, no more longline vessels than the number so authorized in 2014, or if limited entry programmes were in effect at that time, then the number allowed to be authorized under those programmes at that time [Table 2, Attachment 3]. This limit applies to vessels under the flag of the CCM and foreign-flagged vessels that the CCM authorizes to be used for fishing in its area of national jurisdiction.

47. Each SIDS CCM and participating territory shall authorize to be used for fishing for HMS in the Convention Area, specifically in its area of national jurisdiction and in areas beyond national jurisdiction, no more longline vessels than [will consider specifying aspirational limits] [Table 2, Attachment 3]. This limit applies to vessels under the flag of the CCM and foreign-flagged vessels that the CCM authorizes to be used for fishing in its area of national jurisdiction.]

[ALT 4: Japan: Bigeye Longline Catch Limits

47 bis. Each CCM shall ensure that the annual limits on bigeye tuna catches [Table 1, Attachment 3] are not exceeded.]

New proposal.

[PNA: Fleet structure

48. CCMs shall support their fleets to adjust to the changes in the structure of regional longline fleets as SIDS fleets expand and replace some existing fleets, including ensuring that displaced vessels do not contribute to IUU fishing.]

[Capacity Management for Longline Vessels

[Status quo: Limits on longline vessels with freezing capacity

49. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia⁵, shall not increase the number of their longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye tuna above the current level.]

[Status quo: Limits on ice-chilled longline vessels landing fresh fish

50. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia⁶, shall not increase the number of their ice-chilled longline vessels targeting bigeye tuna and landing exclusively fresh

⁵ This paragraph shall not create a precedent with respect to application of exemptions to non-SIDS CCMs.

⁶ This paragraph shall not create a precedent with respect to application of exemptions to non-SIDS CCMs.

fish above the current level, or above the current number of licenses under established limited entry programmes.^{7]}

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

Para 55 of 2016-01 proposed for inclusion depending on capacity management provisions. Placement to be considered.

Monitoring and Control Longline Fishery

[PNA: Transshipment

51. There shall be no transshipment of frozen bigeye tuna at sea from longline vessels between 30°N and 10°S.^{8]}

[PNA: VMS

52. Notwithstanding the VMS SSP, a longline freezer vessel that has caught more than 20 tonnes of bigeye in the previous year shall not operate under manual reporting in the area between 30°N and 20°S, 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.^{9]}

[PNA: Observer Coverage

53. Each CCM shall achieve a coverage level of at least 20% of fishing on the high seas within the area bounded by 30° N and 20°S by observers from the ROP sourced from either the national observer programs of other Members or from existing sub-regional programs. The TCC will advise WCPFC14 on the staging over time of the increase in observer coverage in the high seas to 20%.^{10]}

YELLOWFIN MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Catch limits

[ALT 1: Status quo

54. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their purse seine or longline vessels of yellowfin tuna.]

[54 bis. At its [year] 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 [year] regular session the Commission will also

⁷ The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to those CCMs who apply domestic individual transferable quotas within a legislated/regulated management framework.

⁸ **Note:** will need to consider placement of this proposal.

⁹ **Note:** will need to consider placement of this proposal.

¹⁰ **Note:** will need to consider placement of this proposal.

formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.]

Paras 28/43 of 2016-01 proposed for inclusion.

[ALT 2: Chair¹¹

55. CCMs shall ensure that the catch of yellowfin tuna by its longline vessels does not exceed the level [TBD] set out in [Table 1, Attachment 4].]

Under discussion.

~~BIGEYE, YELLOWFIN, AND SKIPJACK MANAGEMENT MEASURES: OTHER COMMERCIAL FISHERIES~~

[PNA: Catch limits

56. A CCM shall notify the Secretariat of any fishery in which its vessels, other than purse seine or longline vessels, take more than 2000 tonnes of bigeye, skipjack, or yellowfin tuna annually from the Convention Area. Where a CCM notifies such a fishery to the Secretariat, the Secretariat shall advise Members of the notification. The Commission shall consider establishing appropriate annual catch limits for such fisheries.]

[US: Catch limits

57. Each CCM shall ensure, for vessels under its flag and vessels for which it is responsible under charter or similar arrangements, that each year, its HMS fishing vessels other than purse seine and longline vessels catch no more bigeye tuna than the amount caught in 2004 or the annual average amount caught in 2001-2004. The limits shall apply throughout the Convention Area between the latitudes of 20° N. and 20° S.]

PNA and US to develop joint proposal.

Data provision requirements

57 bis. Paragraphs [57 bis – 57 sexies] apply to China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Chinese Taipei.

57 ter. 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 Commission¹² not only for the purpose of stocks management but also for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30 of the Convention.¹³

¹¹ Chair's proposal seeks to progress discussions on the development of yellowfin longline catch limits.

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.

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

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

57 quinquies. 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.

57 sexies. Those CCMs shall report such agreement to the Commission.

Paras 56-60 of 2016-01 inserted.

REVIEW AND FINAL PROVISIONS

58. [The Commission shall review this CMM annually to ensure that the various provisions are having the intended effect.]

59. This measure shall remain in effect until [31 December 2020] unless earlier replaced or amended by the Commission.

Commission's stock assessment of those stocks under a data handling agreement to be separately made with the Scientific Provider

**Attachment 1: ~~Bigeye Management Measures~~ – Purse Seine Fishery FAD Management
 (paras [12-18])**

Table 1. FAD Set Limits

| [ALT 1: Status quo (para 12)] | [ALT 3: US (para 16)] |
|---|--|
| Column A of Attachment A of CMM 2016-01 FAD set limits by flag vessels | This table will be filled out as follows, subject to adjustment based on the outcomes of the new stock assessments: Every CCM will have limits for each year. The FAD limits for 2018 are the same as those for 2015-2016 in Column B of Attachment A of CMM 2016-01, which use a 2010-2012 baseline. The FAD limits for subsequent years are the same as 2018 for SIDS and are reduced 5 percent each year for non-SIDS and for SIDS with limits greater than 2,000 FAD sets. |
| China 845 | |
| Ecuador 119 | |
| El Salvador 59 | |
| FSM 604 | |
| Japan 2,139 | |
| Kiribati 493 | |
| Marshall Islands 1,028 | |
| New Zealand 183 | |
| Papua New Guinea 2,215 | |
| Philippines (distant water) 462 | |
| Republic of Korea 2,286 | |
| Solomon Islands 165 | |
| European Union 170 | |
| Chinese Taipei 2,416 | |
| Tuvalu 127 | |
| USA 2,522 | |
| Vanuatu 349 | |
| Total 16,183 | |

Attachment 2: Skipjack and Yellowfin Management Measures: Purse Seine Fishery Management Measures (paras [19-30])

Table 1. Zone based purse seine effort control

[ALT 2: PNA (para 22) - TBD]

[Non-PNA SIDS (para 22)]

| <u>CCM/Group</u> | <u>Effort/Catch limit</u> | <u>Comment</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <u>Cook Islands</u> | <u>1,250</u> | <u>These CCMs are developing joint arrangements under the “South Pacific Purse Seine Strategy”, which may incorporate measures such as pooling and transferability of limits between EEZs.</u> |
| <u>Fiji</u> | <u>300</u> | |
| <u>Niue</u> | <u>200</u> | |
| <u>Samoa</u> | <u>150</u> | |
| <u>Tonga</u> | <u>250</u> | |
| <u>Vanuatu</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>These CCMs will therefore be required to limit effort to 2,350 days as a collective obligation.</u> |

Table 2. High seas purse seine effort control

[ALT 1: Status quo (para 24)]

Table from Attachment D of 2016-01

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

** subject to CNM on participatory rights

[The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment 6.]

[ALT2a: Japan: High seas purse seine effort control [para 27 bis]

| CCM | Days | Note |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| China | 26 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| Ecuador | 0 | 2017 participatory rights |
| El Salvador | 29 | 2017 participatory rights |
| EU | 403 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| FSM | 456 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Indonesia | 0 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| Japan | 121 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| Kiribati | 849 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Marshall Islands | 801 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| NZ | 160 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| PNG | 1,061 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Philippines | # | |
| Republic Korea | 207 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| Solomon Islands | 0 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Tuvalu | 85 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Chinese Taipei | 95 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| USA | 1,270 | CMM2015-01, Attachment D |
| Vanuatu | 8 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Total HS Effort Limit | 5,571 | |
| Non-SIDS | 2,311 | |
| SIDS | 3,260 | |

Source: Table1&2, WCPFC13-2016-IP04

#: The measures that the Philippines will take, including high seas purse seine effort limits of 4,659 days, are in Attachment C of the current tropical tuna measure.

New proposal.

Attachment 2

Table 3. Purse Seine Vessel Limits

| |
|--|
| [ALT 3: US (para 28)] |
| This table will be filled out as follows, subject to adjustment based on the outcomes of the new stock assessments: Every CCM will have limits for each year. Purse seine vessel limits for 2018 for non-SIDSs/non-PTs are based on 2012 levels; the limits for subsequent years are to be determined. The purse seine vessel limits for 2018 for SIDSs and PTs are based on 2017 levels [numbers to be provided]; the limits for subsequent years are to be determined. |

Table 4: Purse Seine Fishing Effort Limits

| |
|---|
| [ALT 3 : US (para 29)] |
| This table will be filled out as follows subject to adjustment based on the outcomes of the new stock assessments: Every CCM will have limits for each year. The total purse seine fishing effort limit for each of the years 2018-2020 [yet to be calculated] is the level estimated to most likely achieve the SKJ TRP, [X] fishing days. [This total limit will be allocated by flag appropriately]. |

| |
|---------------------------------|
| [ALT 4: Korea (para 30)] |
| TBD |

Attachment 3: Bigeye Management Measures – Longline Fishery (paras [37-53])

Table 1. Bigeye Longline Catch Limits

| [ALT 1: Status quo (paras 37-40)] | [ALT 2: PNA (paras 41-44)] | [ALT 3: US (para 45)] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------------|-------|-----|-------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|--|---|
| <p>Attachment F of CMM 2016-01: Bigeye catch limits by flag</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">CCMs</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Catch Limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHINA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,049</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDONESIA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,889*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JAPAN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,860</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KOREA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,869</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHINESE TAIPEI</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,675</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,345</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Provisional and maybe subject to revision following data analysis and verification</p> | CCMs | Catch Limits | CHINA | 7,049 | INDONESIA | 5,889* | JAPAN | 16,860 | KOREA | 12,869 | CHINESE TAIPEI | 9,675 | USA | 3,345 | <p>Attachment F of CMM 2016-01 adjusted in light of zone based LL limits:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">CCMs</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Catch Limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>[TBD]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Korea</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese Taipei</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>USA</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | CCMs | Catch Limits | China | [TBD] | Indonesia | | Japan | | Korea | | Chinese Taipei | | USA | | <p>This table will be filled out as follows, subject to adjustment based on the outcomes of the new stock assessments: Every CCM will have limits for each year. Limits based on history between 20°N and 20°S. The limits will be adjusted accordingly for CCMs that already had stated limits in Attachment F of CMM 2016-01 for CCMs. For CCMs that did not previously have limits, the limits are the highest historical annual catch rounded up to 100 mt, 500 mt, 1,000 mt, or 2,000 mt, and for CCMs with historical peak annual catches of greater than 2,000 mt, their peak historical annual catch.</p> |
| CCMs | Catch Limits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHINA | 7,049 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INDONESIA | 5,889* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JAPAN | 16,860 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOREA | 12,869 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHINESE TAIPEI | 9,675 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | 3,345 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CCMs | Catch Limits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | [TBD] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Korea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Taipei | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 2. Longline vessel limits

| [ALT 3: US (paras 46-47)] |
|---|
| <p>This table will be filled out as follows, subject to adjustment based on the outcomes of the new stock assessments: Every CCM will have limits for each year. Limits for non-SIDSs are the number of longline vessels authorized in 2014, or if limited entry programmes were in effect at that time, then the number allowed to be authorized under those programmes at that time. Limits for SIDSs and participating territories shall consider specified aspirational limits.</p> |

[ALT 4: Japan (para 47bis)]

| CCM | Limits | Note |
|-------------------------|--------|---|
| American Samoa | 2,000 | <i>Set in accordance with US regulation</i> |
| Australia | 2,000 | CMM2016-01, para41 |
| China | 7,049 | CMM2016-01, Attachment F |
| Cook Islands | 2,000 | <i>Max: 1,624mt (2012)</i> |
| EU | 2,000 | CMM2016-01, para41 |
| Fiji | 2,000 | <i>Max: 1,718mt (2011)</i> |
| French Polynesia | 2,000 | |
| New Caledonia | 2,000 | |
| FSM | 2,000 | <i>Max: 1,700mt (2012)</i> |
| Guam | 2,000 | <i>Set in accordance with US regulation</i> |
| Indonesia | 5,889 | CMM2016-01, Attachment F |
| Japan | 16,860 | CMM2016-01, Attachment F |
| Kiribati | 2,000 | |
| Marshall Islands | 2,000 | |
| Nauru | 2,000 | |
| NZ | 2,000 | CMM2016-01, para41 |
| Niue | 2,000 | |
| Northern Marian Islands | 2,000 | <i>Set in accordance with US regulation</i> |
| Palau | 2,000 | |
| PNG | 2,000 | |
| Philippine | 2,000 | CMM2016-01, para41 |
| Republic Korea | 12,869 | CMM2016-01, Attachment F |
| Samoa | 2,000 | |
| Solomon Islands | 4,390 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Chinese Taipei | 9,675 | CMM2016-01, Attachment F |
| Tokelau | 2,000 | |
| Tonga | 2,000 | |
| Tuvalu | 2,000 | <i>Max: 1,408mt (2012)</i> |
| USA | 2,508 | 40% reduce from 2004 level |
| Vanuatu | 5,603 | Highest catch between 2010 and 2015 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 2,000 | |
| Total | 98,843 | |

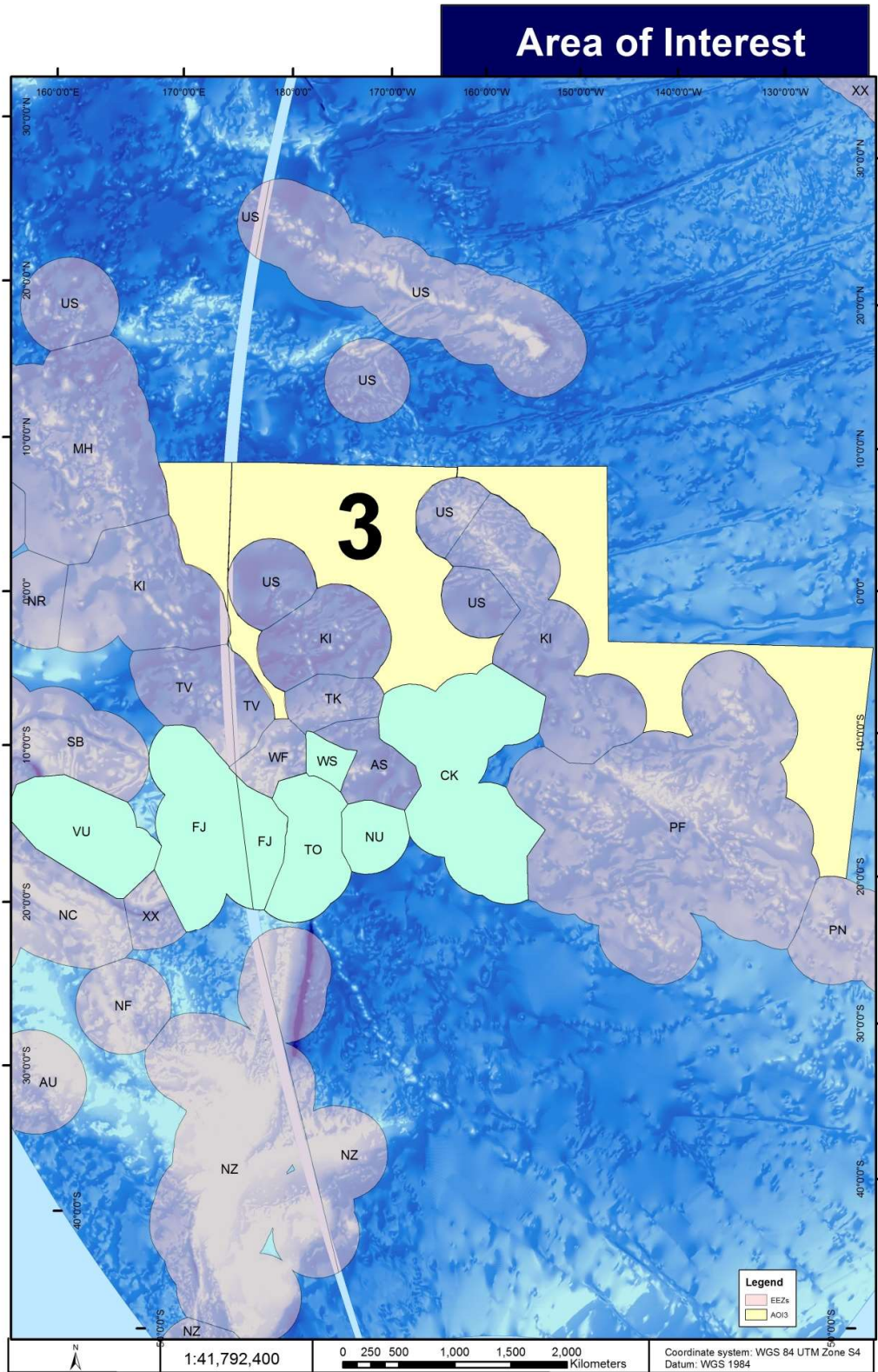
Source: Table4, WCPFC13-2016-IP04

New proposal

Attachment 4: Yellowfin Management Measures – Purse Seine and Longline Fishery (paras [54-55])

Table 1: Longline Limits for Yellowfin Tuna

| [ALT 1: Status quo (para 54)] | [ALT 2: Chair (para 55)] |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Table of yellowfin limits in longline fishery taken from yellowfin catches set out in Table 5 of WPCFC13 IPO4 (Nadi) |



[Attachment 6: Measure for Philippines

1. This Attachment of CMM 2016-01 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) is attached.

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 2016-01 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.

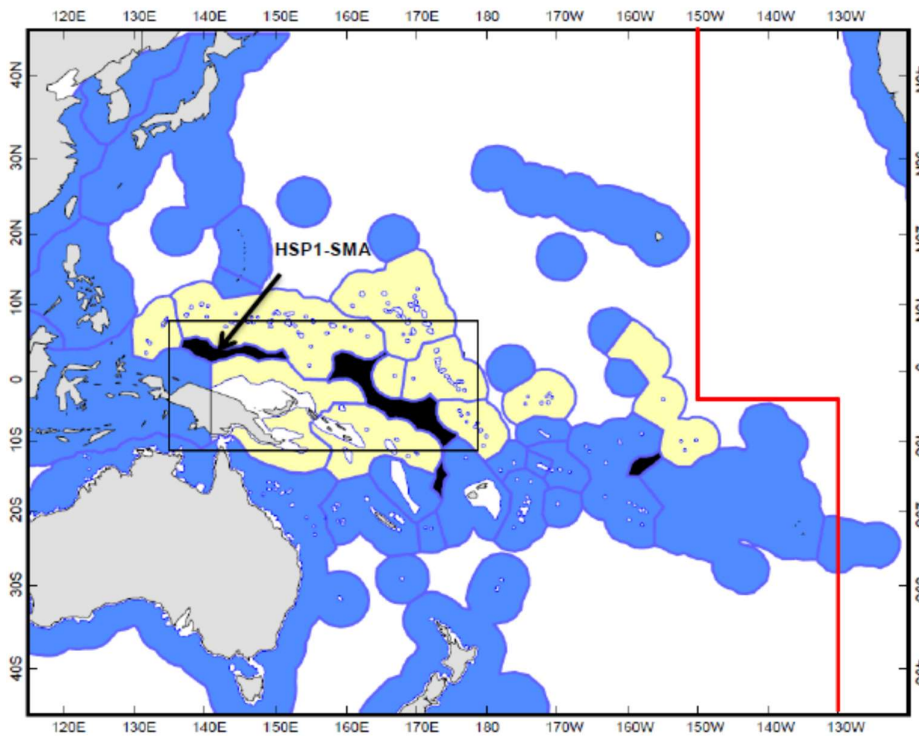
EFFORT LIMIT

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: WCPFC Convention Area Related to Attachment 6

- showing HSP-1 SMA where the arrangements in Attachment 6 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.