



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

**Fourteenth Regular Session of the Commission
Manila, Philippines
3 - 7 December 2017**

SUMMARY REPORT

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SUMMARY REPORT

AGENDA ITEM 1 – OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The Fourteenth Regular Session of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC14) took place from 3 - 7 December 2017 in Manila, Philippines.
2. The following Members and Participating Territories attended WCPFC14: American Samoa, Australia, Canada, the People’s Republic of China, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), the Cook Islands, the European Union (EU), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, the United States of America (USA) and Vanuatu.
3. The following non-party countries attended WCPFC14 as Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs): Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam.
4. Observers from the following governmental and inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) attended WCPFC14: Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), International Scientific Committee For Tuna And Tuna Like Species In The Northern Pacific Ocean (ISC), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), the Pacific Community (SPC), the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and The World Bank.
5. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended WCPFC14: American Tunaboat Association (ATA), Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), Centre for the Blue Economy (CEB), Earth Island Institute, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Greenpeace, International Environmental Law Project (IELP), International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Ocean Friends Against Driftnets (OFAD), Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), Pacific Island Tuna Industry Association (PITIA), the Pew Charitable Trusts (PEW), Seafood Legacy, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) Foundation, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), World Tuna Purse Seine Organization (WTPO), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
6. A full list of all participants is provided in **Attachment A**.
7. The Commission Chair Madam Rhea Moss-Christian (Marshall Islands) called the session to order at 9am on Sunday 3rd December 2017.

8. The Under Secretary for Fisheries of the Government of the Philippines and Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); Commodore Eduardo B Gongona warmly welcomed to Manila, Philippines the delegates to the 14th session of the Commission in Manila. He thanked the Commission for the trust in permitting the Philippines to host the meeting for the second time. He also acknowledged and thanked their partners in particular the Philippines tuna industry for their contributions to the hosting arrangements and wished all delegates a successful meeting and stay in the Philippines.

9. Secretary Emmanuel F. Pinol of the Department of Agriculture, Government of the Philippines, presented the keynote address. He acknowledged the presence of ministers from member governments and thanked the Commission for the privilege accorded to the Philippines who was proud to host the WCPFC for a second time. The Secretary emphasised the importance of fisheries to the economy, food security and livelihood of the people of the Philippines. He outlined the Philippines government initiatives and developments to protect and ensure the long-term conservation and management of its fisheries resources including from inland, inshore and offshore. They include implementation of a national shark management plan including declaration of whale shark as a protected species; continual improvements of national tuna stock assessment; catch documentation traceability scheme; enhanced monitoring, control and surveillance tools including a national vessel monitoring scheme and a national observer programme that provide for 100% coverage for purse seiners operating in the HSP1; the Philippine RICE initiative; and the Clean and Abundance Seas initiative that provide for substantial monetary awards to local governments that maintain the cleanest and well managed coastline and marine resources. The Secretary reaffirmed the Philippines commitment to observe and implement fully the Commission's conservation and management measures and the fight against IUU fishing. Although he will not remain for the rest of the meeting because of his commitment at an international trade negotiation meeting the Philippines delegation looked forward to hearing and exchanging best practices in the Commission's efforts to conserve and effectively manage tuna and highly migratory fish stocks of the WCPO. He concluded his address by wishing delegates success and enjoyable stay and a greeting of "may the fish be with you".

10. The Commission Chair, Ms Rhea Moss-Christian, in her opening remarks spoke of the need for delegates to be mindful of the kind of legacy they would pass on to future generations as a consequence of the actions they take. As current custodian of tuna management delegates must accept the responsibility to develop outcomes that do more than address the immediate challenges. To accept short-term solutions is to abrogate the responsibility of a responsible custodian. She emphasized the consensus nature of the Commission and reminded that consensus means general agreement as a basis that all can live with, it does not mean that some members get all of what they want and others get just a little. So, the need to accept that the outcomes of the Commission must be a result of compromises as the Commission Convention dictates that only through collective efforts will there be collective gains. The Chair also provided a brief outline of the ongoing key issues that were carried over from the last meeting including harvest strategy, the compliance monitoring scheme, bycatch species, the tropical tuna measure and the south Pacific albacore tuna. The full statement of the Chair is in **Attachment B**.

11. The WCPFC Executive Director, Feleti P Teo, OBE, thanked Secretary Pinol for his presence and address and sharing some insightful perspectives that will surely provide inspiration to the deliberations of the Commission. He noted that the Commission had a busy year, in addition to the annual sessions of its subsidiary bodies, the Commission also convened three intersessional sessions to progress the development and negotiations of two major tuna measures one for the tropical tunas (bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) and the other for the South Pacific albacore. These had been difficult negotiations because of the multifaceted character of the fisheries and because of the divergent and entrenched positions of stakeholders in respect of those fisheries. He recalled that the Commission had been able to reach agreement on equally difficult issues in the past, and hoped that the Commission would again rise to the occasion and again make the hard decisions needed mindful of the long-term sustainability

of the fisheries. In noting the initiation of the independent review of the compliance monitoring scheme, he mentioned the sizable volume of work for the Secretariat and the Technical Compliance Committee generated by the compliance monitoring scheme and hoped that the review would find recommendations to streamline the operation of the scheme and make it more efficient and effective mindful of the capacity and resources limitations of the Commission and the Secretariat. The full text of the Executive Director's statement is in **Attachment C**.

1.1 Adoption of agenda

12. After a brief discussion of the agenda (**WCPFC14-2017-01_rev1**), it was agreed that the USA would present its paper on membership process under agenda item 3.4.

13. The agenda was adopted as amended (Attachment D).
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1.2 Statements from Members and Participating Territories

14. The Chair invited Members and Participating Territories who wish to make opening statements to do so and encouraged those with written statements to provide copies to the Secretariat.

15. The Republic of Korea thanked the Secretariat for the arrangements for the meeting and the host country for the magnificent hospitality. He acknowledged that fisheries resources are limited and stressed importance of ensuring their sustainability in accordance with the principles of the Commission Convention. He mentioned that the challenge of negotiating a new tropical tuna measure and emphasised the need for the process to be fair, transparent and ensure no member is left unheard, and pledged Korea's commitment to participate constructively in the negotiations.

16. Hon. Tetabo Nakara, Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development of Kiribati reminded the Commission of the unique geographical configuration of Kiribati marine zones as recognized by the Commission in Article 10 (3) (i) of the Convention and the particular challenges it encountered. He observed that Kiribati categorically recognised the high seas pockets as part of their planned fishing areas. Kiribati's non-contiguous EEZ was the country's only viable source of economic survival and stability, and access fees from tuna fishing contributed more than 80% toward the total Government's annual expenditure. He noted that the small tuna processing plant established on Tarawa, which was an important employment provider would struggle to retain its economic viability if domestic fishing vessels were further restricted from fishing on FADS for twelve months over and above the current three months closure, or if they were deprived of fishing tuna in the adjacent high seas. Tuna was of paramount importance for the viability of Kiribati's sustainable development for current and future generations. In safeguarding this valuable resource, Kiribati had unanimously closed off 11% of its combined EEZ area, known as the Phoenix Island Protected Area. Recent research indicated that this area has become an important spawning ground sanctuary for tuna and other marine resources. Kiribati reminded developed nations members of the Commission of their obligations under several international fisheries conventions including the WCPFC convention to recognise and support the special requirements of Small Islands Developing States.

17. Hon. Semi Koroilavesau, Minister for Fisheries of Fiji emphasised the importance of working collaboratively towards achieving consensus on measures that will sustainably managed the highly migratory tuna stocks and other species of WCPO. He highlighted the issue of observer safety and recalled the intense discussions in the 2016 meeting and the important role observer play in the provision of information and data that enable managers understood better the status of resources before agreeing to appropriate measures, and a source of employment for many countries in the Pacific. He also supported the need to adequately address the issue of disproportionate burden mindful of the distinct and diverse economic, social and political situations and capacities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Fiji stressed the importance of "catch certification" which has become a formidable tool

to combat IUU fishing and provided an economic opportunity for domestic fleet to access niche markets with value added products at a premium rate. There had been ongoing collaborations between relevant stakeholders and the government to ensure the certification process is transparent to ensure those that were certified are in full compliance with the conditions of their certification. Fiji is supportive of the work on the harvest strategy work plan and harvest strategy a key component of the certification regime. Minister registered his concern on the slow progress on agreeing on tighter controls on fishing efforts in the high seas.

18. Hon. Lopao Natanielu Mu'a, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of Samoa acknowledged the significance of the tuna and highly migratory fish stocks in WCPO and its contribution to the economic development, food security and livelihood of Pacific communities and thus critical to ensure its biological and economic sustainability. He noted that Samoa has just hosted the annual Pacific Forum Leaders meeting with the theme "the Blue Pacific - our sea of islands, our security through sustainable development, management and conservation" which augurs well with the work of the Commission and regionalism generally. The Minister referenced the Forum Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Fisheries as the key regional strategy guiding collaborative efforts to achieve sustainable fisheries for the Pacific and Samoa is committed to make its contribution. Of specific interest to Samoa are the economic viability of its domestic longline fleet; biological and economic sustainability of the South Pacific albacore stock; its capacity development needs to participate effectively in the fisheries; and ensuring effective monitoring, control and surveillance capabilities.

19. Hon. Patrick Basa, Minister for Fisheries and Marine Resources of Papua New Guinea (PNG), urged all Commission Members to respect and uphold the spirit of the Convention in their deliberations. He reiterated PNG's commitment to continue to work with others to maintain the robust decision-making processes of the Commission to reach consensus decisions supported by all, to sustainably manage and conserve the highly migratory fish stocks in the region. He reminded the Commission of the need to respect the development aspirations of small islands developing states and their sovereign rights to manage resources in their EEZs including archipelagic waters. He maintained that the Commission's primary responsibility is to adopt management measures for the high seas which are compatible with measures in adjacent EEZs. As a PNA member PNG is committed to working with other PNA members to enhance the efficiency of the VDS as a management tool. The Minister also raised the need to carefully address the issue of disproportionate burden; that conservation and management measures must address sustainability and security; and reiterated the Pacific Leaders' direction in favour of zone-based measures.

20. Hon. Alfred Alfred, Jr., Minister of Natural Resources and Commerce of the Marshall Islands (RMI), expressed concern that Commission processes and conservation and management measures adopted were often at times burdensome and generated adverse and often costly consequences for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). He recalled that the RMI led and actively participated in the negotiations leading to the unanimous adoption of CMM 2013-06 and CMM 2013-07 which were premised upon Article 30 of the Convention which safeguards the special requirements of SIDS which includes but is not limited to development aspirations. The RMI continued to be concerned with several proposals tabled by developed CCMs with little to no direct consultations with SIDS on their potential adverse impacts on their people and livelihood. The Minister highlighted the critical importance of effectively operationalize the Tropical Tuna Bridging Measure. He also mentioned other issues of particular interests including stock health, effective control of the high seas around RMI, safety of observers and marine pollution.

21. Niue regarded sustainable management of the ocean as a development priority under its National Strategic Development Framework as it provided for food and economic development. Niue is implementing zone-based approaches to managing its EEZ and like other FFA members strongly support a zone-based approach to managing the tuna fisheries across the region. Niue looked forward to negotiating fair and equitable arrangements for the conservation and allocation of the high seas

fisheries and strongly support the proposal that the Commission commence a process to establish and allocate high seas limits (for both the purse seine and longline fisheries), a process based upon the allocation considerations set out in the Convention in Articles 10 (3) and 30, which recognise the special circumstances and needs of SIDS.

22. Indonesia confirmed its commitment to implement the conservation and management measures of the Commission as evident by the significant improvement in the level of Indonesia's compliance in recent years. Indonesia has taken actions under its National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat IUU Fishing (2012). Indonesia made efforts to be compatible with CMM 2016-01 on the Conservation and Management Measures for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the WCPO. It hoped that the new measure will ensure the sustainability of tropical tuna resources and an opportunity to re-develop its fisheries after a great reduction of fishing effort through moratorium and ensuring the livelihood of small scale fishers and communities reliant on such fisheries. Indonesia has commenced to develop Harvest Strategy Framework for Indonesia's tuna archipelagic waters since 2014 consistent with the objectives of the commission for the sustainability of tuna resources.

23. New Caledonia informed the meeting that despite Vietnam's statement at TCC14 concerning their efforts to address concerns about the operations of the 'blue boats' in the Pacific, the blue boats are back in the Pacific as evident by two blue boats seized recently in New Caledonia's waters. This was also despite the efforts of FFA and the Quadrilateral Partners (Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States) and the European Union in issuing a yellow card for Vietnam. New Caledonia acknowledged with appreciation the efforts of Australia in collaboration with the French navy in the recent seizures.

24. American Samoa explained the link between the outcomes of the Commission and its economy that depend critically on the economic viability of the large tuna processing plants located in American Samoa. The benefits of locating in American Samoa have recently been eroded forcing those processing plants to close down and scale down operations resulting in adverse and drastic impacts on its economy and loss of employment opportunities for American Samoa and neighbouring Pacific countries. American Samoa acknowledged that it carried a demonstrable and quantifiable disproportionate burden of the measures of the Commission and intends to seek redress in the new tropical tuna measure currently under negotiation.

25. Philippines reiterated its welcome to delegates to the meeting and to the Philippines. It reconfirmed its commitment to the principles of sustainable management and combatting IUU fishing and that their domestic laws encapsulate those objectives. Philippines acknowledged that its compliance with CMMs of the Commission is a work in progress and they are committed to improve. Philippines noted its access to "High Seas Pocket 1" was vital to its economic and social development and wished to preserve and improve it under the new tropical tuna measure as a distinct management measure rather than an exemption. Philippines tuna fisheries is heavily FAD dependent and any further FAD closure should be carefully considered.

26. Guam supported the statement by the American Samoa delegation in recognition of their economic dependence on the region's tuna fisheries. Guam noted that historically Guam was a homeport for purse seine vessels and for several decades an important longline offloading port. It expressed hope for continued cooperation in the conservation and management of the region's tuna fishery.

27. Solomon Islands confirmed its commitment to sustainable fisheries management and to engage constructively in the work of the Commission. It identified key issues of interest on the agenda to include the tropical tuna measure discussions, harvest strategy work plan, and reforms to the compliance monitoring scheme.

28. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands also supported the statement of American Samoa in recognition of their economic dependence on the region's tuna fisheries, noting that current and future food security considerations associated with tuna resources was also an important issue for CNMI.

29. Vietnam, a cooperating non-member, reiterated its commitment to address the situation of 'blue boat' as mentioned by New Caledonia and to combat IUU fishing activities. It has recently revised its domestic law to impose heavier penalties for Vietnam flagged vessels caught fishing illegally in other EEZs.

1.3 Meeting arrangements

30. The Commission considered the meeting arrangements and indicative meeting schedule, including planned social functions and proposed side events by ISSF, ABNJ Common Oceans Tuna Project, and SPREP. Decisions reached at the Heads of Delegation meeting held the previous day were confirmed.

1.3.1 Establishment of small working groups (CNMs, CMS, Others)

31. The Commission considered the need for small working groups to be established, including the corresponding schedule and working arrangements.

32. The following informal small working groups (SWGs) were established at the start of the meeting to further consider these issues and to provide a report for consideration by plenary:

- Finalisation of the provisional Compliance Monitoring Report (pCMR) (led by TCC Chair);
- Consideration of participatory rights for Cooperating Non-Members (led by Canada); and
- Draft Bridging Measure on Tropical Tuna (led by the Chair).

33. The Chair explained the draft Indicative Schedule (**WCPFC14-2017-02_rev1**) noting that based on the proposals submitted for consideration at this meeting additional working groups may be needed. It was agreed that consideration would be given to the establishment of additional working groups as the meeting progressed and where deemed necessary.

34. The following additional informal SWGs were subsequently established during the course of the meeting:

- South Pacific albacore proposals for a draft measure and a target reference point (led by New Zealand);
- Prevention of Marine Pollution proposal (led by Republic of Marshall Islands);
- Port State measures proposal (led by New Zealand);
- Development of Terms of Reference for a Comprehensive Sharks and Ray Measure (led by Japan); and
- Seabirds (led by New Zealand).

In addition, a number of other proposals and draft text were progressed through the proponents leading informal discussions and holding consultations with interested CCMs in the margins of the meeting.

1.3.2 Election of FAC co-chair

35. The Commission extended its thanks to former FAC co-chair, Dr Paul Callaghan (USA) for his services. It was noted that FAC would continue to meet in the margins of WCPFC14, and that a second co-chair was needed.

36. The Commission appointed Mr Wataru Tanoue (Japan) to be FAC co-chair.

37. Mr Tanoue's duties began immediately, to assist FAC11 to progress its work throughout the course of the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 2 – REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

38. The Executive Director, as required by rule 13 of the Rules of Procedures of the Commission, presented his Annual Report (**WCPFC14-2017-04**), highlighting the main work programmes and activities of the Commission and its Secretariat for 2017. He noted that 2017 was a busy year with three intersessional sessions of the Commission convened to progress the negotiations of CMMs for tropical tuna and South Pacific albacore. The Executive Director acknowledged with appreciation the monetary contribution by ABNJ (Common Oceans) Tuna Project and the USA for providing the meeting venue for one of the intersessional meetings to progress the draft bridging measure on tropical tuna and to New Zealand for the monetary contribution for intersessional meeting to progress the draft bridging measure for the south Pacific albacore. The said meetings were in addition to the annual meetings of the SC13, NC13, and TCC13 which were all held successfully and their summary reports published. The Executive Director thanked the officials that presided over the work of those subsidiary body meeting, namely; Ms Berry Muller (RMI) and Mr Aisake Batibasaga (Fiji) as Chair and Vice-Chair respectively for SC13, Mr Masanori Miyahara (Japan) and Mr Mike Tosatto (USA) as Chair and Vice-Chair of NC13, Ms Alexa Cole (USA) and Mr Monte Depaune (Nauru) as Chair and Vice-Chair for TCC13, and Dr Paul Callaghan (USA) and Mr Magele Etuati Ropeti as Co-Chairs for FAC10. The Executive Director reported that the financial affairs of the Commission for the financial 2016 were in order with the Audit Report of the 2016 accounts and financial statements were audited to be in compliance with the Commission financial regulations. The Executive Director registered the gratitude of the Commission to all the members and partner agencies who provided voluntary contributions to support the work programme of the Commission. The Commission continued to benefit in 2017 from the quality services of its services providers namely SPC-OFP as the science and data services provider, ISC as science services provider for the NC, and FFA as the VMS services provider. The Commission Chair signed two memoranda of cooperation with the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) on cross-endorsement of ROP observers and exchange and release of data. The Executive Director continued his collaborations with other organisations through attendance at meetings of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Parties to the Nauru Agreement, Forum Fisheries Agency, Pacific Islands Forum, and FAO through the ABNJ project. It was noted that the Commission was successfully managing two major projects – the bycatch component of the ABNJ Common Oceans project, and the West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) Project. The Executive Director advised that the technical coordinator for the ABNJ bycatch component Dr Shelley Clarke will be relocated away from Pohnpei in 2018 but was assured that Dr Clarke would continue to provide the services to WCPFC that she had in the past from her new location.

39. The European Union thanked the Executive Director for the extensive report which demonstrated the wealth of activities of the organisation which continue to grow. European Union welcomed and encouraged cooperation with other RFMO especially IATTC and it regretted that the WCPFC didn't participate at the work of the joint tuna RFMO Working Group on FAD. European Union thanked Dr Shelley Clarke for the quality services rendered and wished to be assured that the shark project funded

by the European Union will not be jeopardised by her relocation which the Executive Director confirmed.

40. The Republic of Korea thanked the Executive Director for the report and acknowledged progress achieved in the age and growth project and thanked SPC-OFP for their services. Korea thanked the Secretariat for coordinating efforts to progress negotiations of the bridging measure for tropical tuna and for the documentation for the meeting.

41. Cook Islands on behalf of FFA thanked the Executive Director for the Report. FFA maintained the importance of the Secretariat developing a Corporate Plan that aligns the budget and the work plans and priorities of the Commission. The Commission should make concerted efforts to prioritise its work so it can streamline and rationalise its number of meetings. The need for intersessional sessions should not be used as a precedent for moving away from the original requirement of discussing all the substantive business of the Commission within two sessions mindful of the limitations of SIDS. FFA encouraged the use of virtual working groups and supported ongoing collaborations between WCPFC and IATTC to ensure that WCPFC has complete involvement in the process of rebuilding the Pacific bluefin stock, and in the monitoring and management of the IATTC/WCPFC high seas overlap area.

42. Indonesia thanked the Secretariat for its continued support to the WPEA project and hoped that the New Zealand funded activities of the WPEA will get off to a good start. Indonesia also queried the vacancies in support staff positions.

43. The Executive Director, responding to Indonesia's query, explained that both vacancies are part of the compliance team and arose out of staff resignations. The terms of reference for those positions were being reviewed as part of efforts to reform them before they are filled.

44. The Commission accepted the 2017 Annual Report of the Executive Director (**WCPFC14-2017-04**).

AGENDA ITEM 3 – MEMBERSHIP AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

3.1 Status of the Convention

45. New Zealand, as depositary of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, presented **WCPFC14-2017-05** *Status of the Convention*. It advised that since its last report in December 2016, New Zealand had not received notification of any instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention.

46. The Commission noted the report on Status of the Convention (**WCPFC14-2017-05**)

3.2 Update on observer status

47. The Executive Director referred the meeting to **WCPFC14-2017-06** *List of Observers* that provided the full list of observer delegations. It was confirmed that since WCPFC13 two new observers had been invited intersessionally to participate in this session of the Commission namely Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) and Ocean Outcomes (O2).

48. The Commission noted the updated list of observers to the Commission (**WCPFC14-2017-06**)

3.3 Applications for Cooperating Non-Member status

49. The Commission considered applications for Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) status for 2018 in accordance with CMM 2009-11, including recommendations from the 13th Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC13). As outlined in paper **WCPFC14-2017-07** *Cooperating Non-Member requests*, there were seven applications for CNM status in 2018 from Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam.

50. Samoa, on behalf of FFA Members, noted that the renewal of CNM status was conditional upon full compliance with the national laws and regulations of any licensing CCM, and all conservation and management measures and provisions of the WCPF Convention. FFA Members requested information on what steps CNMs have taken towards addressing any compliance issues noted in this year's provisional Compliance Monitoring Report.

51. FSM, on behalf of FFA Members, noted Vietnam's increased acknowledgement and international engagement on addressing illegal fishing by small-scale fishing vessels originating from their jurisdiction. The issue of blue boat incursions posed a serious and ongoing threat to many coastal CCM's fisheries, livelihoods and sovereignty. FFA Members noted the Vietnamese Prime Minister's official directive issued in May this year dealing with this issue. In light of the recent comments made by New Caledonia regarding incursions in their zone, FFA Members requested an update from Vietnam on the status of implementation of the range of domestic actions outlined in the official directive. Information was sought on the efforts that had been taken by Vietnam to: i) develop national policies to address IUU fishing; ii) Enhance monitoring and control and surveillance of domestic fishing vessels; and iii). Enhance interagency cooperation in the conduct of MCS activities.

52. The Chair noted the normal process was that the Commission accept the applications then the SWG considers the associated participatory rights of those CNMs for the next year. Based on the comments expressed, there were some outstanding issues that would need to be resolved before the Commission could take a decision on accepting the seven CNM applications.

53. Some CCMs indicated a preference to resume discussions after the informal SWG on the provisional Compliance Monitoring Report has the chance to complete its work, particularly to review any relevant new information submitted by CNM applicants. Accordingly, further discussion of applications was deferred.

54. After further consideration of compliance information submitted by the applying CNMs, the Commission agreed to accept the applications for renewal of CNM status in 2018 of Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama and Thailand. Members deferred consideration of requests from Vietnam and Mexico until additional information could be provided by those applicants.

55. In respect of Vietnam's request, some CCMs reiterated their concerns about the "blue boats" issue and requested a response from Vietnam. Vietnam's outstanding financial contribution for 2017 was also highlighted to be problematic. In respect of Mexico's request, it was recognised that Mexico had not sent delegates to WCPFC14 and questions remained about its commitment to accept high seas boarding and inspection in the Convention Area.

56. In the margins of the meeting Vietnam completed payment of its final contribution for 2017 and the Secretariat was able to confirm receipt of the contributions. Vietnam also gave assurances to the Commission about its 2018 contribution.

57. In the course of the WCPFC14 meeting Mexico submitted two letters to the Secretariat in response to the Commission's questions (**WCPFC14-2017-OP016** and **WCPFC14-2017-OP016_suppl**).

58. The report of the informal SWG considering the CNM participatory rights made the following recommendations:

- The SWG noted with appreciation the attendance and participation of Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, Thailand, and Vietnam in the Group's discussions. Mexico was not able to attend but did write during the meeting to confirm their interest and commitment of payment for 2017.
- Some of the attending CCMs stated their acceptance of CNM applications was conditional on the receipt of financial contributions. Other CCMs noted their interpretation that voluntary contributions were expected, and that they suggested that decisions on CNM applications take into account a range of factors based on the relevant CMM.
- CCMs noted the importance that CNMs meet reporting requirements and deadlines, and that a lack of full and timely reporting in future years could affect decisions on CNM applications or membership.
- It was confirmed that applications were complete and outstanding data addressed for the seven applicants.
- Participants noted that they felt that the discussion and decision on Vietnam's request for CNM status be considered in plenary. Some CCMs noted concern over the activity of "blue boats" in the Convention Area. Vietnam noted the measures they have taken to update their legislation including penalties and committed to there being no further instances in 2018 or they would not seek CNM status for 2019. Some CCMs noted their appreciation of the actions that Vietnam has taken and indicated they were actively working with Vietnam to address the situation.
- Participants noted that they felt that the discussion and decision on Mexico's request for CNM status be considered in plenary. Some CCMs noted concern over the lack of commitment to apply the WCPFC HSBI scheme. Others noted the interest in having Mexico's ongoing engagement as they fish shared stocks in IATTC, have not had a fishing vessel active in the Convention Area, and that they understand that there are domestic constraints on applying measures where there is no treaty obligation.
- The SWG agreed to recommend that the CNMs accepted by the WCPFC plenary (i.e. Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam) have the same participatory rights in 2018 as they had in 2017.

59. WCPFC14 approved the applications for CNM status for 2018 from **Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam.**

3.3.1 Participatory rights of CNMs

60. WCPFC14 agreed to the following limits to be applied to the participatory rights of CNMs (Convention / CMM 2009-11):

- a. In accordance with the WCPF Convention and its conservation and management measures and resolutions, the following participatory rights apply to Cooperating Non- Members (CNMs) for fisheries in the high seas within the WCPFC Convention Area;
- b. In addition, unless otherwise specified below, CNMs may fish in waters under their national jurisdiction or other CCMs' national jurisdiction, in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements;

- c. CNMs shall ensure vessels flying their flags comply with all provisions of the WCPFC Convention and the WCPFC conservation and management measures. In addition, CNM vessels will be placed on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (WCPFC RFV);
- d. CCMs shall ensure that CNM fishing activities that are conducted in waters under their national jurisdiction in accordance with bilateral arrangements are consistent with all relevant conservation and management measures and provisions of the WCPFC Convention; and
- e. Renewal of CNM status by the Commission will take into account compliance with the national laws and regulations of any licensing CCM, and all conservation and management measures and provisions of the WCPFC Convention. CCMs shall identify any violations by vessels flagged to a CNM and report on any investigations of such violations to the Secretariat for attention by TCC.

Participatory rights of each CNM in 2018

61. **Ecuador:** The participatory rights of Ecuador for fishing in the WCPO are limited to purse seine fishing, with no participatory rights for fishing on the high seas for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area. Any introduction of purse seine fishing capacity is to be in accordance with paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-11 and CMM 2016-01 or its replacement measure.

62. **El Salvador:** The participatory rights of El Salvador for fishing in the WCPO are limited to purse seine fishing only. The total level of effort by purse seine vessels of El Salvador on the high seas shall not exceed 29 days in the Convention Area. Any introduction of purse seine fishing capacity is to be in accordance with paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-11 and CMM 2016-01 or its replacement measure.

63. **Liberia:** The participatory rights of Liberia are limited to reefer vessels to engage in transshipment activities, and bunker and supply vessels to support fishing vessels in the Convention area.

64. **Mexico:** It was noted that Mexico had participated in the work of the Northern Committee (NC) at NC 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and, noting the need for cooperation with the work of the NC particularly in regard to Pacific bluefin tuna, encouraged Mexico to continue to participate in the NC. Mexico does not intend to have a vessel presence in 2018. Any future introduction of purse seine fishing capacity is to be in accordance with paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-11 and CMM 2016-01 or its replacement measure. Their letter notes their commitment to comply with the legal provisions and obligations as a CNM.

65. **Panama:** The participatory rights of Panama in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels. Panama's participatory rights also apply to vessels that supply food, water and spare parts to carrier vessels that engage in transshipment activities, provided that these vessels do not engage in activities supporting fishing vessels, including providing and/or servicing FADs. The SWG also noted that this does not result in any additional participatory rights in 2018 to the participatory rights granted to Panama in 2017.

66. **Thailand:** The participatory rights of Thailand in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.

67. **Vietnam:** The participatory rights of Vietnam in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.

WCPFC/IATTC Overlap Area

68. In accordance with the decision of WCPFC9 regarding the management of the overlap area of 4°S and between 130°W and 150°W, vessels flagged to Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico will be governed by the IATTC when fishing in the overlap area.

69. In accordance with the Data Exchange MOU agreed by both Commissions, fishing vessels flying the flag of a member of either the IATTC or WCPFC shall cooperate with the RFMO to which they are not a member by voluntarily providing operational catch and effort data for its fishing activities for highly migratory species in the overlap area.

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

Implementation of changes to the CNM request template

71. As agreed at WCPFC13 a column was included in the CNM application template where a CNM applicant could indicate their interest in becoming a member of the Commission.

3.4 Membership Process in WCPFC

72. The United States introduced a *Discussion paper on Membership Process in WCPFC (WCPFC14-2017-DP18)*, which aimed to build on previous years discussions on whether the WCPFC membership should be allowed to grow and what criteria or processes could be used when considering new members. The United States was of the view that WCPFC should extend to other countries the courtesy of considering their interest in joining the organisation, as they assessed WCPFC as standing apart from other Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMOs) as it appeared to be less open to new members and did not have a clear process for inviting new members to join the organisation. The paper was also noted to include some membership precedents from other RFMOs.

73. Palau, on behalf of FFA Members, acknowledged the requests for membership and thanked the CNMs for their interest and thanked the USA for their paper. FFA Members reiterated statements made at previous meetings, in particular that this Commission was unique compared to other RFMOs. The majority of members were small island developing States (SIDS) that were overwhelmingly dependent on fisheries resources and the majority of fishing takes place within their waters. FFA Members expressed that they did not think it appropriate to expect that what happened in other RFMOs would automatically apply in this region. Reiterating their view from the WCPFC13 meeting, they expressed that the Commission was not a “level playing field” for all Members, particularly for SIDS and this was a real concern for them in relation to considering potential new Members. FFA members also confirmed their view that the process in the Convention is sufficiently clear on the subject of new Members – by consensus and by invitation. FFA Members also expressed their firmly held view that CMM 2009-11 both considers the uniqueness of this RFMO and provides a mechanism for cooperation with non-parties. FFA Members encouraged CNMs to continue to cooperate with the Commission through the CNM request mechanism.

74. Nauru stated that PNA members did not support the expansion of the Commission to include new members. PNA members have always considered WCPFC to be a closed Commission and that new members could only join by invitation and consensus as enshrined in the Convention. That process reflects the nature of this Commission where over 85% of the catch was made in the waters of developing countries, especially SIDS, who are highly dependent on those resources.

75. The European Union thanked the United States for their paper, as a balanced and representative overview of other RFMO membership processes. The European Union did not see how this RFMO was different in international law and that it should not be a closed organisation. The focus should be on determining the conditions of new membership in keeping with the Law of the Sea, the basis of the existence of this very organisation. It hoped this discussion could continue.

76. Chinese Taipei supported an RFMO process that was open to new membership applications. WCPFC did not need to be a closed RFMO in order to achieve its objectives. A number of the interested applicants were already members of other tuna RFMOs, and the Commission should at least consider their applications or at least consider developing process to consider applications for new members.

77. Papua New Guinea in support of Nauru's intervention, reiterated that PNA members do not support the expansion of the Commission to include new Members. The current CNM process provides appropriate opportunities to CNMs for participation in WCPO fisheries and in the Commission processes.

78. Japan thanked the United States for their paper and agreed that this tuna RFMO was unique, however Members should at least start a discussion about new membership. Denying that discussion is inconsistent with Article 4 of the Convention, the Convention on the Law of the Sea and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement.

79. The Republic of Korea supported the Commission giving consideration to establishing the processes, as is proposed in the paper by the United States.

80. Palau further noted that 85% of the catch managed by this Commission are harvested in waters of developing countries. This Commission was unique compared to other RFMOs, and this is also relevant to the consideration of new Members.

81. The Republic of the Marshall Islands acknowledged Article 4 of the Convention as being important to this discussion, however it expressed that due consideration should also be given to the requirement in the Convention for an invitation by consensus to be extended to new members. The Commission should also be mindful of Article 30, the special requirements of Small Island Developing States, CMM 2013-06 and the uniqueness of this Commission particularly given that the majority of catches are made within developing countries EEZs. In this respect, the Commission needs to recognise that some of the current members have compliance issues. The interests of SIDS need to be addressed before considering the issue of potential new members.

82. Samoa noted that there was not one solution to fit all RFMOs. The core responsibility of this Commission was the monitoring and compliance of WCPO fisheries resources. Rules had already been set in the Convention for the admission of new members. The doors to this Commission are not closed, the doors are open by invitation and consensus. The interests of SIDS are important to this issue, and indicated a preference of not changing the current arrangements.

83. Tonga thanked the United States for its proposal and was respectful of those interested in WCPFC membership. It sought clarification on the intent and real interests behind the submission of this paper and of those fishing nations who had expressed an interest in becoming new members.

84. Canada expressed appreciation to the United States for its paper. Canada supported an on-going membership discussion in the WCPFC. It acknowledged the UN Fish Stocks Agreement but also recognised the uniqueness of the WCPFC that clearly differentiated it from other RFMOs, in particular SIDS needs. It expressed that perhaps there was a gap in the paper duly considering the decision-making process of this forum in Article 20. The views expressed by a number of small islands developing States need to be acknowledged and duly considered in future discussions on this matter.

85. Ecuador thanked the United States delegation for the presentation of this discussion paper. Ecuador had been a WCPFC CNM for a number of years and had not received an answer to its request for full membership which made it feel discriminated against. WCPFC was the first RFMO established under the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. It understood that this organisation was unique, but expressed that not even wanting to talk about new membership contravened international law. Ecuador asked and encouraged WCPFC to develop a framework to welcome new members. If it could not be considered now it should be at least considered for the future.

86. Panama thanked the United States for their paper. The question of which countries should be eligible warranted discussion. It repeated its interest in becoming a full member and asked that rules for invitation be developed by the WCPFC. Those interested in full membership were also developing countries with a similar understanding of SIDS needs.

87. The Chair thanked the United States for bringing the paper to the Commission and acknowledged that the paper had encouraged discussion on this matter. Based on the discussions, it is clear there currently is no consensus to consider developing a process for new membership beyond the existing CNM request process, and the membership invitation provisions in the Convention. The range of views expressed by Members during discussions was duly noted.

AGENDA ITEM 4 – NEW PROPOSALS

88. CCMs with new proposals were invited to present them to the Commission. Proposals that addressed matters relevant to other agenda items were presented under those agenda items. In considering new proposals, the Commission was invited to consider how to progress discussions throughout the meeting and whether additional informal small working groups were required.

4.1 Implementation of CMM 2013-06

89. The Republic of the Marshall Islands, on behalf of FFA Members, introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP11 Implementation of CMM 2013-06**. The paper presented FFA member views that reflected on the past three years since the adoption of CMM 2013-06 in Cairns, and surmised that the measure is yet to be fully implemented. The intent of CMM 2013-06 was to assist the Commission in giving full recognition to the special requirements of Small Island Developing States and Territory CCMs as outlined in Article 30 of the Convention. CMM 2013-06 sought to provide a mechanism to operationalise the implementation of Article 30, through providing a list of basic criteria against which all CMMs should be assessed to ensure that those special requirements are taken into account by the Commission and that disproportionate burden is duly addressed. Over the period most non-FFA CCMs did make some attempt to address the requirements of CMM 2013-06 by providing responses to the CMM 2013-06 appraisal criteria when tabling proposals, but there remain a few instances where CMM proposals had been tabled without the appraisal criteria having been completed. The few instances when CCMs have travelled to consult directly with FFA Members during their process of developing responses to CMM 2013-06 criteria were recognised. All CCMs were urged to actively consult with FFA members in the developing of responses to the criteria in CMM 2013-06, so to ensure smoother passage of future proposals across the floor of the Commission. FFA Members reiterated that they will seriously consider rejecting any proposal that does not make an honest attempt to address CMM 2013-

06 requirements. The Marshall Islands urged that the consultation process with SIDS on the CMM 2013-06 checklist was an extremely important part of the development and consideration of new proposals in the Commission, and in particular in addressing disproportionate burden.

90. Japan expressed regret if some CCMs felt that all CMM 2013-06 criteria had not been adequately addressed in any of its proposals to the Commission to date. However, it made the point that it was necessary to recognise that the degree of application of CMM 2013-06 does vary depending on the content of a proposal. Secondly, Japan had made efforts to have prior consultation with FFA Members, including on the tropical tuna measure. However, such consultation might not always be possible, and suggested that perhaps the agreement by the Commission to submit a proposal one month before the annual meeting nonetheless provided opportunity for the CMM 2013-06 checklist to be adequately considered and for the necessary consultations to take place, where needed.

91. Republic of Korea stated that their interpretation was that CMM 2013-06 does not require the proponent of a new proposal to have prior consultation with SIDS members in advance of submitting its proposal to the annual session. It was not appropriate for the lack of consultation prior to the meeting to mean any new proposals at this meeting could not be considered. In referring to CMM 2013-06, Korea noted that it was the Commission who is required to consider the eight questions to evaluate the nature and extent of impact of a proposal on SIDS and Territories. So, it is the Commission that should undertake the assessment and can consider proponents' submissions against the criteria in CMM 2013-06. It was also noted that CMM 2013-06 paragraph 4 refers to a process that where transfer of disproportionate burden has occurred, the Commission must undertake an analysis to consider who is impacted and ways to mitigate that burden. To date such an analysis has not been presented to the Commission.

92. China noted that according to the Convention this Commission should take into consideration the special requirements of developing States. While recognising that special consideration should be given to those States when the Commission adopts CMMs, China had some concerns about the ideas expressed in the paper. All Members of the Commission have equal obligations and equal rights, so even though it was important to be aware of the requirement, the implementation of this measure equally applies the requirements of all CMMs. This was the best way for common objectives and common goals to be met.

93. The United States thanked FFA Members for the paper and recognised the importance to those CCMs of improved implementation of CMM 2013-06. The United States indicated that they would further consider this matter over the next year and undertook to make efforts to improve consultation with FFA on any relevant proposals in 2018. The United States confirmed it shared the interpretation that CMM 2013-06 does not specifically call for consultation. However, if there was to be a requirement for consultation in the context of CMM 2013-06, it asks that such consultation extends to the United States and its participating territories in respect of relevant proposals.

94. Chinese Taipei confirmed that it also shared the interpretation that CMM 2013-06 does not require prior consultation. The process set out in paragraph 4 of CMM 2013-06 provides the opportunity for a CCM to express their views at the Commission annual session, if they thought the proposal would impose a disproportionate burden on that CCM or group of CCMs. The proponent of the proposal in hearing those views may then choose to modify their proposal to take on board those views. The suggestion to have a requirement to have a prior consultation with SIDS was not supported.

95. The European Union thanked the FFA Members for the paper and confirmed that the checklist and the requirements of CMM 2013-06 were recognised as important matters. Consultation with all relevant Members was something that all CCMs should strive to do, but sometimes it was not easy to achieve, prior to the meeting, though consultation was possible during the annual meeting. It indicated that sometimes disproportionate burden can be addressed elsewhere for example through development

assistance programmes, and does not necessarily need to be in-built within each measure. It was concerned that the effect of the paper may be to limit the ability of non-SIDS members to table proposals. The European Union undertook to strive to comply with all requirements in CMM 2013-06 and they confirmed that the requirements are not taken lightly.

96. The Republic of Marshall Islands reiterated that the development of the proposal that subsequently became CMM 2013-06 was intended to provide a mechanism to assist the Commission with implementing Article 30. If a proponent intends for a proposal to be adopted by the Commission, consultation with all relevant CCMs would be a prerequisite to achieving consensus. It follows that if SIDS are expected to implement or be impacted by a proposal then they must be consulted, both to assist them with understanding the proposal and to provide them time to consider any disproportionate burden or implementation constraints that could arise from the proposals requirements. CCMs were urged to implement CMM 2013-06 though undertaking consultations with FFA members in advance of tabling of all new proposals. Japan's efforts to undertake mutual consultations with FFA members over a number of years were acknowledged to have worked well.

97. The Federated States of Micronesia noted that perhaps there have been CMMs that were adopted in the Commission without all CCMs fully understanding the impact of what the measures could have on SIDS. The checklist of questions in CMM 2013-06 was intended to streamline the work of the Commission in implementing Article 30, and sought to provide some checks that avoided SIDS getting into a non-compliant situation because they did not fully understand new programmes or processes and the implementation burden that they simply did not have the capacity to implement. Currently there is an intersessional process that is underway to look at ways to ensure sustainable funding for the Special Requirements Fund, and in addition to this SIDS are also having to search for alternative resourcing to help them to get out of non-compliant situations. Ideally, the full implementation of CMM 2013-06 and Article 30 would mean that the obligation to provide funding and resourcing to SIDS and participating territories were able to be resolved at the time a measure is adopted, rather than being aspects that have to be requested during the negotiations or afterwards.

98. French Polynesia requested that consultation with SIDS in relation to CMM 2013-06 criteria should also extend to the French territories in the Pacific.

99. The Chair acknowledged that it was beneficial to have this discussion prior to commencing the consideration of new proposals and review of existing measures. In summarising, the Chair noted that all CCMs who spoke expressed their support for CMM 2013-06 and a willingness to ensure that CMM 2013-06 is implemented properly. There remain, however, some questions about how implementation can be improved and made more effective and these need further attention by the Commission. CCMs were encouraged to continue considering these matters throughout the meeting in the consideration of new proposals.

4.2 Port Based measures / minimum standards

100. The European Union introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP02 Proposal for a Conservation and Management Measure on WCPFC Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port**, confirming that the proposal is not being tabled for the first time. The European Union noted that this year was more timely for this region to establish a regime for Port Inspections in light of recent ratifications of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement. The proposal was noted to be a "lighter" version of the Port State Measures international requirements, with minimum standards and a low level of fisheries inspections in port being prescribed. The main objective of the proposal was to combat and eradicate IUU fishing. It would subsequently have a positive direct and indirect contribution to development opportunities for SIDS. The proposal would mainly impact Port States within the Convention Area but the level of impact would depend on the number of inspections to be undertaken by the individual Port States. The mechanism proposed was intended to help SIDS with the necessary capacity to conduct a

5% level of inspection in port, which was considered significant to fight IUU fishing. The CMM 2013-06 checklist has been completed and is contained therein. The European Union also drew attention to their report on implementation of Article 30, **WCPFC14-2017-DP23** noting that within that paper there are a number of forms of assistance outlined that are seeking to directly provide assistance to SIDS in the areas of support to port inspections.

101. The Federated States of Micronesia, on behalf of FFA Members and Japan, introduced a joint proposal contained in **WCPFC14-2017-DP12_Rev1** *Proposal on Conservation and Management Measure for Port State Measures*. The proposal reflected joint efforts to commence the development of port state measures in the WCPF Convention Area. The purpose of this measure was to establish processes and procedures for CCMs to request that port inspections be undertaken on fishing vessels suspected of engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing. It also provided guidelines for the training of inspectors. Addressing IUU fishing was of significant importance to FFA Members to ensure that their fishery resources could be managed sustainably, and that the necessary monitoring and compliance scheme (MCS) infrastructure was built to enable adequate responses to IUU fishing, and improve vessel compliance. Port State Measures were only one tool in a whole suite of MCS activities required to address IUU fishing, and must be incorporated into a broader and integrated MCS framework. It was explained that the proposal duly considered international requirements and differing capabilities within the ports of the region. Importantly it sought to build on a number of regional initiatives developed by the FFA including Harmonised Minimum Terms and Conditions for fishing access, and the Niue Treaty Subsidiary arrangements that among others facilitated sharing of MCS information and data and resources.

102. Japan thanked the European Union for their proposal in DP02, and thanked the FSM for presenting the joint proposal (DP12_rev1). Japan explained that having ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in May 2017, it was now able to fully implement Port State Measures. However, it also recognised that it was not possible for all CCMs to achieve the same level of implementation at this point in time. The proposal in DP12_rev1 sought to commence with a starting basis for Port Inspections that all CCMs were able to implement, noting that this may not be sufficient. Attention was drawn to the two years review clause in the joint proposal, and it expressed a hope that after two years all CCMs might be in a position to implement a strengthened CMM that is more closely aligned to the FAO Port State Measures Agreement.

103. The United States noted it had long supported the adoption of a port state measure in WCPFC. It confirmed that it had provided some comments to FFA on their proposal, and was also interested in incorporating some elements from the European Union proposal into the FFA proposal.

104. A number of CCMs confirmed their interest and support towards combining elements of the two proposals, with a view to having a single proposal that could be considered for adoption at WCPFC14. WCPFC14 agreed to establish a SWG at this meeting (led by New Zealand) to consider the two proposals further.

105. New Zealand provided brief updates to plenary on the SWG's work throughout the course of the meeting. Several amendments were made to the joint FFA-Japan proposal and the final proposal for consideration is contained in **WCPFC14-2017-DP12_Rev4** *FFA and Japan Proposal on Port State Measures WG*. New Zealand thanked Japan for their substantive work on this issue over the course of the WCPFC14.

106. The Chair thanked New Zealand for its leadership in the SWG and for bringing a proposal forward for the Commission's adoption.

107. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-02 Conservation and Management Measure on minimum standards for Port State Measures (**Attachment E**).

4.3 Protection of Observers

108. Japan introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP03** *Proposal to amend Conservation and Management Measure for the Protection of WCPFC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) observers (CMM 2016-03)*, which proposes the deletion of footnote 1 in CMM 2016-03 that provided additional time for Japan to implement the provisions of the CMM. Japan confirmed that following the last annual session, Japan had the time to review the requirements and to take the necessary domestic measures to fully implement all the provisions of CMM 2016-03.

109. The Republic of Marshall Islands expressed appreciation to Japan for taking the necessary steps to be in a position to remove the footnote from CMM 2016-03. It emphasised that it is incumbent on all CCMs and the Commission to ensure the full implementation of this measure and supported the improved safety of ROP observers in the region.

110. The Chair noted the Commission's appreciation of Japan's efforts over the last year and CCMs supported the proposal to remove the footnote from CMM 2016-03.

111. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-03 Conservation Management Measure for the Protection of WCPFC Regional Observer Programme Observers (**Attachment F**), which will replace CMM 2016-03.

4.4 Observer Conduct

112. The Republic of Korea introduced its joint proposal with Japan contained in **WCPFC14-2017-DP19** *Proposed Conservation and Management Measure on the Standards of Conduct for ROP observers*. They proposed that major components of the Code of Conduct for Observers, presented by the Intersessional Working Group on Regional Observer Program (IWG-ROP) meeting which reported to the Commission in March 2008, be taken out and placed into a measure to ensure that Regional Observer Programme (ROP) Observers discharge their duties to ROP requirements and not engage in any activity likely to bring the ROP into disrepute. Korea argued that such a decision would contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the ROP and the safety of those on board the vessel on which ROP Observers are deployed. The proposal built on paragraph 2 of Attachment K, Annex A of CMM 2007-01 (CMM on ROP), which broadly outlined the responsibilities of observers. The proposal also envisaged a scheme that allows the master of vessels to check and report the conduct of Observers on board their vessels. Crew and masters would be held to the same standards as observers. This proposal was developed in response to a growing number of incidents that involve ROP Observers' misconduct that often threaten the safety of the crew on board and interfered with the proper functioning of the vessel conducting lawful fishing operations.

113. Japan thanked Korea for explaining the joint proposal. Both CCMs viewed the regional observer programme to be important but they had been experiencing several incidents of observer's misbehaving and the frequency of misbehaviour was increasing. Although Japan did not insist on the adoption of a code of conduct for ROP observers, they were of the view that something needed to be done to address the issue.

114. The Cook Islands drew the Commission's attention to FFA Member views on this proposal contained in paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP08** *Views on Observer Safety and Korea's Proposed CMM on Observer Conduct*. FFA Members thanked Korea and Japan but could not support the joint proposal on ROP observer conduct. Their foremost concern was supporting strengthening and improving the safety and welfare of observers. CMM 2016-03 on observer safety was only a starting point, and work must continue to assist the observers. FFA Members had commenced work in the important area of observers' insurance coverage and would share the results in due course. Key concerns with the

proposal include: Observer safety was FFA Members' key focus, SIDS were not consulted for the CMM 2013-06 SIDS impact assessment and therefore did not believe this was undertaken properly, several aspects of the proposal were already covered in the FFA Code of Conduct and in CMM 2007-01, and some of the observer programmes applied more stringent national codes. There is already an existing form for a master to complete if there was a complaint about an observer and this was a matter best addressed at national level as recognised at the IWG-ROP meeting in July 2008, which rightly noted in particular that codes may need to vary to cater for cultural and religious sensitivities. FFA Members remained committed to improving national and sub-regional ROP programs. Cook Islands further echoed an earlier statement congratulating Japan for its internal work this year to ensure it could now fully implement CMM 2016-03.

115. China and Chinese Taipei both indicated their support for the intent of the proposal. Chinese Taipei noted such a proposal would improve observers conduct. China indicated a preference that any issues related to observer behaviour are transparently addressed at the Commission.

116. The Republic of Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea and Tuvalu all expressed their support for the intervention by the Cook Islands and reiterated the view of FFA Members, that their priority was the safety of the observers. There was a fundamental problem that needed to be addressed relating to the difference between ROP observers and national programme observers. For purse seine vessels, observers were provided from within Commission member national programmes so regulations at the national level were already in place if there were incidents related to observers' behaviour. The Commission was not advised of these issues because they were national issues.

117. The TCC Chair noted that the TCC agreed at TCC13 to form a TCC working group on mechanisms to improve access to ROP observer reports. It was further suggested that perhaps the scope of the TCC working group could be expanded to give some consideration to this matter. The suggestion was supported by the European Union.

118. WWF indicated they supported the statements of RMI and Tuvalu. This proposal was put forward with very little evidence of misbehaviour of observers and little evidence of misconduct or failure of current processes. Therefore, this CMM was unnecessary at this time. As there was clear evidence of harm done to observers, there was an opportunity for this Commission to look at broader issues especially in regard to human rights issues on boats.

119. Korea addressed several of the key concerns raised namely: i) Regarding safety: the observer code of conduct was to ensure observer safety. It was regrettable that insurance was more important than observers. ii) Regarding CMM 2013-06: According to paragraph 3 of this CMM, the Commission shall apply 8 questions and carry out an impact assessment. This had not been done. There should be an assessment at the commission level to see who has additional burden. iii) This proposal was about what could be achieved at Commission level for the observer programme in this region. Masters and crew were already subject to relevant codes of conduct under United Nations, International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and flag state regulations. In general Korea would like this proposed code of conduct to be implemented by all CCMs, so this Commission could be a leading model amongst all RFMOs, while being respectful of different cultures and religions. It further noted there was an appeals process, which gave observers a chance to appeal misbehaviour complaints. Korea indicated being open to removing this text if it was seen to be problematic. The intention was to reduce the risk of violence on board.

120. Japan responded to comments on lack of evidence, reiterating that some of the observers were actually arrested by police and that this was clear evidence. The objective was to reduce the numbers of incidents on board fishing vessels and after the observer disembarks the vessel. It asked members to consider further ways to rectify this situation.

121. The Chair summarised that there did not seem to be support for the proposal to be further considered at this meeting by an informal SWG. However, there was some support for further consideration of this matter intersessionally through the TCC observer related working group. The Chair suggested that CCMs give consideration to expanding the scope of the TCC's ROP intersessional working group to allow for continuation of discussions related to observer code of conduct.

122. Discussions continued under consideration of the TCC13 Report (Agenda Item 9.3) where some proposed language to expand the scope of the TCC observer related IWG to cover the related issues in **WCPFC14-2017-DP19** was considered. FFA CCMs reiterated their position of non-support to the further consideration of the Korea and Japan proposal but did not rule out a possible general discussion of observer conduct by the TCC observer related IWG.

123. WCPFC14 noted that TCC13 formed an intersessional working group to “address the need for CCMs to obtain copies of observer reports for their vessels in a timely manner so that they may fulfil their responsibility to undertake investigations of possible violations. The group will explore ways to facilitate access to observer reports from both ROP Providers and the Secretariat, and will recommend possible improvements to the CMM for the Regional Observer Programme, the Agreed Minimum Standards and Guidelines of the Regional Observer Programme, and/or other Commission decisions.” (**TCC13 Summary Report, para 161**).

124. WCPFC14 agreed to expand the scope of work of that working group to include the issue of observer conduct, and tasked that working group to provide any recommendations to TCC14. The working group should consider Korea and Japan's proposal to WCPFC14 on observer conduct (**WCPFC14-2017-DP19**) and the deliberations of WCPFC14 on that proposal.

4.5 RFV CMM 2013-10 amendment

125. Samoa, on behalf of FFA Members, introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP10 Proposal to amend paragraph 21 of CMM 2013-10**. The proposal was to support the continued operation of Samoa's domestic albacore longline fishing vessels (15m to 23m) that fish only in the Samoa EEZ, but unload their catch in neighbouring American Samoa. This would be achieved by avoiding the operational costs that would be incurred by Samoan vessel owners in configuring their domestic vessels to meet Commission VMS standards in cases where they offload in Pago Pago.

126. Samoa, in response to a question of clarification from Japan seeking clarification about how many fishing vessels would be exempted by the proposal, clarified that the exemption would only apply to four vessels and none of them operated or fished on the high seas. They only operated in Samoa's EEZ which was the smallest in the region. The “adjacent port” referenced in the initial draft submitted for consideration was American Samoa and was only 40 miles away. The intent was that these vessels could also use that adjacent CCM's port for the purpose of unloading its catch in that port.

127. In the margins of this meeting the United States and other interested CCMs worked with Samoa on revising the text of the proposal as contained at **WCPFC14-2017-DP10_rev3**.

128. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-05 Conservation and Management Measure for the Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorisation to Fish (**Attachment G**), which will replace CMM 2013-10.

4.6 Marine Pollution

129. The Republic of the Marshall Islands, on behalf of FFA Members, introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP15 Proposal for a Conservation and Management Measure to limit marine pollution from fishing vessels**. This new conservation measure was designed to address concerns that certain activities associated with fishing may affect the Western and Central Pacific marine environment and that these activities may play a notable role in WCPFC's efforts to minimise incidental mortality of non-target species and impacts on marine ecosystems. Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear in the marine environment can damage marine, reef and coastal habitats, be harmful to marine life through ghost fishing, entanglement, ingestion and acting as habitat for the spread of invasive species, and became a navigation hazard. This proposal encouraged CCMs to better implement the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) legal instruments developed to address marine pollution they are party to; and encourage others to become party to these instruments at the earliest possible opportunity.

130. A number of CCMs spoke in support of the proposal and its objective, and expressed their appreciation to FFA members for taking the initiative. Some CCMs indicated they already provided some draft amendments on the proposal. There was agreement to have further discussions on the proposal through an informal SWG led by RMI. The final version of the proposal is contained at **WCPFC14-2017-DP15_rev3**.

131. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-04 Conservation and Management Measure on Marine Pollution (**Attachment H**), with a date of implementation on 1 January 2019.

AGENDA ITEM 5 – SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING STATES

5.1 Updated checklist evaluation of SIDS special requirements (FFA)

132. Tokelau, on behalf of FFA Members, introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP07 Special Requirement Fund**, which was a key priority for FFA Members. The paper built on discussions at WCPFC13 regarding the voluntary nature of the Fund and the need to ensure its sustainability, especially for supporting the travel needs of SIDS nationals to participate in meetings. TCC13 recommended that WCPFC14 consider an approach to address the specific challenge of making the links between which sources of assistance can best meet SIDS and Territories' needs, and how that assistance can be systematically tracked to ensure its delivery. As the complexity and diversity of issues for the Commission's consideration had expanded and evolved, it had become impossible for one SIDS representative to cover all issues at these meetings. It proposed funding for 2 SIDS' participants to Commission-related meetings through an amendment to the Financial Regulations. In previous discussions FFA members have asserted that disproportionate burden on SIDS can apply either as outcomes from the adoption of measures or as an administrative burden to adequately participate in the work of the Commission and funding an additional delegate will be a tangible way of addressing this second component. If the Commission could agree to amend the Financial Regulations, FFA members could agree that mandatory contributions to the SRF were not required for the time being.

133. FFA Members further thanked those that had contributed to the Fund and advised that its Members continued to draw on this important source of assistance. FFA Members also proposed that the Commission revisit the question of mandatory contributions at the end of the 3 year trial period for the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) to ensure the Fund had been maintained and there had been no issues with availing funds in response to SIDS' needs. They also proposed strengthening the Principles, Guidelines and Operational Procedures for this Fund to assist the WCPFC Executive Director in assessing and selecting projects to be funded from the Special Requirements Fund.

134. Fiji, on behalf of FFA, reiterated that addressing the Special Requirements of Developing States was a high priority and an issue that would arise throughout the Commission meeting. There was a clear need to ‘join the dots’ between SIDS’ needs (individual and collective) and sources of assistance. At WCPFC11, FFA Members tabled a SIDS Checklist to set their specific needs which assisted in prioritising the assistance received from the Commission and developed CCMs. WCPFC11 agreed that this be considered as a “guide to assist developed CCMs to assess the status of assistance to SIDS”. As advised to WCPFC13, FFA Members were considering an approach to the SIDS Checklist to make it an effective and efficient tool. In the meantime, the SIDS Checklist consisted of the capacity needs identified in the Final Compliance Monitoring Report, and were to be treated as priority areas requiring assistance. Fiji thanked the IWG- Special Requirement Fund Chair Liz Brierley of Australia for her hard work to coordinate views since WCPFC13 on the issue of ensuring the sustainability of the Special Requirements Fund.

135. Fiji further noted that in **WCPFC14-2017-DP07**, FFA Members supported the concept of the Strategic Investment Plan (SIP). They viewed this as the overall mechanism for making the links between the SIDS’ needs and funding sources. It would assist with pulling all capacity needs together, guiding investments and identifying sources of funding. In setting out SIDS’ priority needs, they saw the SIP incorporating the concept of the ‘FFA SIDS Checklist’ — essentially, this SIDS-driven Plan would include the priority areas of assistance as articulated by SIDS. They recognised that resources would be required to develop the SIP, and proposes that the Commission allocate funds for this work to take place in 2018. FFA also concurred with the IWG Chair’s proposal that the SIP is established for a 3-year trial period.

136. The Chair noted that these discussions were also ongoing at the Finance and Administration Committee which would be reported back to plenary.

5.2 CCM reports on the implementation of Article 30

137. The Republic of the Marshall Islands, on behalf of FFA members supported the comments made earlier in relation to the better implementation of CMM 2013-06. It reiterated the sentiments made when it introduced the paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP11** *Implementation of CMM 2013-06*, under Agenda Item 4.1 It reiterated the point FFA Members had made that Article 30 was about making this Commission a success by accounting for the vulnerabilities of all SIDS in all work of the Commission.

138. Tonga, on behalf of FFA Members, regretfully noted that after close analysis there was the impression that not all CCMs took the 2013-06 process seriously. Some did, and SIDS were particularly grateful to those that actually consulted SIDS before they prepare their CMM2013-06 responses. It urged all proponents of CMMs to do the same to save time during Commission meetings, as early consultation would more likely to lead to agreement. Any proposal that did not include or seriously address CMM 2013-06 requirements would need to be revised before it could be considered by FFA members in the future. CMM 2013-06 was a binding measure that expressed a fundamental principle of the Convention. FFA Members drew particular attention to Rev 5 of the tropical tuna bridging measure, which contained numerous specific proposals that had not been assessed under CMM 2013-06. This made it challenging to determine whether or not the end result would be fit for purpose and would avoid placing a disproportionate burden on SIDS. This is why FFA Members have called for proponents of specific proposals in the Rev 5 bridging measure to provide assessments as part of this discussion. PNA Members had provided a comprehensive analysis of their own proposals and FFA Members would continue to monitor this as the measure is being developed. During the course of this meeting careful attention would be given to the way that proposals stack up against the CMM 2013-06 criteria. And over the course of 2018 FFA Members would be thinking about better mechanisms to assess the conformity of Commission measures, requirements and procedures against CMM 2013-06 standards.

139. Niue reiterated the FFA Members' position on this issue. SIDS were not looking for development assistance from this Commission. Development assistance was a separate process covered by separate intergovernmental processes. Assistance through the Commission and its processes needed to continually focus on ways and means to ensure that the Commission as a whole could achieve its objectives. The Commission needed to demonstrate: i) A fair voice in the work of the Commission; ii) A commitment to management measures that both avoid placing a disproportionate burden on SIDS and provide a fair share of the benefits from fishing the resources in their regions; iii) Technical or financial assistance that was oriented towards meeting critical capacity or resource constraints that would otherwise prevent CMMs from being agreed by SIDS, or would result in SIDS simply not being able to meet their obligations; iv) Greater policy coherency so that the generosity and support of developed CCMs through their donor roles and general foreign policies was not undermined by WCPFC positions focussed solely on the financial interests of their fishing fleets.

140. The European Union advised that **WCPFC14-2017-DP23 Report of the European Union on Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC**, was posted which detailed its implementation of Article 30. European Union's development assistance to the Pacific amounted to about €45 million which was negotiated with several regional organisations including the FFA and SPC. It addressed the development needs of the Pacific as determined through regional processes. Some of the identified priorities include combatting IUU fishing and building capacity in the area of scientific services. European Union mentioned that €1 million has been earmarked to cater for the compliance capacity needs identified by TCC to assist with enhanced capacity of members to comply with their obligations under CMMs.

141. Japan had noted that it understood the importance of CMM 2013-06 criteria and had undertaken a number of consultations with FFA Members in relation to the tropical tuna measure and the port states measure resulting in a joint proposal for the latter. No consultation was undertaken in respect of the proposal for code of conduct for observers as it thought there would be no disproportionate burden from what was proposed. Japan stated that they would continue to have prior consultation with other members as much as possible. Japan continued to provide overseas development assistance to Pacific islands through JICA and Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF) for infrastructure and provision of technical services. In the last 5 years Japan provided about \$740 million in development assistance to the Pacific Islands focusing on fisheries related projects that cover management of highly migratory fish stocks and assistance to small scale fisheries. At the last Pacific Leaders Meeting with the Prime Minister of Japan (PALM7), Prime Minister Abe pledged no less than \$500 million development assistance plus human resources development assistance for no less than 4,000 people. Japan also provides the Japan Trust Fund and the OFCF Promotion Fund with FFA which was recently extended for another 10 years due to a strong request from Pacific Island countries.

142. Chinese Taipei drew attention to its work on technical assistance and joint fishing conservation and management activities. It referred to the establishment of the Chinese Taipei Trust Fund last year that supported capacity building efforts of the SIDS. It further advised that Chinese Taipei also assisted in building fishing vessels for SIDS under request. Chinese Taipei continued to encourage its private sector to invest in the fishing sector through development cooperation with the SIDS.

143. Republic of Korea explained that it continued to provide development assistance to SIDS focusing in two main areas. Firstly, capacity building through education. Korea provided assistance for the establishment of the school of Technical and Marine Studies in the Solomon Islands that would open in February 2018 and would welcome students from other SIDS. Korea had also opened a pilot project on the World Fisheries University under the auspices of FAO to provide quality education for developing States in the fisheries sector. Secondly, it had focused on preventing IUU fishing through enhanced MCS capacity by assisting with the establishment of remote monitoring systems designed to be particularly useful to CCMs with vast EEZs but lacked the systems to monitor their large waters.

144. Kiribati acknowledged the funding support available for SIDS through the Commission which had benefitted Kiribati and other SIDS in understanding their obligations and their capacity to comply with those obligations. Kiribati encouraged developed CCMs to continue this funding support and encouraged CCMs with new proposals to consult with SIDS during the development of those proposals.

5.3 Review of implementation of CMM 2013-07 (Paragraph 20)

145. The Chair suggested that since a lot of discussion on this issue had already occurred and that it would continue throughout the meeting, the floor would not be open for further discussion.

AGENDA ITEM 6 – HARVEST STRATEGY

146. Discussion under this agenda item centred around the *Agreed Work Plan for the Adoption of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06, covering skipjack, bigeye, yellowfin, and South Pacific albacore (WCPFC14-2017-IP02)*.

147. Australia, at the invitation of the Chair, introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP27** *Possible revision to Harvest Strategy Workplan*. This paper contained some suggested changes to the workplan for CCMs to consider including: i). extending the current workplan out to 2021 to allow for the ongoing work towards adoption of harvest strategies for the four of the key tuna stocks; ii) reframing the work on bigeye and yellowfin tuna given the recent scientific advice on the status of bigeye from rebuilding timeline to developing a target reference point; and iii) proposing a dedicated discussion in 2018 by SC and the Commission of management objectives in terms of candidate target reference points for bigeye and yellowfin. Australia recognised the clear need for decisions to be made at this meeting to ensure progress beyond 2017 and a clear need to stagger the development of harvest control strategies for four of the key tuna stocks to accommodate the capacity limitations of the scientific service provider SPC. New Zealand has generously donated funding to SPC to facilitate further progress on harvest strategy work for bigeye and yellowfin. Australia offered during WCPFC14 to update the workplan to take into account the progress made through the harvest strategy agenda items since WCPFC13, and to provide a draft revised Harvest Strategy Workplan for adoption by WCPFC14. It welcomed feedback from CCMs on the proposed revisions and other suggestions.

148. Papua New Guinea, on behalf of FFA members, noted their concerns with the lack of time and resources the Commission and its subsidiary bodies had committed to progressing the development of harvest strategies as the key mechanism for moving the management of WCPO fisheries to a strategically managed stock approach. Multiple agenda items with no papers to support discussions, and inadequate time allocated to SWGs at the Commission and SC to progress key elements such as performance indicators, ultimately resulted in ongoing delays to the adoption of the harvest strategy workplan. FFA Members thanked Australia for providing potential amendments to and extension of the workplan, as it reflected the Commission's agreement to a stepwise approach towards harvest strategies, with concurrent work on all of the main stocks. Future possible amendments could also include the addition of other Commission stocks, such as north Pacific albacore, and Pacific bluefin tuna.

149. The Chair appreciated the concerns expressed over the lack of sufficient time available to the Commission to fully consider the development of harvest strategies and asked for suggestions from concerned CCMs on how the Commission agenda should be restructured to allow for more time to be devoted to harvest strategies. The Chair noted the growing number of priority issues for the CCMs and the time constraint posed by the allotted five meeting days has made it challenging for the Commission to commit the necessary and adequate attention to a number of important issues.

150. The United States appreciated Australia's efforts to keep the Commission on track with this workplan, and supported an annual review of the document to make adjustments where necessary. Regarding proposed tasks for 2018 and the proposed changes for bigeye and yellowfin in reference to the discussion on management objectives and candidate target reference points (TRP) for these species, the US pointed out that the Commission has been discussing management objectives of fisheries more broadly over the last several years, i.e. for the tropical purse seine fishery and this year for the tropical longline fishery. The US suggested the reference in the workplan for 2017 to performance indicators for longline fisheries should be broken into tropical longline, and southern longline performance indicators.

151. The European Union noted that this work was fundamental to the Commission's future management of all its stocks as it moved towards management strategies and harvest control rules. Therefore, it was necessary to dedicate more time to look into these issues, and it should also be specifically accounted for in the budget of the Commission because it was such a critical issue. SWGs did not allow for enough dedicated time and resources to consider this issue, and not every CCM had the capacity to participate in these groups. The European Union noted there was still some confusion about this complex conceptual framework, and considered it easier if various elements were adopted as interim measures, so there was more flexibility to revise them before a framework was built.

152. The Republic of Korea appreciated Australia's proposed amendments to reflect practicalities without losing the good progress made at previous meetings. It agreed that work scheduled last year was rushed and accordingly the plan seemed a bit ambitious. It supported that the work plan should be a living document that could be amended from time to time.

153. Japan expressed concerns with the proposed way forward for skipjack, noting the Commission already had a separate CMM with a target reference point (TRP) for skipjack, which clearly noted the TRP would be reviewed by the Commission no later than 2019. It asked that the workplan is updated to duly reflect CMM 2015-06. It also noted the deferral of adoption of a target reference point for South Pacific albacore at WCPFC13, had indicated at the time that the adoption of a TRP for south Pacific albacore would be the likely focus for this meeting. Considering the number of SWGs focusing on other issues at this meeting, it noted there will likely not be same time available as last year to consider other species, so there may be a need for an intersessional meeting to continue discussion on a TRP for South Pacific albacore. In general, it was noted that it would be difficult to agree on a way forward for the work plan until the whole package could be seen.

154. Tokelau noted that at this stage PNA Members did not support any further workshops or other intersessional meetings dedicated to harvest strategy discussions, as SIDS had limited resources available to attend additional meetings. PNA Members preferred this issue being discussed at Commission meetings as one of the key issues, and TRPs should remain the focus, however suggested that a one-day workshop alongside SC14 could be one way to align managers and scientists to make progress on harvest strategy work. When PNA Members agreed to the Harvest Strategy Workplan, they did so on the basis that this work would be integrated into the work of the SC, TCC and the Commission, and not involve additional subsidiary bodies or meetings. They found the earlier Management Objectives Workshops very useful for exchanging ideas and building understanding on management objectives and the application of reference points and harvest control rules. However, the value of the workshops declined over time as the discussions shifted from general approaches to more specific issues on which decisions need to be taken, and the workshops were not effective when recommendations needed to be developed for Commission consideration. PNA Members further noted that the Management Issues theme of the SC had been a very effective forum for similar discussions on issues related to reference points and harvest control rules and thought that should continue to be the focal point for the Commission's work on harvest strategies. As a compromise, PNA was prepared to consider trying a one-day workshop in association with the SC. The aim of this would be to provide an opportunity for promoting dialogue between managers and scientists on harvest strategy work. In

putting this forward, they wanted to make it clear that they had real doubts about the value of the workshop type approach to advancing the Harvest Strategy work.

155. Indonesia thanked Australia for their leadership on the Harvest Strategy Workplan and noted that this process was very important for the movement towards strategic management of all stocks in the WCPO. When considering the Workplan, the information provided in the draft workplan addressed harvest strategy in relation to TRPs and mostly focused on the development of indicators. However, in 2016 candidate management objectives were recorded and this Workplan still did not provide a clear way forward to achieve all those objectives.

156. The European Union, in response to the views of FFA and PNA Members on additional meetings, considered that it would be difficult to facilitate the attendance of managers and commissioners at an SC meeting and therefore the proposal for a one day workshop at the margins of the Scientific Committee in their view would have limited benefit. The Commission already had an adopted Workplan that guides its work, but it needed to be more effective about making decisions. The European Union considered making progress on this issue to be a high priority and would prefer to have a dedicated workshop back to back with the Annual Meeting to facilitate appropriate participation.

157. Australia considered the Harvest Strategy Workplan a key priority, and while it recognised the European Union's views, it was happy to endorse the position of PNA Members and look at an extra day at the SC. They believed extra time from the Commission also needed to be found, and it was also critical that all members had a strong commitment to make progress i.e. on the South Pacific albacore TRP which had already suffered many years of delay. With respect to the query from Indonesian on how the management objectives would develop into harvest strategies to achieve those objectives, Australia pointed out that a set of performance indicators and management strategies were developed in 2017. The next step was to have SPC, assess whether those performance indicators have been achieved against those objectives. Australia further recognised that not every objective can be achieved and that trade-offs might be necessary. Australia indicated its willingness to further discuss these issues with interested delegations in the margins of the meeting.

158. Pew Charitable Trusts, on behalf of Pew Charitable Trusts, WWF, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, Environmental Defense Fund, ISSF, Greenpeace, and International Pole and Line Foundation, expressed concern that despite a harvest strategy being a clear priority for the Commission and critical to resolving many of its key challenges including ensuring sustainability, the continued refusal to accept progress will mean additional work and intersessional meetings are necessary. Either the Commission is serious about this process, or it is not. Whether progress is made intersessionally or within the existing Commission processes, it needs to happen. They collectively thanked Australia for the revised work plan, and strongly urged all CCMs to commit to the appropriate level of activity needed to achieve the work plan.

159. Australia noted the importance of committing sufficient time to harvest strategy discussions and welcomed working with other CCMs in the margins of the meeting to develop a way forward for a proposal that could be agreed on at this meeting. This was agreed as a way forward to progress the revision of the Harvest Strategy Workplan. The further discussions and the outcome for the update of the Harvest Strategy Workplan are recorded under Agenda 6.9.

160. Following the initial consideration of the Harvest Strategy Workplan, the Chair led discussions through each of the Agenda 6 sub-agenda items. Prior to commencing this discussion it was clarified that the NC13 outcomes would provide the basis for discussions on Agenda item 6.8.

6.1 Management objectives (all stocks/fisheries)

161. The Chair reminded that at WCPFC13, the Commission accepted the suggested initial list of performance indicators for tropical purse-seine fisheries as developed by the Small Working Group on Management Objectives at WCPFC13 for the purpose of the evaluation of harvest control rules (Attachment M, WCPFC13 Summary Report).

162. The United States noted the outcome from SC13 related to candidate performance indicators and monitoring strategies for tropical longline and southern longline fisheries and noted that papers providing a potential list of performance indicators were contained in **WCPFC14-2017-IP02** and **WCPFC14-2017-IP03**. The United States confirmed that they would like to review the list of potential performance indicators to be used for the management strategy evaluation in longline fisheries at WCPFC14. The Chair asked that this be raised under Agenda Item 6.7.

6.2 Acceptable levels of risk (all stocks)

163. The Chair referred the meeting to WCPFC13 draft summary report paragraph 296, which stated that “Commission agreed to: i) not specify, at this time, acceptable levels of risk of breaching the limit reference point for each stock; ii) consider any risk level greater than 20 percent to be inconsistent with the LRP related principle in UNFSA (as referenced in Article 6 of the Convention) including that the risk of breaching limit reference points be very low; and iii) determine the acceptability of potential HCRs where the estimated risk of breaching the limit reference point is between 0 and 20%.”

164. Japan stressed that the Commission had already agreed that the risk of breaching LRP shall be no more than 20% and other CCMs should respect this in considering the new CMM for tropical tunas, particularly with respect to bigeye tuna.

165. The European Union sought clarification on whether the decision last year on acceptable levels of risk was an interim decision, or whether the TRP for South Pacific albacore being considered at this meeting was the interim measure, as there was mixed reference in papers submitted to this meeting for consideration.

166. Tuvalu and other FFA members were of the view that given no new information had been presented to the Commission suggesting the decision be reviewed, FFA members did not support a review of the decision made at WCPFC13 to not specify acceptable levels of risk at this time. The level of acceptable risk appropriate for a particular species depended on various other elements of the harvest strategy, including the Limit and Target Reference Points, the current status of the stock, and the economic implications of Harvest Control Rules that achieve the TRP. Given that most of these elements are yet to be developed for most species, it would be premature to agree to a fixed acceptable level of risk when the consequences of that decision could not be understood.

167. Tokelau on behalf of PNA members supported the intervention made by Tuvalu and FFA members. In response to the European Union’s question on what was agreed at the last meeting, Tokelau noted that the decision language could be found in paragraph 296 of the WCPFC13 Summary Report.

168. The Chair noted that the decision taken last year on acceptable levels of risk would not be reopened and agreed that papers submitted to future meetings should use language consistent with the agreed decisions of previous meetings.

6.3 Review of rebuilding timeline (bigeye tuna)

169. Australia, on behalf of FFA members noted that given that the latest stock assessment showed that the bigeye stock was not experiencing overfishing and was not in an overfished condition, FFA members were of the view that there was no longer a need for a rebuilding timeframe for bigeye.

170. The Chair agreed that in the light of recent updates of scientific advice this work plan item for a rebuilding plan for bigeye was no longer relevant. The Chair asked that Australia take this update into account in revising the Harvest Strategy Workplan.

6.4 Target reference point (South Pacific albacore tuna)

171. Samoa, on behalf of FFA Members, introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP13** Proposal for *Establishing a Target Reference Point for South Pacific Albacore*, which proposed a brief and simple CMM that would establish a target reference point (TRP) for the stock that reflected a management objective for the benefit all CCMs with a real interest in the fishery: that of increasing south Pacific albacore catch rates over a period of time. It was noted that for the last three years there had not been any credible alternative proposals tabled by CCMs in response to the element in the Harvest Strategy Workplan that was agreed under CMM 2014-06. FFA members were very aware of the effort reductions required in this fishery before it could be restored to a reasonable level of financial sustainability, and the undeniable development impacts that this will have on many SIDS. FFA Members further noted that future allocation of reductions and the potential distribution of conservation burdens would need to be very carefully considered by the Commission in the design of management measures to achieve the TRP over time. A precautionary approach should be taken to avoid placing a disproportionate burden on developing small-island coastal CCMs. FFA Members further noted that the South Pacific albacore stock was the basis for the only commercially viable tuna fishery in several Pacific SIDS. In recent years declining catch rate required wholesale vessel tie-ups in many domestic fleets. The lower than average fuel prices lately allowed some fleets to continue fishing, particularly those that enjoyed operational subsidies. However, if the Commission allows the stock to continue to drop, even those fleets will not be able to operate. Last year some CCMs could not accept the idea of a spawning biomass-based TRP, so the seventeen FFA CCMs have agreed to change the basis of the TRP proposal. Instead of maintaining a certain level of spawning biomass, a relative longline catch rate would be maintained. It was proposed that relative catch rates in the fishery be increased over the next ten years to 10% higher than 2013 levels, and over the next twenty years to 17% higher than 2013 levels. As it was difficult to track fleet-specific or average longline catch rates directly, the proposal has taken on board the suggestion from the Commission's scientific service provider and uses "longline Vulnerable Biomass" as the indicator for average longline CPUE. This catch-rate TRP has several advantages over a spawning biomass TRP. Further details are contained in the paper. FFA Members noted that the proposal sets a modest timeframe of twenty years for achieving its target, and urged that the Commission take steps at this meeting to adopt a TRP as proposed noting that the proposal sought to provide a reasonable proposal that should be more acceptable to all Members. FFA members look forward to working with all CCMs towards achieving agreement on a TRP at this meeting at SWG, noting that the Commission had agreed at WCPFC13 to not defer adoption of a TRP for South Pacific albacore beyond this meeting.

172. Environmental Defense Fund, on behalf of Environmental Defense Fund, WWF, Greenpeace, ISSF, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, International Pole and Line Foundation and Pew Charitable Trusts, delivered a statement. They thanked FFA and New Zealand for their leadership to advance management of South Pacific albacore, and they acknowledged how the proposal had evolved since the last meeting. The southern longline fishery, whilst not generating the same volume of economic return as the tropical fisheries, nonetheless was a vital component of many Small Island Developing States' economies. Unfortunately, the fishery is no longer economically viable, catch rates are declining and the Scientific Committee has advised that fishing mortality and catch need to be reduced.

It was highlighted that **WCPFC14-2017-IP08** *Trends in the South Pacific albacore longline and troll fisheries* makes it clear that there is an expectation that vulnerable biomass is expected to continue to decrease. The Harvest Strategy framework is a critical part of the future management framework for this fishery. The adoption of a target reference point is also a critical for many fisheries obtaining MSC certification, which is an important financial incentive for these fisheries. The South Pacific albacore TRP was supposed to be adopted by the Commission in 2015, it is now two years overdue from the original Commission decision. They strongly urge CCMs to work together to adopt a TRP for South Pacific albacore at this meeting.

173. The Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) expressed their concern and strongly urged that the Commission come to agreement on the harvest strategy elements that were committed to under the Harvest Strategy Workplan, including the adoption of a TRP for South Pacific albacore. This fishery is in dire circumstances, catch rates cannot support the current costs of fishing, leaving many fishing companies barely surviving. Catch rates continue to fall, and the inability of the Commission to curb the increases in catches in the high seas is seen to be a failure to manage the fisheries under its charge. PITIA strongly urged the Commission to take the necessary steps at this meeting to ensure the long-term sustainability and future viability of the southern longline fisheries for the future.

174. Members agreed to establish an informal SWG led by New Zealand to consider both the draft bridging measure and the proposal for a TRP.

175. New Zealand reported on the outcomes from the SWG on South Pacific albacore in respect of the proposed TRP. The proposal from FFA members (**WCPFC14-2017-DP13**) was the only formal proposal received for consideration by the SWG. New Zealand further noted that there was a lengthy discussion on the TRP issue over the course of the meeting and regretted that no consensus could be reached. While most CCMs strongly supported progress being made to adopt a South Pacific albacore TRP at this meeting, there were two Members who maintained their position that a decision should not be made on a South Pacific albacore TRP this year. These members wanted to see the result of the stock assessment next year and based on the consideration of the outcome of the stock assessment, the Commission (at WCPFC15) could decide whether the TRP was necessary. New Zealand expressed disappointment that consensus could not be reached at this meeting and particularly given that the decision on TRP was deferred from WCPFC13 to this meeting.

176. Fiji, on behalf of FFA Members and many Participating Territories, asked that the Commission adopt the TRP as proposed by FFA at this meeting. It fully supported the roadmap that was presented by New Zealand as the outcome of the SWG. The harvest strategy would be more directed and focused if there was TRP agreed at this meeting. In the absence of a TRP the process was an open ended one and the Commission's work would go in circles. Fiji strongly emphasised its great disappointment with its engagement in this forum over the last fifteen years was that there had not been sufficient management consideration of South Pacific albacore by this Commission. It was time for the Commission to make definitive progress on harvest strategy for South Pacific albacore at this meeting. Fiji stated its view that it is not appropriate to wait for the next stock assessment and the Commission must make a decision at this meeting.

177. New Caledonia confirmed their support to the statement of Fiji and its proposed way forward.

178. China thanked New Zealand for leading the SWG. This year it had repeatedly mentioned that it cannot agree to the proposed TRP. Time at this meeting was limited and China was focused on the tropical tuna bridging measure. It was premature for China to accept the FFA Members' TRP proposal.

179. Chinese Taipei thanked the FFA Members for their proposal but it aligned itself with the comments from China. Next year the Commission would have the South Pacific albacore stock

assessment and SC14 would provide advice on harvest control rules so it believed a decision on a TRP was premature. A cautious approach should be taken and the Commission should defer the adoption of a TRP to the next meeting.

180. Fiji expressed disagreement with the position of China and Chinese Taipei for the Commission to wait another year before considering a TRP. It urged that the Commission could not afford to play the waiting game on this issue anymore. A clear workplan and harvest strategy had been provided in the proposal with a modest timeframe set out to achieve the target, all with a view to achieving consensus – cuts were not being asked to be taken immediately. It reiterated the overwhelming support for adopting a South Pacific albacore TRP at this meeting, and noted its intention to propose a vote on this matter. Given the economic importance of the southern longline fisheries to many Pacific Island countries and territories, the Commission could not wait any longer to take a decision on this matter.

181. A majority of CCMs confirmed their support for the adoption of a TRP and acknowledged that the adoption of a TRP and further progress on the harvest strategy for South Pacific albacore was very important. Some CCMs expressed disappointment and concern that not adopting a TRP at this meeting could be an excuse for further delay, affecting the financial sustainability of the fishery, particularly for SIDS and participating territories.

182. WWF presented a statement on behalf of WWF, Environmental Defense Fund, PITIA and Greenpeace. They concurred with Fiji's recollection of past discussions, and confirmed that for years the aforementioned organisations had listened to impassioned pleas from numerous Pacific Islands States and territories with respect to falling catch rates for South Pacific albacore and yet only a few CCMs seem uninterested in fulfilling their responsibilities as members of this Commission and as global citizens. They explained that despite the impassioned pleas and the voluminous information put before the Commission outlining the scientific and economic basis for a TRP, these few CCMs just don't seem to care. They inferred that the actions by these CCMs implied a lack of care for the communities of the Pacific that are dependent on these fisheries resources, and moreover a lack of care for ensuring the health of the resource. They commended the enormous efforts made by CCMs who have been working to achieve compromise, and questioned the spirit of compromise of the other CCMs who had taken the position of waiting for the next meeting or the next stock assessment before being ready to agree to a TRP. They expressed concern that the argument to delay the adoption of a TRP was a delay tactic, to further delay management action. They asked the CCMs that were not in a position to adopt a TRP, to confirm exactly what additional scientific evidence they would need before being ready to take a decision. Lastly it was noted that for some of the parties involved in this discussion, this was a circumstance of their own making – despite there being capacity limits in place for these fisheries for many years, some CCMs have continued to allow the number of longline fishing vessels to increase and it should not be surprising that the number of vessels will need to decrease sometime in the future.

183. The Chair noted that at some point in this discussion the Commission needed to make a decision and that one Member had called for a vote and sought clarification on the views of other Members on this question specifically. After an initial discussion on this question, the Chair requested guidance from the Legal Advisor on the Rules of Procedures of the Commission for matters that need to be taken to a vote.

184. The Legal Advisor, Dr Penny Ridings, referred members to Article 10 of the Convention. Article 10 (4) states "The Commission may adopt decisions relating to the allocation of the total allowable catch or the total level of fishing effort. Such decisions, including decisions relating to the exclusion of vessel types, shall be taken by consensus." So, the question here, is whether the establishment of a TRP fits within the phrase of Article 10 (4)? The Legal Advisor then noted her assessment was that the establishment of a TRP does not directly relate to the allocation of a total allowable catch, neither does it relate to the allocation of a total level of fishing effort. Her assessment was that the adoption of a TRP for south Pacific albacore does not need to be taken by consensus.

Rather it is a decision that falls under the decision-making procedures of Article 20, where if all efforts to reach consensus have failed, voting could be taken which would require $\frac{3}{4}$ majority in each chamber. The procedures for undertaking a vote were outlined, confirming that a Member must call for a vote, and the Chair must set a time for a vote. It was emphasised that the Chair must be of the view that all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted. It is also a requirement under our rules that delegations have credentials and that those Members who wish to participate in voting must have their credentials with the Secretariat. The Legal Advisor suggested that the first matter to be decided should be whether the Chair was of the view that all efforts to reach consensus had been exhausted.

185. In light of the Legal Advisor's interpretation, a discussion on the way forward ensued. Some CCMs expressed that they saw some linkage between the TRP and a decision on total allowable catch and/or allocation and indicated they had discomfort with taking a vote on a TRP proposal at this meeting. Other CCMs expressed that the TRP would set a long-term target for the fishery that would contribute to the overall management framework that might include a total allowable catch, but the TRP did not mandate the Commission to adopt a total allowable catch. The TRP certainly would not drive allocation, which would need to take into account the factors of Article 10 (3) of the Convention. Irrespective of their views on the interpretation of whether Article 10 (4) of the Convention applied, most CCMs confirmed their preference for a decision to be taken on a TRP by consensus where possible.

186. The Legal Advisor provided a supplementary comment on the background to the negotiation of Article 10 (4) of the Convention. There were two sides to the debate during the Multilateral High Level Conference (MHLC): one group thought all decisions should be by consensus and another thought that decisions could be by some form of majority. In the end, it was agreed that those decisions that directly affected the economic viability of the fishing industries of Members would be taken by consensus, as well as those that affected the financial contribution of Commission Members. That was why Article 10 (4) of the Convention was limited to the matters of total allowable catch and total allowable effort, and why the budget must be agreed by consensus. If the scope of Article 10 (4) of the Convention was now expanded beyond what was intended at the time to something such as a TRP, it would mean that a lot more decisions of the Commission would need to be taken by consensus. This would not be consistent with the intention of the negotiators at MHLC. The purpose of a TRP is to be a goal to be met, it does not deal with allocation as such. However, if the result of the establishment of a TRP is that there are limits set and allocations within the overall limit, then these would be matters that would be subject to Article 10 (4).

187. The Chair suggested that discussion be suspended so she could have some time to further consult with concerned CCMs during a short break. Following informal consultations with some delegations, the Chair updated the Commission that compromise language had been developed that the Commission should be able to agree to by consensus and avoid the call for a vote. The meeting was asked in reviewing the draft language to consider that strong language was necessary to satisfy the concerns that a number of CCMs had of not being able to adopt a TRP at this meeting. The two Members that had been opposed to adoption of a TRPs this year had committed to adopt a TRP at WCPFC15.

188. The Commission agreed to prioritise the development and adoption of a Target Reference Point for South Pacific albacore through the following actions:

- a. All CCMs with an interest in the Southern albacore fishery jointly commit to review available scientific and economic information to inform their position about appropriate goals for the fishery and corresponding candidate target reference points;

- b. Regardless of the results of the 2018 stock assessment and the management advice from SC14 to WCPFC15, SC14 shall dedicate sufficient time in the Management Issues Theme to develop advice for WCPFC15 on candidate target reference points
- c. CCMs will work together in advance of WCPFC15 to develop TRP proposals; and
- d. WCPFC15 shall adopt a Target Reference Point for South Pacific albacore.

6.5 Harvest control rules (South Pacific albacore tuna and skipjack tuna)

189. The Commission deferred consideration of this item to Agenda Item 6.9 - Review of the Workplan.

6.6 Management strategy evaluation (South Pacific albacore tuna and skipjack tuna)

190. The Commission deferred discussion of this item to Agenda Item 6.9 - Review of the Workplan.

6.7 Monitoring Strategy and Performance Indicators (all stocks/fisheries)

191. The United States noted that it had posted a proposed revision to the performance indicators for the tropical Tuna longline fishery in **WCPFC14-2017-DP30** *Performance Indicators and Monitoring Strategies for Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna Compatible with Candidate Management Objectives for the Tropical Longline Fishery*. It proposed an additional indicator of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY).

192. The Commission was invited to note the candidate performance indicators and monitoring strategies for the tropical longline fishery and provide advice on what performance indicators and monitoring strategies should be included for this fishery for the development of harvest strategies under CMM 2014-06.

193. The European Union supported this discussion but asked that this indicator apply to the purse seine fishery too. In response, the United States clarified that there was already an indicator in the purse seine fishery that was very similar to this.

194. Japan confirmed their support for the US proposal in DP30.

195. Tuvalu noted that FFA Members supported the recommendations from SC13 that the candidate lists of performance indicators and monitoring strategies for the Southern and Tropical Longline Fisheries be noted. While FFA Members supported the work SPC had done to develop the performance indicators on the basis of the MOW2 strawman paper, they were concerned that the Commission and its subsidiary bodies had not been allowed enough time to engage in the development of the various elements of the harvest strategy. The small working group at SC13 had very limited time to consider a long list of performance indicators and monitoring strategies before the list came to the Commission for the consideration of fisheries managers. There was simply not sufficient time to engage in refining and prioritising the long lists contained in the SC information papers and as a result FFA Members had no choice but to simply note these papers, on the understanding that there is a list of candidate performance indicators which may be used as appropriate as the harvest strategies evolve.

196. The Chair agreed it was important to clarify that in **WCPFC14-2017-DP30** the United States was only proposing that WCPFC14 note the candidate indicators, not adopt them at this meeting. More time will be needed to get to a point where these indicators could be recorded and then adopted.

197. The Commission noted the SC13 advice that in the short-term it was seen as best practice to support a broad range of performance indicators in support of the multiple management objectives already identified by the Commission. However, SC13 noted that there will be scope to iteratively refine both the management objectives and related performance indicators and monitoring strategies in light of the outcomes of the current Harvest Strategy Work Plan and the development of the management framework within the WCPFC.

198. The Commission noted the candidate performance indicators and monitoring strategies for south Pacific albacore commensurate with candidate management objectives for the Southern Longline Fishery to be considered in the development of harvest strategies under CMM 2014-06 (**Attachment K**, Table 1).

199. The Commission noted the candidate performance indicators and monitoring strategies for bigeye and yellowfin tuna commensurate with candidate management objectives for the Tropical Longline Fishery to be considered in the development of harvest strategies under CMM 2014-06 (**Attachment K**, Table 2).

6.8 Harvest Strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna and North Pacific albacore

200. The NC Vice-Chair Mr Michael Tosatto (United States) provided an update on the status of the harvest strategy workplan for the Pacific bluefin tuna. A 2nd Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group on Pacific Bluefin Management was held, which reviewed the current CMM, emergency rule and catch documentation scheme. It also addressed the second rebuilding target and timeline and long-term precautionary approach. The Northern Committee had developed four harvest strategies which were targeted. Because an interim CMM already existed with an initial rebuilding target, a second rebuilding target was established, alongside a recruitment scenario with the help of International Scientific Committee (ISC) and a monitoring strategy to ensure the initial target was met by 2024. A number of rebuilding targets and a performance evaluation had been put in place with the assistance of the ISC. A short paper on development of the catch documentation scheme was included in Attachment E of NC13 Summary Report, and harvest strategy information was included in Attachment F. NC13's key recommendation was:

“NC13 recommends that the Commission adopt the Harvest Strategy for Pacific Bluefin Tuna Fisheries (Attachment F), and recommends that the Commission direct the Secretariat to make this harvest strategy available, as a stand alone harvest strategy document, on a web page dedicated to this and other harvest strategies, including interim harvest strategies, adopted by the Commission”.

201. New Zealand noted that it and other FFA Members had been highly critical at the last two Commission meetings of the lack of progress on the proposed harvest strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna. It congratulated the Northern Committee for their work and generally supported the proposed way forward.

202. Pew Charitable Trust, on behalf of Pew Charitable Trust, Greenpeace and WWF, recognised the work of the NC and the joint working group in finding agreement on a harvest strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna. This work was vital if the stock was to recover from its current dire state – which was currently at just 2.6% of its historic size. The adoption of the harvest strategy was just the first minimum step in rebuilding Pacific bluefin. The Commission must ensure that provisions of the Harvest Strategy workplan and CMM 2014-06 are fully carried out, especially in respect to catch limits. These organisations were strongly concerned that limits have been exceeded in recent years and that there were indications that this situation may reoccur this year. These overages threaten the success of the

rebuilding plan, just as it was in the beginning and given the status of the stock it was vital any catches in excess of the quotas be paid back by those States responsible. As a first step, they asked the Commission to increase transparency and accountability by clearly publishing the annual quota for Pacific bluefin in metric tonnage for each member, either in the Annual meeting report or in the tables already provided by the Secretariat. And second, the Commission commit to making progress in designing and implementing a robust electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS).

203. The European Union noted that it had been very critical in the past on the way this stock had been managed and it was pleased to see there was a significant change in that approach. It was pleased the Commission was now moving in the right direction for the recovery of this stock.

204. The NC Vice-Chair also provided an update on the status of the harvest strategy work plan for North Pacific albacore.

“NC13 recommends that the Commission adopt the attached revision to the title of the previously adopted Precautionary Management Framework for North Pacific albacore (Attachment H), so that it may be recognized as a Harvest Strategy. In addition, NC13 recommends that the Commission direct the Secretariat to make this harvest strategy available, as a stand alone harvest strategy document, on a web page dedicated to this and other harvest strategies, including interim harvest strategies, adopted by the Commission.”

205. The NC Vice-Chair, in response to a request for clarification about why the limit reference point was being titled as interim, confirmed that the limit reference point was established at 20%, so was not considered to be interim. However, “interim” as used in this context because it refers to the harvest strategy containing management objectives, target reference points and harvest control rules elements that are considered at this stage to be “interim”.

206. The Commission adopted the Interim Harvest Strategy for North Pacific Albacore Fisheries (NC13 Summary Report, Attachment H, **Attachment I**), noting that it modifies and replaces the previously adopted precautionary management framework for North Pacific albacore and is to be recognised as a harvest strategy.

207. The Commission adopted the Harvest Strategy for Pacific Bluefin Tuna Fisheries (NC13 Summary Report Attachment F, **Attachment J**).

208. The Commission tasked the Secretariat to develop a dedicated space on the WCPFC website for publishing of harvest strategies, including interim harvest strategies, agreed to by the Commission.

6.9 Review of Work Plan

209. Australia throughout the WCPFC14 meeting consulted with interested CCMs and developed a revised draft of the Harvest Strategy Workplan. Some suggested changes to the workplan for CCMs to consider included: 1) extending the current Workplan out to 2021 to allow for the ongoing work towards adoption of harvest strategies for the 4 key stocks; 2) reframing the work on bigeye and yellowfin tuna given the recent scientific advice for the status of bigeye from rebuilding to developing a target reference point; 3) proposing a dedicated discussion in 2018 by SC and the Commission of management objectives in terms of candidate target reference points for bigeye and yellowfin. Key changes were deferring the 2017 South Pacific albacore TRP decision until 2018 and editing 2017 items to reflect the actual activities and decisions of the WCPFC14 and its subsidiary bodies during 2017.

210. The United States supported the changes documented in Rev2 and thanked Australia for accommodating its proposed suggestions.

211. Japan pointed out a small correction still to be made in Rev2. Edits were made on-screen to modify the 2019 Workplan to include a review of TRP for skipjack in 2019 as per CMM 2015-06.

212. The Chair, on behalf of the Commission, thanked Australia for their efforts to develop a revised Workplan for adoption.

213. The Commission adopted the Updated Workplan for the Adoption of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06 (**Attachment L**). The Secretariat was tasked with including text to document progress achieved in 2017 under the WCPFC14 Harvest Strategies agenda items.

214. The Commission recognized the importance of developing harvest strategies for key stocks in the WCPO. The Commission recognized that this work requires the consideration of fisheries managers and scientists at different stages. The Commission notes that the time required for harvest strategy discussions is substantial but will also vary from year to year and the Commission recognized the need for this to be accommodated.

215. The Commission agreed to reprioritise as needed the annual agenda of the Commission and Scientific Committee to allow sufficient additional time for consideration of harvest strategy issues. In addition, WCPFC recognised that there may also be a need for a dedicated science/management dialogue.

AGENDA ITEM 7 – WCPO TUNA STOCKS

7.1 General overview of stock status (bigeye tuna, Pacific bluefin tuna, skipjack tuna, North Pacific albacore, South Pacific albacore, and yellowfin tuna.)

216. The Chair noted that during the Second Intersessional Meeting to Progress the Draft Bridging Measure for Tropical Tunas (SS3) held on 1 December 2017, the Commission had received a detailed presentation from SPC on the scientific evaluation of the management options requested by the August Intersessional meeting held in Hawaii (**WCPFC14-2017-10_rev1** ‘*An Evaluation of the Management options for purse seine and longline fisheries defined by the TT CMM Intersessional meeting - revision 1*’), as well as a general overview of the status of stocks for bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin. At the one-day intersessional meeting to progress the draft bridging measure for South Pacific albacore, members also received an overview presentation of the stock status of South Pacific albacore from SPC. The Commission was also referred to the SC13 Summary Report (**WCPFC14-2017-SC13**) and **WCPFC14-2017-IP13** on ‘*The western and central Pacific tuna fishery: 2016 Overview and status of stocks*’ for further information. The Chair proposed that in order to have more time for the substantive discussions and because both of the one-day intersessional meetings on the draft Bridging Measure for Tropical Tunas and the draft Bridging Measure for South Pacific albacore had just recently met, the SPC would not make a presentation on the general stock overview for bigeye, skipjack, South Pacific albacore and yellowfin.

217. The ISC Chairman Gerard DiNardo presented an overview of the ISC’s recent stock assessments on the North Pacific albacore and North Pacific blue shark. The North Pacific albacore stock was likely not overfished and overfishing was likely not occurring. If constant fishing intensity was applied to the stock, median female spawning biomass was expected to undergo a moderate decline with a <0.01% probability of falling below the WCPFC established LRP by 2025. However, expected

catches in this scenario would be below the recent average catch level for this stock. North Pacific blue shark was not overfished and overfishing was not occurring. Projections under a different fishing mortality harvest policy show that median blue shark spawning biomass in the North Pacific Ocean would likely remain above SSBMSY in the foreseeable future (2024). Future activities of ISC include a mako shark aging workshop; ISC MSE Albacore workshop; an ad-hoc working group to develop an international north Pacific highly migratory species tagging programme with an initial focus on Pacific bluefin and North Pacific albacore; ISC initiated Pacific bluefin tuna MSE in 2018 which would provide resources, reference points, HCR, and management strategies by 2019. This was a major undertaking and agreement from NC13 to move work on Pacific bluefin tuna forward. Stock assessments to be finished by July 2018, including an updated Pacific bluefin stock assessment; a north Pacific shortfin mako shark stock assessment; and a north Pacific swordfish benchmark stock assessment. There would also be a number of additional scientific meetings/ workshops in 2018. He further noted the upcoming leadership changes at ISC. John Holmes (Canada) was elected as incumbent ISC Chair, and Shui-Kai (Eric) Chang (Chinese Taipei) was elected as ISC Vice-Chair. ISC18 would be held in Korea between 11-18 July 2018, and delegates were reminded that requests to ISC needed to be made via written letter to the Chair.

218. Canada thanked Gerard DiNardo for the presentation and acknowledged the contribution he had made to the Northern Committee and the Commission in general. In respect of North Pacific albacore, it noted the absence of a target reference point, which is a key component of the management strategy process, and for this reason Canada hosted a workshop in Vancouver in 2017 and hopes to see the adoption of target reference point in 2018.

7.2 Draft Bridging CMM on Tropical Tunas (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin)

219. The Chair advised the meeting that the Second Intersessional Meeting to Progress the Draft Bridging Measure for Tropical Tunas was held immediately prior to WCPFC14 on Friday 1 December 2017. The primary document considered at that meeting was *Rev5 of the Chair's Consultative Draft on the Tropical Tuna Bridging CMM – Circular 2017/65 WCPFC14-2017-08*, and the two supplements that were issued containing delegation proposals that had been submitted to WCPFC14 (**WCPFC14-2017-08_suppl1** and **WCPFC14-2017-08_suppl2**). It was noted that SPC also provided a detailed presentation of *An Evaluation of the Management options for purse seine and longline fisheries defined by the TT CMM Intersessional meeting – revision 1* SPC-OFP **WCPFC14-2017-10_rev1**. Other documents and information papers were taken as read.

220. Since the conclusion of the intersessional meeting, the Chair produced a revised draft bridging measure contained at **WCPFC14-2017-30 Draft Bridging CMM on Tropical Tunas – Chair's draft**. The Chair explained that the draft had been prepared with the assistance of the Secretariat, including SPC-OFP, to reflect CCM proposals and feedback over the last seventeen months. It was provided in two forms: A clean version (**WCPFC14-2017-30**), with paragraph numbering largely reflecting Rev5 text and a tracked version (**WCPFC14-2017-30A**) showing amendments to the text of Rev5. This draft was noted to be a combination of measures that the Chair considered as having the best prospect of enabling the Commission to reach consensus. These measures reflect what the Chair considered to be a reasonable balance between the varying viewpoints, including on the issue of disproportionate burden. The Chair explained that no CCM will see everything it wanted in this draft but believed that each CCM would see some of what they wanted, which goes to the heart of the consensus model. The Chair then briefly introduced the newly revised text section by section and provided the rationale for certain key provisions.

221. Dr John Hampton presented the SPC's assessment of the impact of the proposed measures contained in the Chair's Draft on a range of key factors, including: maintenance of stock biomass at healthy levels; the level of fishing mortality; and the risk of breaching the Limit Reference Point. An

updated version of the SPC assessment was subsequently issued on 3 December as **WCPFC14-2017-30B**. The explanatory note that accompanied SPC's evaluation of the Chair's Draft stated:

This draft measure, as evaluated, allows a 9% increase in purse seine associate effort and an 11% increase in longline bigeye catch, relative to 2013-2015 baseline levels. If implemented over 30 years, adult biomass relative to unfished levels ($SB/SBF=0$) is predicted to decline from 0.32 (recent assessed levels) to 0.29, a decline of 10% (relative $SB/SBF=0 = 0.9$). Fishing mortality is predicted to increase by 19% (relative $F/F_{msy} = 1.19$) to just below the F_{msy} level ($F/F_{msy} = 0.99$). The risk of breaching the LRP is greater than 20% (actual approximated level = 29%). This risk is conditional on the currently-used uncertainty framework as adopted by SC13, i.e. a model ensemble consisting of 72 weighted models including both the 'old' and 'new' growth scenarios. Further work has been requested by SC13 which may result in changes to the model ensemble and therefore to the uncertainty framework and risks associated with this draft measure.

222. The Commission agreed to consider in detail the provisions of the Chair's Draft in a SWG led by the Chair. The Chair continued to update the plenary as negotiations of the Chair's Draft progressed. Some of the sessions of the SWG were held with limited participation to a select number of representatives from Members and Participating Territories including for some sessions Heads of Delegations only.

223. Pew Charitable Trusts, on behalf of Pew Charitable Trust, Environmental Defense Fund, ISSF, Greenpeace, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership and WWF delivered a statement on tropical tunas and in response to Chair's Draft Bridging Measure on Tropical Tunas. The organisations expressed that they were encouraged by the increased spirit of negotiation toward agreement on the tropical tuna measure, and the discussions during the intersessional meeting on Friday 1 December that confirmed that the current levels of catch and effort in purse seine and longline fisheries are appropriate. They also appreciated the work that was undertaken to provide the new text contained in the Chair's Draft. The organisations pointed out that WCPFC members have agreed to apply the precautionary approach and the Commission should not agree to a measure for tropical tunas that does not meet scientific advice. They expressed concern that the current formulation of measures in the Chair's Draft would result in an increase in both purse seine FAD effort and longline bigeye catch. While there remains significant uncertainty with the bigeye stock status, the current best estimates indicate that at these levels there is a 29% risk of breaching the limit reference point. This risk is both higher than the Commission agreed risk of breaching the LRP of being at a level of between 0 – 20% and is inconsistent with the UN Fish Stock Agreement language that the risk of breaching a limit reference point should be very low. The proposed effort levels in the Chair's Draft would also not be consistent with scientific advice for bigeye. The organisations further called on WCPFC to further refine this proposed measure so that it meets the interim decisions that have already been made and the scientific advice.

224. WWF requested that in the interests of transparency, the NGO community be allowed to attend the SWG sessions on tropical tunas, given the expanded representation from Heads of Delegation, only, to two per delegation from Members and Participating Territories.

225. The Commission considered this request, but noting that since at least one Member had indicated a preference for a HOD-only SWG session, the request from WWF could not be supported. An idea was put forth that two persons be allowed to represent all the concerned NGOs

226. Pew Charitable Trusts expressed their concern that the core business of the Commission was not going to be conducted in a transparent process and it was unclear what great fears there were from having NGOs as part of these processes. It expressed the view that the Civil Society Organisations

who contribute significant financial resources to support the work of the Commission were the only group that was not being provided an opportunity to participate in the SWG. It further expressed disappointment that the approach of this Commission every time things get hard, was to close down transparency. It strongly encouraged the Commission to consider that a single representative per observer delegation is a reasonable level of observer participation. It further expressed that it was unacceptable for the Commission to consider asking observer organisations to choose two representatives to represent all observers. The Commission was asked to further consider these points in the spirit of cooperation in which this Commission is meant to function.

227. The Chair provided an update on the SWG sessions and confirmed that the discussions were constructive and good progress was made although further work needs to be done. The Chair suggested that the next meeting of the SWG would be an open SWG format to consider the full draft text.

228. The United States noted that there remained some issues that would benefit from a Heads of Delegation only discussion before the draft CMM could suitably be considered paragraph by paragraph in an open working group session.

229. Australia on behalf of FFA Members, thanked the Chair for her efforts to lead a process that would result in a revised measure for tropical tuna. It also thanked all delegations that participated in a collegial manner in the same pursuit. FFA Members entered discussions with the intention of retaining the full package of 2017 measures. Without rehashing specifics, the three bases for that position were: 1) that it responded to the scientific advice, which indicated a likelihood that such measures would maintain the stock at recent levels but with some risk of declines even below the LRP; 2) that it responded to the precautionary approach by waiting until the Commission was confident in the new science before removing management measures; and 3) that it responded to the need to avoid disproportionate burden on SIDS and Territories. It therefore seemed like a win-win to FFA Members. However, they quickly learned that this would not be possible and heard various proposals to relax every component of the measure – FAD closures, purse seine effort limits and longline catch limits. FFA Members viewed the package of measures that has evolved through the various discussions as a reasonable compromise. While not as strong as the 2017 measures, they felt that it did pay adequate attention to the three bases outlined above. FFA Members thank all delegations that have been engaged in difficult negotiations to arrive at that package. They advised that they were ready to support it. There were many other elements in the revised measure that had not been able to get attention, so FFA Members suggested that the Commission agree to the main components in principle now so the remaining details of the package could be finalised.

230. The Republic of Korea spoke in response to the United States suggestion for a Heads of Delegation only discussion on the draft bridging measure. It indicated a preference to have two representatives per Member delegation, or otherwise an open SWG.

231. China expressed to the meeting their feeling that the meeting was very close to consensus. It indicated comfort with either the United States request for a Heads of Delegation only SWG or the Korea's alternative of Heads of Delegation + one, with a view to furthering progress on the significant matters that remained unresolved.

232. Japan thanked CCMs for their efforts to progress the draft bridging measure thus far. Since the Commission adopted CMM 2008-01, Japan has been implementing the tropical tuna measures faithfully. It scrapped 87 longline vessels to comply with catch limits in 2009, and longline catch of bigeye tuna has decreased by more than 50% between 2004 and 2016. The number of FAD sets has also been decreased by more than 70% between 2004 and 2016. Despite these tremendous efforts, things are not getting better around Japanese waters. Catches of skipjack and bigeye have been dwindling in the last decade, and this has had serious impacts on Japanese fishermen particularly coastal small-scale fishermen. The situation is particularly bad for skipjack, and migration to the

western coast of Japan has almost disappeared. This phenomenon negatively affects not only fishermen, but also cultural activities in such a way that traditional festivals to celebrate seasonal catches of skipjack are frequently cancelled. Referring to paragraph 7 of CMM 2015-06, the Commission is to consider and pay particular attention to any future recommendations of the Scientific Committee relating to the target reference point, including any recommendations with respect to potential spatial impacts of fishing on the stock, including possible local depletion or range contraction. It noted that it is a fact that catches of skipjack in the area north of 20N have been decreasing, while purse seine capacity and the catches of skipjack in the tropical area have been drastically increasing. Considering the outcomes from the SC13 meeting for skipjack, Japan expressed its view that there is a strong relationship between poor catches of skipjack in its waters and increased catches of skipjack by purse seiners in the tropical area. In respect of bigeye tuna, the scientific advice is very clear. The SC13 advises that the fishing mortality of bigeye tuna should not be increased from current level. Japan also noted that additional analysis conducted by SPC demonstrates that strengthening of the current measures would be required to keep the probability of breaching B_{limit} at no less than 20%. Japan also reiterated that the first intersessional meeting in Honolulu agreed that the spawning biomass depletion ratio (SB/SBF=0) is to be maintained at or above the average SB/SBF=0 for 2012-2015. It expressed its concern that some members had taken positions during the negotiations that seek to weaken the measures, and noted that only Japan had provided proposals to strengthen the measures. Finally, Japan reiterated its commitment to continue to participate in the SWG and asked that all CCMs continue to participate in the spirit of cooperation.

233. The European Union thanked the Chair for her efforts to progress negotiations towards consensus and observed that positions were still divergent. It regretted that discussions were not taken in open session so observers could see with their own eyes the discussions on the bridging measure. Whilst it preferred to have all discussions in open SWG session, however recognising that this might be problematic for some delegations at this point in the discussions, it might be easier to reach consensus through further discussions in the closed session as proposed by the United States. The European Union remained committed to working with other delegations towards consensus, noting that it would be very regrettable if this meeting was not able to agree to a robust conservation and management measure for tropical tunas.

234. The Republic of Marshall Islands, speaking as PNA Chair thanked the Chair for her extraordinary efforts and that of the Secretariat staff, to secure a positive outcome at this point in the development of a Bridging Measure for Tropical Tunas. PNA Members thanked all the other Members that had worked hard in the same direction and the NGOs that contributed. They thanked SPC for their very hard work and great skill and also acknowledged the very prominent and positive role played by Japan throughout these negotiations working closely with PNA and FFA members. PNA Members mentioned they already shared their intention of retaining the full package of 2017 measures based on the SPC analysis of options that indicated no room to increase effort for skipjack, and there was no room to ease the measures that were in place for bigeye. That conclusion was precisely consistent with the advice of the Scientific Committee. In the spirit of compromise and on the basis that this was a bridging measure, PNA Members supported the Chair's efforts to find an overlap of understanding with Members that hold a different view. PNA members took some comfort from the knowledge that there would be further work by the Scientific Committee on the bigeye assessment that should reduce uncertainty and would probably be more positive. But it might not, and there was no need to rush. The tropical tuna management regime that was in place was the most effective in the world. This was the only tuna RFMO where all three major tropical tuna stocks were in the green and fished sustainably. This was also the only oceanic region where most of the catch in the purse seine fishery was taken on free schools not FADs. PNA Members saw no good reason for delegates to leave this meeting without some form of arrangement in place to manage the tropical tunas. None felt more deeply about this than small island states whose communities were so dependent on these resources and remained committed to all efforts to ensure that these stocks are effectively managed and conserved.

235. Papua New Guinea acknowledged that much progress had been achieved with the negotiations of the Draft Measures for Tropical Tunas in the closed sessions of the SWG. PNG like other PNA and FFA members expected this meeting to successful completion the negotiations of the tropical tuna measure which has spanned over the last few years. PNG was of the view that failure to agree on a measure would reflect adversely on the integrity of the Commission on the international level. PNG came with a great degree of flexibility on certain issues and were ready to compromise on the basis that their approach would create mutual benefits. It reminded developed CCMs that it looked forward to a revised measure that was accommodative of their shared objectives to enhance development priorities. On FAD closure, PNG expressed its concern about the huge disproportional burden it carried as a SIDS that was both a flag state and coastal state with the largest population and with an industry to protect. At the same time, it was mindful of available scientific advice to conserve the resource for future generations. For this reason, it was ready and willing to continue to carry the conservation burden of the three months FAD closure in its zone. However, it could not continue with the fourth month again and vowed to share this burden with everyone seated here. PNG represented eight million citizens and its Pacific brother and sisters. It asked developed powerful nations to take into consideration the plight that they put SIDS in when refusing to adopt such measures, such as this draft measure. PNG supported more controls placed on high seas in terms of purse seine effort limits, FAD closures and longline limits as this was the Commission's responsibility. However, at this Commission it was disappointing to hear developed nations using the vulnerabilities of their territories to block consensus on this issue. These territories could not be compared with SIDS independent sovereign nations. Based on the negotiations so far, SIDS were now taking a back seat while developed nations discussed how to regulate their waters. This included, refusing to agree on the timeframe for the FAD closure and refusing to agree on a limit for longline vessels. PNG acknowledged all the hard work put into negotiating this measure and encouraged some CCMs to rethink their positions to arrive at an agreement that did not put the reputation and integrity of this Commission into question. It was critical to safeguard this vital resource for future generations.

236. The United States expressed concern about the coverage of hard negotiation positions in the media which needed to be avoided if consensus was to be reached and it was on that basis that it supported a closed session. It explained that data from SPC demonstrated that if the fishery continues to fish bigeye tuna the same way as today, then there would not be a problem with the stock. The problem, the United States noted, was sending real fisherman that fish today home in order to achieve a theoretical longline catch of 18,000MT in the future. Aspirational goals that could not be caught and latent effort was being used to constrain stock. The United States mentioned that progress on a bridging measure could not be made without resolving these issues. The United States said it put forward proposal after proposal that kept getting rejected because some Members wanted to retain their rights to catch fish in the future. It was an issue of aspirational rights verses sovereign rights of SIDS and fishing nations. The United States reiterated its request to go to a closed SWG session to resolve these difficult issues, and suggested that the current direction may lead to a lack of consensus.

237. Japan confirmed that it had intended to keep its comments of a general nature. However, the nature of the United States comment seemed to imply that those flag CCMs who had not met their bigeye longline catches in past years were the ones looking to break consensus, and that was misleading, particularly to those who were outside the Heads of Delegation meetings. On the contrary, it pointed out that its delegation had been giving concessions for those Members, such as United States and China who had exceeded or fully utilised their high seas allocations in recent years. It noted that Japan was a delegation that had put forward proposals during the SWG with a view to accommodating those CCMs interests. It clarified that the outstanding issue in the SWG was high seas FAD closure not bigeye longline catch limits.

238. The final plenary consideration of the draft measure for tropical tunas considered four key issues as documented in the succeeding paragraphs.

239. The first key issue was the special arrangements contained in the draft measure to accommodate the concerns of the United States. Two specific provisions were negotiated to cater for these concerns and the language that was subsequently agreed are contained in paragraph 9 and paragraph 29 of CMM 2017-01 that state:

9. For purposes of paragraphs 39-41 and 45-49, catches and effort of United States flagged vessels operating under agreements with its Participating Territories shall be attributed to the Participating Territories. Such agreements shall be notified to the Commission in the form of notification under CMM 2016-05 or its replacement. Attribution for the purpose of this Measure is without prejudice to attribution for the purposes of establishing rights and allocation.

29. To alleviate the economic hardship of American Samoa particularly its canneries, and for the 2018 year only, the United States may transfer 100 vessel days from the effort limits established for its EEZ, and notified to the Commission, to its high seas effort limit set out in Attachment 1, Table 2. The United States shall notify the Secretariat quarterly of the utilisation of its EEZ limits. If by October 1 2018, the United States has reached its EEZ effort limit, its EEZ effort limit will be increased by 100 vessel days, with the expectation that the catch taken by United States flagged purse seine vessels and landed in American Samoa for the American Samoa canneries is no less than the volume landed in 2017 increased by 3,500 short tonnes. The United States shall endeavour to ensure that its purse seine vessels do not use any increased high seas effort in the high seas west of 180 degrees. The United States shall provide information to WCPFC15 on the implementation of this paragraph. Upon request this arrangement may be re-examined by the Commission at WCPFC15. This arrangement shall not constitute a precedent for the future.

240. The United States, in respect of the paragraph 9 of CMM 2017-01, delivered the following statement: “As the Commission knows, since 2011 the United States has authorized and reported to the Commission the allocation of bigeye longline limits identified under contracts between our three United States Participating Territories and eligible permit holders based in Hawaii. These allocations are annually reported as United States Participating Territory longline catch and are helping our Participating Territories to achieve their aspirational goals for responsible fisheries development. In addition, these limited allocations have been approved only after a rigorous public process that includes an environmental analysis to ensure consistency with United States law and Commission decisions. We understand and appreciate the Commission’s recognition of these agreements in paragraph 9 of CMM 2017-01.”

241. The Chair, in respect of paragraph 29 of CMM 2017-01, noted that the formulation of this paragraph in the draft measure had occurred during the special Heads of Delegation discussion. Given that the paragraph related to the United States, the Chair asked the United States to explain the proposed provision and its intent.

242. The United States expressed its sincere thanks to all the Members who worked with it on developing this provision. It explained that significant consultations had taken place over the course of the negotiations, and expressed its hope that the formulation in the draft measure could be agreed at this meeting. American Samoa is a central hub and provides a range of services, including fuel and other services, in support of purse seine operations in the Pacific Ocean. It was noted that there were two tuna canneries that had operated in recent times in American Samoa but one had recently closed, and the other had needed to take a number of extended closures. Those closures have taken an enormous toll on American Samoa revenues, and past tuna measures have been noted to have been hard for maintaining tuna supply to these canneries. In an effort to assist the people of American

Samoa, the other members of the Commission were willing to make concessions, and the United States expressed appreciation for these efforts. It explained that the formulation of paragraph 29 in the draft measure, sought to allow for some flexibility to allow United States flagged vessels the opportunity to utilise a portion of the purse seine EEZ limits within the high seas during 2018, on the proviso that it would be offloaded in American Samoa canneries. The provision was intended to be limited to support American Samoa canneries alone, and the United States supported this intent. It further explained that the effect of the provision, is under certain conditions there would be provision to allow the United States, for 2018 only, to transfer 100 days from its EEZ limit (totalling 558 days) to the high seas, so that overall the impact on stocks would be roughly equivalent. If by October 2018, the United States had fully utilised its EEZ effort limit, then its EEZ limit would be increased by 100 days, with the expectation that the equivalent catch would be landed in American Samoa. The arrangement is a short-term arrangement, and the United States accepted that this is a one-year provision that expires unless the Commission decides otherwise. It reiterated its appreciation to the Members who had worked to finalise the provision, and expressed a hope that the paragraph could be accepted.

243. The Republic of Marshall Islands confirmed its support for the proposed language, noting that its support was on the basis that it was for the benefit of the participating territory of American Samoa. It also confirmed that the discussions related to this matter, were at times difficult. In this instance, the interests and aspirations of Small Island Developing States in furthering economic opportunities from these tuna fisheries were noted to be “the same case”. The concession provided in the provision is to ensure that the landings from the 100 days in question, are made in American Samoa as an offset to the hardship that has been faced by American Samoa.

244. The Cook Islands supported this proposal, noting that it was one of the coastal States with adjacent EEZ waters to the high seas east of 180W. It confirmed that the rationale for the proposed provision was in their view quite valid.

245. American Samoa, following agreement on paragraph 29 CMM 2017-01, noted that they had come to the meeting with an urgent call for help to both Pacific Island countries as well as to distant water fishing nations. On behalf of the Governor and people of American Samoa, it expressed its sincere thanks to the Members of the Commission for their display of fellowship by considering the needs and concerns of its people. It expressed special thanks to the FFA and PNA members for their support to American Samoa. It also expressed the view that the support it received during the meeting showed that the Commission was being a responsible custodian of the resource and that the participants at this meeting were leaving a legacy for the people to come.

246. The second key issue was raised by the Republic of Korea in plenary. It noted that since the introduction of the concept of the PNA longline Vessel Day Scheme, Korea has expressed strong concern about the scheme, particularly regarding the impact of the scheme on the management of the bigeye stock, with apparent lack of certainties and predictabilities in the output. It noted its strong belief that the catch limit, which is currently implemented by the Commission is by far the most effective longline bigeye management. No matter how the PNA longline VDS system is referred to, Korea, as a Member of the Commission does not recognize the system. Korea has been holding this position for a long time and this will not change in the future. After a lengthy discussion, the following preamble paragraph was subsequently agreed in plenary:

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, and may establish longline effort limits, or equivalent catch limits for longline fisheries within their exclusive economic zones.

247. The third key issue was raised by the Cook Islands in plenary when considering the paragraphs relating to the provisions of the measure that would not be applied to Small Island Developing States (CMM 2017-01 paragraph 5) and relating to vessels operating under charter arrangements (CMM 2017-01 paragraph 8). The Cook Islands noted that it did not have any flagged purse seine vessels, and was concerned that the current formulation of these two paragraphs, appeared to prevent the Cook Islands from using charter arrangements as a mechanism to continue to develop its purse seine fisheries, including in the high seas. The Cook Islands confirmed that it was unable to go along with consensus if this was a correct interpretation of these paragraphs.

248. A lengthy discussion ensued where the Chair and many CCMs strongly encouraged the Cook Islands to reconsider its need to accommodate such a substantive issue at such a late stage in the negotiation. The Chair reflected that all CCMs had worked very hard at this meeting and many compromises were made to ensure that the new measure could be adopted at this meeting and that raising a substantive issue like this at such a late stage of the negotiation had the potential to derail the final outcome that CCMs had worked so hard to achieve at WCPFC14.

249. The Legal Adviser, in response to a request for interpretation of the current formulation of the paragraphs in question, noted that chartering arrangements had been designed to assist countries to develop their domestic fleets fishing within their EEZs, with the attribution of catch being to a chartering Member. The issue here was the potential for flag State high seas purse seine limits to be circumvented through the attribution of catch of a distant water fishing nation vessel to a SIDS. The Legal Advisor confirmed that the interpretation of the current formulation of the charter attribution provisions in the draft measure did mean that even if a SIDS chartered vessels that were flagged to a developed CCM, the catch of those vessels would remain subject to the high seas purse seine effort limits in the draft measure.

250. The Cook Islands thanked the Legal Advisor for clarifying the interpretation. It maintained that if delegations were not willing to include the necessary modifications to the charter attribution paragraphs in the measure to provide an opportunity for all SIDS to charter purse seine vessels to fish on the high seas, and to attribute those catches to the chartering SIDS, the only alternative that the Cook Islands would be willing to consider would be to declare a purse seine effort limit that would apply to the Cook Islands EEZ and high seas waters combined of 1250 days. Cook Islands reiterated that it was seeking a particular decision at this meeting to support the development of its domestic purse seine fisheries noting that this was linked to access by vessels fishing in its waters to high seas waters adjacent to the Cook Islands EEZ. It assured the Commission that it would only exploit the high seas within its combined high seas and EEZ limit, and that it would do so responsibly.

251. Another lengthy discussion ensued which involved a number of CCMs, in an effort to ensure a measure could be agreed, discussing a range of drafting formulations that might accommodate a specific exemption to address the Cook Islands concern. The language that was eventually agreed became footnote 1 to paragraph 8 of CMM 2017-01, and it states:

“In 2018, the Cook Islands may charter purse seine vessels to fish on the high seas adjacent to the Cook Islands EEZ and the effort of those vessels shall be limited to 100 vessel days and attributed to the Cook Islands. WCPFC15 shall consider whether this special arrangement will be continued.”

252. The final key issue was that the current CMM expires on the 31 December 2017. The issue was that according to Article 20 paragraph 5, it was not possible for the new CMM to enter into effect any earlier than 60 days after the end of this Commission meeting, which would be the 6 February 2018. This would potentially leave a gap in which no measures for tropical tuna would apply.

253. At the request of the Chair, the Legal Advisor provided advice indicating that there were three possible options to address this issue: 1) That the Commission could use the exemption adopted at the 2012 meeting as a precedent for an exemption to the 60 day rule, noting that the Commission had agreed in 2012 that that exemption would not set a precedent for the future; 2) The Commission could agree to a Resolution that all CCMs apply the new measure provisionally from 1st January 2018 to 6th February 2018. 3) The Commission could agree to extend the application of the expiring measure to fill the gap between 1 January 2018 and 6 February 2018. The Legal Advisor suggested the provisional application option as being the most consistent with the Convention and past practice.

254. Following the conclusion of the negotiations of CMM 2017-01, the Commission considered the recommendation of the Legal Advisor and agreed to a Resolution that would confirm the decision of CCMs to provisionally apply CMM 2017-01 from 1 January 2018 in order to ensure the continuation of management measures during early part of 2018.

255. New Zealand proposed, to avoid a similar situation arising following review of CMM 2017-01, that CMM 2017-01 remains in effect until 10 February 2021 unless otherwise replaced by the Commission.

256. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-01 Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tuna (**Attachment M**).

257. Noting that CMM 2017-01 enters into effect on 6 February 2018, the Commission agreed to Resolution 2017-01 Resolution on the Provisional Application of CMM 2017-01 (**Attachment N**), for the period from 1 January to 6 February 2018.

258. The Commission agreed that the FAD Management Options IWG would resume its work in 2018 and hold a meeting immediately following TCC14. The FAD Management IWG will provide advice to WCPFC15 *inter alia* on guidelines for the implementation of non-entangling and/or biodegradable material on FADs; and on whether the number of FADs deployed as set out in CMM 2017-01 paragraph 23 is appropriate.

7.3 Draft Bridging CMM on South Pacific albacore

259. New Zealand, on behalf of FFA members presented **WCPFC14-2017-DP14 Proposal for Conservation and Management Measure for the Development of an improved South Pacific albacore Measure**. The development of this proposal had considered the discussions during the Intersessional Meeting to Progress the FFA Consultative Draft CMM to establish a Limit for South Pacific albacore held on 4th October 2017 immediately following TCC13 (**WCPFC14-2017-IM-SPA1**). That meeting had considered the FFA members WCPFC13 proposal for a consultative CMM that was intended to provide a bridge from CMM 2015-02 to the adoption of a more comprehensive proposal. The contributions of the CCMs that had participated in the intersessional meeting were acknowledged as having assisted in improving understanding of the views of all the Members, and it was explained that the draft CMM proposal had changed considerably as a result. DP14 proposes a framework to establish plans to guide the work of the Commission in developing a comprehensive measure for the management of fisheries for South Pacific albacore tuna. This future measure will set agreed limits, establish effective fishery monitoring processes, and act to implement the elements of the Harvest Strategy relating to this stock and its fisheries. It was noted that the proposal has taken a revised approach and is no longer a bridging measure that sought to replace CMM 2015-02. Rather the proposal seeks to establish the management objectives for the fishery and seeks the Commission's commitment to develop three work plans for improved South Pacific albacore management and to support the implementation of the harvest strategy. New Zealand, on behalf of FFA members, looked forward to further discussions on the proposal during the informal SWG during WCPFC14.

260. The Commission agreed that an informal SWG led by New Zealand would be established to facilitate further discussion of both South Pacific albacore proposals (DP13 and DP14) during the meeting.

261. New Zealand reported on the outcomes from the SWG on south Pacific albacore (**WCPFC14-2017-SWG_SPALB02**). The proposal in **WCPFC14-2017-DP14** was the basis for discussion in the small working group. The proposal developed a lot further over the course of those discussions at WCPFC14 and the outcome from the SWG was a proposal to support the development of a roadmap to implement elements needed for implementation of the harvest strategy and the effective conservation and management of south Pacific albacore. The SWG agreed that a roadmap for South Pacific albacore should be developed over 2018 and submitted to WCPFC15. New Zealand offered to lead this work in a virtual intersessional working group and CCMs were invited to inform New Zealand of their designated representatives and contact details for this group before the end of the meeting.

262. A number of CCMs thanked New Zealand for leading this work. CCMs supported the recommendations and believed that it was important to continue the work on this stock. The importance of the development of a harvest strategy was also recognised, noting that SIDS and Participating Territories were extremely concerned about the management of this very important economic resource. Many CCMs urged the Commission to give full priority to the development of a harvest strategy for South Pacific albacore in 2018 and through the proposed process that full consideration was given to the concerns and needs of SIDS and Participating Territories.

263. The outcome for the proposal in DP13 for a target reference point for the South Pacific albacore can be found in the decisions under Agenda Item 6.4.

264. The Commission agreed to the formation of a virtual intersessional process to develop a Roadmap to implement the elements needed for the effective conservation and management for South Pacific albacore. The roadmap will take into account the outcome of a revised stock assessment for South Pacific albacore in 2018 and recommend an overall limit for the fishery, how it could be distributed (taking into account the interests of SIDS) and the actions required to achieve biological and economic stability in the fishery. This roadmap will include recommendations for a review of the existing CMM for South Pacific albacore. The terms of reference of this intersessional group will be to consider management issues for South Pacific albacore including:

- a. The elements necessary for the implementation of a Harvest Strategy approach to the management of the stock;
- b. an allocation process; and
- c. monitoring and reporting priorities, and addressing of gaps, for all fisheries taking South Pacific albacore within the WCPFC convention area.

265. Also in support of the development of a Roadmap for South Pacific albacore, the Commission also agreed to task:

- a. SC14 to provide WCPFC15 with advice on technical aspects of the South Pacific albacore harvest strategy including, for example, a consideration of scientific elements of candidate harvest control rules, and potential components of the management procedure (e.g. the use of CPUE (vulnerable biomass) indices to inform on stock status);
- b. TCC14 to evaluate monitoring and reporting gaps in the South Pacific albacore fishery, as well as SIDS and Participating Territories implementation considerations; and

c. SC14 and TCC14, based on their evaluations, will provide any appropriate advice or recommendations to WCPFC15 with respect to informing the development of the Roadmap for improving South Pacific albacore management.

266. The Commission accepted New Zealand's offer to lead this intersessional working group, and noted New Zealand's request that all CCMs with an interest in participating in this intersessional working group nominate a point of contact to New Zealand before the conclusion of WCPFC14.

7.4 CMM 2005-03 on North Pacific albacore

267. The Commission considered the recommendations from NC13 related to the review of CMM 2005-03 on North Pacific albacore. It was noted that the Secretariat had provided **WCPFC14-2017-14 (Rev1) Reference Document for Review of CMM 2005-03 and for the Development of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06 north Pacific albacore (Thunnus alalunga)**.

268. The NC Vice-Chair Michael Tosatto (United States) noted that the outcome of discussions at SC13 and NC13 indicated that the North Pacific albacore stock was in good condition so there was no recommendation for changes to CMM 2005-03. The management strategy evaluation, led by ISC, was progressing well. The management objective for the North Pacific albacore fishery was to maintain the biomass, with reasonable variability, around its current level in order to allow recent exploitation levels to continue and with a low risk of breaching the limit reference point.

269. Ocean Friends Against Driftnets noted that it was a WCPFC observer made up of Pacific fisherman, mostly troll fisherman. After the return of the IUU driftnet fleet in the Pacific post-2002, its members had been non-productive since 2004. It requested the Commission to rebuild the North Pacific albacore stocks to pre-2000 levels.

7.5 CMM 2016-04 on Pacific bluefin tuna

270. The Commission considered recommendations from the NC13 related to the review of CMM 2016-04 on Pacific bluefin tuna. It was noted that the Secretariat had provided **WCPFC14-2017-15 Reference Document for Review of CMM 2016-04 and for the Development of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06 Pacific Bluefin Tuna (Thunnus orientalis)**.

271. NC Vice-Chair updated the Commission on the review of this CMM and the relevant tasks to the NC13 from WCPFC13. The second joint IATTC-WCPFC NC working group meeting on the management of PBF was held in Busan, Korea from August 28 – 31, 2017 as an informal meeting. NC13 received the report of the Joint Working Group Meeting between NC and IATTC (NC13 Summary Report, Attachment E). NC13 endorsed the conclusions of the joint working group meeting and agreed to incorporate them into relevant recommendations to the Commission. A proposal to revise the CMM on Pacific bluefin tuna was made by NC13 (NC13 Summary Report, Attachment G).

272. The Commission Chair asked if CCMs were prepared to adopt the revised CMM on Pacific bluefin tuna as recommended by the Northern Committee.

273. The Chair noted that the Pacific Bluefin harvest strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries would be discussed under Agenda Item 6.8.

274. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-08 Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin tuna (**Attachment O**), which will replace CMM 2016-04 and which was prepared to implement the Harvest Strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries.

275. The Commission noted the proposed workplan to develop a Catch Documentation Scheme for Pacific bluefin tuna that is included as an attachment to CMM 2017-08.

7.6 Others – North Pacific Striped Marlin

276. The United States noted that despite the Northern Committee not having been charged with responsibility for this stock, concerns have been expressed about the status of North Pacific striped marlin. In his capacity as NC Vice-Chair, Michael Tosatto (United States), referred the meeting to the recommendation in paragraph 91 of the NC13 Summary Report which states “NC13 expressed concern over the status of North Pacific striped marlin and urged the Commission to develop a rebuilding plan for the stock as a matter of priority. NC members are encouraged to submit a draft CMM, if possible.” The United States reiterated that the status of the North Pacific striped marlin remains a concern for the United States and for the Northern Committee, and the Commission should develop a rebuilding plan for this stock as a matter of priority.

277. The Chair sought the views of CCMs to address the status of this stock, as recommended by NC13.

278. The European Union shared the concern for the status of North Pacific striped marlin and agreed that this was a matter of priority for the Commission. It urged that based on the stock status the Commission must take concerted action to towards ensuring that adequate measures are taken next year.

279. The United States clarified that owing to the North Pacific striped marlin stock not yet being designated as a northern stock by this Commission, the NC felt it was constrained in being able to submit a draft CMM as a recommendation to the Commission. It would be preferable for the Commission to first resolve the question of whether the North Pacific striped marlin and the North Pacific blue shark were northern stocks, so the Northern Committee could be clearer as to its management responsibility in respect of those stocks.

280. The Chair emphasised the point was that the North Pacific striped marlin is overfished and urged the Commission to take the necessary steps to address this.

281. Some CCMs expressed a preference that because the North Pacific striped marlin was not designated as a Northern stock, that the SC alone should be tasked to provide advice and recommendations to the Commission next year. Other CCMs expressed a preference that the Commission task SC to consider available information and to recommend whether this stock should be designated as a northern stock.

282. Japan had suggested as a way forward, that there might be a conditional recommendation based on outcome of SC14 on the question of designating North Pacific striped marlin as a northern stock: so if SC recommends it as a northern stock, then the Commission could task NC to manage this stock and provide a recommendation to the Commission; however if SC recommended that it was not a northern stock, then SC would be requested to make a recommendation to the Commission.

283. During the course of the discussions it was clarified that scientific information and stock assessments for North Pacific striped marlin had been provided by ISC in the past, and North Pacific striped marlin was traditionally covered in the ISC work program. The ISC will conduct another North Pacific striped marlin assessment in 2019 and since SPC is a standing member of the ISC Billfish Working Group (BILLWG), there was a mechanism to involve them in the upcoming stock assessment.

284. Some CCMs expressed that because North Pacific striped marlin has been recognised to be overfished and overfishing occurring for some years, it wasn't appropriate for the Commission to wait for an updated stock assessment due in 2019 before developing a CMM and rebuilding proposal.

285. As a way forward, the Chair requested that the Secretariat provide some background on past SC discussions on North Pacific striped marlin.

286. The Science Manager Dr SungKwon Soh confirmed that North Pacific striped marlin designation as a northern stock was first discussed at SC in 2007-2008. The NC had at that time requested that the Commission designate North Pacific striped marlin as a northern stock. As requested by the NC, the ISC provided the results of an analysis to SC4 that estimated the majority (65–70%) of the biomass of the North Pacific striped marlin to occur north of 20°N latitude. However, SC4 noted that the information presented was not sufficient to demonstrate that North Pacific striped marlin be classified as a northern stock. The Commission noted that there has not yet been a recommendation by the SC that northern striped marlin is a northern stock. The ISC Chair was asked to elaborate on the information that was submitted to support SCs consideration of whether it should be designated as a northern stock.

287. The ISC Chair noted that ISC did provide the necessary information at SC4 to render a designation determination. Previous information included both genetic and catch data, which clearly indicated that it was a northern stock. The ISC chair confirmed that he was not certain that there would be any new information available in 2018 to inform a decision of a designation of North Pacific striped marlin as a northern stock. Irrespective of the question of designation as a northern stock, he further urged that NP striped marlin has been considered to be in an overfished state for a number of years and no action has been taken by the Commission in response.

288. Many CCMs confirmed that whether North Pacific striped marlin was a northern stock or not was not the problem. It was acknowledged that the best available information is that North Pacific striped marlin is in an overfished condition therefore urgent action was needed to rebuild the stock. These CCMs expressed support for the SC being tasked to provide recommendations. It was also acknowledged that any management measures can be reviewed if any new information came out of a new stock assessment in the future.

289. Japan cautioned that SC11 had already made a recommendation to the Commission, which was that the Commission develop a rebuilding plan for the NP striped marlin in order to improve stock status.

290. The Chair in summarising the discussions confirmed that ultimately this matter would mean this issue is revisited at WCPFC15 following advice from SC14. The eventual outcome of this agenda item including tasking to SC14, is recorded under Agenda Item 9.2 NC13 Summary Report.

AGENDA ITEM 8 – BYCATCH MITIGATION

8.1 Sharks (CMMs: 2010-07; 2011-04; 2012-04; 2013-08; 2014-05)

291. The European Union introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP01** *Proposal for a Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by WCPFC*, which aimed to change fishing, storing and processing practices on-board vessels that implement the finning ban through the application of the 5% fins to carcass weight ratio. It proposed that CCMs shall prohibit the removal of shark fins at sea and the retention on board, transshipment and landing of shark fins.

292. Japan thanked the European Union for tabling this proposal. The position of Japan on this issue was well known so it would not repeat it. Japan was not in a position to support this proposal but

it would like to discuss this issue in the context of the comprehensive shark conservation measure at this Meeting.

293. China thanked the European Union and noted that it had a similar position to Japan. It could not support this proposal.

294. The United States thanked the European Union. It believed this was a significant issue that needed to be addressed if the Commission was committed to taking a more comprehensive approach to shark conservation and time should be taken to see if CMMs could reach agreement on this issue. It supported this measure being explored in the discussions of the broader comprehensive measure.

295. Kiribati noted that its position was similar to Japan and others. It had concerns on some of the elements proposed and it believed the proposal would burden its artisanal fisherman and would hurt subsistence fishers that rely on utilising as much of their catch as possible. Kiribati said the measure should focus on commercial fishermen that catch more sharks.

296. Australia thanked the European Union for progressing this initiative. It was entirely consistent with Australian domestic law and Australia was comfortable with supporting the proposal.

297. The European Union thanked the United States and others for their strong support of this measure. TCC had been saying for a number of years that the 5% ratio was not an appropriate means to ensure the recommendations were implemented. It understood that some Members still had hesitations and it hoped that the Commission could move forward and more members moved towards the fins “naturally attached proposal”. In response to Kiribati’s proposed exemption, the European Union was not willing to introduce any exemptions to its fins naturally attached proposal. The only way to make sure no finning was occurring was to have an “all fins naturally attached” policy.

298. Papua New Guinea noted the European Union proposal but emphasised the need to recognise artisanal fishing. It supported the position of Kiribati. It noted the proposal to remove paragraph 11 of CMM 2010-07 which provides for alternative measures in national waters. As Papua New Guinea said last year, paragraph 11 was important and it had to be retained.

299. Palau noted the European Union proposal that was presented last year, which led to a decision on a more comprehensive approach. FFA Members noted SC13 recommended two options for the development of a comprehensive shark and ray measure for WCPFC15 adoption, and FFA Members lent their support to the option to collate existing measures. They also noted the TCC13 recommendation requesting the Secretariat to develop terms of reference to guide the work of an intersessional drafting group in 2018. Several FFA members were interested in participating in a drafting group. The Chair noted that this discussion would come up under agenda item 8.1.1.

300. Indonesia thanked the European Union. It understood a lot of effort was put into this work. It found that it was quite common to have difficulties collecting data on bycatch though Indonesia tried hard to meet the CMM requirements. Regarding the text in paragraph 7 “shall report catch of each species”, its understanding was that this information would be reported to the Commission. Indonesia could agree to that sentence. It sought clarification if that was all catch species or was it just the species referred to in the measures.

301. FSM thanked the European Union. It supported the interventions of Kiribati, Palau, and Papua New Guinea. The distinction between the high seas and the fisheries of EEZs and the impact on subsistence fisheries was important. FSM supported the views of Palau and language more explicitly applied to the high seas and the EEZs. For FSM, the CMM was more of a minimum standard compared with its own domestic laws. It would like to see more language on EEZs taking into account cultural differences, but could agree in principal to the approach proposed by the European Union to protect marine species.

302. Samoa supported the proposal but it also needed to consider its small fleet. There must be a consideration for exceptions and that had to be seriously considered for Samoa's small fleets.

303. The Chair summarised that despite clear expressions of interest to explore how the Commission could strengthen its shark conservation measures, there was no consensus on the European Union proposal at this time. This discussion could continue under agenda item 8.1.1 below.

8.1.1 Comprehensive approach to shark and ray conservation and management

304. Dr Shelly Clarke (WCPFC Secretariat/ ABNJ Common Oceans Project) presented **WCPFC14-2017-17** *Development of a Comprehensive Shark CMM for the WCPFC*. It updated WCPFC14 on discussions held by SC13 and TCC13 in the context of work towards the development of a comprehensive shark and ray conservation and management measure (CMM) which would unify the five existing shark and ray measures. The paper also responded to TCC13's request for the Secretariat to prepare draft terms of reference for a possible intersessional drafting group to be established by WCPFC14 that could draft a measure for consideration at the next Commission meeting. CMMs were asked to consider what type of intersessional working group they wanted to form, such as an ad hoc group, an intersessional working group, a drafting group or a virtual group, whether any chairs or vice-chairs needed to be elected. This meeting needed to agree to terms of reference which included a scope of work to draft a measure to bring to WCPFC15.

305. The Chair asked for CCMs views on developing the intersessional process to bring a draft measure to WCPFC15 for consideration. An informal SWG at this meeting would develop the terms of reference for the Shark-IWG.

306. The European Union thanked Dr Clarke on her excellent work to guide this discussion. It considered this approach as a valid way forward as it was done for shark measures in other RFMOs. Aligning this Commission's existing measures involved both simple consolidation drafting and more complex amalgamations given the various reporting requirements. The time at this meeting was not sufficient to finish this work properly, so the European Union would support the establishment of an intersessional group. The European Union would be happy to lead, but was also happy to be an active participant.

307. China supported the continued progress of this comprehensive approach and the establishment of the intersessional group. It suggested Japan could chair the informal SWG at this meeting.

308. The United States believed it was important to have a comprehensive approach that would take a full look at the existing measures and develop a way forward. It supported the intersessional working group, though did not have a view on who should lead the discussion of the SWG.

309. Tuvalu noted that it was always a concern to those members with very small administrations when the Commission was considering establishing more intersessional working groups. It asked for this group to be managed virtually rather than organising more physical meetings.

310. Japan also thanked Dr Clarke for her hard work and efforts to progress this comprehensive measure. It had one question regarding the possible terms of reference, specifically the task of providing a framework for development and adoption of new components in 6.2 paragraph 4. When new measures were developed, the proposal would be sent to the Commission to amend the CMM. Japan sought clarification on this text. It supported an electronic / virtual intersessional group and thanked China for nominating Japan to chair the informal SWG. It was happy to assume this role.

311. The Chair responded that this paragraph came straight from a decision taken by the Nadi meeting last year, to ensure the proposal remained flexible to reflect the data available. How that was

implemented would be up to the terms of reference and any draft that would be developed from these terms of references.

312. Australia supported the establishment of a virtual intersessional working group. This was an important issue and Australia was keen to play a constructive role.

313. Canada echoed the comments of support to advance this issue. It was quite a complex assortment of measures and there were differing measures on how they were applied domestically. It appreciated the leadership demonstrated by Dr Clarke and interested CCMs.

314. The Chair summarised that there was broad support for the intersessional process to continue progress on this comprehensive measure. An informal SWG (led by Japan) was established at this meeting to develop terms of reference for the Sharks-IWG as well as to confirm chairs and/or co-chairs.

315. Japan reported back on the progress of the SWG and thanked Dr Clarke for her help drafting the document and providing advice. Terms of reference was produced and CCMs agreed that the IWG would develop a draft comprehensive measure which would then be submitted to WCPFC15 for consideration and adoption. Some members were concerned with budgetary implications of establishing another IWG so it was agreed that this group would conduct its work electronically and that Japan would serve as Chair. All CCMs and observers were invited to participate. A draft would be submitted in February next year and one month would be given for comments on content or new ideas and additional provisions. Feedback deadline would be the end of March 2018. This next draft version with comments incorporated would be tested with Dr Clarke and various other technical experts and would be finished sometime between April and SC14 and TCC14. The SWG was mindful that WCPFC had a process underway to identify or define all shark species. The SWG did not have enough time to discuss the development of safe release guidelines but it did identify three possible options: 1) develop for specific shark species; 2) develop for all shark species; 3) do not develop at all as some guidance already existed on website.

316. The European Union thanked Japan for their effective Chairing of the SWG and again thanked Dr Clarke for her support. It was pleased with the outcome of the SWG. There was much work ahead and this would rely on the guidance of the IWG Chair. The European Union supported Japan's continuous Chairing through this process and also hoped that Dr Clarke would be able to continue supporting this work despite moving into her new role as she was essential to the success of this work. On the issue of the safe release guidelines, SC14 should simply be tasked to develop a set of guidelines for silky and whitetip sharks that should take into account existing guidelines adopted in other fora.

317. The Chair thanked the European Union and noted they proposed WCPFC14 task SC14 to develop and propose a set of guidelines for silky and whitetip sharks for consideration and adoption at WCPFC15.

318. The United States remarked that the IWG should discuss and determine whether to develop safe release guidelines for some or all species, not the SC.

319. Canada supported progressing this work noting its importance was why Canada supported the IWG at TCC13. A process issue came to mind while its two delegates at this meeting tried to cover as many issues as possible. Canada asked if there was a clearer more simple way to find documents during meetings so that delegates did not need to search several pages to find where documents were placed, either on the secure website or the public website in multiple windows. The Secretariat noted that it was doing its best to manage the documents for this meeting. The document was posted on the public website site as the local meeting server is accessible only from within plenary room when the WCPFC meeting is in session (the meeting room and the meeting server network are shutdown overnight). It was happy to provide guidance on where to find documents.

320. The European Union responded to United States comments on the safe release guidelines. It did not want any process delay on developing guidelines. The SWG already agreed to develop guidelines for all sharks and there was a recommendation to develop guidelines for these two specific species. There was also a retention ban for these specific species. The current wording did not preclude the development of guidelines for other species.

321. Japan responded to the United States and European Union comments. It supported the European Union's view, that from looking at paragraph five of the terms of reference it reads as though safe release guidelines could be considered for inclusion in the new CMM. If that happened, there would be some difficulty in managing the process due to the size of the workload. Hopefully safe release guidelines for silky and whitetip shark could at least be developed and if SC could do that it would reduce some of Japan's workload.

322. The European Union drew attention back to reference paper WCPFC14-2017-16 *Reference Document for Bycatch Mitigation CMM Reviews*. Point 5 in the paper reads: "SC13 adopted the Report of ISG-5 on the safe release guidelines for manta and mobulid rays (see **Attachment 1**)". These guidelines had not yet been adopted at the level of the Commission, it had only endorsed what the SC has said, so the Commission needed to agree to adopt these guidelines. Regarding Point 6 in the paper: "SC13 recommends TCC13 and WCPFC14 note that SC has not yet adopted Guidelines for safe release for silky and oceanic whitetip sharks". The European Union proposed the Commission task SC14 and TCC14 to develop these guidelines.

323. The Chair clarified that when the Commission adopted the reports of TCC13 and SC13, the recommendations in those reports were also adopted. CCMs could comment on the individual recommendations or issues when those reports were being considered, but they would not be considered one by one. On the issue of safe release guidelines for silky and oceanic whitetip sharks, the Chair suggested that the Commission could agree to discuss in future work on the comprehensive management measure for sharks and rays. The European Union agreed with this approach.

324. The United States supported the European Union's proposal for the Commission to adopt the safe release guidelines for manta and mobulid rays.

325. Chinese Taipei sought clarification on whether the safe release guidelines for manta and mobulid rays were voluntary or mandatory. If voluntary it could support adoption at this meeting.

326. FSM clarified that SC had been asked to develop species specific guidelines for silky and white tip sharks. It preferred general guidelines for safe release for all sharks in general, not species specific.

327. The European Union responded that the specific guidelines proposal arose because there was a retention ban already in place for those species, but safe release guidelines for all sharks could be explored as a mandatory measure as part of the work on the comprehensive measure. If they were not mandatory then they might not be used.

328. Japan supported FSM's views on the development of safe release guidelines for all shark species. The Commission should instruct SC14 to advise whether they should be voluntary or mandatory on species by species basis, which would account for biological differences.

329. SPREP noted in recent years it had taken an active interest in the proceedings of this Commission, particularly in the areas of bycatch of threatened species and marine debris. SPREP had promoted these issues in a number of international fora, including the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species and at the United Nations Ocean Conference earlier this year. It therefore warmly welcomed this agenda item on the mitigation of bycatch and congratulated the Secretariat on the constructive work that has been carried out in recent

years, especially through the ABNJ project. It was particularly grateful for the turtle by-catch mitigation workshops convened through this project in 2016. With the financial support of the European Union, SPREP would be implementing a project on bycatch mitigation in commercial and artisanal fisheries in the Pacific islands region over the next four years. While the main focus of the programme would be on the mitigation of turtle bycatch, it also intended to support investigations of the bycatch of marine mammals, sharks and rays and seabirds, as resources permit. SPREP was very encouraged by the positive attitude adopted by Members in the debate. SPREP welcomed opportunities for collaborations with all stakeholders to support the Commission's work to mitigate the bycatch of threatened marine vertebrate species. It welcomed discussions in the margins of this meeting on possible opportunities for collaborations with potential partners, including national delegations, IGOs, industry and NGOs.

330. The Commission adopted as Guidelines the Best Handling practices for the safe release of manta and mobulids (as referenced in SC13 draft Summary Report, Attachment H, **Attachment P**).

331. The Commission agreed to task SC14 to develop proposed guidelines for safe release of rays and sharks and taking into account existing standards or guidelines adopted on other fora. The Commission agreed that priority should be given to the development of guidelines for safe release of silky shark and oceanic whitetip sharks.

332. The Commission agreed to form an intersessional working group to develop a draft comprehensive shark CMM for discussion at WCPFC15 (IWG-Sharks). The IWG-Sharks will primarily work virtually and will be formed through the issuance of a Circular from the WCPFC Secretariat inviting all parties to nominate representatives to participate in the activities of the group. The IWG-Sharks will be chaired by Japan. Terms of reference for the IWG-Sharks are attached at **Attachment Q**.

333. WCPFC14 agreed that the first phase of work will begin with the IWG Chair codifying WCPFC's existing shark measures, taking into account comprehensiveness, and distributing this draft to participants by the end of February 2018. The IWG Chair will request that comments on the codified draft, as well as contributions on new elements, from IWG-Sharks participants be received by the end of March 2018. The IWG Chair will then compile these comments on the codified draft and new elements into a revised draft, requesting technical advice as necessary, and circulate it to IWG-Sharks participants on a timeline to be determined by the IWG Chair, giving due consideration to the timelines for SC14 and TCC14.

8.2 CMM 2015-03 on Seabirds

334. New Zealand presented **WCPFC14-2017-DP05 Proposed changes to CMM 2015-03 in regards the seabird mitigation requirements (Rev 1)**. The purpose of this amendment was in response to the decline in seabird numbers, especially albatross. There was a need to address this by optimising the mitigation required by the fishing industry while also ensuring that mitigation devices were effective at mitigating bycatch. The paper contained two proposals: i) changing tori line requirements for small vessels; ii) the addition of hook shielding devices as one alternative equipment option that could be used instead of line weighting and tori lines. The proposed amendments reflect a recommendation from SC12 on tori lines. There was also a proposed revision to paragraph 9 to make reporting requirements clearer.

335. The Chair asked if CCMs still wished to discuss this in a SWG at this meeting.

336. Australia was concerned with fishing interactions with seabirds and felt that the problem needed to be addressed. The seabird measure should be discussed in a SWG – these were not scientific issues and should be fully considered at this meeting.

337. The United States believed that periodic review of CMMs on bycatch was important. It supported New Zealand's work and supported SWG discussions at this meeting.

338. Japan thanked New Zealand for preparing this proposal. Japan was pleased that its fishers could have more equipment options to mitigate seabird bycatch, but were aligned with China. A scientific recommendation from the SC was needed before alternative device options could be adopted. Particularly, SC recommendation was needed to introduce hook shielding device as equivalent measure to the combination of night setting, tori line and weighted branch lines. Also, the fishing method was different in Japan and hook shielding device would not work. The reporting requirement amendment seemed acceptable with minor edits. These could be discussed in SWG if established.

339. The European Union expressed support for this proposal. It hoped concerns could be addressed in the SWG.

340. Samoa supported the measure. In Samoan culture they are called storm birds, rather than seabirds. They were very important part of Samoan life. Samoa would also like to have timelines given to the consideration of these issues at this meeting, as there were quite a number of issues given to small working groups for consideration at this meeting as they have to be brought back to plenary for finalisation.

341. China thanked New Zealand for its proposal. It was encouraged by technical developments so that new devices could be used. As it was a technical development it should be reviewed by the SC as the proposal only demonstrated that one CMM had good results from these new devices. It had no objection to continuing discussions in a SWG.

342. Chinese Taipei also had some concerns, including revision of current the measure. The hook shielding device would need some more costing information for fishermen of small scale fishing vessels. It supported the establishment of the SWG.

343. A SWG led by New Zealand considered the proposal in greater detail. New Zealand regularly updated the Commission of the progress and final outcomes of the SWG.

344. Australia thanked New Zealand for its proposal and continued efforts to lead strengthening of measures to reduce bycatch of seabirds in WCPFC fisheries. Australia welcomed the adoption of revisions to tori line requirements and the amendments to data reporting, noting the importance of both providing flexibility for small vessels and improving data collection on seabird bycatch. Australia noted the extensive evidence of the effectiveness of hook shielding devices for minimising seabird bycatch and did expect that the Commission would be able to agree to the use of these as an optional mitigation device this year, however it supported the recommendation that SC14 review this information with a view to agreeing to the use of these devices next year.

345. While the United States was disappointed to see hook shielding devices removed from the measure as a formally recognised mitigation device, it was comfortable with the way forward.

346. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-06 Conservation and Management Measure for Mitigating Impacts of Fishing on Seabirds (**Attachment R**), which will replace CMM 2015-03.

347. The Commission tasks SC14 and TCC14 to review the available research on hook shielding devices and advise WCPFC15 if they are effective options for seabird bycatch mitigation in WCPFC fisheries and whether to incorporate them in the seabird CMM as additional mitigation options.

8.3 CMM 2008-03 on Sea Turtles

348. The United States introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP20_Rev1** *Potential Revisions to CMM 2008-03, Conservation and Management Measure of Sea Turtles (Rev1)*, which suggested the SC and TCC be tasked to provide recommendations to the Commission on several specific matters as follows: The proposal was for the Commission to task SC14 and TCC14 to evaluate the expected effects of several potential sea turtle management scenarios, including ones in which vessels in all longline fisheries in the Convention Area are required to: i) use either large circle hooks or whole finfish for bait; (2ii) use large circle hooks and whole finfish for bait; or iii) use any other combination of mitigation methods identified by the SC as being potentially effective. SC's evaluation should focus on expected effects on sea turtle interactions and mortalities and on target species catch rates. TCC's evaluation should focus on implementation and compliance implications. A large circle hook should be considered as having a minimum width of at least 4.4 centimetres. Based on the evaluations, SC14 and TCC14 will provide any appropriate advice or recommendations to WCPFC15 with respect to improving CMM 2008-03.

349. The United States also introduced **WCPFC14-2017-DP21_Rev1** *Potential revisions to ROP minimum data- standards - in respect of sea turtles (Rev 1)*. In 2016, the WCPFC convened two workshops that were funded by the ABNJ (Common Oceans) Tuna project to analyse the effectiveness of sea turtle mitigation in Pacific longline fisheries with respect to rates of interaction and mortality. The second workshop included recommendations on data collection by fishery observers. The participants of the workshop agreed that one of the best approaches to obtaining high quality data for similar analyses in the future was to ensure that data collection protocols for turtle interactions with fisheries, and those describing the associated fishing effort, were standardised. The workshop recommended specific updates to the WCPFC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) Minimum Standard Data Fields. The United States agreed that improved data collection on sea turtle interactions would be useful for the Commission's work. It suggested that the Commission direct the SC, TCC, and the Secretariat to consider the workshop's recommendations and recommend appropriate modifications to the ROP Minimum Standard Data Fields. The United States proposed draft decision text and welcomed proposed edits. The United States noted that early comments from CCMs had already been incorporated in Rev1 versions of each paper

350. Tonga on behalf of FFA Members thanked the United States for their discussion papers. FFA Members lent their support to the recommendations contained in both DP20 and DP21, noting the clear proposals of future work for the SC and TCC.

351. Japan thanked the United States for this proposal and for the opportunity to provide early feedback. Japan's comment on needing to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures had been incorporated. This Commission should also discuss catch rates of bycatch species, just like International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Some mitigation techniques might increase catch rates of sharks, so that they should also be considered and reflected.

352. The European Union thanked the United States for its papers and for the recommendations. It had one comment that was already incorporated into Rev1, so it could support the proposal. It had one other question regarding the extensive discussion at SC13 this year that was not resolved, which related to concerns about the impacts on other bycatch and target species. Was the United States going to submit new papers to progress this issue? Did it need more elements or new data for the next SC meeting? etc. The United States responded that when SC13 discussed this issue they discussed

recommendations from the ABNJ workshop, what they would like to look at next year would be their evaluation of their mitigation measures.

353. China thanked the United States for the recommendations. China could support them. There was one minor issue with minimum hook size of 4.4 cm. Since it was the Commission's decision to ask the SC for advice, China wanted to avoid asking the SC about size for now and remain focused on minimum hook standards. The United States responded that the hook size was a recommendation from the ABNJ turtle mitigation workshop

354. FSM on behalf of PNA Members thanked the United States for following up on the workshops on sea turtle mitigation in longline fisheries. They supported in principle the United States proposal to refer the recommendations of the workshops on data collection by observers to the SC. PNA Members would like to task the SC to consider also the alternative of having some of this data provided by the vessel operators, especially data on fishing gear. They noted that longline observer coverage was very low and highly unrepresentative, and observer workloads were growing. PNA Members thought it made sense for the SC to look at the option of some of this data being provided by vessel operators. It provided a small text revision to the United States to reflect this option.

355. Japan supported FSM's comments and noted that the work load of observers should also be considered.

356. Chinese Taipei supported the proposal from United States but had some concerns and would like to have a discussion in the SWG. The Commission Chair responded that a SWG would not be established to further discuss the draft recommendations in these papers. The Commission was just testing support for the recommendations as they were currently drafted.

357. The United States continued to work in the margins with interested delegations to further revise the recommendations. It tabled new recommendations in the new revisions of each paper as follow:

- WCPFC14-2017-DP20_Rev3 proposed:

The Commission tasks SC14 and TCC14 to evaluate the expected effects of several potential sea turtle management scenarios, including, but not limited to, ones in which vessels in all longline fisheries in the Convention Area are required to: (1) use either large circle hooks or whole finfish for bait; (2) use large circle hooks and whole finfish for bait; or (3) use any other combination of mitigation methods identified by the SC as being potentially effective. The SC may consider a range of large circle hook specifications. SC's evaluation should focus on expected effects on sea turtle interactions and mortalities and on target and bycatch species catch rates. A large circle hook should be considered as having a minimum width of at least 4.4 centimeters. TCC's evaluation should focus on implementation and compliance implications, as well as SIDS implementation considerations. Based on the evaluations, SC14 and TCC14 will provide any appropriate advice or recommendations to WCPFC15 with respect to improving CMM 2008-03.

- WCPFC14-2017-DP21_Rev2 proposed:

WCPFC14 tasks SC14 to consider the recommendations of the recent Joint Analysis of Sea Turtle Mitigation Effectiveness workshops to modify the ROP Minimum Standard Data Fields with respect to improving the collection of data related to sea turtle interactions, taking into account capacity of observers and priority of data collection, and to recommend any modifications for the consideration of the ROP Coordinator, TCC14 and WCPFC15. SC may also consider possible modifications to operational level data requirements.

358. The European Union questioned whether the tasking may also consider a range of circle hooks and large range of circle hooks, or large hooks in general. United States clarified it would look at a large range of circle hooks. The European Union sought further clarification on why just large circle hooks and not a range of specifications or large circle hooks. Just stating hooks did not preclude the specific hooks the United States had already mentioned and could allow for a broader range.

359. Samoa supported the proposal but sought clarification on minimum size of the hook. Had it been considered as it thought it was still too big.

360. The United States further noted the existing measures contained a reference to large circle hooks and as this tasking was seeking better clarity, that was why the provided text included a range.

361. The Chair thanked the United States for progressing this work.

362. The Commission tasks SC14 and TCC14 to evaluate the expected effects of several potential sea turtle management scenarios, including, but not limited to, ones in which vessels in all longline fisheries in the Convention Area are required to: (1) use either large circle hooks or whole finfish for bait; (2) use large circle hooks and whole finfish for bait; or (3) use any other combination of mitigation methods identified by the SC as being potentially effective. The SC may consider a range of specifications for large circle hooks. SC's evaluation should focus on expected effects on sea turtle interactions and mortalities and on target and bycatch species catch rates. TCC's evaluation should focus on implementation and compliance implications, as well as SIDS implementation considerations. Based on the evaluations, SC14 and TCC14 will provide any appropriate advice or recommendations to WCPFC15 with respect to improving CMM 2008-03.

363. WCPFC14 tasks SC14 to consider the recommendations of the recent Joint Analysis of Sea Turtle Mitigation Effectiveness workshops to modify the ROP Minimum Standard Data Fields with respect to improving the collection of data related to sea turtle interactions, taking into account capacity of observers and priority of data collection, and to recommend any modifications for the consideration of the ROP Coordinator, TCC14 and WCPFC15. SC may also consider possible modifications to operational level data requirements.

AGENDA ITEM 9 – ADOPTION OF REPORTS FROM SUBSIDIARY BODIES

364. Reports of the subsidiary bodies were taken as read and were not presented. The Commission considered under this agenda item only recommendations that were not specifically addressed under other agenda items. A consolidation of the relevant recommendations of each subsidiary body report requiring the Commission's consideration were provided in reference documents outlined below.

9.1 13th Annual Session of the Scientific Committee (SC13)

365. The Commission was referred to **WCPFC14-2017-18** *Synopsis of SC13 Summary Report*, and **WCPFC14-2017-SC13** *Summary Report of the Thirteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee (Adopted Version)*, during the adoption of the SC13 Summary Report and relevant recommendations.

Guidelines for Voluntary provision of economic data to the Commission by CCMs

366. Kiribati, on behalf of PNA members, strongly supported the work of the ERandEM IWG and hoped that a meeting of this working group could be arranged in 2018. PNA Members supported the proposal by FFA Members for the ERandEM IWG to meet immediately prior to SC14. Several PNA Members had small administrations that often were not able to send a staff member to specialist workshops and could not afford to have staff away for 2 weeks for a 1 or 2-day workshop. The result was that small administrations were often left out and excluded from stand-alone meetings. They supported holding this working group meeting immediately prior to the SC.

367. New Zealand, on behalf of FFA Members, wished to address two outputs from the SC13 report. Firstly, FFA Members supported the recommendation for the ERandEM IWG to convene in advance of SC14 and suggested immediately prior to SC14 in 2018. FFA Members were also mindful that the decision to hold additional meetings could only be made once a full picture of proposals for working groups and meetings was available nearer the end of WCPFC14. Secondly, FFA Members supported the Commission adopting the outputs of the Virtual Working Group to develop principles to inform the development of guidelines for the Voluntary Submission of Economic Data to the Commission, as provided in Circular 2017/87. FFA members also wished to thank the outgoing SC Chair, Ms. Berry Muller, and Vice-Chair, Mr. Aisake Batibasaga for their excellent service and leadership over the Scientific Committee in the last few years.

368. The outcomes for the proposal for an ERandEM IWG meeting in 2018 can be found in the decisions under Agenda Item 9.3 TCC13 Report and Agenda Item 13.4 Future meetings.

369. The Commission accepted the Report of the SC virtual inter-sessional working group on the development of guidelines for the voluntary provision of economic data to the Commission by CCMs (WCPFC Circular 2017/87). The Commission agreed to the list of principles to inform the development of guidelines for the voluntary provision of economic data to the Commission by CCMs (**Attachment S**).

370. The Commission adopted the SC13 Summary Report (**WCPFC14-2017-SC13**), noting the recommendations with budgetary implications would be considered by FAC.

9.2 13th Annual Session of the Northern Committee (NC13)

371. The Commission was referred to **WCPFC14-2017-NC13 NC13 Summary Report (Adopted)-02Sep2017**, during the adoption of the NC13 Summary Report and relevant recommendations.

North Pacific blue shark

372. Japan asked the Commission to discuss the NC13 recommendation (NC13 Summary Report paragraph 96) that WCPFC14 should decide if North Pacific blue shark should be designated as a Northern stock based on the available information from ISC, SPC and the advice of SC. Japan supported the designation of NP blue shark as a Northern stock, and clarified that the recommendation relates to North Pacific blue shark (rather than blue shark species).

373. The European Union thanked Japan but noted that based on the discussions earlier in the meeting that were informed by the ISC presentation on stock status of North Pacific blue shark, it was unable to support the designation of North Pacific blue shark as a Northern stock at this meeting. At

this point in time, there was not sufficient information, particularly a clear recommendation from the SC, to support the Commission designating this as a northern stock at this meeting.

374. The United States reflected on the discussions under Agenda 7.6 for NP striped marlin, and noted that like for North Pacific blue shark, the question remains whether to designate as a northern stock. For North Pacific striped marlin, the ISC had provided information to the SC, but the SC did not believe that enough information had been provided to demonstrate it was a northern stock, and has not made a recommendation to the Commission to consider. For North Pacific blue shark, the NC has requested on three occasions that the SC provide a recommendation to the Commission to designate North Pacific blue shark as a northern stock, however the SC is yet to provide this advice. Two options were suggested: either the Commission take a decision here based on the ISC and NC information and designate this as a northern stock, or that the Commission task SC to provide advice on the status of this species so that an informed decision could be made at WCPFC15 on whether it is a northern stock or not.

375. The Chair noted that since at least one Member had indicated that it was unable to support the designation of North Pacific blue shark as a northern stock at this meeting, CCMs could consider tasking SC14 to prioritise a recommendation on that matter of designating NP blue shark as a northern stock. There was general support for this approach.

376. Palau suggested that it was important that the SC have sufficient background information from the ISC so that the SC was able to consider recommendations of whether the Commission should designate any northern stocks. There were no contrary views expressed on this suggestion.

377. The discussions related to North Pacific striped marlin for the outcome noted below are recorded under Agenda Item 7.6. North Pacific striped marlin.

378. The Commission agreed to task SC14 to prioritise determination of whether the North Pacific striped marlin and North Pacific blue shark are northern stocks and as applicable provide updated management advice and recommendations to WCPFC15. To support the SC's consideration of these matters in 2018, the Scientific Services Provider (SPC-OFP) and ISC were requested to provide to SC14 papers that provide available information on the status of these stocks and the catch levels in their associated fisheries.

379. The Commission adopted the report of NC13 (**WCPFC14-2017-NC13**).

9.3 13th Annual Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC13)

380. The Commission was referred to **WCPFC14-2017-19 Reference Paper for TCC13 Recommendations**, which provided a quick reference guide to the recommendations of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC13) of relevance to WCPFC14 discussions. It was noted that the full report of TCC13 was also tabled for consideration **WCPFC14-2017-TCC13 TCC13 Summary Report Final - issued 14 November 2017**.

FAD Management Options IWG in 2018

381. Tuvalu on behalf of FFA Members noted that while much of the work stemming from the FAD management working group had been taken up by the SC and TCC, there were still some areas of outstanding work. It noted the departure of the Chair of that working group, Mr. Brian Kumasi and

thanked him for his service. FFA Members wished to nominate Mr. Bradley Philip from FSM as the new Chair of that working group.

382. Greenpeace, Pew Charitable Trusts, WWF and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, and ISSF, welcomed the appointment of officers for the FAD Working Group. They stated that FADs were critical gear in the WCPO fisheries and that the Commission should task the FAD Working Group with creating a management framework to improve data collection on FADs, and measures to mitigate the catch of juvenile tunas on FADs, entanglement of sharks and turtles, and the gear's contribution to marine debris. In their view, as a starting point, the working group should consider a series of best practices developed by a group of experts meeting at an independent FAD science symposium last March. They referred to Papers **SC13-EB-WP-02**, *Review of research into drifting FAD designs to reduce bycatch entanglement and bigeye/yellowfin interactions*; and **SC13-MI-WP-06** *What does well-managed FAD use look like within a tropical tuna purse seine fishery?* were discussed at SC13 and outlined best practices, and SC13 recommended the Commission consider those best practices and take into consideration the decision and position of some progressive market players when developing a management framework for FADs. They acknowledged that although some discussion on aspects of FAD management had already occurred at this meeting, it was time for a more comprehensive system of management for FADs, and the working group should be the vehicle to make progress on these issues.

383. The outcomes for the proposal for a FAD Management Options IWG meeting in 2018 can be found in the decisions under Agenda Item 13.3 Election of Officers and Agenda Item 13.4 Future meetings.

Marking and monitoring of FADs

384. The Commission noted that TCC13 had supported the recommendation from SC13 (SC13 draft Summary Report, paragraph 118) that recommends as a first step the Commission considers introducing a buoy ID scheme, and that field tests be undertaken to determine the optimal configuration of future developments of a full marking system.

Collection of additional data on FADs

385. The Commission noted the need for FAD data to be provided by ROP observers for all vessels involved in FAD activities, including support vessels.

High Seas transshipment reporting

386. The Chair invited FFA to introduce their paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP09** *Views on enhanced monitoring of longline vessels and transshipment activity*. The FFA Secretariat responded and thanked the Chair for the opportunity but as the paper contained general views on issues discussed over the course of the meeting it did not need to be presented and any questions could be answered in the margins.

387. The Commission agreed that CCMs are to report observer coverage achieved for their carrier vessels conducting transshipment at sea, in line with the vessel specifications outlined in paragraph 13 of CMM 2009-06, in their Annual Report Part 2.

ERandEM IWG meeting in 2018

388. The Chair asked for comments on the decision on whether to convene the ERandEM IWG meeting in 2018, noting that some FFA and PNA members had already expressed support for the meeting to be held next year immediately prior to SC14 (refer Agenda Item 9.1 SC13 Report).

389. Japan supported the ERandEM IWG meeting prior to SC14. It sought clarification on a point in the FFA Members paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP09** *Views on enhanced monitoring of longline vessels and transshipment activity* that had suggested the topics of this meeting should include: “Consider development of standards for e-reporting applications in port monitoring and links with e-CDS development.” Japan confirmed it had no objection to the meeting but sought clarification about this point. It recalled during TCC13 there were discussions related to how electronic monitoring could be counted as meeting observer coverage was a topic that was suggested to be included in ERandEM-IWG meeting. Japan sought clarification about what the agenda for the ERandEM IWG meeting would include.

390. Kerry Smith, speaking in her capacity as Chair of ERandEM IWG, confirmed that a draft agenda for the meeting was a matter that she had been considering and working on in consultation with the Secretariat. She confirmed that her expectation based on discussions at TCC13 and informal discussions to date, was that how E-monitoring can be taken forward as a data collection tool in this Commission would be the focus of the 2018 meeting. As Chair of the ERandEM IWG, she noted the adoption of ER standards for operational logbook catch and effort data by the Commission last year, and the further consideration for adoption at this meeting of draft ER standards for observer data to be fundamental to being able to progress work on electronic monitoring standards. Members were thanked for their contributions to finalise the ER standards that had been made to date. If the Commission did agree to a meeting of the ERandEM IWG taking place in 2018, she intended to circulate a draft agenda early in the year that has a focus on E-monitoring. She would welcome comments and suggestions of any other topics that might be covered at that meeting.

391. New Caledonia confirmed it had no objection to the FFA proposal or the suggestion to consider E-monitoring and E-reporting perspectives in the Commission. It did want to make sure that improving electronic monitoring standards, necessarily includes improvements of the efficiency of the E-monitoring technology.

392. Japan commented that based on the ERandEM IWG Chair’s explanation about the priority topics for the meeting CCMs may need to consider sending administrative staff rather than scientists given the substance of the meeting. It confirmed it was happy to go along with consensus if other CCMs prefer the meeting is held with SC14.

<p>393. The Commission agreed to hold a meeting of the ERandEM IWG in 2018, immediately prior to SC14.</p>
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E-reporting standards for observer data

394. The European Union commented on the TCC13 recommendation that recommends the draft E-reporting standards for observer data be considered for adoption (TCC13 Summary Report paragraph 177). The European Union recalled that at WCPFC13, at the time that the E-reporting standards for operational level catch and effort data had been adopted, it had requested the inclusion of language that gave recognition to the UN/CEFACT’s FLUX standards. It was an important issue for the European Union to ensure that E-reporting standards for the WCPFC align with the UN standards which are the standards that all European Union fishing vessels applied to their operations. It reiterated that this point had been made for several years that it was important to ensure consistency and compatibility between WCPFC and UN standards. The European Union sought clarification as to whether the proposal in **WCPFC14-2017-20** *Draft standards E-reporting of observer data* had duly

considered and recognised the UN/CEFACT’s FLUX standards as it appeared not to have done so. It was further suggested that if these draft standards are adopted in their current form, the European Union would ask that an allowance is made for vessels using UN/CEFACT’s FLUX standards to be allowed to continue to report observer data using these standards.

395. Japan confirmed that regarding the E-reporting standards for observer data it had communicated with SPC following TCC13, and their comments along with those of Chinese Taipei were able to be further discussed and duly considered in **WCPFC14-2017-20**. They expressed regret if the draft e-reporting standards for observer data were not able to be adopted at this meeting.

396. Fiji speaking on behalf of FFA Members, confirmed their support for the adoption of the draft E-reporting standards for observer data. The draft E-reporting standards have undergone some substantial consultation with CCMs, and they thanked SPC for hard work on the development of these standards. Fiji strongly urged the adoption of these draft E-reporting standards for observer data by the Commission.

397. The European Union confirmed that the concerns expressed were not new, and clarified that the E-reporting standards that are presently being used by European Union vessels are referred to within the draft standards to be “under development”. The European Union had been raising this issue for two years. It reiterated that the intention of the European Union was not to oppose the adoption of these standards, but to ensure that the current standards used by the European Union vessels and which are international standards could continue to be used.

398. Peter Williams from SPC clarified that the draft E-reporting standards only really related to how observer data should be submitted to the WCPFC, and nothing more. The draft E-reporting standards, do not prevent nor prescribe the format for how data is captured or the software that are used. The intention of the language used in the current E-reporting standards adopted last year, and the present draft E-reporting standards presented in **WCPFC14-2017-20**, was to reflect the present understanding that UN-CEFACT standards currently do not cater for all the ROP minimum data fields.

399. Australia thanked SPC and confirmed that it shared the same understanding of the purpose of the E-reporting standards. It added that the E-reporting standards are intended to provide a basis for translation of data into WCPFC databases. The E-reporting standards are simply replicating the current processes and minimum data fields, and relates to data that is currently being input into WCPFC databases. The issue that is being discussed is an issue of a technical nature. It concluded by noting that the adoption and publishing of the WCPFC E-reporting standards would provide an opportunity for the UN-CEFACT standard to include relevant minimum data fields so that it can be accommodated in the future.

400. The Chair confirmed that **WCPFC14-2017-20_rev1** had been issued to the meeting, and that this revision took on board the earlier discussions.

401. The Commission adopted the E-reporting standards for observer data (**WCPFC14-2017-20_rev1**), and agreed to include them in the standards, specifications and procedures for Electronic Reporting which presently include E-reporting standards for operational catch and effort data (**Attachment T**).

High Seas transshipment E-reporting implementation at the Secretariat

402. The Chair sought comments on **WCPFC14-2017-21 Implementing E-reporting of high seas transshipment declaration and transshipment notices**. The Chair confirmed that the Secretariat was seeking an in-principle support from the Commission for their 2018 workplan in support of implementation of high seas transshipment E-reporting at the Secretariat. It was also noted that the

workplan had budgetary implications that would be subject to a budgetary allocation being confirmed by FAC11.

403. The European Union confirmed that they have been working with the Secretariat and FAC11 towards including in the 2018 budget provision of an additional workplan activity to accommodate inclusion of the UN/CEFACT's FLUX standard.

404. The Chair confirmed that the 2018 approved budget included a budgetary allocation that catered for both the Secretariats proposed workplan **WCPFC14-2017-21** and the European Union's request related to the UN/CEFACT's FLUX standard.

405. The Commission noted the Secretariat paper **WCPFC14-2017-21** that provided a set of draft standards for the E-reporting of high seas transshipment declarations and transshipment notices taking into consideration the requirements of CMM 2009-06 Annex I and Annex III. The Commission agreed that vessels could additionally use the UN/CEFACT's FLUX standard for the e-reporting of high seas transshipment declarations and notices, subject to the information provided complying with the requirements of CMM 2009-06. The Commission endorsed in principle the Secretariats proposed workplan for 2018 as set out in **WCPFC14-2017-21**, and noted that FAC11, in addition to supporting the 2018 budget request, had allocated additional funding for the Secretariat to include in its 2018 workplan consideration of the UN/CEFACT's FLUX standard in the implementation of E-reporting of high seas transshipment declarations and transshipment notices.

Port Coordinators Programme

406. The Chair noted the Commission needed to take a decision on the port coordinators programme. Members were invited to comment on the extension of this programme, noting that the report on the trial Port Coordinators program was provided in **WCPFC14-2017-22**.

407. The European Union considered this programme valuable, however at previous meetings it had asked for more information on the programme's benefits and how it contributed to better data collection, sampling and implementation. TCC13 did not have any further information to consider, as no reports were submitted. As no new information had been provided, the European Union was not in a position to confirm future funding, especially when considering the budgetary constraints of the Commission. It would require more information to change this position.

408. Kiribati, on behalf of FFA Members, supported the extension of the Port Coordinators' Programme noting it had provided useful support to some participant CCMs' national port activities. The programme had contributed significantly to improving CCMs capacity to undertake transshipment monitoring in ports and also improving the training of observers. Port controls were promoted by many CCMs as being a critical part of the overall MCS framework. FFA Members were committed to strengthening measures and a flexible, nationally tailored program of assistance that FFA members could choose to participate in was considered an important contribution. Regarding reporting, FFA Members noted that participant CCMs had provided reports on the implementation of the programme. If extended, participating members would continue to report on their national implementation of the assistance provided, providing details on their respective outcomes and benefits.

409. The Chair concluded that there was no agreement to extend the programme and the Commission would simply note the report **WCPFC14-2017-22**.

Funding for the Global Consolidated list of Authorised Vessels (CLAV)

410. The United States noted an update on a TCC-related initiative, specifically on the Consolidated List of Authorised Vessels which was a joint tuna RFMO initiative that provides a single global register that consolidates data on all vessels operating in the tuna RFMOs. The initiative was established and is presently being maintained through funding by the FAO Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (Common Oceans) Project. The United States advised that it understood that funding for the CLAV is due to run out in 2019. It further proposed that it would be helpful for the Commission to consider tasking the TCC and FAC with reviewing the utility of this initiative and consider any associated funding needs for this. The FAO was looking for individual tuna RFMOs contributions to the programme, and perhaps contributions might be based on proportionate number of vessels each RFMO has on their list.

411. The Commission noted that the funding for the technical support to the global consolidated list of authorised fishing vessels would end in 2019. The TCC and FAC were tasked at the 2018 meetings to review the utility of the CLAV and provide advice to WCPFC15.

WCPFC approved ALC/MTU list and VMS reporting

412. Palau advised WCPFC14 that FFA Members were seriously concerned with the continued weak stance the Commission has taken with respect to ALC/MTU models that do not meet the WCPFC mandatory VMS reporting requirements. The Secretariat had repeatedly recommended that Argos units be removed from the list of approved ALC/MTU types. The justification for the removal of the four Argos units was clear. These units were providing position reports greater than 90 minutes after being sent from the MTU, and therefore do not meet Annex 1 CMM 2014-02 requirements. In some cases, reporting delays can be up to 14 hours. This delay was considered unacceptable. FFA Members felt that TCC13's recommendation that CCMs ensure their flagged vessels do not "purchase, install or transfer" these Argos units was not strong enough. And any extended or ambiguous phase-out period was unacceptable. FFA Members sought a decision by the Commission to i) remove these three Argos units from the list of approved ALC/MTU types; and ii) require any relevant CCMs to ensure their flagged vessels have WCPFC type-approved units installed and operational by December 2018.

413. Australia supported the recommendation made by Palau and FFA Members for the Commission to take a decision on this issue and noted that the Commission was required to take a decision on an appropriate timeframe for the phase out, as referred to in paragraphs 135-137 of the TCC13 Summary Report. It acknowledged that the VMS was a fundamental tool for supporting MCS operations and such lengthy reporting delays had significant operational and cost implications. FFA Members have strongly supported the Secretariat's recommendation to remove these units from the WCPFC list for the last two years. The VMS CMM (CMM 2014-02) was a key WCPFC measure and the Commission adopted its CMMs on good faith and on the understanding that CCMs had a duty to implement them. There may be times when a reasonable delay to implementation was necessary to accommodate changes in business practices but the continued use of MTUs that do not meet WCPFC standards and without a clear plan or commitment to phase these units out was a serious concern for this delegation. Australia will continue to focus on VMS compliance as part of our HSBI activities in the Pacific region.

414. Japan thanked FFA members for raising this matter. As Japan explained at TCC13, it fully understood that the Argos units did not satisfy the minimum requirement of CMM 2014-02, and for this reason at TCC13 it had joined the consensus on agreeing to delete these units from the WCPFC approved list. However, its difficulty is for its fisherman that already purchased these units, and particularly those that have done so in recent times, during the period that the units were included on the WCPFC approved list. Japan confirmed that it had undertaken an analysis and on average these units were used for 10 years and the last one was brought in April 2016. Japan preferred to allow the fishers time to use these units, so it proposed a phase out starting 8 years after the closure of WCPFC14.

415. China noted it had a similar problem to that described by Japan for its fleet. China supported the Japan proposal for a phase out period of eight years, by 2025.

416. Tokelau reminded the Commission that the removal of these units had been recommended by the WCPFC Secretariat for two years now. CCMs should agree to remove the Argos units from the list of WCPFC approved units, and to replace them in a timely fashion. Reporting violations were the most significant IUU threat to Pacific tuna fisheries and FFA Members took this matter very seriously. As mentioned by Palau, VMS reporting delays from vessels using Argos units can be as long as 14 hours. This reporting violation was a clear example of IUU activity that Pacific Islands Countries are working hard to eliminate. If no Commission decision was made to remove and replace these non-compliant units, FFA Members would commence actively reviewing vessels that have these units installed. Any vessel found not reporting according to the agreed parameters will be considered for listing under the IUU Vessel List. This approach sought to maintain the agreed reporting standards established by the Commission by ensuring vessels did not continue to undermine the provisions of the VMS CMM.

417. The United States shared the views highlighting the seriousness of having so many vessels using non-compliant systems. It was critical that vessels use type approved units sooner. WCPFC12 discussed this in depth and agreed on a compromise: once a VMS unit type was removed from the approved list, vessels would only be allowed to use those units for three years. At WCPFC13, Members came back unhappy with that agreed three year compromise. Unless there was new and extraordinary information on why this already agreed compromise would not work, the United States remained convinced that the three year period was the most appropriate way forward.

418. Indonesia confirmed its vessels still used Argos units, as well as another type of MTU that was not in the WCPFC approved list. It confirmed that it was not easy to replace VMS systems, and there are replacement costs. For Indonesia, it is unclear if these replacement costs would be assumed by government or industry and this remains a matter that must be resolved internally.

419. Canada was supportive of further progress on this issue. It did not have vessels operating in the WCPO area, but spoke to this issue at TCC13 and noted it had been discussed for some time and in the meanwhile new non-compliant units has been purchased by certain fleets. Accordingly, there were two issues to resolve. Firstly, that there was not another year of operators buying units that did not meet Commission standards; and secondly, agreement on the phase out period of existing non-compliant units.

420. Australia clarified that the Commission was presently considering whether to remove non-compliant units from the WCPFC approved MTU list. The phase out period remained undecided, though Australia could support a period of three years. It thanked the Secretariat for Annual VMS report that is submitted to TCC, and asked for future papers to include the number of vessels reporting from Argos units to track changes in the number of these units being used per year to demonstrate if the usage of non-compliant MTUs was actually decreasing over time.

421. The Chair summarised that the TCC13 recommendation had included an additional recommendation for a date on when those units should be phased out, so the Commission needed to agree on when that should occur. The United States noted a three year phase out provision had already been agreed, which would start from now if the Commission decided to remove those non-compliant units at this meeting. Chair noted Japan and China suggestion that eight years was more appropriate for them. The Chair asked that Australia work with interested parties to further discuss the issue.

422. The Chair advised that Australia had tabled a draft outcome for consideration in **WCPFC14-2017-DP31** and a discussion ensued.

423. The Commission approved the addition of the **Triton Advance MTU** and **Skymate I1500 VMS** to the WCPFC approved ALC/MTU list.

424. The Commission agreed that CCMs shall ensure that vessels flying their flag do not purchase, install or transfer the following VMS units: **FVT, MAR GE, MAR GE V2, and MAR GE V3** (all Argos units) and that they be removed from the WCPFC approved ALC/MTU list. The Commission further agreed that existing units on vessels shall be allowed to continue to operate for 5 years (*until 1 January 2023*). CCMs whose vessels use these models shall provide a list of vessels that are using the units to the Secretariat and shall update the list annually.

425. The Commission tasked the Secretariat to coordinate, as necessary, with the VMS service provider to provide additional functionality in its 'Commission VMS-reporting status tool' in a web-based, exportable matrix. The new tool should separately, in addition to the data listed in the current tool, provide authorized flag CCM MCS entities each of their vessel's daily VMS-reporting status (how many position reports are transmitted by each vessel on each date), and determine and display a generic vessel status ('in port' or 'at sea', for example).

Historical Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV) data

426. Australia indicated that it wished to discuss access to historical data for the Record of Fishing Vessels, referring to paragraph 239 of the TCC13 Summary Report. Australia on behalf of FFA Members noted the Secretariat's update at TCC13 regarding its work to develop mechanisms to access and analyse historical information from the RFV. At TCC13, there was limited discussion of these developments. FFA Members provided the following responses to questions raised by the Secretariat at TCC13: i) FFA members considered historical RFV information as part of the RFV and, as such, should be considered "public domain information" in accordance with the WCPFC data access rules and procedures. This included related fields on fishing/non-fishing and interim lists of Non-Member Carrier and Bunker Vessels. ii) FFA Members requested that the RFV file in full should be periodically updated and made available for download from the WCPFC website until an automated extraction functionality was made available. iii) FFA Members considered this data as 'historical data' and it should not be subject to any revision by any party, unless associated arrangements for documentation and verification of changes could be agreed.

427. The Chair clarified that the paper by the Secretariat to TCC13 provided an update on mechanisms that it had developed to disseminate historical RFV data. The Secretariat welcomed the response to its questions and confirmed that it did not have anything further to add.

428. The Commission noted the Secretariat's update at TCC13 regarding its work to develop mechanisms to access and analyse historical information from the Record of Fishing Vessels, and that there was limited discussion of these developments during TCC13. The Commission thanked the Secretariat for its update, and agreed that:

i. historical RFV information should be considered part of the Record of Fishing Vessels and, as such, should be considered "public domain information" in accordance with the WCPFC data access rules and procedures. This includes related fields on fishing/non-fishing and interim lists of Non-Member Carrier and Bunker vessels.

ii. the Record of Fishing Vessels file in full should be periodically updated by the Secretariat and made available for download from the WCPFC website until an automated extraction functionality is made available;

iii. this data should be considered as 'historical data' and it should not be subject to any revision by any party, unless associated arrangements for documentation and verification of changes can be agreed.

High Seas Boarding and Inspection

The Commission tasked the Secretariat to make the list of vessels previously inspected under the HSBI scheme, published <https://www.wcpfc.int/ccm/hsbi-report>, exportable in MS Excel and CSV format to authorised CCM users.

TCC14 'plastic bottle' free

429. The Commission agreed to the TCC13 recommendation that TCC14 be 'plastic bottle' free.

TCC13 Summary report

430. The Commission adopted the report of TCC13 (**WCPFC14-2017-TCC13**).

AGENDA ITEM 10 – COMPLIANCE MONITORING SCHEME

10.1 Consideration and Adoption of the Final Compliance Monitoring Report

431. The Commission considered the provisional Compliance Monitoring Report recommended by TCC13 and additional information provided by CCMs. WCPFC14's consideration of the provisional Compliance Monitoring Report took place in a small working group led by the TCC Chair, which compiled the final Compliance Monitoring Report for adoption.

432. The TCC Chair provided a report to the Commission on the outcome of the SWG and the following points were highlighted:

- WCPFC14 undertook its seventh annual review of compliance by CCMs against an updated priority list of Commission obligations agreed to at WCPFC13 for 2016 – 2018. (Attachment I to WCPFC13 Summary Report).
- WCPFC14 and TCC13 conducted its review in accordance with the revised Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) adopted at WCPFC12 – CMM 2015-07. Unlike past versions of the CMS, the current CMS did not require an overall assessment of each CCM, but only asked WCPFC to identify a compliance assessment for each specific obligation.
- A number of CCMs provided additional information between TCC13 and WCPFC14. A small working group met in closed session during WCPFC14 to review and evaluate the additional information, and was chaired by TCC Chair Alexa Cole (United States). The small working group considered all additional information, including for CCMs not present at the working group meetings.
- After considering the additional information, the small working group was unable to assess five obligations for certain CCMs contained in the following measures: CMM 2009-03, para 2, CMM 2015-01, para 14, CMM 2014-02, paras 9a and SSPs 2.8, Convention Article 25 (2), and SciData 03.
- In accordance with Annex I of the CMS CMM, the following statuses were considered in making the assessments: Compliant, Non-Compliant, Priority Non-Compliant, Capacity Assistance Needed, Flag State Investigation and CMM Review.

433. The TCC Chair expressed her gratitude to Dr Lara Manarangi-Trott and 'Ana Taholo from the Secretariat and to Peter Williams and Graham Pilling from SPC, noting their significant contribution to the implementation and development of the compliance scheme over many years. She

observed that it was important to note that when considering the future of the CMS and in the development of a revised measure, that CCMs did not lose sight of the significant progress the Commission had made over the years and especially how delegates had transformed into very sophisticated and highly engaged participants in the scheme, compared with early meetings.

434. The Chair acknowledged the work of the Secretariat and SPC, and further thanked them and the TCC Chair on their continued collective efforts to drive the compliance process forward and find efficiencies.

435. The European Union sought clarification on some aspects noting that it was unable to participate in all sessions of the CMR-SWG due to its small delegation. New Zealand noted that FFA Members would also welcome the opportunity to talk with the TCC Chair about a couple of issues in the final draft CMR.

436. Canada provided a general comment on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme and its outcomes. They noted their primary interest is in the Northern stocks and confirmed that there were no Canadian flagged fishing vessels in the Convention Area for 2016. In reflecting on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme outcomes, Canada admitted that on occasion being somewhat puzzled and perplexed at the outcomes. Canada despite having no fishing vessels operating in the Convention Area was deemed non-compliant. In making this point, Canada confirmed that it does accept this outcome, because the non-compliant scores related to missed reporting deadlines and recently there have been some fields on the RFV that are incomplete. Canada noted though that the outcome for the WCPFC VMS requirements also provides a puzzling outcome in the Compliance Monitoring Scheme. The requirements for VMS are clearly specified in the Convention in Article 24 (paragraphs 8 and 9) and they are clearly a flag State responsibility. Yet the four elements that are reviewed in this year's Compliance Monitoring Report (covering 2016 activities) have either provided CCMs with fully compliant scores or the Commission has not been able to assess the obligations. These outcomes in the final CMR is despite there being data and information that was discussed openly here at this meeting, that confirmed that some MTU units that are presently being used in the region have a delay of up to 14 hours. It also is aware of information that confirms that vessels have been inspected on the high seas and were confirmed to be using a VMS that is not reporting to WCPFC VMS. Considering these points, Canada urged that when the review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme is further examined, that the Commission should look more broadly at how the Commission is doing its business in general, and the Compliance Monitoring Scheme CMM necessary to be able to support the decisions of the Commission, and for this Commission to be able to provide clear advice on monitoring, control and surveillance.

437. Vanuatu noticed that it is still listed in the Final Compliance Monitoring Report with a "capacity assistance needed" score. It confirmed that its capacity need has been addressed, and it asked that the final report is corrected to reflect this.

438. The Commission adopted the Final Compliance Monitoring Report (**WCPFC14-2017-finalCMR**), and the Chair thanked the TCC Chair for her work in leading the SWG.

439. The Commission accepted the Final Compliance Monitoring Report (**WCPFC14-2017-finalCMR, Attachment U**).

10.2 Update on the Independent Review of Compliance Monitoring Scheme

440. The Chair opened discussions, noting that the Secretariat had provided paper **WCPFC14-2017-25A**, *Update on the Independent Review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme*, as an update on the progress of the Independent Review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS). The paper was noted to contain a suggested process to facilitate and support the CCMs consideration of the Report

from the CMS Review, following the Reports submission at the end of February 2018 and before it is tabled at WCPFC15.

441. The Chair referred the meeting to **WCPFC14-2017-25B** *Independent Review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme: Substantive Progress Report by the Review Panel*, which updated Members on the progress of the Review and a large number of issues that have been identified.

442. The Independent Review Panel, Chair Mr Don Mackay, Dr Chris Rogers and Mr Andrew Wright were then invited to present an update on the independent review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme. The Panel confirmed its understanding from the terms of reference that the expected output from the Review would be “an assessment of the efficacy of current structure of the CMS, and to be forward looking in providing suggestions for improvement”. The Review commenced work in June, and undertook research and initial consultations through August, including holding a meeting that was supported by the Secretariat and where some conference calls with key CCM representatives were arranged. During September the Don and Chris observed the TCC13 session, and had consultation with a number of participants. In December, the Review panel observed the WCPFC14 session and had continued consultations with participants. In March 2018 the Report is to be submitted. Each of the Review Panel members then contributed to the presentation, which intended to present some initial thoughts of the Panel as contained in **WCPFC14-2017-25B** as well as some ideas to stimulate further consultation and encourage further input. The Panel was also looking to participants to assist them in identifying gaps and issues in the report to date.

443. Andrew Wright presented an overview of the Panels understanding of how the CMS is contributing to the work of the Commission. Points that were noted in the presentation of matters related to contributions made included: improved submission of Annual Reporting since the commencement of the CMS; information sharing/shared appreciation of challenges associated with obligations; greater attention to CMM drafting to be clearer about matters of interpretation and strengthening of reporting deadlines; improved information/data availability for example operational level catch and effort data submission had improved; better utilisation by the Commission of data submitted under CMMs and other CMS sanctioned sources of information. The capacity development plan and flag State investigation scores were noted to be positive recently included components of the CMS, but it was noted that capacity development plans need to be appropriately resourced and harmonised with other similar initiatives. Institutionally, the CCMs were receiving positive support through the commission in the form of the Information Management System (IMS), and there was demonstrated significant investment at the national level to monitor, report and engage in the CMS process. Secretariat was noted to be very responsive and proactive in servicing CCMs’ CMS requirements, and their hard work and efforts deserve acknowledgement.

444. Chris Rogers presented an overview of the Panel’s findings in respect of issues that have arisen in the discussions to date, including CCMs concerns. The presentation was divided into three areas, and questions set out for each area: *i) Effectiveness – does the current CMS enable the WCPFC to achieve its conservation and management objectives?* Some of the points identified included: the potential of the CMS appears yet to be realised as many CMM requirements have changed since CMS was introduced, it was difficult to gauge the impact of Capacity Development Plans and there may be other factors, such as the absence of consequences for non-compliance, that mask the capacity-related compliance deficiencies. *ii) Efficiency – are the resources that are applied to the current CMS sufficient to achieve objectives? Are the resource demands excessive or incorrectly applied?* Some of the points identified included: the current CMS is resource demanding, the number of CMMs and level of detail subject to audit is resource/time consuming, lack of focus of the CMS on most serious issues of non-compliance, focus on detailed assessments precludes strategic focus on major issues, and holdover of unresolved CMS matters from the TCC meeting impacts the work of the Commission. *iii) Procedural fairness – are CCMs assessed fairly and consistently with regard to compliance with CMM obligations? Does the outcome of the CMS process assist all CCMs in achieving compliance?* Some of the points identified included: some significant challenges in assessing compliance in certain situations; ambiguity in CMM interpretation; adequate notices of potential compliance deficiencies

and opportunity to prepare responses; practicality of implementation of a CMM and expected remedial response; inconsistent compliance assessments across CCMs with similar situations and clarity needed in expectations for reporting Flag State Investigation status.

445. Don MacKay concluded with some of the considerations of the Panel in looking forward. First, it was noted that the Commission needed to reduce the burden of material that CCMs need to provide, particularly where duplicates information already provided and focus should also be on information which contributes to management decisions. It was important to reduce the volume of material to be discussed in TCC and focus on what is important, rather than minutiae, and consider the introduction of a pre-screening process as in ICCAT. Second, it was important to clarify the requirements under CMMs, including reporting requirements and to provide a longer development time for CMMs, including drafting processes. Part of the work that should be started is a review of existing CMMs for relevance, and clarity, with a 2-year moratorium on new (non-urgent) CMMs to provide time for this. Third, in respect of capacity building proposals, it was clear that the present system and implementation need to be improved and further consideration needed to be given to other proposals to enhance training and assistance. Fourth, fairness, effectiveness and efficiency issues at a broader level, requires common standards and means of assessment across all fisheries. There is an issue of procedural fairness (“natural justice”) and CCMs need to be clearly and fully informed about allegations of non-compliance, given opportunity fully to put their case, against previously established criteria for assessment and given a fair “hearing” by others, without unfairness or bias, and on a consistent basis with all. Finally, there was a need to address responses to non-compliance and a suggestion at least as an interim measure of a CCSBT Quality Assurance Review (QAR) type system in response to serious or systemic failures. Such an approach would both assist CCMs in question to identify any issues, and be a process for recommendations to be made, and be done with a view to assisting CCMs rather than “sanctioning” them. The Panel concluded noting that the presentation and the table in **WCPFC14-2017-25B** were still a work in progress and they welcomed feedback and further thoughts.

446. The Chair reminded delegates that the Final Report of the Independent Review Panel would be submitted in March 2018 which was in the Commission’s intersessional period. Accordingly, there was a need to consider how CCMs wanted to take this forward. The Chair welcomed comments on this work but reiterated that the Panel was available in the margins of this meeting if CCMs had specific comments to be incorporated into the Review Panel Report.

447. Canada thanked the Panel for the information provided in the interim report and found the presentation useful. Canada considered this organisation as a teenager; on the process side there was a fairly solid process running, but at the strategic level there was much opportunity to make progress. This valuable work put the organisation in a good position to move ahead and better plan for the future. On the issue of how the Commission should consider the Panel’s Final Report, it suggested assigning that work to the next TCC meeting for consideration. TCC14 could also assess and develop a work plan to address various recommendations coming from the Review Panel which could then be considered at WCPFC15.

448. Tokelau on behalf of FFA Members thanked the Panel for their hard work on the review of the CMS and for their progress report. FFA Members provided their preliminary views in **WCPFC14-2017-DP06** prior to the submission of the progress report. FFA Members confirmed that they had submitted another Delegation Paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP28** setting out their detailed response to some of the issues raised in the progress report by the Panel (**WCPFC14-2017-25B**). They outlined the following general comments:

- The need to explicitly cover audit points in the design of each CMM, resource considerations, clear reporting requirements and how compliance will be assessed;

- It was essential for the Scheme to recognise and address two key fundamental areas (i) the need to build capacity, and to do so in a manner that complements existing national processes and (ii) the need to ensure that the Scheme was procedurally fair and produced fair outcomes;
- There was a clear need to improve the CMS in order to ensure that it was robust, fair, transparent and efficient, and produced meaningful assessments in a timely manner to inform management decisions;
- The current CMS has become a long, drawn out process and unsustainable, and it would be critical to revisit the timing of review processes and the current list of obligations to be assessed;
- It was essential to clarify the scope of the Scheme such that it properly and fairly assesses implementation of CCM obligations, including meeting flag State responsibilities; and
- That a process needs to be set up to commence the development of remedial responses which help countries work towards compliance.

Furthermore, in looking at the operation of the existing process over the last few years, it was clear to FFA Members that some of these points would demand redesign of the CMS that goes beyond mere tweaks to the existing measure. FFA members confirmed that they looked forward to further discussions with the Panel to ensure CMS improvements.

449. WWF on behalf of WWF, ISSF, International Pole and Line Foundation, International Environmental Law Project, Pew Charitable Trusts, Greenpeace and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership thanked the consultants on the comprehensive amount of work completed to date, and they appreciated the opportunity to provide feedback into the process. They were curious as to whether consultants had considered some of the issues of transparency in the process and particularly the admission of observers into the process. They said that there has been a spirit of consideration to look into processes, and noted there has been a bit of backsliding in the process of developing the tropical tuna measure and the compliance monitoring scheme in general. It welcomed the Review Panels consideration and recommendations on these aspects for the CMS and the Commission going forward.

450. Don McKay responded that the Panel had received comments on the need to develop a possible way forward to address the need for greater transparency in this organisation and there is a section in the paper providing a suggestion of how this might be addressed. Comments were received confirming support for greater transparency, on the other hand there were comments received suggesting that the system needed to develop further before it could be fully open. The Panel's advice was that it was important to address the issue of transparency, in recognition that civil society organisation made an important contribution to an organisation over time and over a number of areas. One possibility identified by the Panel in the paper was a suggestion for CCMs to include members of civil society on their delegations. It was noted that whilst such a suggestion was not formally transparent and only in a limited area, in practice there was significant level of transparency that could be provided. The Panel looked forward to receiving further feedback on that approach as well as others.

451. Australia thanked the Panel for the comprehensive initial report and looked forward to their Final Report. Regarding Canada's proposal on what TCC might need to consider next year. On behalf of FFA Members, it advised that these CCMs were hoping next year's TCC would consider what a future WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme might start to look like. It clarified that this was the basis for FFA Members' suggestion that a reduced list of obligations be considered at next year's TCC, with a view to freeing up space to consider what a draft CMS CMM might look like. It urged that this meeting consider the process of how a draft measure for CMS would be developed over 2018 and in advance of TCC, rather than only considering a process of considering the recommendations of the Panel's final report.

452. New Zealand further noted that FFA Members had been discussing what such processes might look like mindful of the timeframes agreed to at the next Commission meeting. WCPFC14 could

appoint a CCM to develop and distribute a draft CMM to members before SC14. Advice could then be incorporated for formal consideration at TCC13. FFA Members would like to have the Republic of the Marshall Islands considered to lead that process.

453. The European Union also thanked the Panel, though it was still of the opinion that the Review was premature as the current CMS CMM had not been in place for long. It was therefore difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the measure because some concepts within it were still relatively new. Postponing the review for one more year might have been better as there had been three CMS CMMs developed in the last five years. Now there was a proposal from FFA Members to develop another measure at the next meeting, which seemed rushed.

454. The European Union could clearly support the intention to improve the CMS. It also attached a lot of importance to the issue of transparency. It also supported consideration of the Panel's final report recommendations as suggested by Canada, but noted this process needed to be guided. TCC14 could look into the findings of the report thoroughly, and then a discussion paper could be tabled at WCPFC15.

455. The United States thanked the Panel for the helpful analysis of the issues heard around the room over the year. The United States was sensitive to the comments of the European Union and FFA Members, and thought the Commission needed to give some priority to developing a solid CMS measure. The work to revise the CMS should at least begin this year and should not wait until the final report was submitted to the Commission formally at the next annual session. It appreciated the offer of Republic of the Marshall Islands to lead that work.

456. The Republic of the Marshall Islands appreciated the Panel's work. It welcomed guidance by other CCMs on how to proceed as the current CMS CMM was due to lapse. Moving forward there needed to be an acknowledgment that the measures adopted over the years had not been a level playing field and had been quite challenging for SIDS. Any new or revised measures should be designed specifically for the unique challenges of this Commission to ensure the fishery was well managed. It was thankful for the nomination from New Zealand and other FFA Members, and while shy about leading this work it was an issue very important to them.

457. The Republic of Korea expressed deep gratitude to the Panel for its very well-structured progress report. It was pleased its views were reflected in that report and that a comprehensive analysis had been provided covering eleven areas. It suggested that it would be helpful if a gap analysis of individual legal systems to implement existing CMMs and other obligations could also be incorporated.

458. The Chair summarised that based on the discussions to date there were two options that had received support. First that the TCC is tasked to consider the Review Report recommendations. Second that an intersessional working group is tasked with developing a draft CMM for consideration at TCC.

459. Australia expressed their preference for the second option and noted that under this approach, it felt that the Review Report would likely receive consideration through the intersessional working groups work as well as during TCC at the time that the IWG presents its report of progress. It felt that this provided the best opportunity to ensure that a draft CMM on the CMS would be developed through 2018.

460. Canada confirmed that an intersessional discussion would be a helpful way to consider the priorities and approaches to addressing the issues identified in the Review.

461. The Commission agreed to establish an Intersessional Working Group on the Review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS IWG). The tasks of the Intersessional Working Group will be to facilitate consideration of the Report from the Independent Review of the

Compliance Monitoring Scheme (due by March 2018) and develop a proposed Conservation and Management Measure for the Compliance Monitoring Scheme for consideration at WCPFC15. The Commission also decided that Republic of Marshall Islands would lead the Intersessional Working Group.

10.3 Expiry of CMM 2015-07 at the end of 2017

462. The Chair opened discussions on the expiration of CMM 2015-07 on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme which expires at the end of 2017, and noted that TCC13 discussed this but did not have a consensus recommendation, with a majority recommending to extend the existing measure.

463. The Republic of Marshall Islands noted it was regrettable that TCC13 could not agree on a recommendation to WCPFC14 on the expiration of CMM 2015-07 at the end of 2017. It inquired in absence of consensus, what would be the options moving forward.

464. The Chair reiterated the need for the Commission to decide on a way forward with this measure as it would expire at the end of December 2017. TCC13 discussed the issue but could not agree on whether to extend the measure for 2018 though a majority of CCMs supported a one-year extension.

465. The European Union strongly supported the continuation of the current measure. It expressed that it would be very worrying if the Commission did not have a framework to continue its compliance monitoring.

466. Australia on behalf of FFA Members referred to the views of FFA members that are contained in **WCPFC14-2017-DP06** *Views on Independent Audit of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme*. FFA Members could agree to rollover CMM 2015-07 for one year only based on two conditions. Firstly, that far less time, preferably one day, was given to the CMR process at TCC14 to assess a much-reduced and high-priority set of CMMs including: the Record of Fishing Vessels; Vessel Monitoring System; Regional Observer Programme; transshipment; tropical tuna; south Pacific albacore; Pacific bluefin tuna; Scientific Data rules. This would allow for a reasonable amount of time to prioritise work on a revised CMS measure, taking into account the recommendations of the independent review. Secondly, that the duplicative reporting burden specific to scientific data was addressed at this Commission meeting. FFA Members sought the support of all Commission members in addressing these key criteria. In the more detailed delegation paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP28**, CCMs were asked to take due note that FFA members have highlighted the significant concerns they have with the current system and they requested that CCMs take due note that FFA support to a decision to allow a one-year roll-over has come at significant discomfort. FFA stated that it is incumbent on all CCMs to approach the redesign of the CMM next year in an open manner to address the concerns so as not to risk cessation of the Scheme beyond 2018.

467. Japan noted that it was one of the CCMs that blocked consensus at TCC13. It clarified that its intention at TCC13 was not to stop the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, rather it opposed a simple roll-over because a review was necessary. After reviewing the Independent Panel consultant report, it confirmed that it was able to join consensus for the rollover of the scheme. Regarding FFA members conditions for the rollover, Japan supported focusing only on high priority set of CMMs for the CMR process at TCC14 noting that it saw benefit to both SIDS and all CCMs. As far as the proposal was for one-year application, Japan confirmed it could support the proposed approach of FFA members. On the second condition, it indicated some discomfort with CCMs not submitting Annual Report Part 2. This report was seen as an important record that all CCMs should submit annually as a declaration confirming the CCMs annual implementation of measures.

468. Solomon Islands delivered a statement on behalf of PNA members, in support of the FFA position in DP06. PNA members agree to a one-year roll-over of CMM 2015-07, on condition that the CMR work at TCC13 is much reduced and the reporting burdens are reduced.

469. The European Union was concerned about the statements from PNA and FFA members. It seemed that either WCPFC14 agreed to their conditions or there could be no agreement to allow for the measure to rollover. It reminded CCMs that it was important to have a CMS measure in place.

470. The United States shared the sentiments expressed by Japan and to a certain extent by the European Union. It was comfortable with the list of obligations proposed for inclusion in the CMS next year in the FFA paper as it made sense to reduce the time spent on the CMS process. The United States could not agree to the discussions being limited to only one day, but it could consider a more limited list of obligations for 2018 CMS, noting that this would likely reduce the length of time ordinarily spent at TCC for CMR reviews. It was concerned with the second condition of the rollover that the duplicative reporting requirements be eliminated, whilst it could see that reporting was burdensome to SIDS, they are also burdensome to all other CCMs, to the Secretariat to SPC-OFP and to TCC. Given this, it proposed that some work be undertaken to address duplicative reporting and that this be a recommendation from this meeting to ensure that progress is made. It indicated that some specific language that provided softer consideration in recognition of the burdensome nature of reporting to SIDS could be considered, but confirmed that the language set out in DP06 was too broad based and unclear for it to be acceptable in its current form. It was open to further discussions, but needed clearer language to be formulated.

471. Samoa responded by noting there were several implications of the CMS on the small islands developing states and the intention was to provide an opportunity to address those implications. The idea being that over the next twelve months small islands developing states would require adequate time to fully address those issues of concern.

472. The Chair noted there was broad support for the extension of the measure. The Chair explained that the idea was to create sufficient time during TCC14 to allow for the consideration of the CMS review report and the development of a CMS measure. The Chair also acknowledged that the duplicative reporting requirements was a key issue to resolve and she asked that FFA provide a list and some suggestions around how this might be addressed to provide further clarity around the recommendation so that other CCMs can further consider this.

473. The Commission agreed that FFA members would provide some further detail on the duplicative reporting aspect and for CCMs that had comments on the list of obligations provided in DP06, to communicate their edits to Australia who would provide an update.

474. Australia briefly introduced the document related to the list of obligations and in this respect it noted that **WCPFC14-2017-DP06_rev1 attachment 1** had been circulated and provided a revised draft list of obligations to be reviewed by the CMS in 2018. The revised list was adopted following further discussions that took place in the meeting margins.

475. The Republic of the Marshall Islands introduced revised **WCPFC14-2017-DP29** which provided some points in respect of addressing duplicative reporting and the rollover of CMM 2015-07 (**WCPFC14-2017-DP29**). The recommendation relating to duplicative reporting and the rollover of CMM 2015-07 was adopted.

476. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-07 Conservation and Management Measure for the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (**Attachment W**), which will be effective for 2018 only.

477. The Commission adopted a revised list of obligations to be assessed by the Compliance Monitoring Scheme in 2018 (**Attachment V**), which will replace the multi-year list of obligations that was adopted at WCPFC13.

478. The Commission noted that in submitting **WCPFC14-2017-DP29**, FFA member CCMs had provided an initial analysis and reiterated their view expressed during TCC13 that the essential scientific information already provided as operational level catch and effort data submissions earlier in the year must be recognised as meeting obligations to provide a number of required reporting obligations specified to be included in Annual Report Part 1. It was also expressed that rather than have CCMs submit duplicative information there must be improvements made to facilitate access to data that is already made available to the Commission.

479. The Commission agreed to task the Secretariat, in consultation with SPC, to review the Commission's reporting requirements to minimise duplicate reporting by CCMs, with a particular focus on streamlining the provision and accessibility of scientific data to the Commission, as well as to prioritise the enhancement of the Commission's information management system in response to that review, and report back to WCPFC15.

480. The Commission encouraged CCMs to submit their Annual Report Part 1 in a timely manner, and note this is linked to TCC's efforts to minimise verbal reports to the CMR process.

AGENDA ITEM 11 – ADOPTION OF THE 2018 IUU VESSEL LIST

481. The Chair introduced **WCPFC14-2017-26** *WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2018*, which presented for the consideration of WCPFC14 the relevant information for a decision on the 2018 WCPFC IUU Vessel List.

482. Australia drew attention to three key TCC13 recommendations regarding the need for the Commission to seek cooperation and information from relevant CCMs, flag States, and other relevant bodies for additional information on IUU fishing activities in the Convention Area. Australia requested that the Executive Director write to the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Reasonable Fishing Practices (RPOA-IUU), and to Asian colleagues as reasonable port state countries that may have some additional information to share with the Commission regarding IUU activities in the WCPO.

483. The Commission adopted the 2018 WCPFC IUU Vessel List (**Attachment X**).

484. The Commission agreed to seek the cooperation of those CCMs or flag States to whom the vessel was flagged at the time the vessel was placed on the WCPFC IUU Vessel List and other CCMs' cooperation to actively find out any information about these vessels and inform the Commission.

485. The Commission requested that CCMs provide prompt advice to the Commission by all CCMs if the vessels have been located or, if there are any known changes to name, flag or registered owner, including any action that the port States have taken such as denial of port entry and services to those vessels or any information from the cannery States of any landings made by these vessels.

486. The Commission tasked the Executive Director to write a letter to other RFMOs and relevant bodies conveying this same message for cooperation to locate these vessels. The

Executive Director was asked to include in these letters the Regional Plan of Action for Responsible fishing, including IUU fishing.

AGENDA ITEM 12 – REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

12.1 Report of the Eleventh Finance and Administration Committee

487. The Commission considered the report of FAC11 (**WCPFC14-2017-FAC11**). The FAC Co-Chair Wataru Tanoue (Japan) thanked those CCMs that participated in the FAC sessions on 2, 6, 7 December 2017. Main recommendations included: that the Secretariat is to draft a proposed amendment to the financial regulations providing for the establishment of a contingency reserve fund dedicated to planned maintenance of physical assets; a review of options to provide a supplementary retirement scheme for the Secretariat's support staff; and the continuation of the Special Requirements Fund Intersessional Working Group to develop a Strategic Investment Plan.

12.2 Budget approval for 2018 and Indicative Budgets for 2019 and 2020

488. The Commission considered for adoption the Budget for 2018 and indicative budgets for 2019 and 2020 (**WCPFC14-2017-FAC11**).

489. The Commission adopted the report of the Eleventh Session of the FAC (**WCPFC14-2017-FAC11**), including the 2018 budget of \$ 8,028,552 and indicative budgets for 2019 and 2020 of \$ 8,215,645 and \$ 8,061,369 respectively (**Attachments Y and Z**).

AGENDA ITEM 13 – ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

13.1 Strategic Plan

490. The Executive Director introduced **WCPFC14-2017-27 Strategic Plan** that sought guidance from the Commission on how to further pursue the development of a Strategic Plan for the Commission and its Secretariat. WCPFC13 tasked the Secretariat with progressing the development of a Strategic Plan in 2017 with interested CCMs and to report back to WCPFC14. In response to the mixed reactions to the need for such a plan, the Executive Director undertook informal consultations with several CCMs during the intersessional period to identify a way forward. Feedback was mixed, with some CCMs considering that while the strategic plan was an important piece of work there were other far more important priorities for 2017 like the tropical tuna measure negotiations, developing a target reference for South Pacific albacore, and the Independent Review of the CMS. Others shared doubts as to the utility of a Strategic Plan with the Convention as the principal document for the Commission. So, the Secretariat decided it was not ideal to engage members in another intersessional process in 2017 and no further work was done on the Strategic Plan. The Secretariat sought clear guidance from the Commission on whether it requires a Strategic Plan and if it does the Commission should determine a process to develop such a plan that is more robust, CCMs led, inclusive and participatory.

491. The European Union noted that it was in favour of developing the process further and that it appreciated the efforts made in preparing the paper for this meeting. A strategic plan gave the organisation direction, which the European Union believed was essential for the good management of an organisation and the efficient allocation of resources, whether human or financial. It was also important to ensure the process was inclusive so that all members who wanted to contribute could do so.

492. The United States thanked the Executive Director for his report, and like the European Union, saw value in a Strategic Plan as it could help the Commission function more effectively. Like SIDS, the United States also felt its concerns were not properly included during the development process. Being mindful of the work load of the organisation, and the relationship tensions stemming from the tropical tuna bridging measure negotiations, it did not support expending further resources on the further development of the plan at this stage and did not support further in person meetings, though this could be picked up again at a later time.

493. Japan agreed that the plan was not needed right now, as the Convention itself and the Workplan was already sufficient to guide the work of the WCPFC. The Commission should use its time right now to concentrate on the CMMs.

494. Palau, on behalf of PNA Members, supported the United States view that there should be a Strategic Plan. They also supported the development of a corporate plan. PNA members proposed the Secretariat be tasked with developing a medium term corporate plan with activities in the intersessional period and report back to WCPFC15.

495. Samoa supported the proposal from Palau on a medium term corporate plan that would clearly identify the Commissions core business. It also agreed with Japans views, that efforts should be concentrated on measures at this time.

496. The Chair noted there was no wide support for the Commission to further develop a strategic plan. She confirmed with Members that they supported the Secretariat developing a medium term corporate plan to guide the work of the Commission.

497. The Commission tasked the Secretariat to develop a medium-term corporate plan and report back to WCPFC15.
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13.2 Research projects

13.2.1 Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Project (Common Oceans) (ABNJ)

498. The working paper **WCPFC14-2017-29** Report to WCPFC on Progress of the Project Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ which provided an update on the ABNJ Common Oceans Tuna Project was taken as read.

499. Mr Kim Stobberup from FAO expressed FAO's appreciation for the frequent mention of the contribution of the ABNJ project to the work of the Commission. He acknowledged the project partners in the region and international partners for their achievements. He mentioned Dr Shelley Clarke's relocation to FAO Rome to continue her work with the Project and he reiterated the project's commitment to complete the programmed activities and provide the Secretariat with whatever support is needed to do so, including the direct assistance from Dr Clarke. The ABNJ Tuna Project has recently been through a favourable mid-term evaluation, indicating significant achievements in many areas. This creates a good opportunity to consider the possibility of a second phase of the project under GEF sponsorship. Informal consultation with current partners has shown interest and support to participate in the process of developing the concept for such a second phase. The focus on ABNJ is demonstrated it remains one of the three key areas of interest under the International Waters Programme of GEF. Addressing fisheries and in particular IUU fishing in the high seas will continue to be a high priority under the next cycle of GEF funding. In the coming months the project will initiate a consultative process with all the tuna RFMOs to ensure that the Tuna Project continues to serve the needs of the tuna management world.

500. The European Union also thanked the FAO-ABNJ project and Dr Clarke. As the European Union funded WCPFC participation in this FAO-ABNJ tuna project, it was especially pleased to be

given reassurances that Dr Clarke would continue to assist the Commission supported by the project despite physically relocating to FAO offices in Rome.

501. The Chair on behalf of the Commission thanked Dr Clarke for her continued hard work on this project and thanked the EU for its continued funding support to this project through this Commission

502. The Commission noted the updates on the ABNJ project (**WCPFC14-2017-29**).

13.2.2 West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) Project

503. The working paper **WCPFC14-2017-28** *Update on WPEA Project*, was taken as read given time constraints.

504. The Philippines thanked the Commission and the Secretariat for their support and assistance to this project. It also acknowledged the contribution by SPC-OFP. Through this project, the Philippines was able to build its capacity to participate more effectively in the work of the Commission. Their capacity was also built through participation in the three countries sub-regional workshop, SPC's Tuna Data Workshop, and the Scientific Committee meeting; and its observer programme and port sampling activities have been improved.

505. Indonesia thanked the Secretariat, the Commission and other bodies that supported the WPEA project. The project had enabled Indonesia to undertake port sampling programmes and they now have eight years of time series data from this project to contribute to various meetings and helped with the stock status work of this Commission. Indonesia now had a better understanding of the importance of managing their archipelagic waters and these project data helped them to develop their first harvest strategy for tuna in their waters, through strong collaboration with NGOs, industry and fisheries associations, and the Indonesian Government. Indonesia encouraged CCMs to read paper **WCPFC14-2017-DP26** *Information Paper on Interim Harvest Strategies for Tropical Tuna in archipelagic waters of Indonesia*, as it was the first information it had provided to the Commission and it intended to bring this information in further detail to the next SC meeting. Indonesia deeply appreciated the support of the project and looked forward to further strengthening its collaborations to develop responsible use of tuna resources not only in its waters but also in the WCPO.

506. The Commission noted the updates on the WPEA project (**WCPFC14-2017-28**).

13.3 Election of officers

507. The Commission made a number of appointments to Commission positions commencing in 2018:

- a. Mr Ueta Jr. Fasiili (Samoa) was appointed as SC Chair;
- b. Mr Laurence Edwards (RMI) was appointed as TCC Vice-Chair;
- c. Mr Wataru Tanoue (Japan) was appointed the new FAC Co-Chair on the first day of WCPFC14 to ensure the continuation of the co-chairing arrangement and the efficient progression of FAC work in the margins of the meeting; and
- d. Mr Bradley Philips (FSM) was appointed as FAD Management Options IWG Chair.

508. In support of other 2018 Intersessional Working Group activities, to be progressed electronically, the Commission confirmed the following:

a. Mr Shingo Ota (Japan) would lead the IWG-Sharks;

b. Mr Glen Joseph (RMI) would lead the Review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme IWG (CMS IWG);

c. Mr Tom Graham (USA) would lead the TCC-observer report and observer conduct IWG; and

d. Ms Sarah Williams (New Zealand) would lead the south Pacific Albacore Roadmap virtual IWG.

13.4 Future meetings

509. In 2018, the Commission agreed that:

ER and EMWG would be held from Monday 6th to Tuesday 7th August 2018 Busan, Korea

SC14 would be held from Wednesday 8th to Thursday 16th August 2018 in Busan, Korea;

NC14 would likely be held in the first week of September in Japan, with the exact dates and venue to be confirmed;

TCC14 would be held from Wednesday 26th September to Tuesday 2nd October 2018 in Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands;

FAD Management Options IWG would be held Wednesday 3rd October 2018 in Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands;

WCPFC15 would be held from Monday 3rd to Friday 7th December in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia; and

FAC12 would be held immediately prior to WCPFC15.

510. The Commission agreed that \$28,000 is to be transferred out of working capital fund to cover the additional costs of the 2018 agreed future meetings.

AGENDA ITEM 14 – OTHER MATTERS

511. No other matters were raised for consideration at WCPFC14.

AGENDA ITEM 15 – SUMMARY REPORT OF THE WCPFC14

512. The Chair outlined the process for adoption of the Summary Report for WCPFC14. The practice had been for an Outcomes Document containing agreed decision points to be circulated to the Commission within seven working days following the close of the annual session with the draft

Summary Report to be provided as soon as possible. CCMs would be given thirty working days after circulation of the draft Summary Report to provide any changes. The complete Summary Report would be finalised intersessionally and posted on the Commission website and representatives would be advised accordingly.

AGENDA ITEM 16 – CLOSE OF THE MEETING

513. The Chair thanked all participants and the Secretariat for their very hard work and engagement, not only at WCPFC14 but over the last year and a half to ensure the successful adoption of the bridging measure for tropical tunas. Noting that the bridging measure was not the only outcome from this meeting, the Chair expressed that in her view the Commission had positioned itself to continue its good work into next year, and she expressed her congratulations to participants on the outcomes of their efforts and encouraged participants to look back on the meeting feeling satisfied with their hard work. The Chair specifically thanked the meeting participants who were still present at the closing, and acknowledged that their presence and continued engagement at this late hour was a demonstration of their commitment to the Commission and its principles and objectives. Finally, she wished the participants well in their travels back home, and confirmed that she looked forward to welcoming delegates to her home Pohnpei next year for WCPFC15.

514. The meeting closed at 3.07am on Friday, 8 December 2017.

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**Fourteenth Regular Session of the Commission
Philippines International Convention Center
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017
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**WCPFC14 - OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIR
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1. Secretary PIÑOL,
2. Under-secretary GONGONA,
3. Esteemed Ministerial representatives,
4. Distinguished guests,
5. Commission and Secretariat colleagues,
6. Ladies and gentlemen

It's my honor to address you at the opening of the 14th Regular Session of the WCPFC. On behalf of the Commission, I thank our hosts – the Government of the Philippines – for the always warm and welcoming Filipino hospitality. The Commission met here in 2012 and we are grateful to return now.

I want to begin today by talking about legacy.

Legacy is the act of transmitting something meaningful from one generation to another.

Legacy is a foundation principle in public policy and entirely relevant to the work of this multilateral Commission.

Each year, when we congregate at these annual sessions, we are tasked with developing tuna management mechanisms that will accommodate present conditions, while also building for the future. What we build – good or bad – will be our legacy.

We are custodians of tuna management not only for our own generation but for those who follow us.

This fact imposes a responsibility on us to develop outcomes that do more than address immediate challenges.

Taking a longer-term view is hard. It's always easier to focus on decisions that will work for now.

But to accept short-term solutions is to abrogate our responsibility as custodians. When we put off making hard decisions, the process only gets more complex for those who follow us.

Naturally, what constitutes good custodianship will differ from member to member.

Each of you has your own set of specific interests to protect, whether you are a small island developing State or a large fishing nation. There's no shortage of demands and challenges.

But what binds us together in this forum is the requirement to achieve consensus.

And consensus doesn't mean that some CCMs get all of what they want and others get just a little.

Consensus means general agreement. In other words, what can we all live with, given we need to compromise with other stakeholders in the Commission?

In this forum, solutions come in the form of compromises.

Our job is to focus more on solutions and less on problems. Continuing known problems because it's too hard to work through differences serves no one's interest.

WCPFC manages the world's largest tuna fishery and that imposes an enormous obligation on us. The Commission Convention tells us that only through collective effort will there be collective gain.

I am urging you now to reflect on this role as you contribute over the next few days.

In Nadi last year, we tackled all elements of the Harvest Strategy and held productive discussions to progress it for the first time on the Commission agenda. That work continues here.

We addressed the need to strengthen our management of bycatch species, particularly sharks, and agreed to a process that will underpin a comprehensive management approach. That work continues here.

We have been working intersessionally over the last several months on a process to improve the Commission's Compliance Monitoring Scheme. The CMS is still a relatively new initiative in the life of our Commission but we have been steadily taking steps forward. That work also continues here.

On tuna management, the Northern Committee members have committed this year to recommendations to improve the status of Pacific bluefin tuna and we will hear those later in the week.

We held a productive one-day meeting in early October on the management of South Pacific albacore and the southern longline fishery and we clarified our objectives. We will continue to discuss management of that fishery this week and will look to build on those shared understandings. Finally, we have been working over the last 12-18 months to develop a more robust, streamlined tropical tuna measure.

We are constantly learning more about this fishery and the recently positive bigeye stock assessment is a good example of how the science keeps advancing.

This is all important work and I commend you for your dedication to the Commission. The time, energy and resources that you invest are valued, as are the fine efforts of the Commission Secretariat, under the excellent leadership of Feleti Teo.

I was pleased after our annual session in Nadi last year, that even where you did not agree on things, you showed a willingness to keep talking and in some cases, to accept smaller gains. I look forward to that same spirit of cooperation this week.

Because when all is said and done, the central question we must ask ourselves is this:

As the current custodians of the Commission, what will be our legacy?

Thank you.

WCPFC14 Summary Report Attachment C

Opening Remarks by WCPFC Executive Director; Mr Feleti P Teo
COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

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- Hon Ministers of member countries of the Commission;
- Distinguished Commissioners and Delegates;
- Representatives of Observers;
- Ladies and gentlemen.

I join the Commission Chair in extending to you all a warm welcome to the 14th annual regular session of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (more commonly referred to as the Pacific Tuna Commission).

As the Commission Chair mentioned, this is the second time the Commission annual meeting is hosted by the government of the Philippines.

In fact, the Philippines had also hosted a meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Commission and one of the preparatory conferences that negotiated the organizational foundations for the Commission before the Commission itself was formally established in 2004.

So the Philippines and the Commission has had a vibrant and long term relationship.

And it is not surprising why that is, given the elaborate and exorbitant hosting arrangements that the Philippines lay out every time it hosts a Commission meeting.

On behalf of the Secretariat, I extend a sincere vote of thanks and gratitude to our host for these magnificent facilities and meeting arrangements and for the assistance provided to the Secretariat in organizing these meetings.

And thank you also for the warmth and the sincerity and generosity of your distinct Philippines hospitality.

Secretary Pinol, thank you for gracing us with your presence and for sharing with us this morning some insightful perspectives that I am sure will provide some inspiration to the deliberations of the Commission over the next week.

This year, as I will report in my annual report, has been a full and compact year for the Commission and the Secretariat.

The Commission, in addition to the annual sessions of its subsidiary bodies, also convened three intersessional sessions to progress the development and negotiations of two major tuna measures one for the tropical tunas (bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) and the other for the South Pacific albacore.

Expectedly, those had been hard and difficult negotiations because of the multifaceted character of these fisheries and because of the divergent and entrenched positions of stakeholders in respect of those

fisheries. The negotiations called for hard and difficult decisions to be made, decisions that the Commission was able to make in the past.

As your Executive Director, I am hoping that the Commission will rise to the occasion and make those hard decisions for the sake of the long term sustainability of the fisheries.

Also during the course of the year, the Commission embarked on the independent review of the compliance monitoring scheme, the compliance tool that has enabled the Commission to assess the level of compliance of members with their conservation obligations under the Convention and the management measures adopted by the Commission.

The scheme is also designed to be able to assist members improve their capacity to comply with their conservation obligations.

Since its inception, the compliance monitoring scheme has consistently generated a sizable volume of work for the Secretariat and the Technical Compliance Committee.

So, the Secretariat looks forward to the outcomes of the review and its recommendations on how to operate the scheme more efficiently and effectively mindful of the finite capacity and resources at the disposal of the Commission and the Secretariat.

The members of the review panel are here with us this week and they will continue with their consultations with stakeholders and they will also have the opportunity to update the Commission of their preliminary findings.

The work on Harvest Strategy continues to feature prominently in the work programme of the Commission and the Secretariat. As expected, this will be difficult work and will take time to develop but it is pleasing to observe that steady process continues to be made.

As your Executive Director, I am convinced that harvest strategy is the way for the future in fisheries management in this region. Once all its elements are in place, harvest strategy will manage the fisheries according to pre-agreed rules avoiding the need to enter into sensitive and delicate negotiations in response to a crisis in the status of a fish stocks, as is the current situation.

Secretary, ladies and gentlemen

I am conscious of the heavy schedule ahead for the next five days of meeting of the Commission so I will end my remarks here. But thank you once again for the honor to share some brief remarks with this distinguished panel at this opening ceremony.

I wish the Commission successful deliberations. Your Secretariat as always stands ready to support your meeting

Thank you.

ENDS



COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

ADOPTED AGENDA

AGENDA ITEM 1. OPENING OF MEETING

- 1.1 Adoption of agenda
- 1.2 Statements from Members and Participating Territories
- 1.3 Meeting arrangements
 - 1.3.1 Establishment of small working groups (CNMs, CMS, Others)
 - 1.3.2 Election of FAC co-chair

AGENDA ITEM 2. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AGENDA ITEM 3. MEMBERSHIP AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

- 3.1 Status of the Convention
- 3.2 Update on observer status
- 3.3 Applications for Cooperating Non-Member status
 - 3.3.1 Participatory rights of CNMs
- 3.4 Membership process in WCPFC

AGENDA ITEM 4. NEW PROPOSALS

- 4.1 Implementation of CMM 2013-06 (DP11 – FFA Members CCMs)
- 4.2 Port based measures / minimum standards (DP02 – EU & DP12_rev1 – FFA & Japan)
- 4.3 Protection of observers (DP03 – Japan & TCC13 outcome)
- 4.4 Observer conduct (DP08 – FFA Member CCMs & DP19 – Korea & Japan)
- 4.5 RFV CMM 2013-10 amendment (DP10 – FFA Member CCMs)
- 4.6 Marine Pollution (DP15 – FFA Member CCMs)

AGENDA ITEM 5. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING STATES

- 5.1 Updated checklist evaluation of SIDS special requirements (FFA)
- 5.2 CCM reports on the implementation of Article 30
- 5.3 Review of implementation of CMM 2013-07 (Paragraph 20)

AGENDA ITEM 6. HARVEST STRATEGY

Discussion will focus on the 2017 elements of the Agreed Work Plan for the Adoption of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06, covering skipjack, bigeye, yellowfin, and South Pacific albacore.

- 6.1 Management objectives (all stocks/fisheries)
- 6.2 Acceptable levels of risk (all stocks)
- 6.3 Review of rebuilding timeline (bigeye)
- 6.4 Target reference point (SP albacore)
- 6.5 Harvest control rules (SP albacore and skipjack)
- 6.6 Management strategy evaluation (SP albacore and skipjack)
- 6.7 Monitoring Strategy and Performance Indicators (all stocks/fisheries)
- 6.8 Harvest Strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna and North Pacific albacore
- 6.9 Review of Work Plan

AGENDA ITEM 7. WCPO TUNA STOCKS

Relevant outcomes from meetings of subsidiary bodies, intersessional working groups and other relevant sources will be presented to facilitate discussions under this Agenda Item.

- 7.1 General overview of stock status (bigeye, Pacific bluefin tuna, skipjack, NP albacore, SP albacore and yellowfin)
- 7.2 Draft Bridging CMM on Tropical Tunas (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin)
- 7.3 Draft Bridging CMM on SP albacore
- 7.4 CMM 2005-03 on North Pacific albacore
- 7.5 CMM 2016-04 on Pacific bluefin tuna
- 7.6 Others
 - 7.6.1 NP Striped Marlin

AGENDA ITEM 8. BYCATCH MITIGATION

Relevant outcomes from meetings of subsidiary bodies, intersessional working groups and other relevant sources will be presented to facilitate discussions under this Agenda Item.

- 8.1 Sharks (CMMs: 2010-07; 2011-04; 2012-04; 2013-08; 2014-05)
 - 8.1 Comprehensive approach to shark and ray conservation and management
- 8.2 CMM 2015-03 on Seabirds
- 8.3 CMM 2008-03 on Sea Turtles
- 8.4 Others

AGENDA ITEM 9. ADOPTION OF REPORTS FROM SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The reports of the subsidiary bodies will be taken as read and will not be presented to the Commission. Recommendations not addressed under other agenda items will be considered here.

- 9.1 SC13
- 9.2 NC13
- 9.3 TCC13

AGENDA ITEM 10. COMPLIANCE MONITORING SCHEME

- 10.1 Consideration and adoption of the Final Compliance Monitoring Report
- 10.2 Update on Independent Review of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme
- 10.3 Expiry of CMM 2015-07 at the end of 2017

AGENDA ITEM 11. ADOPTION OF THE 2018 IUU VESSEL LIST

AGENDA ITEM 12. REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

- 12.1 Report of the Eleventh Finance and Administration Committee
- 12.2 Budget approval for 2018 and Indicative Budgets for 2019 and 2020

AGENDA ITEM 13. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- 13.1 Strategic Plan
- 13.2 Research projects
 - 13.2.1 ABNJ Project
 - 13.2.2 WPEA Project
- 13.3 Election of officers
- 13.4 Future meetings

AGENDA ITEM 14. OTHER MATTERS

AGENDA ITEM 15. SUMMARY REPORT OF THE WCPFC14

AGENDA ITEM 16. CLOSE OF MEETING



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON MINIMUM
STANDARDS FOR PORT STATE MEASURES**

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-02

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Deeply concerned about the continuation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing¹ in the WCPF Convention Area and its detrimental effect upon fish stocks, marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of legitimate fishers in particular in Small Island Developing States and Participating Territories (SIDS), and the increasing need for food security in the region;

Recalling that Article 27(1) of the WCPF Convention affirms that a port State has the right and the duty to take measures to promote the effectiveness of sub-regional, regional and global conservation and management measures;

Conscious of the role of the port CCMs in the adoption of effective MCS measures to promote the sustainable use and the long-term conservation of living marine resources;

Recognizing that port State measures potentially provide a powerful and cost-effective means of preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing;

Aware of the need for increasing coordination at the regional and interregional levels to combat IUU fishing through, inter alia, port State measures;

Recognizing the special requirements of developing countries, in particular SIDS provided for in Article 30 of the WCPF Convention, including the importance of port operations in the domestic economies of many SIDS, the need to ensure that port State measures do not result in transferring a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing CCMs, and the need for assistance to developing countries, in particular SIDS to adopt and implement port State measures;

Bearing in mind that CCMs exercise sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with their national laws, and consistent with international law;

¹ The definition of IUU fishing is as described in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU).

Recognizing the importance in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) of measures applied by sub-regional fisheries management arrangements and organisations;

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, hereinafter referred to as the 1982 Convention;

Further recalling the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of 4 December 1995, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas of 24 November 1993 and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;

Noting that some CCMs are parties to the *FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*;

Noting the Plan of Action adopted in Kobe in January 2007 by the Joint Tuna RFMOs Meeting and the overall Kobe process;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure (CMM) in accordance with Article 10 of the WCPF Convention:

Objective

1. The purpose of this measure is to establish processes and procedures for CCMs to request that port inspections be undertaken on fishing vessels suspected of engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing.

General rights and obligations

2. Nothing in this CMM shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of CCMs under international law. In particular, nothing in this CMM shall be construed to affect:

- a) the sovereignty of CCMs over their internal, archipelagic and/or territorial waters, or their sovereign rights over their continental shelves and/or exclusive economic zones;
- b) the exercise by port CCMs of their sovereignty over their ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent measures than those provided for in this CMM.

3. This CMM shall be interpreted and applied consistently with international law, taking into account applicable international rules and standards.

4. Nothing in this measure affects the entry of vessels to port in accordance with international law for reasons of force majeure or distress, or prevents a port CCM from permitting entry into port to a vessel exclusively for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress.

5. Each flag CCM shall require its flagged vessels to cooperate with any port CCM that is implementing any port State measures under the WCPF Convention, and this CMM.

Designation of Ports

6. Each port CCM is encouraged to designate ports for the purposes of inspection through the provision of a list of its *designated ports* to the WCPFC Executive Director. Any subsequent designation of ports or changes to this list shall be notified to the WCPFC Executive Director at least 30 days before the designation or change takes effect.

7. The WCPFC Executive Director shall establish and maintain a record of designated ports based on the lists submitted by port CCMs. The record and any subsequent change shall be immediately published on the WCPFC website.

Authorized fisheries Inspectors

8. Port CCMs shall ensure that fisheries inspections are undertaken by Government authorized inspectors. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity issued by the port CCM.

Inspection requirements

9. Port CCMs shall carry out inspections on at least the following vessels:

- a) on any foreign longline, purse seine and carrier vessel that enters their *designated port* and is not listed on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels, other than in cases where the vessel is authorized with another RFMO that the port CCM is a Party to, as practicable;
- b) vessels that appear on the IUU list of an RFMO.

10. A port CCM shall give particular consideration to inspecting those vessels suspected of undertaking IUU fishing activities, including if identified by non-CCMs or other RFMOs, particularly where evidence of IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing has been provided.

Request for Port Inspection

11. When a CCM has reasonable grounds to believe that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing, and is seeking entry in to, or is in the *designated port* of another CCM, it may request that CCM to inspect the vessel or to take other measures consistent with that CCM's port State measures.

12. CCMs shall ensure that requests for inspections, as per paragraph 11, include information on the nature and grounds for suspicion of IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing. Port CCMs shall acknowledge the receipt of the request for an inspection, and advise whether an inspection will be undertaken based on an assessment of the information provided, availability of resources, and their capacity to do so at the time of the request.

Inspection procedures

13. If an inspection, as per paragraph 12, is undertaken by the port CCM, a report on the outcome (inspection report) shall be provided to the requesting CCM, to the flag CCM and to the Executive Director as soon as practicable, and in any case within 15 days of such request. Where a port CCM cannot provide a report within 15 days, that port CCM shall notify the requesting CCM, flag CCM and the WCPFC Executive Director of the expected date that the inspection report will be provided.

14. On completion of an inspection, the port inspector shall provide a copy of an interim report on the vessel inspection to the vessel master prior to leaving the vessel.

15. Where, following a port inspection, a flag CCM receives an inspection report, as referred to in paragraph 13, indicating that there are clear grounds to believe that its flagged vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing, it shall immediately and fully investigate the matter in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention.

16. In the event a port CCM does not carry out an inspection, following a request under paragraph 11, the requesting CCM may then seek assistance from the WCPFC Secretariat to advise the requesting CCM, using available surveillance information², which designated port the vessel may next enter. The requesting CCM may then request that port CCM of the designated port to undertake an inspection on the vessel in accordance with paragraphs 11 to 15.

17. In cases where there is sufficient evidence indicating that a vessel has committed IUU fishing, or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing, or is on a RFMO IUU list, port CCMs shall only provide such a vessel authorisation to enter its designated port for inspection and investigation purposes. Activities that support fishing operations inter alia, landing, transshipment, and re-provisioning shall be prohibited.

18. In the establishment of port State measures, CCMs may consider implementing the port State inspection procedures, port inspection reports and port inspector training provided in Annex A, B and C of this CMM as guidelines³. CCMs may also consider implementing FFA standard inspection procedures and reporting frameworks or other such compatible procedures and frameworks.

Coordination and Communication

19. Each port CCM shall notify the Commission of a contact point for the purposes of this measure. Port CCMs shall transmit this information to the Executive Director within 6 months from the date of entry in to force of this CMM. Any subsequent changes shall be notified to the WCPFC Executive Director at least 15 days before such change takes effect. The WCPFC Executive Director shall establish

² Surveillance information can include VMS information and other sources that may provide vessel location information, including information that may be obtained through consultation with other regional organisations.

³ CCMs should also consider investigating implementation of bycatch mitigation equipment.

and maintain a list of port CCM contacts and shall publish this list on the WCPFC website.

20. CCMs shall cooperate and exchange information with relevant CCMs, the WCPFC Secretariat, other regional organisations and relevant international organisations to further the objectives and ensure the effective implementation of this CMM, in accordance with the Commission's confidentiality and data protection requirements, and with national laws.

21. CCMs that establish port State measures shall publicize all relevant measures in an appropriate manner, within 30 days of entering into force of such measures, and shall advise the Commission to facilitate wider distribution through posting on the WCPFC website.

Special Requirements of Small Island Developing States and Participating Territories

22. CCMs shall give full recognition to the Special Requirements of Developing States, in particular SIDS, in relation to the implementation of this CMM. To this end, WCPFC shall provide assistance to CCM SIDS in order to, inter alia:

- a. enhance their ability to develop a legal basis and capacity for the implementation of effective port State measures;
- b. facilitate their participation in any international organizations that promote the effective development and implementation of port State measures; and
- c. facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the development and implementation of port State measures by them, in coordination with relevant international mechanisms.

23. CCMs shall cooperate to establish appropriate mechanisms to assist Developing CCMs, in particular SIDS in the implementation of this CMM, which may include the provision of technical and/or financial assistance through bilateral, multilateral, and regional cooperation channels

24. These mechanisms shall, inter alia, be directed specifically towards:

- developing national and international port State measures;
- developing and enhancing capacity, including for monitoring, control and surveillance and for training at the national and regional levels of port managers, inspectors, and enforcement and legal personnel;
- monitoring, control, surveillance and compliance activities relevant to port State measures, including access to technology and equipment; and
- assisting SIDS CCMs with the costs involved in any proceedings for the settlement of disputes that result from actions they have taken pursuant to this CMM.

25. Starting in 2018, the Commission shall commence development of a mechanism, including through cost recovery, to provide funding support to SIDS CCMs that undertake inspections of foreign fishing vessels in accordance with this measure. The Commission shall use best endeavors to finalize and agree this mechanism by WCPFC16, noting that it will be critical in SIDS' decision making processes about whether to designate their ports under this CMM.

26. CCMs shall, to the extent practicable, encourage the use of ports of SIDS in order to increase the opportunity to undertake inspections, and participation of SIDS in fisheries for WCPO tuna stocks.

27. In implementing any obligation of this CMM, where the transfer of a disproportionate burden has been demonstrated by a SIDS despite measures in this section, CCMs shall cooperate to identify mechanisms required to mitigate the burden of implementation, which may include key capacity or resource assistance and those mechanisms set out in paragraph 4 of CMM 2013-06. CCMs shall cooperate with that SIDS to adopt or obtain those mechanisms in order to assist that SIDS to implement that obligation.

Periodic review

28. The Commission shall review this measure within 2 years of its entry in to force, which shall include but not be limited to an evaluation of its effectiveness, and any financial and administrative burdens associated with its implementation.

29. In the review of this measure, the Commission may consider additional elements such as notification requirements, port entry, authorization or denial, use of ports, and additional inspection requirements.

ANNEX A Guidelines for Port State Inspection Procedures

Inspectors should:

- a) verify, to the extent possible, that the vessel identification documentation onboard and information relating to the owner of the vessel is true, complete and correct, including through appropriate contacts with the flag State or international records of vessels if necessary;
- b) verify that the vessel's flag and markings (e.g. name, external registration number, International Maritime Organization (IMO) ship identification number, international radio call sign and other markings, main dimensions) are consistent with information contained in the documentation;
- c) verify, to the extent possible, that the authorizations for fishing and fishing related activities are true, complete, correct and consistent with the information provided in accordance with Annex A;
- d) review all other relevant documentation and records held onboard, including, to the extent possible, those in electronic format and vessel monitoring system (VMS) data from the flag State or relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). Relevant documentation may include logbooks, catch, transshipment and trade documents, crew lists, stowage plans and drawings, descriptions of fish holds, and documents required pursuant to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- e) examine, to the extent possible, all relevant fishing gear onboard, including any gear stowed out of sight as well as related devices, and to the extent possible, verify that they are in conformity with the conditions of the authorizations. The fishing gear should, to the extent possible, also be checked to ensure that features such as the mesh and twine size, devices and attachments, dimensions and configuration of nets, pots, dredges, hook sizes and numbers are in conformity with applicable regulations and that the markings correspond to those authorized for the vessel;
- f) determine, to the extent possible, whether the fish on board was harvested in accordance with the applicable authorizations;
- g) examine the fish, including by sampling, to determine its quantity and composition. In doing so, inspectors may open containers where the fish has been pre-packed and move the catch or containers to ascertain the integrity of fish holds. Such examination may include inspections of product type and determination of nominal weight;
- h) evaluate whether there is clear evidence for believing that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing;
- i) provide the master of the vessel with the report containing the result of the inspection, including possible measures that could be taken, to be signed by the inspector and the master. The master's signature on the report should serve only as acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of the report. The master should be given the opportunity to add any comments or objection to the report, and, as appropriate, to contact the relevant authorities of the flag State in particular where the master has serious difficulties in understanding the content of the report. A copy of the report should be provided to the master; and
- j) arrange, where necessary and possible, for translation of relevant documentation.

ANNEX B Guidelines for Port Inspection Reports

1. Inspection report no.		2. Port State			
3. Inspecting authority					
4. Name of principal inspector		ID			
5. Port of inspection					
6. Commencement of inspection	YYYY	MM	DD	HH	
7. Completion of inspection	YYYY	MM	DD	HH	
8. Advanced notification received	Yes		No		
9. Purpose(s)	LAN	TRX	PRO	OTH (specify)	
10. Port and State and date of last port call			YYYY	MM	DD
11. Vessel name					
12. Flag State					
13. Type of vessel					
14. International Radio Call Sign					
15. Certificate of registry ID					
16. IMO ship ID, if available					
17. External ID , if available					
18. Port of registry					
19. Vessel owner(s)					
20. Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner					
21. Vessel operator(s), if different from vessel owner					
22. Vessel master name and nationality					
23. Fishing master name and nationality					
24. Vessel agent					
25. VMS	No	Yes: National	Yes: RFMOs	Type:	
26. Status in RFMO areas where fishing or fishing related activities have been undertaken, including any IUU vessel listing					
<i>Vessel identifier</i>	<i>RFMO</i>	<i>Flag State status</i>	<i>Vessel on authorized vessel list</i>	<i>Vessel on IUU vessel list</i>	

27. Relevant fishing authorization(s)						
<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Issued by</i>	<i>Validity</i>	<i>Fishing area(s)</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Gear</i>	
28. Relevant transshipment authorization(s)						
<i>Identifier</i>		<i>Issued by</i>		<i>Validity</i>		
<i>Identifier</i>		<i>Issued by</i>		<i>Validity</i>		
29. Transshipment information concerning donor vessels						
<i>Name</i>	<i>Flag State</i>	<i>ID no.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Product form</i>	<i>Catch area(s)</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
30. Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity)						
<i>Species</i>	<i>Product form</i>	<i>Catch area(s)</i>	<i>Quantity declared</i>	<i>Quantity offloaded</i>	<i>Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any</i>	
31. Catch retained onboard (quantity)						
<i>Species</i>	<i>Product form</i>	<i>Catch area(s)</i>	<i>Quantity declared</i>	<i>Quantity retained</i>	<i>Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any</i>	
32. Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
33. Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s)			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
34. Compliance with applicable trade information scheme(s)			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
35. Type of gear used						
36. Gear examined in accordance with paragraph e) of Annex B			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
37. Findings by inspector(s)						
38. Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s)						
39. Comments by the master						
40. Action taken						
41. Master's signature						
42. Inspector's signature						

ANNEX C Guidelines for the training of port inspectors

Elements of a training programme for port State inspectors should include at least the following areas:

1. Ethics;
2. Health, safety and security issues;
3. Applicable national laws and regulations, areas of competence and conservation and management measures, port state measures of relevant RFMOs, and applicable international law;
4. Collection, evaluation and preservation of evidence;
5. General inspection procedures such as report writing and interview techniques;
6. Analysis of information, such as logbooks, electronic documentation and vessel history (name, ownership and flag State), required for the validation of information given by the master of the vessel;
7. Vessel boarding and inspection, including hold inspections and calculation of vessel hold volumes;
8. Verification and validation of information related to landings, transshipments, processing and fish remaining onboard, including utilizing conversion factors for the various species and products;
9. Identification of fish species, and the measurement of length and other biological parameters;
10. Identification of vessels and gear, and techniques for the inspection and measurement of gear;
11. Equipment and operation of VMS and other electronic tracking systems; and
12. Actions to be taken following an inspection.



COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WCPFC
REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMME OBSERVERS**

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-03¹

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

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

Recalling Article 28(7) of the WCPF Convention, which requires the Commission to develop procedures and guidelines for the operation of the Regional Observer Programme (ROP);

Further recalling that Annex III, article 3 of the Convention expressly requires that the vessel operator and each member of the crew shall allow and assist any person identified as an observer under the ROP to carry out all duties safely and that the operator or any crew member shall not assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate or interfere with observers in the performance of their duties;

Committing to the implementation of conservation and management measure (CMM) 2007-01, which clearly states the rights of observers shall include, *inter alia*, the freedom to carry out their duties without being assaulted, obstructed, resisted, delayed, intimidated or interfered with in the performance of their duties;

Recognizing that observers play a critical role in supporting effective management outcomes and therefore it is critical that measures are in place to ensure their safety while undertaking their duties;

Noting that CMM 2007-01 specifies that the responsibilities of vessel operators and captains shall include, *inter alia*, ensuring that ROP observers are not assaulted, obstructed, resisted, delayed, intimidated, interfered with, influenced, bribed or attempted to be bribed in the performance of their duties;

¹ This measure revises and replaces CMM 2016-03. The only change made was to delete footnote 1.

Further Recognizing the commitments in Articles 98 and 146 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), to render assistance and protect human life, and the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, as amended and overseen by the International Maritime Organization, which outlines the responsibilities of governments related to search procedures including the organization and coordination of actions, cooperation between States, and operating procedures for vessel operators and crew;

Further Noting the commitment in Article 94(7) of UNCLOS, regarding the duty of a flag State to cause an inquiry to be held into any loss of life or serious injury to nationals of another State which has been caused by a marine casualty or incident of navigation and involved a ship flying its flag;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with the Article 10 of the Convention:

1. This CMM applies to WCPFC ROP observers on fishing trips operating under the WCPFC ROP.
2. Nothing in this measure shall prejudice the rights of relevant CCMs to enforce their laws with respect to the safety of observers consistent with international law.
3. In the event that a WCPFC ROP observer dies, is missing or presumed fallen overboard, the CCM to which the fishing vessel is flagged shall ensure that the fishing vessel:
 - a. immediately ceases all fishing operations;
 - b. immediately commences search and rescue if the observer is missing or presumed fallen overboard, and searches for at least 72 hours, unless the observer is found sooner, or unless instructed by the flag CCM to continue searching²;
 - c. immediately notifies the flag CCM;
 - d. immediately alerts other vessels in the vicinity by using all available means of communication;
 - e. cooperates fully in any search and rescue operation
 - f. whether or not the search is successful, return the vessels for further investigation to the nearest port, as agreed by the flag CCM and the observer provider;
 - g. provides the report to the observer provider and appropriate authorities on the incident; and
 - h. cooperates fully in any and all official investigations, and preserves any potential evidence and the personal effects and quarters of the deceased or missing observer.

² In the event of force majeure, flag CCMs may allow their vessels to cease search and rescue operations before 72 hours have elapsed.

4. Paragraphs 3(a), (c) and (h) apply in the event that an observer dies. In addition, the flag CCM shall require that the fishing vessel ensure that the body is well-preserved for the purposes of an autopsy and investigation.

5. In the event that a WCPFC ROP observer suffers from a serious illness or injury that threatens his or her health or safety, the CCM to which the fishing vessel is flagged shall ensure that the fishing vessel:

- a. immediately ceases fishing operations;
- b. immediately notifies the flag CCM
- c. takes all reasonable actions to care for the observer and provide any medical treatment available and possible on board the vessel;
- d. where directed by the observer provider, if not already directed by the flag CCM, facilitates the disembarkation and transport of the observer to a medical facility equipped to provide the required care, as soon as practicable; and
- e. cooperates fully in any and all official investigations into the cause of the illness or injury.

6. For the purposes of paragraphs 3 through 5, the flag CCM shall ensure that the appropriate Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre ³, observer provider and Secretariat are immediately notified.

7. In the event that there are reasonable grounds to believe a WCPFC ROP observer has been assaulted, intimidated, threatened, or harassed such that their health or safety is endangered and the observer or the observer provider indicates to the CCM to which the fishing vessel is flagged that they wish for the observer to be removed from the fishing vessel, the CCM to which the fishing vessel is flagged shall ensure that the fishing vessel:

- a. immediately takes action to preserve the safety of the observer and mitigate and resolve the situation on board;
- b. notifies the flag CCM and the observer provider of the situation, including the status and location of the observer, as soon as possible;
- c. facilitates the safe disembarkation of the observer in a manner and place, as agreed by the flag CCM and the observer provider, that facilitates access to any needed medical treatment; and
- d. cooperates fully in any and all official investigations into the incident.

³ <http://sarcontacts.info/>

8. In the event that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a WCPFC ROP observer has been assaulted, intimidated, threatened, or harassed but neither the observer nor the observer provider wishes that the observer be removed from the fishing vessel, the CCM to which the fishing vessel is flagged shall ensure that the fishing vessel:
 - a. takes action to preserve the safety of the observer and mitigate and resolve the situation on board as soon as possible;
 - b. notifies the flag CCM and the observer provider of the situation as soon as possible; and
 - c. cooperates fully in all official investigations into the incident.

9. If any of the events in paragraphs 3 – 7 occur, port CCMs, shall facilitate entry of the fishing vessel to allow disembarkation of the WCPFC ROP observer and, to the extent possible, assist in any investigations if so requested by the flag CCM.

10. In the event that, after disembarkation from a fishing vessel of a WCPFC ROP observer, an observer provider identifies—such as during the course of debriefing the observer—a possible violation involving assault or harassment of the observer while on board the fishing vessel, the observer provider shall notify, in writing, the flag CCM and the Secretariat, and the flag CCM shall:
 - a. investigate the event based on the information provided by the observer provider and take any appropriate action in response to the results of the investigation;
 - b. cooperate fully in any investigation conducted by the observer provider, including providing the report to the observer provider and appropriate authorities of the incident; and
 - c. notify the observer provider and the Secretariat of the results of its investigation and any actions taken.

11. CCMs shall ensure that their national observer providers:
 - a. immediately notify the flag CCM in the event that a WCPFC ROP observer dies, is missing or presumed fallen overboard in the course of observer duties;
 - b. cooperate fully in any search and rescue operation;
 - c. cooperate fully in any and all official investigations into any incident involving an WCPFC ROP observer;
 - d. facilitate the disembarkation and replacement of a WCPFC ROP observer in a situation involving the serious illness or injury of that observer as soon as possible;
 - e. facilitate the disembarkation of a WCPFC ROP observer in any situation involving the assault, intimidation, threats to, or harassment of that observer to such an extent that the observer wishes to be removed from the vessel, as soon as possible; and

- f. provide the flag CCM with a copy of the observer report on alleged violations involving that provider's observer upon request, pursuant to the WCPFC Rules and Procedures for Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the Commission and 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.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 CCMs shall ensure that any authorized High Seas Boarding and Inspection vessels flying their flag cooperate, to the greatest extent possible, in any search and rescue operation involving an observer. CCMs shall also encourage any other vessels flying their flag to participate, to the greatest extent possible, in any search and rescue operations involving a WCPFC ROP observer.

13. Where requested relevant observer providers, and CCMs shall cooperate in each other's investigations including providing their incident reports for any incidents indicated in paragraphs 3 through 8 to facilitate any investigations as appropriate.

14. The Technical and Compliance Committee and the Commission will review this conservation and management measure no later than 2019 and periodically thereafter. Notwithstanding this provision CCMs may submit a proposal to amend this CMM at any time.



COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

WCPFC RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS AND AUTHORIZATION TO FISH

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-05¹

A. Authorization to fish

1. Each member² of the Commission shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ This measure revised CMM 2013-10 by inclusion of footnote 6. CMM 2013-10 had previously revised CMM 2009-01 to incorporate the UVI requirement adopted at WCPFC10. The revisions were: inclusion of paragraph 6(s), footnote 4 and paragraph 11.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) vessels flagged to members, or

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

(c) Vessels operated under charter, lease, or similar mechanisms in accordance with paragraphs 42 to 44 of this measure.

3. No member of the Commission shall allow any fishing vessel entitled to fly its flag to be used for fishing in the Convention Area beyond areas of national jurisdiction unless it has been authorized to do so by the appropriate authority or authorities of that member.

4. Each such authorization shall set forth for the vessel to which it is issued:

(a) the specific areas, species and time periods for which the authorization is valid;

(b) permitted activities by the vessel;

(c) a prohibition of fishing, retention on board, transshipment or landing by the vessel in areas under the national jurisdiction of another State except pursuant to any license, permit or authorization that may be required by such other State;

(d) the requirement that the vessel keep on board the authorization issued pursuant to paragraph 1 above, or certified copy thereof; any license, permit or authorization, or certified copy thereof, issued by a coastal State, as well as a valid certificate of vessel registration; and

(e) any other specific conditions to give effect to the provisions of the Convention and conservation and management measures adopted pursuant to it.

B. Members' record of fishing vessels

5. Pursuant to article 24(4) on the Convention, each member of the Commission shall maintain a record of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag and authorized to fish in the Convention Area beyond its area of national jurisdiction, and shall ensure that all such fishing vessels are entered in that record.

6. Each member of the Commission shall submit, electronically where possible, to the Executive Director the following information with respect to each vessel entered in its record:

(a) name of the fishing vessel, registration number, WCPFC Identification Number (WIN), previous names (if known) and port of registry;

(b) name and address of the owner or owners;

- (c) name and nationality of the master;
- (d) previous flag (if any);
- (e) International Radio Call sign
- (f) vessel communication types and numbers (Inmarsat A, B and C numbers and satellite telephone number);
- (g) colour photograph of the vessel;
- (h) where and when the vessel was built;
- (i) type of vessel;
- (j) normal crew complement;
- (k) type of fishing method or methods;
- (l) length (specify type and metric);
- (m) moulded depth (specify metric);
- (n) beam (specify metric);
- (o) gross registered tonnage (GRT) or gross tonnage (GT);
- (p) power of main engine or engines (specify metric);
- (q) carrying capacity, including freezer type, capacity and number, fish hold capacity and capacity of freezer chambers (specify metric);
- (r) the form and number of the authorization granted by the flag State including any specific areas, species and time periods for which it is valid; and.
- (s) International Maritime Organization (IMO) number or Lloyd's Register (LR) number, if issued⁴

7. After 1 July 2005, each member of the Commission shall notify the Executive Director, within 15 days, or in any case within 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities in the Convention Area by the vessel concerned, of:

- (a) any vessel added to its Record along with the information set forth in paragraph 6;
- (b) any change in the information referred to in paragraph 6 with respect to any vessel on its record; and
- (c) any vessel deleted from its record along with the reason for such deletion in accordance with article 24 (6) of the Convention,

8. Each member of the Commission shall submit to the Executive Director, information requested by the Executive Director with respect to fishing vessels entered in its national record of fishing vessels within fifteen (15) days of such request.

9. Before 1 July of each year, each Member shall submit to the Executive Director a list of all vessels that appeared in its record of fishing vessels at any time during the preceding calendar year, together with each vessel's WCPFC identification number (WIN) and an indication of whether each vessel fished for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area beyond its area of national jurisdiction. The indication shall be expressed as (a) fished, or (b) did not fish.

10. Members that operate lease, charter arrangements or similar arrangements that result in data reporting obligations being conferred to a party other than the flag State will make arrangements to ensure that the flag State can meet its obligations under paragraph 9.

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

11. In assessing compliance with 6(s) above, the Commission shall take into account extraordinary circumstances in which a vessel owner is not able to obtain an IMO or LR number despite following the appropriate procedures. Flag CCMs shall report any such extraordinary situations in Part 2 of their annual reports.

C. WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels

12. The Commission shall, in accordance with article 24(7) of the Convention and based on the information provided to the Commission in accordance with the Convention and these procedures, establish and maintain its own record of fishing vessels authorized to fish in the Convention Area beyond the national jurisdiction of the member of the Commission whose flag the vessel is flying. Such record shall be known as the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (the "Record").

13. The Record shall include for each vessel an indication of whether or not it was active in the Convention Area beyond its flag State's area of national jurisdiction in each of the preceding years starting in 2007, consistent with the information provided by Members under paragraph 9.

14. The Executive Director shall ensure that due publicity is given to the Record and the Register including making its contents available through an appropriate website.

15. In addition, the Executive Director shall circulate an annual summary of the information contained in the Record and the Register to all members and participating territories (CCMs) of the Commission at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting of the Commission.

16. CCMs shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 1, including sanctions and punitive actions and, in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report annually to the Commission the results of the review. In consideration of the results of such review, the Commission shall, if appropriate, request that the Flag State, or member, of vessels on the Record or the Register take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels with WCPFC conservation and management measures.

17. It is the responsibility of each member of the Commission to ensure that its fishing vessels have been placed on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels in accordance with the requirements of this measure, and any vessel not included in the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels shall be deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area beyond the national jurisdiction of its flag State. Each member of the Commission shall prohibit such activities by any vessel entitled to fly its flag that is not included on the Record and shall treat a violation of this prohibition as a serious violation. Such vessels shall be eligible to be considered for IUU listing.⁵

18. Each CCM shall further prohibit landing at its ports or transshipment to vessels flying its flag of highly migratory fish stocks caught in the Convention Area by vessels not entered on the Record or the Register.

19. Each CCM shall notify the Executive Director, in accordance with the relevant provisions of article 25 of the Convention, of any factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds to

⁵ This revision is to correct an omission in an amendment to this paragraph under CMM 2004-01 that was approved in WCPFC6, but not included in the new CMM 2009-01

suspect that a vessel that is not on the Record or the Register is or has been engaged in fishing for or transshipment of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.

20. If such vessel is flying the flag of a member of the Commission, the Executive Director shall notify that member and shall request that member to take the necessary measures to prevent the vessel from fishing for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and to report back on the actions taken with respect to the vessel.

21. Paragraphs 17 to 19 do not apply in respect of vessels that operate entirely in the Exclusive Economic Zone of a CCM and that are flagged to that CCM.⁶

22. If such vessel is flying the flag of a non-member without cooperating status or if the flag of the vessel cannot be determined, the Executive Director shall inform all CCMs so that they may, in addition to measures specified in paragraph 16, take appropriate action consistent with the Convention.

23. The Commission and the CCMs concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best efforts with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to avoid adverse effects upon fishery resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing pressure resulting from a movement of IUU fishing vessels between areas covered by other regional fishery management organizations.

24. If, through a decision of the Commission, a vessel that is contained on the Record is included on the WCPFC IUU List, the flag State or responsible State shall revoke, consistent with applicable national law, the vessels' authorization to fish beyond the national jurisdiction of its flag State. Executive Director shall remove that vessel from the Record as soon as practicable after being notified under paragraph 7(c).

D. WCPFC Interim Register of non-Member Carrier and Bunker Vessels

25. The Commission encourages all flag states of carrier and bunker vessels that operate in the Convention Area and have been listed on the Temporary Register of Non-CCM Carrier and Bunker Vessels to apply for Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) status as soon as possible. Towards that end, the Secretariat will share copies of this conservation and management measure with appropriate contacts in all such flag States as soon as practicable.

26. The Commission shall consider all such applicants in accordance with the conservation and management measure, noting its ability to grant CNM status to an applicant subject to the restriction that it may only provide carrier and bunker vessels to the fishery.

2010 to 2012

27. The Commission hereby establishes an Interim Register of Non-Member Carrier and Bunker Vessels (the "Register").

28. Vessels that are included by the Commission on the Register in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be authorised to be used in the Convention Area to receive transshipments of highly

⁶ Paragraphs 17 – 19 also do not apply to Samoan-flagged longline vessels that fish exclusively in the Samoa Exclusive Economic Zone, use an adjacent CCM's port for the purpose of unloading its catch in that port and that adjacent CCM does not object to the use of its port for this purpose.

migratory fish stocks and to bunker or otherwise supply CCM-flagged fishing vessels used to fish for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area.

29. Any Member of the Commission may at any time submit to the Executive Director, in electronic format if possible, a list of any carrier vessels and bunker vessels that it wishes to be included on the Register. This List shall include the information described at paragraph 6 above as well as the flag State of the vessel.

30. The CCM(s) recommending vessels to be included on the Register shall attest that the vessel or vessels being recommended are not vessels:

- (a) with a history of illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fishing, unless the ownership of the vessel has subsequently changed and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owner or operator has no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of the vessels, or the CCM concerned is satisfied that, having taken into account all relevant facts, the vessel is no longer engaged in or associated with IUU fishing; or
- (b) that are currently listed on any of the IUU vessel lists adopted by regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs); or
- (c) that were removed from the Register pursuant to paragraph 39 within the one-year period prior to the receipt of the information under paragraph 4.

31. It shall be a condition for inclusion on the Register that the owner or manager/operator of the vessel provides a written undertaking, addressed to the Commission, that the owner, manager/operator and master of the carrier or bunker vessel will fully comply with all applicable decisions of the Commission, including conservation and management measures. Any reference in Commission decisions to member-flagged vessels shall be construed to include non-member flagged-vessels for the purposes of these written undertakings. These undertakings shall include an explicit commitment to allow any inspection duly authorized under the Commission's High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures to board and inspect the vessel on the high seas. These undertakings shall also include an agreement to cover the costs associated with complying with Commission decisions, such as the costs of VMS registration and observer placement.

32. Until such time as the Commission undertakes a review to determine vessel specific costs relevant to paragraph 31 above, vessels operators shall commit to pay a nominal fee to contribute to the work of the Commission.

33. It shall be the responsibility of the owner or manager/operator to ensure that any such undertaking is compliant with national laws of its flag State. In addition, the owner or manager/operator of the vessel is encouraged to obtain a statement of support from the flag State, including an explicit statement of its position in respect of high seas boarding and inspection.

34. The Secretariat will post on the Commission website a list of all the applicable conservation and management measures and other applicable Commission decisions that the written undertaking must cover. It will also be a condition that the owner, manager/operator or master of the carrier or bunker vessel will notify the Secretariat of any changes to the information provided under paragraph 29 within 15 days of the change.

35. Failure by the owner, manager/operator or master of a vessel on the Register to fully comply with applicable decisions of the Commission, including conservation and management measures, shall constitute an appropriate basis for placement of such vessel on the Commission's Draft IUU Vessel List

in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure for establishing the WCPFC IUU Vessel List.

36. Within 7 business days of receipt of complete information for a carrier or bunker vessel under paragraphs 29 to 31, the Secretariat will include the vessel on the Register and within 7 business days of receipt of any changes to such information, the Secretariat will include the updated information in the Register. For each vessel, the Register will include all the information listed in paragraph 6, a copy of the written undertaking provided under paragraph 31, and the CCM(s) that requested inclusion of the vessel on the Register.

37. As soon as possible after receipt of complete information for a carrier and Bunker vessel under paragraphs 29 to 31, the Secretariat shall notify the flag State and provide an opportunity for the flag State to convey its position, including an explicit statement or position in respect of high seas boarding and inspection if not already done so under paragraph 31.

38. The Commission will periodically monitor the IUU vessel lists maintained by RFMOs. At any time that a vessel on the Register is also on one of those IUU vessel lists, the Secretariat will:

- (a) notify Members and the owner of the vessel of its finding and that the vessel will be removed from the Register, effective 30 days from the date of the notice; and
- (b) 30 days from the notice given under sub-paragraph (a), remove the vessel from the Register.

39. The Commission shall monitor the performance of the vessels on the Register with respect to the written undertakings submitted under paragraph 31. If at any time a Member of the Commission finds evidence that the owner, manager/operator or master of a vessel on the Register has failed to fully discharge those undertakings:

- (a) the Member of the Commission shall immediately submit such evidence to the Secretariat;
- (b) the Secretariat will immediately circulate such evidence to the CCMs of the Commission;
- (c) the Commission shall review the evidence and decide whether or not to remove the vessel from the Register. If the Commission is to next meet between 14 and 60 days after the circulation made under paragraph 39(b), such decision shall be made in the next session of the Commission, otherwise it shall be made in accordance with the Commission Rules of Procedure as they relate to inter-sessional decision-making;
- (d) if the Commission decides to remove a vessel from the Register, the Secretariat will notify the owner of the vessel of the decision within 7 days and remove the vessel from the Register 60 days after the Commission's decision.
- (e) The Executive Director shall advise all CCMs and the flag State of the completion of action taken under paragraph 39(d).

40. The Register shall expire 60 days after the Annual Regular Session of the Commission in 2012 unless the Commission decides otherwise at its Regular Annual Session in 2012. The TCC will conduct a review in 2011 and 2012 of the non-CCM flagged fleet including an assessment of potential economic impacts to HMS fisheries in the Convention Area and unforeseen circumstances that could arise through prohibition of non-CCM carriers and bunkers.

2013 and beyond

41. Noting paragraphs 25 and 26 above the Commission expects that after the annual regular session of the Commission in 2013, the majority of carrier and bunker vessels will be flagged to Members.

42. Notwithstanding this expectation, a carrier or bunker vessel flagged to a non-member but operated under charter, lease or other similar mechanisms as an integral part of the fishery of a CCM shall be considered to be vessels of the host CCM and, where the vessel shall be operating in waters under the jurisdiction of more than one CCM, must be included in the CCM's record of fishing vessels under section B accordingly. In such case, the Record shall distinguish between vessels flagged to the CCM and vessels affiliated through this provision.

43. Such a charter, lease or other arrangement shall provide for the host Member to conduct Monitoring, Control and Surveillance activities relevant to the vessel at any time and allow the Commission to place responsibility on the host Member for ensuring the vessel's compliance with conservation and management measures. Such charter, lease or other arrangement shall include an explicit condition that the vessel will fully comply with all applicable decisions of the Commission, including conservation and management measures. Any reference in Commission decisions to member-flagged vessels shall be construed to include non-member flagged-vessels for the purposes of these conditions. These conditions shall include an explicit commitment to allow any inspection duly authorized under the Commission's High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures to board and inspect the vessel on the high seas.

44. Such arrangements may only authorize non-member carrier and bunker vessels to operate in ports and waters under the jurisdiction of a member, as duly authorized by the host Member and the coastal State. The host Member acknowledges that failure by the vessel to comply with conservation and management measures will result in penalties that could include IUU listing, refusal to register other vessels of the same flag and sanctions against the host Member.

E. General

45. The Commission shall keep these procedures under review and may amend them as appropriate.



COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
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CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON MARINE POLLUTION

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-04

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

Concerned that marine pollution is increasingly recognised as a significant global problem, with detrimental impacts on ocean and coastal environments, wildlife, economies and ecosystems,

Recalling that the need to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds was affirmed at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 through the adoption of paragraph 13(g) of the ‘Our ocean, our future: call for action’ declaration;

Convinced that certain activities associated with fishing may affect the Western and Central Pacific marine environment and that these activities may play a notable role in WCPFC’s efforts to minimise incidental mortality of non-target species and impacts on marine ecosystems,

Noting that abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear in the marine environment can damage marine, reef and coastal habitats, be harmful to marine life through ghost fishing, entanglement, ingestion and acting as habitat for the spread of invasive species, and create a navigation hazard,

Noting that the provisions of Annex V of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 (MARPOL), prohibit the disposal of all fishing gear and plastics at sea,

Further noting that the provisions of Annex I, Annex IV and Annex VI of MARPOL manage and restrict the discharge of oil, sewage and air pollutants from ships at sea,

Noting that there is limited monitoring and implementation of MARPOL obligations on fishing vessels, and consequently little information exists about illegal pollution activities by fishing vessels at sea,

Further noting that the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (London Convention) and the 1996 Protocol (London Protocol) manage or prohibit through regulation the dumping into the sea of wastes or other matter.

Recalling that information from observer reports suggests that fishing vessels are responsible for significant amounts of marine pollution in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, even when observers are aboard, and that marine pollution is likely to be even more significant on fishing vessels, particularly longline fishing vessels, where observer coverage is very low,

Recognising 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 the small island developing States (SIDS) and Territories, in relation to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks;

Recognising further that Article 30(2) of the Convention requires the Commission to take into account the special requirements of developing States, in particular SIDS 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;

Recalling the adoption of CMM 2013-07 which also recognises the special requirements of SIDS and territories;

Adopts, in accordance with Article 5 (d-f) and 10 (1)(h) of the Convention that:

1. Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) that are entitled to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the annexes of MARPOL and the London Protocol are encouraged to do so at the earliest possible opportunity if they have not already done so. CCMs that experience difficulties in becoming Parties to the MARPOL or London Protocol are encouraged to inform the International Maritime Organization of the circumstances thereof, so that consideration can be given to take appropriate action in this respect, including providing necessary technical assistance.
2. CCMs shall prohibit their fishing vessels operating within the WCPFC Convention Area from discharging any plastics (including plastic packaging, items containing plastic and polystyrene) but not including fishing gear.
3. CCMs are encouraged to prohibit their fishing vessels operating within the WCPFC Convention Area from discharging:
 - a) oil or fuel products or oily residues into the sea;
 - b) garbage, including fishing gear¹, food waste, domestic waste, incinerator ashes and

¹ Fishing gear, for the purposes of this measure, that are released into the water with the intention of later retrieval such as FADs, traps and static nets, are not considered garbage.

- cooking oil; and
c) sewage,
except as would be permitted under applicable international instruments.
4. CCMs are encouraged to undertake research into marine pollution related to fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Area to further develop and refine measures to reduce marine pollution, and are encouraged to submit to SC and TCC any information derived from such efforts.
 5. CCMs shall encourage their fishing vessels within the WCPFC Convention Area to retrieve abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear and retain the material on board, separate from other waste for discharge to port reception facilities. Where retrieval is not possible or does not occur, CCMs shall encourage their fishing vessels to report the latitude, longitude, type, size and age of abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear.
 6. CCMs are requested to ensure adequate port reception facilities are provided to receive waste from fishing vessels. SIDS CCMs are requested to utilise, as appropriate, regional port reception facilities in accordance with international standards.
 7. CCMs are encouraged to ensure that fishing vessels flying their flag and operating within the WCPFC Convention Area inform their flag State of ports in countries that are Party to the annexes of MARPOL which do not have adequate port reception facilities for MARPOL wastes.
 8. CCMs shall cooperate, consistent with national laws and regulations, directly or through the Commission, and in accordance with their capabilities, to actively support SIDS and Territories through the provision of adequate port facilities for receiving and appropriately disposing of waste from fishing vessels.
 9. CCMs are encouraged to develop communication frameworks to enable the recording and sharing of information on fishing gear loss in order to reduce loss and facilitate recovery of fishing gear.
 10. CCMs are further encouraged to develop frameworks or systems to assist fishing vessels to report the loss of gear to their flag State, relevant coastal States, and the Commission.
 11. CCMs are encouraged to conduct training and awareness programs for the crew and master of fishing vessels flying their flag regarding the impacts of marine pollution and operational practices to eliminate marine pollution caused by fishing vessels.
 12. This measure will be reviewed by the Commission every 3 years to consider expanding the scope of measure with respect to the elimination of marine pollution caused by fishing vessels.
 13. The date of implementation for this measure is 1 January 2019.



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

INTERIM HARVEST STRATEGY FOR NORTH PACIFIC ALBACORE FISHERY

Harvest Strategy 2017-01

This Interim Harvest Strategy replaces the “precautionary management framework for north pacific albacore” adopted at the 11th regular session of the Commission, which is based on the recommendation of the Northern Committee at its 10th regular session.

1. Interim management objective

The management objective for the North Pacific albacore fishery is to maintain the biomass, with reasonable variability, around its current level in order to allow recent exploitation levels to continue and with a low risk of breaching the limit reference point.

2. Biological reference points

Based on ISC’s stock assessment advice and following the hierarchical approach adopted by the Commission, North Pacific albacore is to be treated as a Level 2 stock. The following is based on an average recruitment scenario:

- The limit reference point (LRP) for this stock is established at $20\%SSB_{current F=0}$.

This LRP is consistent with the Annex II of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and recent WCPFC decisions on LRPs for the three tropical tuna species and South Pacific albacore, where $20\%SSB_{current F=0}$ was adopted. If this point is breached, management actions will be taken to return the stock to a predetermined level as outlined in the subsequent section on Decision Rules.

- The target reference point (TRP) for this stock will be determined following a comprehensive analysis under a management strategy evaluation (MSE) approach as outlined in section 4 on “Future Work”. Historical fishing activity, anticipated fishing activity, and the source of increased fishing mortality will also be considered when evaluating a suitable TRP. Socioeconomic factors, as per UNFSA Article 6.3.c., will be further considered. The existing conservation and management measure (CMM) for the stock (WCPFC 2005-03) establishes through limits on current effort an overall management regime for the stock.

3. Decision rules

NC recommends a management strategy for the stock that ensures that the risk of the biomass decreasing below the LRP is low.

LRP rule: In the event that, based on information from ISC, the spawning stock size decreases below the LRP at any time, NC will, at its next regular session or intersessionally if warranted, adopt a reasonable timeline, but no longer than 10 years, for rebuilding the spawning stock to at least the LRP and recommend a CMM that can be expected to achieve such rebuilding within that timeline. NC will take into account historical fishing activity and the source of increased fishing mortality when developing management strategies to rebuild the stock, including in establishing effort reductions. NC will further consider socioeconomic factors, as per UNFSA Article 6.3.c., as well as which NC members, if any, contributed to exceeding the LRP.

4. Future work

This framework may be periodically reviewed and revised. To support such revisions, NC endorses the ongoing development and implementation of an MSE for the stock and fishery, which would yield new information that would enhance the robustness of this framework.



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

HARVEST STRATEGY FOR PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA FISHERIES

Harvest Strategy 2017-02

Introduction and scope

This harvest strategy has been prepared in accordance with the Commission's Conservation and Management Measure on Establishing a Harvest Strategy for Key Fisheries and Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

Although the provisions of this harvest strategy are expressed in terms of a single stock, they may be applied to multiple stocks as appropriate and as determined by the Northern Committee.

1. Management objectives

The management objectives are, first, to support thriving Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries across the Pacific Ocean while recognizing that the management objectives of the WCPFC are to maintain or restore the stock at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, second, to maintain an equitable balance of fishing privileges among CCMs and, third, to seek cooperation with IATTC to find an equitable balance between the fisheries in the western and central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and those in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO).

2. Reference points

Because steepness in the stock-recruitment relationship is not well known but the key biological and fishery variables are reasonably well estimated,¹ the stock of PBF is to be treated as a Level 2 stock under the Commission's hierarchical approach for setting biological limit reference points.

2.1 Rebuilding targets

Initial rebuilding target: The initial rebuilding target for the PBF stock size is the median SSB estimated for the period 1952 through 2014, to be reached by 2024 with at least 60% probability.

¹ See the information provided by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (WCPFC-NC9-2013/IP-03) in response to a request made by the Northern Committee at its Eighth Regular Session (Attachment F of the report of NC8).

Recruitment scenario during initial rebuilding period: The low recruitment scenario (resampling from the relatively low recruitment period (1980-1989)) or the recent recruitment scenario (resampling from the last 10 years), whichever is lower, will be used for the ISC's SSB projections until 2024 or until the SSB reaches the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier. The ISC is requested to periodically evaluate whether the recruitment scenario used during the initial rebuilding period is reasonable given current conditions, and to make recommendations on whether a different scenario should be used. If ISC recommends a different scenario, this will be considered by the NC.

Second rebuilding target: The second rebuilding target for the PBF stock size is $20\%SSB_{F=0}^2$, to be reached by 2034, or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, with at least 60% probability.

However, if: (1) the SSB reaches the initial rebuilding target earlier than 2024; (2) ISC recommends a recruitment scenario lower than the average recruitment scenario; and (3) the SSB projections indicate that the second rebuilding target will not be achieved on this schedule, the deadline for rebuilding may be extended to 2034 at the latest.

Also, if there is a recommendation from the Northern Committee that $20\%SSB_{F=0}$ is not appropriate as the second rebuilding target, taking into account consideration from IATTC, scientific advice from ISC, IATTC or WCPFC SC, and socioeconomic factors, another objective may be established.

Recruitment scenario during second rebuilding period: After the initial rebuilding target is reached and until the second rebuilding target is reached, the recruitment scenario to be used for the SSB projections will tentatively be the average recruitment scenario (resampling from the entire recruitment period).

The ISC is requested to periodically evaluate whether the recruitment scenario used during the second rebuilding period is reasonable given current conditions, and to make recommendations on whether a different scenario should be used. If ISC recommends a different scenario, this will be considered by the NC.

2.2 Development of reference points

The Northern Committee will develop more refined management objectives as well as limit reference point(s) and target reference point(s) through MSE process specified in Section 6.

3. Acceptable levels of risk

Until the stock is rebuilt, the Northern Committee will recommend conservation and management measures as needed to ensure rebuilding in accordance with the probabilities specified in sections 2.1 and 5 for each of the two rebuilding targets.

Once the stock is rebuilt, in accordance with Article 6.1(a) of the Convention, the Northern Committee will recommend conservation and management measures as needed to ensure that any

² $SSB_{F=0}$ is the expected spawning stock biomass under average recruitment conditions without fishing.

target reference point(s) (once adopted) are achieved on average in the long term, and ensure that the risk of the stock size declining below the B-limit (once adopted) is very low.³

4. Monitoring strategy

The ISC will periodically evaluate the stock size and exploitation rate with respect to the established reference points and the report will be presented to the Scientific Committee. Until 2024, while the MSE is being developed (see section 6), the ISC is requested to conduct stock assessments in 2018, 2020 and 2022.

In order to cope with the adverse effects on the rebuilding of the stock due to drastic drops of recruitment: (1) all the available data and information will be reviewed annually, including recruitment data provided by the ISC and in National Reports; and (2) the ISC is requested to conduct in 2019, and periodically thereafter as resources permit and if drops in recruitment are detected, projections to see if any additional measure is necessary to achieve the initial rebuilding target by 2024 with at least 60% probability.

5. Decision rules

Harvest controls rules during initial rebuilding period: The interim harvest control rules below will be applied based on the results of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC.

(a) If the SSB projection indicates that the probability of achieving the initial rebuilding target by 2024 is less than 60%, management measures will be modified to increase it to at least 60%. Modification of management measures may be (1) a reduction (in %) in the catch limit for fish smaller than 30 kg (hereinafter called “small fish”) or (2) a transfer of part of the catch limit for small fish to the catch limit for fish 30 kg or larger (hereinafter called “large fish”). For this purpose, ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide different combinations of these two measures so as to achieve 60% probability.

(b) If the SSB projection indicates that the probability of achieving the initial rebuilding target by 2024 is at 75% or larger, the WCPFC may increase their catch limits as long as the probability is maintained at 70% or larger, and the probability of reaching the second rebuilding target by the agreed deadline remains at least 60%. For this purpose, ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide relevant information on potential catch limit increases.

Harvest controls rules during second rebuilding period: Harvest control rules to be applied during the second rebuilding period will be decided, taking into account the implementation of the interim harvest control rules applied during the initial rebuilding period.

The Northern Committee will, through MSE development process, develop decision rules related to the limit reference points once adopted including for the case of their being breached.

6. Performance evaluation

³ WCPFC13 agreed that any risk level greater than 20 percent to be inconsistent with the limit reference point related principles in UNFSA (as references in Article 6 of the Convention) including that the risk of breaching limit reference points be very low.

Until the stock is rebuilt, the Northern Committee will work with the ISC and the Scientific Committee and consult with the IATTC to identify and evaluate the performance of candidate rebuilding strategies with respect to the rebuilding targets, schedules, and probabilities.

The ISC is requested to start the work to develop a management strategy evaluation (MSE) for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries in 2019 and have a goal of completing it by 2024.

To support development of the MSE, ISC is encouraged to identify at least two experts and NC members are encouraged to provide additional funds for the ISC's work on the MSE.

The Joint WG will start to discuss in 2018, and aim to finalize no later than 2019, guidelines for the MSE, including at least one candidate long-term target reference point (TRP), two candidate limit reference points (LRPs) and candidate harvest control rules (HCRs), which will be provided to the ISC. Those candidate TRPs, LRPs and HCRs will be tested and changed if appropriate during the MSE development process.

In preparation for the Joint WG meeting in 2019, the ISC is requested to organize workshops in early 2018 and 2019 to support the identification of specific management objectives, including level of risks and timelines. The workshops will include managers, scientists and stakeholders, taking into account any recommendations of the Joint WG, and the number of representatives should be relatively small, as it was for the MSE workshop for North Pacific albacore.

In evaluating the performance of candidate target reference points, limit reference points, and harvest control rules, the Northern Committee, in consultation with the ISC and the Scientific Committee, should consider the following criteria:

1. Probability of achieving each of the rebuilding targets within each of the rebuilding periods (if applicable).
2. Time expected to achieve each of the rebuilding targets (if applicable).
3. Expected annual yield, by fishery.
4. Expected annual fishing effort, by PBF-directed fishery.
5. Inter-annual variability in yield and fishing effort, by fishery.
6. Probabilities of SSB falling below the B-limit and the historical lowest level.
7. Probability of fishing mortality exceeding F_{MSY} or an appropriate proxy, and other relevant benchmarks.
8. Expected proportional fishery impact on SSB, by fishery and by WCPO fisheries and EPO fisheries.

Recognizing that developing the operating model and other aspects of the MSE will take time and additional resources, and might require further dialogue between the Northern Committee, the ISC, and the IATTC, while the MSE is in development the ISC is requested to perform this work using the best means at its disposal.

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WCPFC14 Summary Report Attachment K

Candidate performance indicators and monitoring strategies commensurate with candidate management objectives

Table 1. Revised candidate management objectives for the **southern longline fishery** and proposed performance indicators and monitoring strategies for the purpose of the evaluation of harvest control rules.

Objective Type	Objective Description	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Strategy	ISW-8 Comment
Biological	Maintain albacore (and SWO, YFT & BET) biomass at or above levels that provide stock sustainability throughout their range.	Probability of $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0} > 20\%$ as determined from the MSE.	Probability of $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0} > 20\%$ in the long-term as determined from the reference set of MSE operating models (updated and reconditioned periodically, as appropriate).	Supported: ISG-8 noted the new definition of 'recent' to now include the last 4 years in the definition. Some discussion as to exactly how this will be calculated, e.g. final year of the model time-frame or over some time period.
Economic	Maximise economic yield from the fishery.	Predicted effort relative to E_{MEY} (to take account of multi-species considerations, BET and other spp; may be calculated at the individual fishery level). B_{MEY} and F_{MEY} may also be considered at a single species level.	Observed effort in the fishery relative to E_{MEY} .	Supported ISG8 noted that MEY can be difficult to calculate and will be dependent on availability of economic data. As such, the PI will likely be modelled in a similar manner as the economic indicators described in working paper ST-WP-08. In turn, relative economic performance, rather than maximising economic yields, may be appropriate.
	Maximise catch	Average expected catch. (may also be calculated at the assessment region level)	Observed catch information	Supported ISG-8 noted that catch will be modelled by the 'fleet' and region structure included in the MSE operating model.
	Maintain acceptable CPUE.	Average deviation of predicted CPUE from reference period levels.	Observed CPUE data from the longline fishery	Supported ISG-8 noted that CPUE will be modelled by the 'fleet' and region structure included in the MSE operating model
	Maximise SIDS revenues from resource rents.	Average value of SIDS/non-SIDS catch	Observed proportion of SIDS-effort/catch to total effort/catch in SIDS waters from log-sheet or VMS data.	Supported ISG8 noted that implementation of this PI will be dependent on the ability to separate SIDS and non-SIDS fleets in the MSE operating model.
	Catch stability.	Average annual variation in catch.	Observed variation in catch as estimated from logsheet and other data	Supported ISG-8 again noted that catch will be modelled by the 'fleet' and region structure included in the MSE operating model

Objective Type	Objective Description	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Strategy	ISW-8 Comment
	Effort predictability	Effort variation relative to reference period level (may also be calculated at the assessment region level).	Observed effort levels from log-sheet or VMS data	Supported Based on effort from the harvest strategy model for the modelled fleets.
	Maintain ALB, BET, YFT, SWO stock sizes around the TRP (where adopted)	Probability of and deviation from $SB_{recent} / SB_{F=0} > X$ in the short-medium- long-term as determined from MSE (may also be calculated at the assessment region level).	Current median adult biomass, as determined from the reference set of operating models.	Supported ISG-8 noted that this will be a direct outcome of the Harvest Strategy Work Plan
Social	Food security in developing states (import replacement)	As a proxy: Average proportion of CCMS-catch to total catch for fisheries operating in specific regions.	Ratio of locally marketed fish to imported fish products.	Supported ISG8 noted that due to the often fine-spatial scale of these PIs as opposed to the broader scale of fishery impacts being modelled in the MSE operating model that it would be difficult to implement these PIs at the required region scale for some CCMS at this stage.
	Avoid adverse impacts on small scale fishers.	As a proxy: Average catch for small-scale fisheries.	Monitoring of fisheries in CCMS	
	Maintain/develop domestic fishery	Levels of effort and catch in domestic fishery.	Monitoring of fisheries catch and effort in CCMS	
	Human resource development	Employment – though use catch of domestic catch as proxy.	Employment in the fishing sector monitored via number of domestic vessels and resulting catch in domestic fishery.	
Ecosystem	Minimise catch of non-target species.	Expected catch of other species	Ratio of target species catch to catch of non-target species based on bycatch data from observer program	Supported Noted use of proxy bycatch ratio information.

Note:

The Management Objective “Optimise Capacity” (and related performance indicators and monitoring strategies) which had been included in Table 2 of SC13-MI-WP-02 was considered to be encompassed by the Management Objective “Optimise Economic Yield from the Fishery” which was already included in the Economic Section of Table 1.

Table 2. Candidate management objectives for the **tropical longline fishery** and proposed performance indicators and monitoring strategies for bigeye and yellowfin tuna for the purpose of evaluation of HCRs. Final column notes the comments made by the SC13 ISW-8.

Objective Type	Objective Description	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Strategy	ISW-8 Comment
Biological	Maintain YFT, BET (and SWO) biomass at or above levels that provide stock sustainability throughout their range.	Probability of $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0} > 20\%$ as determined from the MSE.	Probability of $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0} > 20\%$ in the long-term as determined from the reference set of MSE operating models (updated and reconditioned periodically, as appropriate).	Supported: ISG-8 noted the new definition of 'recent' to now include the last 4 years in the definition. Some discussion as to exactly how this will be calculated, e.g. final year of the model time-frame or over some time period. PNA members requested the inclusion of SKJ.
Economic	Maximise economic yield from the fishery.	Predicted effort relative to E_{MEY} (to take account of multi-species considerations including impacts on PS fisheries; may be calculated at the individual fishery level). B_{MEY} and F_{MEY} may also be considered at a single species level.	Observed effort in the fishery relative to E_{MEY} .	Supported ISG8 noted that MEY can be difficult to calculate and will be dependent on availability of economic data. As such, the PI will likely be modelled in a similar manner as the economic indicators described in working paper ST-WP-08
	Minimize impacts from upstream fisheries, including the tropical purse seine fishery	MSY of BET and YFT	Monitoring changes and expected changes in MSY	WCPFC14 addition
	Maintain acceptable CPUE.	Average deviation of predicted CPUE from reference period levels.	Observed CPUE maintained at or greater than specified levels.	Supported ISG-8 noted that CPUE will be modelled by the 'fleet' and region structure included in the MSE operating model.
	Increase fisheries-based development within developing states economies	Amount and proportional contribution of SIDS fleet catch/catch in SIDS waters	Amount and value of product (exported or catches) from SIDS	Supported ISG8 noted that implementation of this PI will be dependent on the ability to separate SIDS and non-SIDS fleets in the MSE operating model.
	Optimize fishing effort	E_{MEY} (as for Maximise economic yield) or some other economic measure Effort consistent with specified level.	Annual monitoring through logbooks and VMS	Supported ISG-8 noted that effort will be modelled by the 'fleet' and region structure included in the MSE operating model

Objective Type	Objective Description	Performance Indicators	Monitoring Strategy	ISW-8 Comment
	Maximise SIDS revenues from resource rents.	Average value of SIDS/non-SIDS catch	Observed proportion of SIDS-effort/catch to total effort/catch in SIDS waters from log-sheet or VMS data.	Supported ISG8 noted that implementation of this PI will be dependent on the ability to separate SIDS and non-SIDS fleets in the MSE operating model.
	Catch stability [Stability and continuity of market supply]	Average annual variation in catch.	Observed variation in catch from log-sheet data	Supported ISG-8 again noted that catch will be modelled by the 'fleet' and region structure included in the MSE operating model
	Effort predictability	Effort variation relative to reference period level (may also be calculated at the assessment region level).	Observed effort levels from log-sheet or VMS data	Supported Based on effort from the harvest strategy model for the modelled fleets
	Maintain BET, YFT (and ALB &SWO) stock sizes around the TRP (where adopted)	Probability of and deviation from $SB/SB_{F=0} > X$ in the short- medium- long-term as determined from MSE (may also be calculated at the assessment region level).	Current median adult biomass, as determined from the reference set of operating models.	Supported ISG-8 noted that this will be a direct outcome of the Harvest Strategy Work Plan
Social	Food security in developing states (import replacement) [affordable protein for coastal communities]	As a proxy: Average proportion of CCMs-catch to total catch for fisheries operating in specific regions.	Ratio of locally marketed fish to imported fish products.	Supported ISG8 noted that due to the often fine-spatial scale of these PIs as opposed to the broader scale of fishery impacts being modelled in the MSE operating model that it would be difficult to implement these PIs at the required region scale for some CCMS at this stage.
	Employment opportunities	As a proxy: Average proportion of CCMs-catch to total catch for fisheries operating in specific regions	Numbers employed in fishing and processing sector relative to some target	
	Maintain/develop domestic fishery	Ratio of domestic catch to total catch	Monitoring of fisheries in CCMs	
	Human resource development	As a proxy: Ratio of domestic catch to total catch	Monitoring of fisheries in CCMs	
	Avoid adverse impacts on small scale fishers.		Monitoring of fisheries in CCMs	
Ecosystem	Minimise catch of non-target species.	Expected catch of other species based on observer data	Ratio of target species catch to catch of non-target species from observer program	Supported Noted use of proxy bycatch ratio information
	Minimise fishery impact on the ecosystem	Similar to previous PI. As a proxy use the expected catch of other species based on observer data	Ratio of target species catch to catch of non-target species	Supported Noted use of proxy bycatch ratio information

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**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
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3 – 7 December 2017

WORK PLAN FOR THE ADOPTION OF HARVEST STRATEGIES UNDER CMM 2014-06¹

Some key changes made to this update of the workplan include:

1. Extending the current workplan out to 2021 to allow for the ongoing work towards adoption of harvest strategies for the 4 key stocks;
2. Reframing the work on bigeye and yellowfin tuna given the recent scientific advice for the status of bigeye from rebuilding to developing a target reference point;
3. Proposing a dedicated discussion in 2018 by SC and the Commission of management objectives in terms of candidate target reference points for bigeye and yellowfin.
4. Regarding the need for clarity on whether decisions on harvest strategy elements are “interim”. The proposed approach is for the workplan to not state whether a future decision will be interim or otherwise but to simply schedule the decision and then let the Commission determine its interim nature. Hence the references to ‘interim’ that occurred in 2017 have been removed.
5. Added note regarding review of skipjack TRP by 2019, according to CMM2015-06.
6. Commission decision on a south Pacific albacore target reference point deferred until 2018.

	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2015	SC provided advice on implications of a range of Target Reference Points for South Pacific albacore.	Commission agreed an interim Target Reference Point (b).	Commission tasked SC to determine a biologically reasonable timeframe for rebuilding bigeye tuna to [or above] its limit reference point.	

¹ As refined and adopted at the Fourteenth Regular Session of the Commission, Manila, Philippines 3-7 December 2017.

	Commission agreed to workplan for the adoption of harvest strategies under CMM 2014-06 [WCPFC12 Summary Report, Attachment Y]			
	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2016	<p>Commission considered management objectives for the fishery or stock (a).</p> <p>Performance indicators and Monitoring strategy (d).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provided advice on a monitoring strategy to assess performance against reference points. • SC provided advice on a range of performance indicators to evaluate performance of harvest control rules. • Commission tasked SPC/SC to develop interim performance indicators to evaluate harvest control rules. • [Commission agree to a monitoring strategy to assess performance against reference points.] 	<p>Commission considered management objectives for the fishery or stock (a).</p> <p>Performance indicators and Monitoring strategy (d).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provided advice on a monitoring strategy to assess performance against reference points. • SC provide advice on a range of performance indicators to evaluate performance of harvest control rules. • Commission agreed interim performance indicators to evaluate harvest control rules. [see WCPFC13 Summary Report Attachment M] • [Commission agree to a monitoring strategy to assess performance against reference points.] 	<p>Commission considered management objectives for the fishery or stock (a).</p> <p>Commission agreed timeframes to rebuild stock to limit reference point. [see page 8 of HSW]</p>	<p>Commission considered management objectives for the fishery or stock (a).</p>
	Commission agreed on interim maximum acceptable risk level for breaching the LRP (c). [see page 8 of HSW]			
	Commission agreed to a refined workplan for the adoption of harvest strategies under CMM 2014-06 [WCPFC13 Summary Report Attachment N]			
	<p>Progress Summary:</p> <p>Recognised the need for some harvest strategy elements to be adopted as ‘interim’ noting that they be reconsidered as the harvest strategy process develops.</p> <p>Considered management objectives for the fisheries or stocks and made progress on identifying performance measures for tropical purse seine fisheries. For South Pacific albacore acknowledged the benefit of SPC adapting the same list of indicators to further similar work for south Pacific albacore. Commenced some early discussions on the relationship between harvest strategies for the different species and multispecies issues.</p>			

	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2017	<p>Performance indicators and Monitoring strategy (d).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provided advice on a range of performance indicators for the Southern Longline Fishery to evaluate performance of harvest control rules. • Commission noted performance indicators for the Southern Longline Fishery to evaluate harvest control rules. 	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on candidate harvest control rules based on agreed reference points (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules (ongoing). 	<p>Performance indicators and Monitoring strategy (d).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on a range of performance indicators for the Tropical Longline Fishery to evaluate performance of harvest control rules. • Commission noted performance indicators for the Tropical Longline Fishery to evaluate harvest control rules <p>[SC report on BET status following updated assessment.]</p> <p>[SC and SPC provide advice to the Commission on the likely outcomes of revised tropical tuna measure.]</p>	<p>Performance indicators and Monitoring strategy (d).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on a range of performance indicators for the Tropical Longline Fishery to evaluate performance of harvest control rules. • Commission noted performance indicators for the Tropical Longline Fishery to evaluate harvest control rules
Consider management objectives for stocks and fisheries (a).				
<p>Progress Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted candidate performance indicators for the Southern Longline Fishery and the Tropical Longline fishery to evaluate harvest control rules. • Agreed on actions to prioritise the development and adoption of a Target Reference Point for south Pacific albacore at WCPFC15. • Recognized the importance of developing harvest strategies for key stocks in the WCPO. The Commission recognized that this work requires the consideration of fisheries managers and scientists at different stages. The Commission notes that the time required for harvest strategy discussions is substantial but will also vary from year to year and the Commission recognized the need for this to be accommodated. • Agreed to reprioritise as needed the annual agenda of the Commission and Scientific Committee to allow sufficient additional time for consideration of harvest strategy issues. In addition WCPFC recognised that there may also be a need for a dedicated science/management dialogue. 				

	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2018	<p>Agree Target Reference Point (b).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission agree a TRP for south pacific albacore. <p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). <p>[SC updated advice on SP albacore status.]</p>	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). 	<p>[SC updated advice on BET status.]</p> <p>[SC and SPC provide advice to the Commission on the likely outcomes of revised tropical tuna measure.]</p> <p>[SC and Commission discussion of management objectives for fisheries and/or stocks, and subsequent development of candidate TRPs for BET and YFT.]</p>	<p>[SC and Commission discussion of management objectives for fisheries and/or stocks, and subsequent development of candidate TRPs for BET and YFT.]</p>
	Consider management objectives for stocks and fisheries (a).			
	Progress Summary:			

	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2019	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). 	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). <p>["TRP shall be reviewed by the Commission no later than 2019" – CMM 2015-06]</p>	<p>Agree Target Reference Point (b).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on potential Target Reference Points for bigeye. • Commission agree a TRP for bigeye. <p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). 	<p>Agree Target Reference Point (b).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on potential Target Reference Points for yellowfin. • Commission agree a TRP for yellowfin. <p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing).
	<p>Consider management objectives for stocks and fisheries (a). NB: SC may need to reassess acceptable levels of risk for 3 key stocks. SKJ won't need to be reassessed given process with HCR work.</p>			
	<p>Progress Summary:</p>			

	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2020	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). 	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. <p>Adopt a Harvest Control Rule</p>	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing). 	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. (ongoing). • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. (ongoing).
	Consider management objectives for stocks and fisheries (a).			
	Progress Summary:			

	South Pacific Albacore	Skipjack	Bigeye	Yellowfin
2021	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. <p><u>Adopt a Harvest Control Rule.</u></p>	<p>Harvest Strategy for Skipjack in place</p>	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. <p>Adopt a Harvest Control Rule</p>	<p>Develop harvest control rules (e) and Management strategy evaluation (f)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC provide advice on performance of candidate harvest control rules. • TCC consider the implications of candidate harvest control rules. • Commission consider advice on progress towards harvest control rules. <p>Adopt a Harvest Control Rule</p>
	Consider management objectives for stocks and fisheries (a).			
	Progress Summary:			

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**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

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

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-01

PREAMBLE

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Recalling that since 1999, in the Multilateral High Level Conferences, the Preparatory Conferences, and in the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Commission), a number of resolutions and Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) 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;

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 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;

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, and may establish longline effort limits, or equivalent catch limits for longline fisheries within their exclusive economic zones.

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;

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, and any implementing CMM, 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.

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 in the Convention Area except where otherwise stated in the Measure.

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 Commission Secretariat of the relevant measures that they will apply in these waters.

Small Island Developing States

5. With the exception of paragraphs 16-25, 31, 33-38, and 50-54, 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.

6. For the avoidance of doubt, where the term “SIDS” is used throughout this measure, the term includes Participating Territories. The term “CCM” means Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories.
7. In giving effect to this CMM, the Commission shall pay attention to:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) 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; and
 - (c) the need to avoid adverse impacts on subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Charter Arrangements

8. For the purposes of paragraphs 39-41 and 45-49, attribution of catch and effort shall be to the flag State, except that catches and effort of vessels notified as chartered under CMM 2016-05 or its replacement shall be attributed to the chartering Member, or Participating Territory.¹ Attribution for the purpose of this Measure is without prejudice to attribution for the purposes of establishing rights and allocation.
9. For purposes of paragraphs 39-41 and 45-49, catches and effort of United States flagged vessels operating under agreements with its Participating Territories shall be attributed to the Participating Territories. Such agreements shall be notified to the Commission in the form of notification under CMM 2016-05 or its replacement. Attribution for the purpose of this Measure is without prejudice to attribution for the purposes of establishing rights and allocation.

Overlap Area

10. Where flag CCMs choose to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area, any calculation of limits for the Convention Area (excluding the overlap area) that are done on the basis of historical catch or effort levels, 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.

HARVEST STRATEGIES AND INTERIM OBJECTIVES FOR BIGEYE, SKIPJACK, AND YELLOWFIN TUNA

11. This measure is to create a bridge to the adoption of a harvest strategy for bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks and/or fisheries in accordance with the work plan and

¹ In 2018, the Cook Islands may charter purse seine vessels to fish on the high seas adjacent to the Cook Islands EEZ and the effort of those vessels shall be limited to 100 vessel days and attributed to the Cook Islands. WCPFC15 shall consider whether this special arrangement will be continued.

indicative timeframes set out in the Agreed Work Plan for the Adoption of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06, which includes the development of management objectives and target reference points. Taking into account the bridging role of this measure and the uncertainty framework for evaluating the impact of management measures on the bigeye stock, the Commission shall work towards achieving and sustaining the aims in paragraphs 12 to 14.

Bigeye

12. 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.

Skipjack

13. 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.

Yellowfin

14. 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.

15. The Commission at its 2018 annual session shall review and revise the aims set out in paragraphs 12 to 14 in light of advice from the Scientific Committee.

PURSE SEINE FISHERY

FAD Set Management

16. 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 exclusive economic zones and the high seas in the area between 20°N and 20°S.²

17. In addition to the three month FAD closure in paragraph 16, except for those vessels flying the Kiribati flag when fishing in the high seas adjacent to the Kiribati exclusive economic zone,³ and Philippines' vessels operating in HSP1 in accordance with Attachment 2, it shall be

² Members of the PNA may implement the FAD set management measures consistent with the Third Arrangement Implementing the Nauru Agreement of May 2008. Members of the PNA shall provide notification to the Commission of the domestic vessels to which the FAD closure will not apply. That notification shall be provided within 15 days of the arrangement being approved.

³ Those vessels fishing within a 100 nautical mile buffer zone extending from the high seas adjacent to the Cook Islands shall inform Kiribati and the Cook Islands authorities at least 24 hours prior to

prohibited to deploy, service or set on FADs in the high seas for two additional sequential months of the year. Each CCM shall decide which two sequential months (either April – May or November – December) shall be closed to setting on FADs by their fleets in the high seas for 2018, and notify the Secretariat of that decision by March 1, 2018.

18. The provisions of paragraphs 3 to 7 of CMM 2009-02 apply to the high seas FAD closures.

Non-entangling FADs

19. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, CCMs are encouraged to utilise non-entangling design and materials in the construction of FADs.

20. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the use of natural or biodegradable materials for FADs should be promoted.

21. 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.

22. The Commission at its 2018 annual session, based on specific guidelines defined by the FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group and advice from SC14 and TCC14 shall consider the adoption of measures on the implementation of non-entangling and/or biodegradable material on FADs.

Instrumented Buoys

23. A flag CCM shall ensure that each of its purse seine vessels shall have deployed at sea, at any one time, no more than 350 drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) with activated instrumented buoys. 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. The buoy shall be activated exclusively on board the vessel. A flag CCM shall ensure that its vessels operating in the waters of a coastal State comply with the laws of that coastal State relating to FAD management, including FAD tracking.

24. The Commission at its 2018 annual session, based on consideration in the FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group, shall review whether the number of FADs deployed as set out in paragraph 23 is appropriate.

Zone-based purse seine effort control

25. Coastal CCMs within the Convention Area shall restrict purse seine effort and/or catch of skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna within their EEZs in accordance with the effort limits established and notified to the Commission and set out in Table 1 of Attachment 1. Those

entry into and 24 hours prior to the exit from the buffer zone with estimated coordinates for entry and exit. Each report shall contain the vessel name, international radio call sign and position at time of reporting.

coastal CCMs that have yet to notify limits to the Commission shall do so by 31 December 2018.

High seas purse seine effort control⁴

26. CCMs that are not Small Island Developing States shall restrict the level of purse seine effort on the high seas in the area 20°N to 20°S to the limits set out in Attachment 1, Table 2, except that the Philippines shall take measures on the high seas in accordance with Attachment 2.

27. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of these effort limits for the purse seine fishery are not undermined by a transfer of effort in days fished into areas within the Convention Area south of 20°S. In order not to undermine the effectiveness of these effort limits, CCMs shall not transfer fishing effort in days fished in the purse seine fishery to areas within the Convention Area north of 20°N.

28. The limits set out in Attachment 1, Table 2 do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission. By 2019 the Commission shall agree on hard effort or catch limits in the high seas of the Convention Area and a framework for the allocation of those limits in the high seas amongst all Members and Participating Territories that adequately take into account Articles 8, 10 (3) and 30 of the Convention. The Commission shall also consider options as to how CCMs would use their limits.

29. To alleviate the economic hardship of American Samoa particularly its canneries, and for the 2018 year only, the United States may transfer 100 vessel days from the effort limits established for its EEZ, and notified to the Commission, to its high seas effort limit set out in Attachment 1, Table 2. The United States shall notify the Secretariat quarterly of the utilisation of its EEZ limits. If by October 1 2018, the United States has reached its EEZ effort limit, its EEZ effort limit will be increased by 100 vessel days, with the expectation that the catch taken by United States flagged purse seine vessels and landed in American Samoa for the American Samoa canneries is no less than the volume landed in 2017 increased by 3,500 short tonnes. The United States shall endeavour to ensure that its purse seine vessels do not use any increased high seas effort in the high seas west of 180 degrees. The United States shall provide information to WCPFC15 on the implementation of this paragraph. Upon request this arrangement may be re-examined by the Commission at WCPFC15. This arrangement shall not constitute a precedent for the future.

30. Where the catch and effort limits in paragraphs 25, 26 and 29 have been exceeded, any overage of the annual limits by a CCM or the collective annual limits of a group of CCMs shall be deducted from the limits for the following year for that CCM or group of CCMs.

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

Catch retention: Purse Seine Fishery

31. 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 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. (Paragraphs 8 to 12 of CMM 2009-02 set out 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 law; or
- b) when the fish are unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size; or
- c) when serious malfunction of equipment occurs.

32. Nothing in paragraphs 16-18 and 31 shall affect the sovereign rights of coastal States to determine how these management measures will be applied in their waters, or to apply additional or more stringent measures.

Monitoring and Control: Purse Seine Fishery

33. 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 2014-02 or its replacement, and paragraph 37.

34. 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. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

Research on Bigeye and Yellowfin

38. CCMs and the Commission are encouraged to conduct and promote 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.

LONGLINE FISHERY

39. As an interim measure, CCMs listed in Attachment 1, Table 3 shall restrict the level of bigeye catch to the levels specified in Table 3. Where the limits in Table 3 have been exceeded, any overage of the catch limit by a CCM listed in Table 3 shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year for that CCM.

40. The Commission shall review the bigeye catch limits specified in Table 3 in 2018 and 2019 based on any revised stock assessments and the recommendations of the Scientific Committee. The Commission may also take into account in setting any bigeye catch limits any plan submitted to the Secretariat by a CCM listed in Attachment 1, Table 3 to increase the level of monitoring and control of its longline vessels fishing in the Convention Area.

41. CCMs listed in Attachment 1, Table 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.

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

43. Subject to paragraph 5, each Member that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004 shall ensure that its bigeye catch does not exceed 2,000 tonnes annually.

44. By 2020 the Commission shall agree on hard limits for bigeye and a framework to allocate those limits amongst all Members and Participating Territories that adequately take into account Articles 8, 10 (3) and 30 of the Convention.

CAPACITY MANAGEMENT FOR PURSE SEINE AND LONGLINE VESSELS

Purse Seine Vessel Limits

45. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia⁵, shall keep 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 applicable level under CMM 2013-01.

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

46. The concerned CCMs shall ensure that any new LSPSV constructed or purchased to replace a previous vessel or vessels, shall have a carrying capacity or well volume no larger than the vessel(s) being replaced, or shall not increase the catch or effort in the Convention Area from the level of the vessels being replaced. In such case, the authorization to fish in the Convention Area of the replaced vessel shall be immediately revoked by the flag CCM. 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.

Limits on Longline Vessels with Freezing Capacity

47. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia⁶, shall not increase the number of their longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye tuna above the applicable level under CMM 2013-01.⁷

Limits on ice-chilled longline vessels landing fresh fish

48. CCMs, other than Small Island Developing States and Indonesia⁸, shall not increase the number of their ice-chilled longline vessels targeting bigeye tuna and landing exclusively fresh fish above the applicable level under CMM 2013-01, or above the number of licenses under established limited entry programmes applying during the operation of CMM 2013-01.⁹

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

OTHER COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

50. To assist the Commission in the further development of provisions to manage the catch of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tunas, the Scientific and Technical and Compliance Committees during their meeting in 2018 will provide advice to the Commission on which fisheries should be included in this effort and what information is needed to develop appropriate management measures for those fisheries.

51. CCMs shall take necessary measures to ensure that the total catch of their respective other commercial tuna fisheries for bigeye, yellowfin or skipjack tuna, but excluding those fisheries taking less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack, shall not exceed either the average level for the period 2001-2004 or the level of 2004.

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

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

⁸ This paragraph shall not create a precedent with respect to application of exemptions to non-SIDS CCMs.

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

DATA PROVISION REQUIREMENTS

52. Operational level catch and effort data in accordance with the *Standards for the Provision of Operational Level Catch and Effort Data* attached to the Rules for *Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission* relating to all fishing in EEZs and high seas south of 20N subject to this CMM except for artisanal small-scale vessels shall be provided to the Commission not only for the purpose of stocks management but also for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30 of the Convention.^{10 11}

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

54. 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. Those CCMs shall report such agreement to the Commission.

REVIEW AND FINAL PROVISIONS

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

56. The provisions set out in paragraphs 16, 17, 29, 39 and Table 3 of Attachment 1 shall be applicable for one year only.

57. This measure shall come into effect on 6 February 2018 and remain in effect until 10 February 2021 unless earlier replaced or amended by the Commission.

¹⁰ CCMs which had domestic legal constraints under CMM 2014-01 shall provide operational level data as of the date on which those domestic legal constraints were lifted.

¹¹ 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 effect but in any event no later than 31 December 2025. Indonesia will, upon request, make best effort to cooperate in providing operational level data in case of Commission's stock assessment of those stocks under a data handling agreement to be separately made with the Scientific Provider.

Attachment 1

Table 1: EEZ purse seine effort limits [paragraph 25]

Coastal CCMs' EEZ/Group	Effort in Vessel days/Catch limit	Comment
PNA	44,033 days	This limit will be managed cooperatively through the PNA Vessel Day Scheme.
Tokelau	1000 days	
Cook Islands	1,250 days	
Fiji	300 days	These CCMs are developing joint arrangements which may incorporate measures such as pooling and transferability of limits between EEZs.
Niue	200 days	
Samoa	150 days	
Tonga	250 days	
Vanuatu	200 days	
Australia	30,000 mt SKJ 600 mt BET 600 mt YFT	
French Polynesia	0	
Indonesia	*	
Japan	1500 days	
Korea	*	
New Zealand	40,000 mt SKJ	
New Caledonia	20,000 mt SKJ	
Philippines	*	
Chinese Taipei	*	
United States **	558 days	
Wallis and Futuna	*	

* Limits not notified to the Commission

** The United States notified the Secretariat of the combined US EEZ and high seas effort limits on 1 July 2016 (1828 fishing days on the high seas and in the U.S. EEZ (combined)). The US EEZ limit is understood to be this notified limit minus the high seas effort limit for the United States set out in Table 2 of Attachment 1

Table 2. High seas purse seine effort control [paragraphs 26-28]

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

** subject to CNM on participatory rights
 # The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment 2.

Table 3. Bigeye Longline Catch Limits [paragraphs 39-42]

CCM	CATCH LIMITS (METRIC TONNES)
CHINA	8,224
INDONESIA	5,889*
JAPAN	18,265
KOREA	13,942
CHINESE TAIPEI	10,481
USA	3,554

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

In 2018 Japan will make a one-off transfer of 500 metric tonnes of its bigeye tuna catch limit to China.

Attachment 2: Measure for Philippines

1. This Attachment 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 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

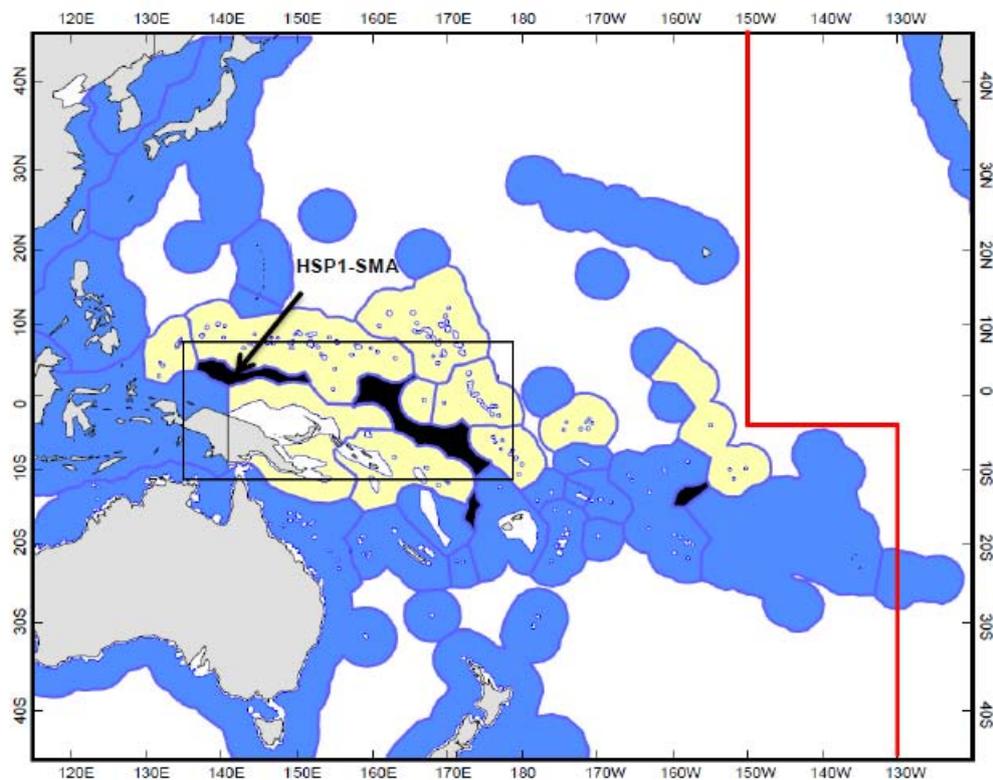
9. All vessels conducting their fishing activities pursuant to this Attachment shall comply with all other relevant CMMs. Vessels found to be non-compliant with this decision shall be dealt with in accordance with CMM 2010-06, and any other applicable measure adopted by the Commission.

EFFORT LIMIT

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

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

- Map Showing HSP-1 SMA Where the Arrangements in Attachment 2 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.



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

RESOLUTION ON THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF CMM 2017-01

Resolution 2017-01

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Recalling the adoption on 7 December 2017 of CMM 2017-01 on bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

Noting that Article 20(5) of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention provides that a decision adopted by the Commission shall become binding 60 days after the date of its adoption;

Acknowledging that the CMM 2016-01 on bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna is scheduled to expire on 31 December 2017;

Desiring to have a conservation and management measure on bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in place between the expiry of CMM 2016-01 and the entry into effect of CMM 2017-01 on 6 February 2018;

Taking note of the terms of the Convention and the past precedents for dealing with similar situations;

Resolves:

That CCMs will provisionally apply CMM 2017-01 for the period from 1 January 2018 until its entry into effect on 6 February 2018.



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
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CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA
Conservation and Management Measure 2017-08

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Recognizing that WCPFC6 adopted Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific bluefin tuna (CMM 2009-07) and the measure was revised six times since then (CMM 2010-04, CMM 2012-06, CMM 2013-09, CMM 2014-04, CMM 2015-04 and CMM 2016-04) based on the conservation advice from the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) on this stock;

Noting with concern the latest stock assessment provided by ISC Plenary Meeting in July 2016, indicating the following:

- (1) SSB fluctuated throughout the assessment period (1952–2014), (2) SSB steadily declined from 1996 to 2010, and (3) the decline appears to have ceased since 2010, although the stock remains near the historic low (2.6% of unfished SSB);
- The 2014 estimated recruitment was relatively low, and the average recruitment for the last five years may have been below the historical average;
- The fishery exploitation rate in 2011-2013 exceeded all biological reference points evaluated by the ISC except FMED and FLOSS.
- Since the early 1990s, the WCPO purse seine fisheries, in particular those targeting small fish (age 0-1) have had an increasing impact on the spawning stock biomass, and in 2014 had a greater impact than any other fishery group.
- The projection results indicate that: (1) the probability of SSB recovering to the initial rebuilding target (SSBMED1952-2014) by 2024 is 69% or above the level prescribed in the WCPFC CMM 2015-04 if low recruitment scenario is assumed and WCPFC CMM 2015-04 and IATTC Resolution C-14-06 continue in force and are fully implemented; and (2) a 10% reduction in the catch limit for fish smaller than 30 kg would have a larger effect on recovery than a 10% reduction in the catch limit for fish larger than 30 kg; and
- Catching a high number of smaller juvenile fish can have a greater impact on future spawning stock biomass than catching the same weight of larger fish;

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

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

General Provision

1. This conservation and management measure has been prepared to implement the Harvest Strategy for Pacific Bluefin Tuna Fisheries, and the Northern Committee shall periodically review and recommend revisions to this measure as needed to implement the Harvest Strategy.

Management measures

2. CCMs shall take measures necessary to ensure that:

- (1) Total fishing effort by their vessel fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in the area north of the 20° N shall stay below the 2002–2004 annual average levels.

- (2) All catches of Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30 kg shall be reduced to 50% of the 2002–2004 annual average levels. Any overage of the catch limit shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year.

3. CCMs shall take measures necessary to ensure that all catches of Pacific Bluefin tuna 30kg or larger shall not be increased from the 2002-2004 annual average levels¹. Any overage of the catch limit shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year. However, in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 CCMs may use part of the catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30 kg stipulated in paragraph 2 (2) above to catch Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger in the same year. In this case, the amount of catch 30 kg or larger shall be counted against the catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30 kg. CCMs shall not use the catch limit for Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger to catch Pacific bluefin tuna smaller than 30 kg. The ISC is requested to review, in its work referred to in Section 5 of Harvest Strategy, the implications of this special provision in terms of PBF mortality and stock rebuilding probabilities in 2020. Based on that review, in 2020 the Northern Committee will determine whether it should be continued past 2020, and if so, recommend changes to the CMM as appropriate.

4. CCMs shall report their 2002–2004 baseline fishing effort and <30 kg and >=30 kg catch levels for 2013 and 2014, by fishery, as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, to the Executive Director by 31 July 2015. CCMs shall also report to the Executive Director by 31 July each year their fishing effort and <30 kg and >=30 kg catch levels, by fishery, for the previous 3 year, accounting for all catches, including discards. The Executive Director will compile this information each year into an appropriate format for the use of the Northern Committee.

¹ CCMs with a base line catch of 10 t or less may increase its catch as long as it does not exceed 10 t.

5. CCMs shall intensify cooperation for effective implementation of this CMM, including juvenile catch reduction.
6. CCMs, in particular those catching juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna, shall take measures to monitor and obtain prompt results of recruitment of juveniles each year.
7. Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, and in accordance with domestic laws and regulations, CCMs shall, to the extent possible, take measures necessary to prevent commercial transaction of Pacific bluefin tuna and its products that undermine the effectiveness of this CMM, especially measures prescribed in the paragraph 2 and 3 above. CCMs shall cooperate for this purpose.
8. CCMs shall cooperate to establish a catch documentation scheme (CDS) to be applied to Pacific bluefin tuna in accordance with the Attachment of this CMM.
9. CCMs shall also take measures necessary to strengthen monitoring and data collecting system for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries and farming in order to improve the data quality and timeliness of all the data reporting;
10. CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July annually measures they used to implement paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 12 of this CMM. CCMs shall also monitor the international trade of the products derived from Pacific bluefin tuna and report the results to Executive Director by 31 July annually. The Northern Committee shall annually review those reports CCMs submit pursuant to this paragraph and if necessary, advise a CCM to take an action for enhancing its compliance with this CMM.
11. The WCPFC Executive Director shall communicate this Conservation Management Measure to the IATTC Secretariat and its contracting parties whose fishing vessels engage in fishing for Pacific bluefin tuna in EPO and request them to take equivalent measures in conformity with this CMM.
12. To enhance effectiveness of this measure, CCMs are encouraged to communicate with and, if appropriate, work with the concerned IATTC contracting parties bilaterally.
13. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not prejudice the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of those small island developing State Members and participating territories in the Convention Area whose current fishing activity for Pacific bluefin tuna is limited, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries for Pacific bluefin tuna in the future.
14. The provisions of paragraph 13 shall not provide a basis for an increase in fishing effort by fishing vessels owned or operated by interests outside such developing coastal State, particularly Small Island Developing State Members or participating territories, unless such fishing is conducted in support of efforts by such Members and territories to develop their own domestic fisheries.

Development of a Catch Document Scheme for Pacific Bluefin Tuna

Background

At the 1st joint working group meeting between NC and IATTC, held in Fukuoka, Japan from August 29 to September 1, 2016, participants supported to advance the work on the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) in the next joint working group meeting, in line with the development of overarching CDS framework by WCPFC and taking into account of the existing CDS by other RFMOs.

1. Objective of the Catch Document Scheme

The objective of CDS is to combat IUU fishing for Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBF) by providing a means of preventing PBF and its products identified as caught by or originating from IUU fishing activities from moving through the commodity chain and ultimately entering markets.

2. Use of electronic scheme

Whether CDS will be a paper based scheme, an electronic scheme or a gradual transition from a paper based one to an electronic one should be first decided since the requirement of each scheme would be quite different.

3. Basic elements to be included in the draft conservation and management measure (CMM)

It is considered that at least the following elements should be considered in drafting CMM.

- (1) Objective
- (2) General provision
- (3) Definition of terms
- (4) Validation authorities and validating process of catch documents and re-export certificates
- (5) Verification authorities and verifying process for import and re-import
- (6) How to handle PBF caught by artisanal fisheries
- (7) How to handle PBF caught by recreational or sport fisheries
- (8) Use of tagging as a condition for exemption of validation
- (9) Communication between exporting members and importing members
- (10) Communication between members and the Secretariat
- (11) Role of the Secretariat
- (12) Relationship with non-members
- (13) Relationship with other CDSs and similar programs
- (14) Consideration to developing members

- (15) Schedule for introduction
- (16) Attachment
 - (i) Catch document forms
 - (ii) Re-export certificate forms
 - (iii) Instruction sheets for how to fill out forms
 - (iv) List of data to be extracted and compiled by the Secretariat

4. Work plan

The following schedule may need to be modified, depending on the progress on the WCPFC CDS for tropical tunas.

- 2017 The joint working group will submit this concept paper to the NC and IATTC for endorsement. NC will send the WCPFC annual meeting the recommendation to endorse the paper.
- 2018 The joint working group will hold a technical meeting, preferably around its meeting, to materialize the concept paper into a draft CMM. The joint working group will report the progress to the WCPFC via NC and the IATTC, respectively.
- 2019 The joint working group will hold a second technical meeting to improve the draft CMM. The joint working group will report the progress to the WCPFC via NC and the IATTC, respectively.
- 2020 The joint working group will hold a third technical meeting to finalize the draft CMM. Once it is finalized, the joint working group will submit it to the NC and the IATTC for adoption. The NC will send the WCPFC the recommendation to adopt it.



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BEST HANDLING PRACTICES FOR THE SAFE RELEASE OF MANTAS & MOBULIDS

At WCPFC13, the Commission designated six species of manta and mobulid rays as key shark species for assessment in December 2016 and called for the development of safe release guidelines for manta and mobulid rays during SC13.

The following are recommended non-binding guidelines of best handling practices of manta and mobulid rays for both purse seine and longline fisheries:

Purse Seine

Do's:

- Release rays while they are still free-swimming whenever possible (e.g. back down procedure, submerging corks, cutting net).
- It is preferable that larger rays (>60 kg), that are too large to be lifted safely by hand are brailed out of the net and released using a purpose built large-mesh cargo net or canvas sling or similar device as recommended in document SC08-EB-IP-12 (Poisson *et al.* 2012, Good practices to reduce the mortality of sharks and rays caught incidentally by the tropical tuna purse seiners). [Note: It is preferable that release nets or devices are prepared prior to each set.]
- It is preferable that small (< 30 kg) and medium rays (30-60 kg) are handled by 2 or 3 people and carried by the sides of its wings or preferably using a purpose-built cradle/stretchers while ensuring the safety of the crew.
- When entangled in netting, carefully cut the net away from the animal and release to the sea as quickly as possible while ensuring the safety of the crew.

Don'ts:

- Do not leave a ray on deck until hauling is finished before returning it to the sea.
- Do not punch holes through the bodies of rays (e.g. to pass a cable or line through for lifting the ray).
- Do not gaff, drag, carry, lift or pull a ray by its "cephalic lobes" or tail or by inserting hooks or hands into the gill slits or the spiracles.

Longline

Do's:

- For small rays, gently bring on board and remove as much gear as possible by backing the hook out. If hooks are embedded, either cut the hook with bolt cutters or cut the line at the hook and gently return the animal to the sea.
- For medium to large rays (>30 kg), leave the animal in the water and use a dehooker to remove the hook or a long-handled line cutter to cut the gear as close to the hook as possible (ideally leaving < 0.5 meters of line attached to the animal).

Don'ts:

- Do not hit or slam a ray against any surface to remove the animal from the line.
- Do not attempt to dislodge a deeply hooked or ingested hook by pulling on the branch line or using a dehooker.
- Do not attempt to lift medium to large (>30 kg) rays aboard vessel.
- Do not cut the tail.
- Do not gaff, drag, carry, lift or pull a ray by its "cephalic lobes" or tail or by inserting hooks or hands into the gill slits or the spiracles.

Additional recommendation:

Knowing that any fishing operation may catch rays, several tools can be prepared in advance (e.g. canvas or net slings or stretchers for carrying or lifting, large mesh net or grid to cover hatches/hoppers in purse seine fisheries, long handled cutters and de-hookers in longline fisheries).

WCPFC14 Summary Report Attachment Q

Terms of Reference for an Intersessional Working Group to Progress the Development of a Draft Comprehensive Shark and Ray CMM (IWG-Sharks)

1. Participation in the IWG-Sharks will be open to all CCMs as well as to representatives of WCPFC-accredited observer organizations.
2. In line with previous WCPFC guidance, the term 'shark' here and below refers to all shark and ray taxa.
3. The goal of the virtual intersessional work is to develop a draft comprehensive shark CMM, taking into account comments from the Scientific Committee and the Technical and Compliance Committee, for discussion and potential adoption at WCPFC15.
4. The new CMM should seek to i) codify the WCPFC's existing shark CMMs; ii) take account of relevant national and international policies and measures; iii) provide a framework for adopting new components as needs and datasets evolve; and iv) address issues of enforceability.
5. Elements that could be considered for the new CMM include:
 - a. Policies on full utilization/prohibition on finning;
 - b. No retention policies;
 - c. Safe release and handling practices;
 - d. Gear mitigation, size limits or closures;
 - e. Management plans/catch limits;
 - f. Key species and their assessment schedules;
 - g. Species-specific limit reference points; and
 - h. Any data reporting requirements beyond those contained in "Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission."
6. Scientific issues to be considered may include¹:
 - a. Ensuring there is a mechanism to generate the data necessary for scientific review of a fin to carcass ratio, if such a ratio is to be used as a tool for promoting full utilization;
 - b. Articulating policy goals or targets for shark mitigation to enable a scientific evaluation to determine whether adopted measures are sufficiently effective;
 - c. Providing guidance on the required content of shark management plans and evaluative criteria for their scientific review;
 - d. Supporting the development of shark management tools such as limit reference points and/or ecosystem-based fisheries management principles;

¹ Compiled from the SC13 Summary Report, Attachment G and previous discussions of shark-related issues by the WCPFC Scientific Committee.

- e. Remedying data gaps limiting shark assessment by strengthening logbook reporting and observer coverage requirements, and supporting the development of new analytical solutions.
7. Technical and compliance issues to be considered may include²:
- a. Explicit and easily understood standards for implementing full utilization, either in the form of prescribing certain handling practices, or requiring additional specific and potentially higher standards of inspection readiness and compliance reporting for those CCMs whose handling practices are more difficult to verify.
 - b. Mechanisms that would improve the coverage and availability of data and data fields that support analysis of effectiveness and verification of shark no-retention policies (e.g. improvements in monitoring programmes, such as data fields, electronic systems and coverage rates, as well as species identification tools and training for both observers and industry).
 - c. A requirement to adopt guidelines for safe release for all types of protected and/or unwanted sharks within an appropriate timeframe, based on the best available science and safe release experience of CCMs' national programmes, as well as crew safety concerns, noting that the guidelines will necessarily evolve over time.
 - d. Specification of whether the choice to ban either wire leaders or shark lines (under CMM 2014-05) should be at the vessel or fleet level, and the mechanism for communicating that choice to the Commission, to allow for accurate analysis of mitigation effectiveness.
 - e. Consideration of whether additional gear or operational mitigation measures should be required or encouraged to reduce catch rates for protected or unwanted sharks taking into account operational concerns and impacts on other taxa.
 - f. Clarification of which fisheries need to submit shark management plans, a list of the required contents, the required frequency of update, and a set of criteria to be used in evaluating the plans.
 - g. Consolidate reporting requirements of the current shark CMMs, if possible, by for example removing references to reporting in Annual Report Parts 1 and 2 and aligning shark data reporting with other existing data reporting requirements without reducing information content.
 - h. Take into account shark conservation and management schemes already implemented by CCMs for fisheries under their national jurisdiction.
8. The IWG-Shark's work should result in the development of a draft measure for consideration at SC14, followed by TCC14 consideration, with finalization of the draft for consideration and potential adoption at WCPFC15.

² Taken from the TCC13 recommendations contained at TCC13 Summary Report para. 316.



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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT
OF FISHING FOR HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS ON SEABIRDS**

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-06¹

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

Concerned that some seabird species, notably albatrosses and petrels, are threatened with global extinction;

Noting advice from the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources that together with illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, the greatest threat to Southern Ocean seabirds is mortality in longline fisheries in waters adjacent to its Convention Area;

Noting scientific research into mitigation of seabird bycatch in surface longline fisheries has showed that the effectiveness of various measures varies greatly depending on the vessel type, season, and seabird species assemblage present; and

Noting the advice of the Scientific Committee that combinations of mitigation measures are essential for effective reduction of seabird bycatch;

Resolves as follows:

1. Commission Members, Cooperating Non-members and participating Territories (CCMs) shall, to the greatest extent practical, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds) if they have not already done so.
2. CCMs shall report to the Commission on their implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds, including, as appropriate, the status of their National Plans of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

¹ This version issued on 16 March 2018, includes an editorial correction to Annex 2 Table Y (the one instance of “TP” was corrected to be “TL”

Adopts, in accordance with Article 5 (e) and 10 (1)(c) of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean the following measures to address seabird bycatch:

South of 30° South

1. CCMs shall require their longline vessels fishing south of 30°S, to use at least two of these three measures: weighted branch lines, night setting and tori lines. Table 1 does not apply south of 30° South. See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures.

North of 23° North

2. CCMs shall require their large-scale longline vessels of 24 meters or more in overall length fishing north of 23°N, to use at least two of the mitigation measures in Table 1, including at least one from Column A. CCMs also shall require their small-scale longline vessels less than 24 meters in overall length fishing north of 23°N, to use at least one of the mitigation measures from Column A in Table 1. See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures.

Table 1: Mitigation measures

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
<i>Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines²</i>	<i>Tori line³</i>
<i>Night setting with minimum deck lighting</i>	<i>Blue-dyed bait</i>
<i>Tori line</i>	<i>Deep setting line shooter</i>
<i>Weighted branch lines</i>	<i>Management of offal discharge</i>

Other Areas

3. In other areas (between 30°S and 23°N), where necessary, CCMs are encouraged to have their longline vessels employ one or more of the seabird mitigation measures listed in Table 1.

General Principles

4. For research and reporting purposes, each CCM with longline vessels that fish in the Convention Area south of 30°S or north of 23°N shall submit to the Commission in part 2 of its annual report information describing which of the mitigation measures they require their vessels to use, as well as the technical specifications for each of those mitigation measures. Each such CCM shall also include in its annual reports for subsequent years any changes it has made to its required mitigation measures or technical specifications for those measures.

² If using side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines from Column A, this will be counted as two mitigation measures.

³ If a tori line is selected from both Column A and Column B, this equates to simultaneously using two (i.e. paired) tori lines.

5. CCMs are encouraged to undertake research to further develop and refine measures to mitigate seabird bycatch including mitigation measures for use during the setting and hauling process and should submit to the Secretariat for the use by the SC and the TCC any information derived from such efforts. Research should be undertaken in the fisheries and areas to which the measure will be used.
6. The SC and TCC will annually review any new information on new or existing mitigation measures or on seabird interactions from observer or other monitoring programmes. Where necessary, an updated suite of mitigation measures, specifications for mitigation measures, or recommendations for areas of application will then be provided to the Commission for its consideration and review as appropriate.
7. CCMs are encouraged to adopt measures aimed at ensuring that seabirds captured alive during longlining are released alive and in as good condition as possible and that wherever possible hooks are removed without jeopardizing the life of the seabird concerned. Research into the survival of released seabirds is encouraged.
8. The intersessional working group for the regional observer programme (IWG-ROP) will take into account the need to obtain detailed information on seabird interactions to allow analysis of the effects of fisheries on seabirds and evaluation of the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures.
9. CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in Part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported or collected by observers to enable the estimation of seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. (see Annex 2 for Part 1 reporting template guideline).. These reports shall include information on:
 1. the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and
 2. observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers or statistically rigorous estimates of species- specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers.
10. This Conservation and Management measure replaces CMM 2015-03, which is hereby repealed.

Annex 1. Specifications

1. Tori lines (South of 30° South)

1a) For vessels ≥ 35 m total length

- i. Deploy at least 1 tori line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines shall be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set. If two tori lines are used baited hooks shall be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
- ii. A tori line using long and short streamers shall be used. Streamers shall be: brightly coloured, a mix of long and short streamers.
 - a. Long streamers shall be placed at intervals of no more than 5 m, and long streamers must be attached to the line with swivels that prevent streamers from wrapping around the line. Long streamers of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used.
 - b. Short streamers (greater than 1m in length) shall be placed no more than 1m apart.
- iii. Vessels shall deploy the tori line to achieve a desired aerial extent greater than or equal to 100 m. To achieve this aerial extent the tori line shall have a minimum length of 200m, and shall be attached to a tori pole >7 m above the sea surface located as close to the stern as practical.
- iv. If vessels use only one tori line, the tori line shall be deployed windward of sinking baits.

1b) For vessels < 35 m total length

- i. A single tori line using either long and short streamers, or short streamers only shall be used.
- ii. Streamers shall be: brightly coloured long and/or short (but greater than 1m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows:
 - a. Long streamers placed at intervals of no more than 5m for the first 75 m of tori line.
 - b. Short streamers placed at intervals of no more than 1m.
- iii. Long streamers should be attached to the line in a way that prevent streamers from wrapping around the line. All long streamers shall reach the sea-surface in calm conditions. Streamers may be modified over the first 15 m to avoid tangling.
- iv. Vessels shall deploy the tori line to achieve a minimum aerial extent of 75 m. To achieve this aerial extent the tori line shall be attached to a tori pole >6 m above the sea surface located as close to the stern as practical. Sufficient drag must be created to maximise aerial extent and maintain the line directly behind the vessel during crosswinds. To avoid tangling, this is best achieved using a long in-water section of rope or monofilament.
- v. If two tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line.

2. Tori lines (North of 23° North)

2a) Long Streamer

- i. Minimum length: 100 m
- ii. Must be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point a minimum of 5m above the water at the stern on the windward side of the point where the hookline enters the water.
- iii. Must be attached so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks.
- iv. Streamers must be less than 5m apart, be using swivels and long enough so that they are as close to the water as possible.
- v. If two (i.e. paired) tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line.

2b) Short Streamer (For vessels ≥ 24 m total length)

- i. Must be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point a minimum of 5m above the water at the stern on the windward side of a point where the hookline enters the water.
- ii. Must be attached so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks.
- iii. Streamers must be less than 1m apart and be 30 cm minimum length.
- iv. If two (i.e. paired) tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line.

2c) Short Streamer (For vessels < 24 m total length)

This design shall be reviewed no later than 3 years from the implementation date based on scientific data.

- i. Must be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point a minimum of 5m above the water at the stern on the windward side of a point where the hookline enters the water.
- ii. Must be attached so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks.
- iii. If streamers are used, it is encouraged to use the streamers designed to be less than 1m apart and be 30cm minimum length.
- iv. If two (i.e. paired) tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the mainline.

3. Side setting with bird curtain and weighted branch lines

- i. Mainline deployed from port or starboard side as far from stern as practicable (at least 1m), and if mainline shooter is used, must be mounted at least 1m forward of the stern.
- ii. When seabirds are present the gear must ensure mainline is deployed slack so that baited hooks remain submerged.
- iii. Bird curtain must be employed:
 - Pole aft of line shooter at least 3m long;
 - Minimum of 3 main streamers attached to upper 2m of pole;
 - Main streamer diameter minimum 20mm;
 - Branch streamers attached to end of each main streamer long enough to drag on water (no wind) – minimum diameter 10mm.

4. Night setting

- i. No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk.
- ii. Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date.
- iii. Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.

5. Weighted branch lines

- i. Following minimum weight specifications are required:
 1. one weight greater than or equal to 40g within 50cm of the hook; or
 2. greater than or equal to a total of 45g attached to within 1 m of the hook; or
 3. greater than or equal to a total of 60 g attached to within 3.5 m of the hook; or
 4. greater than or equal to a total of 98 g weight attached to within 4 m of the hook.

6. Management of offal discharge

- i. Either no offal discharge during setting or hauling;
- ii. Or strategic offal discharge from the opposite side of the boat to setting/hauling to actively encourage birds away from baited hooks.

7. Blue-dyed bait

- i. If using blue-dyed bait it must be fully thawed when dyed.
- ii. The Commission Secretariat shall distribute a standardized colour placard.
- iii. All bait must be dyed to the shade shown in the placard.

8. Deep setting line shooter

- i. Line shooters must be deployed in a manner such that the hooks are set substantially deeper than they would be lacking the use of the line shooter, and such that the majority of hooks reach depths of at least 100 m.

Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

The following tables should be included in the Part 1 country reports, summarising the most recent five years.

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; North of 23°N; or 23°N – 30°S¹]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						

¹ State North of 23°N, South of 30°S or 23°N – 30°S, for CCMs fishing in all areas provide separate tables for each; ² Provide as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types¹ used by the fleet.

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	No mitigation measures						
	TL + NS						
	TL + WB						
	NS + WB						
	TL + WB + NS						
	SS/BC/WB/DSL						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
	TL						
Provide other combination of mitigation measures here							
	Totals (must equal 100%)						

¹ TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSL = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge.

Table z: Number of observed seabird captures in [CCM] longline fisheries, 2012, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N – 30°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross				
E.g. Gibson's albatross				
E.g. Unidentified albatross				
E.g. Flesh footed shearwater				
E.g. Great winged petrel				
E.g. White chinned petrel				
E.g. Unidentified				
Total				

WCPFC14 Summary Report Attachment S

Principles to inform the development of guidelines for the voluntary provision of economic data to the Commission by CCMs

The following principles will inform the development of guidelines for the voluntary submission of economic data to the Commission by CCMs.

With regard to the Provision of the Economic Data

1. The provision of any of the economic data shall not be compulsory or binding in any manner;
2. Data will be provided to the Commission or the Commission's approved data-contractor only;

With regard to the Content of the Economic Data

3. CCMs may provide data in relation to their flagged vessels including where these vessels are permitted to fish in areas beyond their jurisdiction and in relation to fishing activity that takes place within their jurisdiction.
4. The Guidelines will provide a description of the issues that the Commission requires economic data to inform its decision making processes. These issues may, include, but are not limited to:
 - a) Establishment of fishery management objectives;
 - b) Enabling of indicators to monitor economic status of fisheries;
 - c) Setting Target Reference Points for stocks that are designed to achieve a management objective;
 - d) Production of a regular report on economic conditions and trends in key WCPO fisheries.
5. The Guidelines will provide a description of the economic data required to address each issue identified in it as requiring the provision of economic data.
6. The Guidelines will provide a list detailing the economic data required to address the identified issues and where possible templates for the provision of that data.
7. The guidelines will be a living document with the Commission able to amend over time particularly the list of identified issues, the descriptions of data requirements and the list of required economic data contained within it.
8. The description of the issues that the Commission requires economic data to inform its decision making processes and the list detailing the economic data required to address the identified issues will not preclude data being provided, or being made available, for other analyses requested by the Commission. In this case, the CCMs may request its economic data not to be used for those other analyses.

With regard to the Classification of the Economic Data

9. Data will be considered non-public domain and the Commission shall agree risk levels for the different categories

With regard to the Dissemination of the Economic Data

10. Data shall only be released for analytical purposes to CCMs according to rules of confidentiality. These rules will be stricter in scope and force than those governing the confidentiality of other scientific data.
11. These rules of confidentiality shall be binding.

With regard to Reporting to the Commission

12. An annual report will be provided to the Commission by the Secretariat or approved data-contractor providing information on the provision and dissemination of the economic data submitted as part any process developed for the voluntary submission of economic data to the Commission by CCMs.



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

**STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES (SSPs) FOR ELECTRONIC
REPORTING IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION**

Version notes

Version	WCPFC decision reference	Description of updates	Effective date <i>(Refer para 4)</i>
2.0	<i>WCPFC14 Summary report, Attachment T</i>	<i>For adoption of ER for observer data</i>	<i>9 June 2018</i>
1.0	<i>WCPFC13 Summary Report, Attachment T</i>	<i>For adoption of ER SSPs, for operational level catch and effort data</i>	<i>9 June 2017</i>

Objectives for the SSP

1. These SSPs are a set of data standards that, at a minimum:
 - a. provide a basis for those CCMs who are considering the implementation of electronic reporting technologies in their fisheries;
 - b. provides a mechanism, for those CCMs who have commenced implementation of electronic reporting technologies in their fisheries, to have the option of using these technologies to facilitate their implementation of certain reporting requirements to the Commission;
 - c. provides a basis for the Secretariats preparations to be ready to receive a standardized set of electronically reported fisheries data from CCMs and as appropriate from vessels;

- d. takes into account current and developing fisheries monitoring and information management systems in use in WCPFC fisheries; and
- e. where practicable, is mindful of existing and proposed data standards and formats in other regional bodies and RFMOs.

Scope of application

2. These SSPs apply initially to the following reporting requirements under these conservation and management measures or decisions of the WCPFC:
 - a. Paragraph 3 and Annex 1 of *Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission*.
 - b. *WCPFC ROP Minimum Standard Data Fields*, latest version is as amended by WCPFC13 decisions.
3. Until decided otherwise by the Commission, other forms of electronically reported data, and as appropriate hard copy formats, will continue to be acceptable forms of reporting from CCMs, and as appropriate from their vessels, to meet agreed reporting requirements under the above listed conservation and management measures or decisions of the WCPFC.
4. These SSPs, including any agreed amendments or updates, will take effect six months or on 1 June of the year following the adoption of the relevant decision by the WCPFC, whichever date is the latest.

Responsibilities of CCMs

5. It shall be the responsibility of CCMs who choose to use electronic reporting technologies to meet certain WCPFC reporting requirements to:
 - a. submit electronically reported data to the WCPFC Secretariat¹ that includes the minimum required fields and also meets the structure and format specifications of Attachment 2 as appropriate; and
 - b. submit electronically reported data to the WCPFC Secretariat that meet the electronic format specifications of Attachment 1.²
6. It shall be the responsibility of CCMs to inform the WCPFC Secretariat of any confidentiality requirements that may need to be taken into account upon receipt of such data.

¹ It is recognized that some CCMs, who are SPC members, submit data described in these Attachments to WCPFC via SPC-OFPP

² The Commission may consider additional modes of transmission, such as modes involving direct links between the Commission's and CCMs' databases.

Responsibilities of the WCPFC Secretariat

7. It shall be the responsibility of the WCPFC Secretariat to:
 - a. develop and maintain the technical and administrative systems that ensure data confidentiality³ needed to receive electronically reported data from CCMs, which may be submitted and that meet the electronic format specifications of Attachment 1;
 - b. acknowledge, upon receipt of electronically reported data from a CCM or as appropriate from a vessel, receipt of the data and indicate to the CCM and as appropriate to the vessel, in a timely manner whether the data meet the minimum data requirements and, if applicable, whether they meet the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 1;
 - c. monitor and report annually to the TCC, and as appropriate the SC, on the performance of these electronic reporting standards and their application and, as necessary, make recommendations for improvements or modifications;
 - d. recommend continual improvements to these SSPs, including, where appropriate, standards and codes that are consistent with those used in other international fora, such as the FAO and UN/CEFACT⁴; and
 - e. based on relevant decisions of the Commission, incorporate the necessary updates into a proposed revision of the SSPs, notify CCMs of the updates to the SSPs and invite comment before they come into effect; and
 - f. ensure the electronic data standards are publically available and is suitably version controlled.

³ In accordance with applicable data confidentiality rules, including Rules and Procedures for the Protection, Access to, and Dissemination of Data Compiled by the Commission (2007 and 2009)

⁴ UN/CEFACT is currently establishing an international fisheries data exchange system for fisheries (FLUX) which is planned to replace the North Atlantic Format (NAF). UN/CEFACT FLUX may be used once all WCPFC fields are available in the UN/CEFACT library. <http://www.unece.org/info/media/presscurrent-press-h/trade/2016/uncefact-adopts-the-flux-standard-for-sustainable-fisheries-management/doc.html>

Attachment 1. Electronic Formatting Specifications for logbook data and observer data

These specifications describe the electronic files that CCMs must provide if they choose to use electronic reporting technologies to meet the following WCPFC reporting requirements:

- i. Paragraph 3 and Annex 1 of *Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission*.
- ii. *WCPFC ROP Minimum Standard Data Fields*, as amended by WCPFC decisions.

A) File type

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

Microsoft Excel file; Comma separated values (CSV) text file;
Text file (TAB delimited); text file (no delimiters); XML; JSON; NAF

The WCPFC preferred formats for receiving E-Reported operational catch and effort data and observer data are provided below.

Data type / Report	Preferred format for receiving data (in order of preference)		Notes	Status
	E-Reporting	E-Monitoring		
LOGSHEET	1. JSON	[NOT APPLICABLE]		(Pending review and approval)
	2. XML			
	3. NAF			
	4. XLS/CSV			
	5. TXT			

B) File name

The name of the file must be: **XX DDD VID DEPDATE <Table Name>.EXT**

- **XX** – two letter ISO country code (CMM 2014-03 Att 7) of the CCM providing the file
- **DDD** – type of report (LOG – logbook e-data and OBS – Observer e-data)
- **VID** – five digit integer assigned number for a vessels record on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (RFV) (CMM 2014-03)
- **DEPDATE** – Departure date of the Vessel trip (format YYYYMMDD)
- **<Table_Name>** – Respective (subset data) table name within this data type (refer to the relevant list of tables in the E-Reporting LOGSHEET data field standards and OBSERVER data field standards)
- **EXT** – the standard file extension (according to one of the five available formats)
 - XML
 - TXT file – COMMA delimited (CSV)
 - TXT file – TAB delimited
 - TXT file – No delimiters
 - XLS

- JSON
- NAF

Example : FM_LOG_35641_20140214_PS_CATCH.CSV

Represents a comma-delimited file provided by Federated States of Micronesia for an vessel trip for the vessel identified with WCPFC RFV id as '35641' with a departure date of 14/03/2014; This file is the subset data for this trip corresponding to the PS_CATCH Table in the ER logbook data standards document

C) File content and structure

Each record in the electronic file represents a single report. Each record must have the structure specified in Attachment 1, including the same sequence of fields.
Sample electronic reporting files with the proper formats are available from the Secretariat.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

E-REPORTING STANDARD DATA FIELDS

OPERATIONAL LOGSHEET DATA

5th December 2016

CURRENT VERSION:	2.70
DATE:	5 th December 2016
STATUS:	Adopted by WCPFC13

Version Number	Date Released	Date and process approved	Brief Description
2.70	5 th December 2016	Adopted by WCPFC13	Minor changes to field descriptions and reordering of fields based on discussion with Japan on 5 th December 2016.
2.60	1 st December 2016	...	<p>Changes based on comments provided by Japan on 28th November 2016.</p> <p>Changed the column title "Validation Instructions" to "Notes" throughout, as suggested.</p> <p>Accepted all requested changes except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distinction made between the requirement for DATE only (WCPFC required field) and the DATE/TIME (not a WCPFC requirement), for departure date, unloading date and return-to-port dates. For both PS_TRIP and LL_TRIP – Removed the requirement for a "Carrier Vessel Id" under PS Unloading data – Suggested text in LL_TRIP for "PORT/PLACE OF DEPARTURE" and "PORT/PLACE OF UNLOADING" accepted. – Change to text in APPENDIX 2 accepted. – In APPENDIX 8, new text clarifies that "<u>These codes are not WCPFC required fields.</u>" – Accept that catch in weight under LL_CATCH_DATA is not a WCPFC required field. – For both purse seine and longline standards, updated to reflect that SET START TIME (and SET END TIME for purse seine) are a required WCPFC fields but that SET START DATE/TIME is not a WCPFC required field but must be included for other standards. This creates some redundancy which may need to be explained in more detail.
2.50	21 st November 2016	...	<p><u>Released to Japan and Chinese Taipei on 21st November 2016 in response to their comments provided prior to the 21st October deadline.</u></p> <p>Changes based on reviews and suggestions from several CCMs (mainly Japan and Chinese Taipei) and minor corrections, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Purse seine reason discard code : exchanged '4' and '5' (APPENDIX A8) – APPENDIX A5 – changed titles to be consistent with covering activity codes across all gear types (and not just purse seine) – Provide the correct XML tag for Purse seine discard field – Remove redundant <lath> and <lonh> from both purse seine and longline positional data fields. <p>The substantive changes suggested by several CCMs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reference to WCPFC two-letter COUNTRY codes (web page yet to be developed) – Reference to WCPFC five-letter LOCATION codes (web page yet to be developed) – Clarified the benefits of using the Vessel identifier ("VID") only instead of including all vessel attributes which would be inefficient (see APPENDIX 4)

Version Number	Date Released	Date and process approved	Brief Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarified that the fields that are <u>not</u> WCPFC minimum standard required data fields are classified in the WCPFC Field column with 'N'. - In general, modify the description of data fields to be consistent with the descriptions in the WCPFC Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission. - Includes a contingency if the WCPFC LOCATION code for a port is not available. - Aligned Date/Time requirements to WCPFC standards where relevant.
2.00 (Draft)	July 2015	July 2015 WCPFC ERandEM meeting (Nadi, Fiji)	First version draft accepted by the meeting

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INTRODUCTION

These tables set out the proposed standards for the provision of operational logsheet data fields collected in the WCPFC tropical purse seine fishery and the longline fisheries through E-Reporting. These tables provide the minimum requirements for data entities, data formats and data validation to be established for data submitted to the national and regional fisheries authorities from E-Reporting systems. The data fields contained herein are based on information collected under the current regional standard data collection forms. This document acknowledges that national fisheries authorities require data (e.g. licence/permit numbers and for anticipated Catch Documentation System – CDS – requirements) that are not mandatory WCPFC minimum standard scientific data fields, so a column in these tables identifies whether the data field is a mandatory WCPFC data field¹ or not.

These E-Reporting data field standards are consistent with, and should be considered in conjunction with more detailed instructions² on how to collect LOGBOOK data used by fleets active in the WCPFC area.

These tables are intended for, *inter alia*, E-Reporting service providers who have been contracted to provide electronic systems to record LOGBOOK information on-board purse seine vessels.

These tables may also be used to provide data that were not collected through E-Reporting.

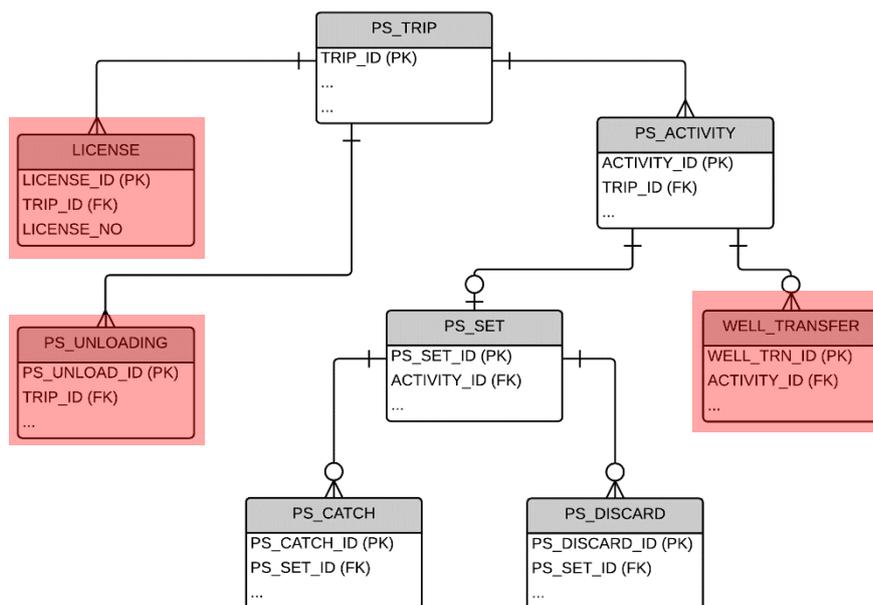
¹ The mandatory WCPFC data fields for operational LOGBOOK data are found in the “Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission - Attachment K, Annex 1. Standards for the Provision of Operational Level Catch and Effort Data” <http://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/Scientific%20Data%20to%20be%20Provided%20to%20the%20Commission%20-%20decision%20made%20by%20WCPFC10%20%28clean%29.pdf>

² In addition to the WCPFC LOGBOOK data fields requirements, instructions for LOGBOOK data collection in the WCPFC Area are available with the regional standard catch and effort data collection forms at <http://www.spc.int/oceanfish/en/data-collection/241-data-collection-forms>.

1. PURSE SEINE LOGBOOK E-REPORTING STANDARDS

1.1 DATA MODEL DIAGRAM

The following basic data model diagram outlines the structure of the entities and their relationships for purse seine operational logsheet data collected by E-Reporting systems and submitted to national and regional fisheries authorities. The tables that follow provide more information on the mechanisms of the links (relationships) between the entities. The red-shaded entities are not included in the WCPFC minimum required scientific data fields.



1.2 PURSE SEINE TRIP-LEVEL DATA

PS_TRIP						
"The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention)." See Section 1.2 of Attachment K, Annex 1. in the Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL IDENTIFIER + DEPARTURE DATE				<TRIP_ID>	
VESSEL IDENTIFIER	PROVIDE the WCPFC VID for the VESSEL undertaking this trip.	REFER TO APPENDIX A4	Using a vessel identifier field ("VID") removes the redundancy of including all vessel attributes with each trip record and ensures standardisation and consistency through referencing the main Vessel Registry database.		<VID>	Y
COUNTRY OF CHARTER	PROVIDE the Country responsible for chartering the vessel, where relevant. This only applies if the vessel has been chartered according to the requirements under WCPFC CMM 2012-05 - chartering notifications.	CHAR(2) WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) UPPER CASE	WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) This field must be completed if it has been listed as a chartered vessel on the WCPFC web site according to the requirements under WCPFC CMM 2012-05 - chartering notifications.	CS	<CHARTER>	N
AGENT FOR UNLOADING	PROVIDE the name of the Agent for the Unloading	CHAR(50)	Where possible, link this field to a reference table of authorised Agents for unloading. (referential integrity)	AN	<AGENT>	N
TRIP NUMBER	PROVIDE the trip number undertaken by this vessel for the year. Trip number is sequential, starting at 1 for first trip of the year for each vessel.	INTEGER(2)		TN	<TRIPNO>	N
PORT/PLACE OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE the Port of Departure.	REFER TO APPENDIX A3	Must be valid WCPFC 5-letter LOCATION Code. In the rare case that the port is not in the WCPFC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCPFC LOCATION code will be generated.	PE	<PORTDEPART>	Y

PS_TRIP

“The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention).” See Section 1.2 of Attachment K, Annex 1. in the [Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission](#)

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
			If the start of a trip coincides with recommencing fishing operations or transiting to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea then “ATSEA” code shall be reported in lieu of the port of departure.			
PORT/PLACE OF UNLOADING	PROVIDE the Port or Place of Return for Unloading.	REFER TO APPENDIX A3	Must be valid WCPFC 5-letter LOCATION Code. In the rare case that the port is not in the WCPFC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCPFC LOCATION code will be generated. If the end of a trip coincides with transshipping part or all of the catch at sea, then “ATSEA” code shall be reported in lieu of the port of unloading.	PO	<PORTUNLOAD>	Y
DATE OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE DATE of departure for this trip	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date only format The chronology of Departure date with respect to Date of arrival in port and the Days at sea must be valid.	SD	<DATEDEPART>	Y
DATE and TIME OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE Date and TIME of departure for this trip	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date and times format The chronology of Departure date with respect to Date of arrival in port and the Days at sea must be valid.	ST	<DATETIMEDEPART>	N
DATE OF UNLOADING	PROVIDE DATE of unloading	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Dates and times format The chronology of Arrival date with respect to Date of Departure and the Days at sea must be valid.	ED	<DATEUNLOAD>	Y
DATE AND TIME OF UNLOADING	PROVIDE the Date and TIME of unloading	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date and times format The chronology of Departure date with respect to Date of arrival in port and the Days at sea must be valid.	ET	<DATETIMEUNLOAD>	N
FISH ONBOARD - START	PROVIDE the total amount of fish on-board at the time of leaving port on this trip.	NUMBER(4)	WARNING: Should be a realistic amount. For example, having catch >200 t. would be unrealistic?	QS	<AMOUNTSTART >	N
FISH ONBOARD - END	PROVIDE the total amount of fish on-board AFTER ALL UNLOADINGS have been undertaken before the next trip.	NUMBER(4)	WARNING: Should be a realistic amount. For example, having catch >200 t. would be unrealistic? Having catch greater than what was caught on the trip is not possible.	QE	<AMOUNTAFTER >	N

1.3 LICENSE/PERMIT DATA

LICENSE						
PROVIDE each LICENSE/PERMIT that the vessel holds for the period of the trip.						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE				<TRIP_ID>	
FISHING PERMIT/LICENSE NUMBERS	PROVIDE License/Permit number that the vessel holds for the period of the TRIP.	CHAR(40) UPPER CASE	Where possible, include validation to ensure the Permit format relevant to the agreement (national or sub-regional) complies to the required format.	LC	<LICENSE_N O>	N

1.4 PS UNLOADING DATA

PS_UNLOADING						
PROVIDE information for TRIP UNLOADING INFORMATION which covers one or several unloading events during or at the end of the trip to (i) carriers, (ii) on-shore processing plants (Canneries) and/or (iii) a net-share event with another catcher vessel						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
UNLOADING START DATE	PROVIDE the start date for this specific Unloading event	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date format GMT/UTC time [YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]Z The chronology of Unload Start date with respect to other dates for the trip and unloading must be valid.	SD	<STARTDATE>	N
UNLOADING END DATE	PROVIDE the end date for this specific Unloading event	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date format GMT/UTC time [YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]Z The chronology of Unload End date with respect to other dates for the trip and unloading must be valid.	ED	<ENDDATE>	N
CARRIER VESSEL IDENTIFIER	If relevant, PROVIDE the WCPFC VID for the receiving CARRIER VESSEL for this specific Unloading event. Note that for NET-SHARE events, this could be another purse seine catcher vessel.	REFER TO APPENDIX A4	Using a unique vessel identifier field ("VID") removes the redundancy of including all vessel attributes with each trip record and ensures standardisation and consistency through referencing the main (WCPFC) Vessel Registry database.		<CARR_VID>	N
CANNERY/ DESTINATION	If relevant, PROVIDE the receiving CANNERY/DESTINATION for this specific Unloading event.	CHAR(40) UPPER CASE	Where possible, link this field to a reference table of authorised Canneries/Destinations (referential integrity)	FD FN	<DESTINATION>	N
SKJ UNLOADED	PROVIDE the total weight (metric tonnes) of SKIPJACK unloaded in this specific Unloading event	DECIMAL(7,3)	CONTROL TOTAL CHECK: Total amounts for this trip should reconcile checking total trip catch, catch on-board at start, catch on-board at end and all unloading events.	DQ	<UNLOADSKJ>	N
YFT UNLOADED	PROVIDE the total weight (metric tonnes) of YELLOWFIN unloaded in this specific Unloading event	DECIMAL(7,3)		DQ	<UNLOADYFT>	N
BET UNLOADED	PROVIDE the total weight (metric tonnes) of BIGEYE	DECIMAL(7,3)		DQ	<UNLOADBET>	N

PS_UNLOADING						
PROVIDE information for TRIP UNLOADING INFORMATION which covers one or several unloading events during or at the end of the trip to (i) carriers, (ii) on-shore processing plants (Canneries) and/or (iii) a net-share event with another catcher vessel						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
	unloaded in this specific Unloading event					
MIXED TUNA UNLOADED	PROVIDE the total weight (metric tonnes) of MIXED TUNA unloaded in this specific Unloading event	DECIMAL(7,3)		DQ	<UNLOADMIX>	N
OTHERS UNLOADED	PROVIDE the total weight (metric tonnes) of OTHERS unloaded in this specific Unloading event	DECIMAL(7,3)		DQ	<UNLOADOTH>	N
REJECTS UNLOADED	PROVIDE the total weight (metric tonnes) of REJECTED TUNA unloaded in this specific Unloading event	DECIMAL(7,3)		RT	<UNLOADREJ>	N

1.5 PS ACTIVITY DATA

PS ACTIVITY						
PROVIDE information on the designated activities for each DAY AT SEA						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY				<ACTIVITY_ID>	
DATE	PROVIDE the DATE for each day that the vessel is at sea.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Date <u>may be</u> automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices.	DA	<DATE_EVENT>	Y
START DATE/TIME OF ACTIVITY	PROVIDE the DATE/TIME when the ACTIVITY started	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Date / Time <u>may be</u> automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices. This is not a WCPFC required field.	ST	<TIME_EVENT>	N
POSITION LATITUDE	PROVIDE the LATITUDE position for the start of the set. If no sets were made during the DAY, then the WCPFC requirement is to provide the position LATITUDE at noon.	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Position coordinates <u>may be</u> automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices. The WCPFC requirement stipulates that the position of start of set should be reported in units of at least minutes of latitude and longitude.	LT	<LAT>	Y
POSITION LONGITUDE	PROVIDE the LONGITUDE position for the start of the set. If no sets were made during the DAY, then the WCPFC requirement is to provide the position LONGITUDE at noon.	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Some current data collection systems require the position for activities other than a fishing set, but this is not a WCPFC requirement.	LG	<LON>	Y
ACTIVITY	PROVIDE each ACTIVITY of the vessel within the DAY.	REFER TO APPENDIX A5	The current WCPFC requirement is for this item to be reported for each set and for days on which no sets were made (with the activity 'Searching'). Ensure relational integrity for certain values, for example, "1 - Fishing Set" must link to a SET record and perhaps to other tables "8 - Non-Set Well Transfer" must link to a WELL_TRANSFER record (this is not a WCPFC requirement)	AT	<ACT_ID>	Y

1.6 PS SET LEVEL DATA

PS_SET						
PROVIDE information for each FISHING SET						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY		Link to ACTIVITY (SET)		<ACTIVITY_ID >	
START TIME OF SET	PROVIDE the start time of the set which is defined at the time the SKIFF is launched.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	WCPFC required fields. These TIMES should be GMT/UTC.	ST	<SETST_TIME>	Y
END TIME OF SET	PROVIDE the end time of the set which is defined as the time when the "RINGS UP" ON DECK.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	These TIMES <u>may be</u> automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices	ET	<SETEND_TIME >	Y
START DATE/TIME OF SET	PROVIDE the start date and time of the set which is defined at the time the SKIFF is launched.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	These fields overlap with the previous two fields but the DATE of set start and end are no WCPFC fields so are covered with these two fields.	ST	<SETSTART>	N
END DATE/TIME OF SET	PROVIDE the end date and time of the set which is defined as the time when the "RINGS UP" ON DECK.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	The Date and Time of the start and end of set should be GMT/UTC. Date and Time <u>may be</u> automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices Date must also be provided with time since with the requirement to use UTC/GMT, it is possible for a set to go into the next (UTC/GMT) day.	ET	<SETEND>	N
SCHOOL ASSOCIATION	PROVIDE the School Associated Code	REFER TO APPENDIX A6	The code must be within the valid range as specified by the School Association code list in APPENDIX A6.	SA	<SCHOOL>	Y
SCHOOL ASSOCIATION NOTE	PROVIDE information of the SCHOOL ASSOCIATION in cases where the school association is not covered in the list of School association codes 1. To 7.	VARCHAR(30)	Used only when the SCHOOL ASSOCIATION = 8	SA	<SCH_NOTE>	Y

1.7 PS CATCH DATA

PS_CATCH						
PROVIDE information on each species catch RETAINED from a SET						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY		Link to ACTIVITY (SET)		<ACTIVITY_ID>	
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF SET		Link to PS_SET		<PS_SET_ID>	
SPECIES CODE	For each species taken in the set and RETAINED, PROVIDE the SPECIES CODE according to the FAO standard species code list	CHAR(3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 7.	DC	<SP_CODE>	Y
SIZE CATEGORY	For Yellowfin (YFT) and Bigeye tuna (BET) RETAINED catch, distinguish the catch by size category < 9kgs and > 9kgs) otherwise leave blank.	CHAR(2)	LG - Large Fish (>= 9 kgs) SM - Small Fish (< 9 kgs) <Blank> - Not applicable Validate that it can only be used for YFT and BET.	DC	<SP_SIZE>	N
WELL TO	Well number where the catch is moved to. Set catch for this species/size category may be moved to more than one well. (Used for Catch Documentation systems).	CHAR(3)	Valid code DIS - Discard of fish to sea from a well (e.g. due to spoilage) Snn - Starboard well with number = <nn> Pnn - Port well with number = <nn> Cnn - Central well with number = <nn>	TC	<WELL_TO>	N
CATCH WEIGHT	PROVIDE the retained ESTIMATED CATCH WEIGHT (metric tonnes, to 3 decimal places if possible) covering this species/size category combination.	DECIMAL(7,3)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DC	<SP_RET_MT>	Y
CATCH NUMBER	PROVIDE the retained CATCH NUMBER covering this species/size category combination. This is only required for non-target species.	INTEGER(6)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DC	<SP_RET_NO>	N

1.8 PS DISCARD DATA

PS_DISCARD						
PROVIDE information on each species catch DISCARDED from a SET.						
As a WCPFC requirement, note that purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and on the high seas within the area bounded by 20°N and 20°S are required to retain on board and then land or transship at port all bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin tuna generally (See paragraph 30 of CMM2015-01).						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY		Link to ACTIVITY (SET)		<ACTIVITY_ID>	
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF SET		Link to PS_SET		<PS_SET_ID>	
SPECIES CODE	For each species taken in the set and DISCARDED, PROVIDE the SPECIES CODE according to the FAO standard species code list	CHAR(3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 7.	DI	<SP_CODE>	Y
DISCARDED WEIGHT	PROVIDE the DISCARDED/RELEASED ESTIMATED WEIGHT (metric tonnes, to 3 decimal places if possible) covering this species.	DECIMAL(7,3)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DI	<SP_DISC_MT>	N
DISCARDED NUMBER	PROVIDE the DISCARDED/RELEASED NUMBER, where appropriate.	INTEGER(6)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DI	<SP_DISC_NO>	N
REASON FOR DISCARD	PROVIDE the reason for the DISCARD.	INTEGER(1)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	DI	<DISC_REA_ID>	N
REASON FOR DISCARD NOTE	PROVIDE information of the REASON FOR DISCARD in cases where the code is not covered in the list of Reason codes 1. To 4.	VARCHAR(30)	Used only when the REASON FOR DISCARD = 5	DI	<DISC_NOTE>	N

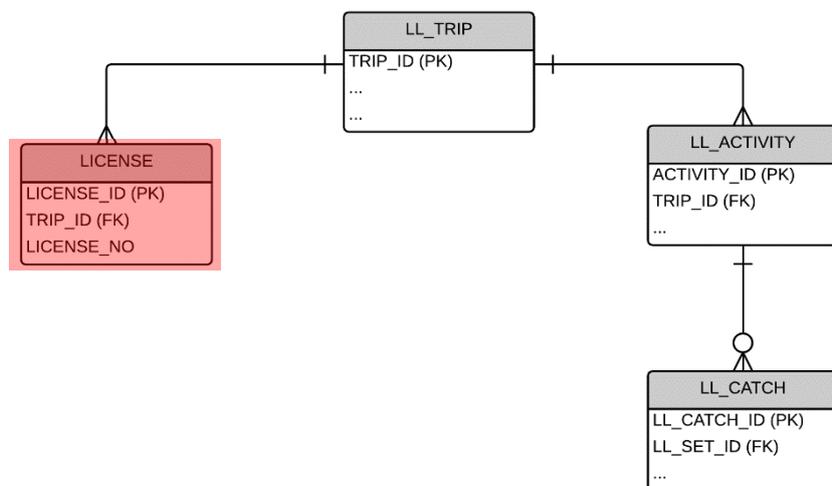
1.9 PS WELL TRANSFER DATA

WELL_TRANSFER						
PROVIDE information on each WELL_TRANSFER or NET-to-WELL_TRANSFER when the relevant ACTIVITIES are recorded						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY		Link to ACTIVITY (SET or WELL_TRANSFER)		<ACTIVITY_ID>	
WELL FROM	Well number or the NET (in the case of a set) where the catch is coming from.	CHAR(3)	Valid code Snn - Starboard well with number = <nn> Pnn - Port well with number = <nn> Cnn - Central well with number = <nn>	TC	<WELL_FROM>	N
WELL TO	Well number where the catch is moved to. Note that this includes DISCARDS of fish from the well.	CHAR(3)	Valid code DIS - Discard of fish to sea from a well (e.g. due to spoilage) Snn - Starboard well with number = <nn> Pnn - Port well with number = <nn> Cnn - Central well with number = <nn>	TC	<WELL_TO>	N
SPECIES CODE	For each species catch transferred, PROVIDE the SPECIES CODE according to the FAO standard species code list	CHAR(3) UPPER CASE	REFER TO APPENDIX 7.	TC	<SP_CODE_WELL>	N
SIZE CATEGORY	For Yellowfin (YFT) and Bigeye tuna (BET) transferred catch, distinguish the catch by size category (< 9kgs and > 9kgs) otherwise leave blank.	CHAR(2)	LG - Large Fish (>= 9 kgs) SM - Small Fish (< 9 kgs) <Blank> - Not applicable Validate that it can only be used for YFT and BET.	DC	<SP_WELL_SIZE>	N
WEIGHT TRANSFERRED	PROVIDE the WEIGHT (metric tonnes, to 3 decimal places if possible) of the species transferred.	DECIMAL(6,3)		TC	<SP_WELL_MT>	N

2. LONGLINE LOGBOOK E-REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1 DATA MODEL DIAGRAM

The following basic data model diagram outlines the structure of the entities and their relationships for longline operational logsheet data collected by E-Reporting systems and submitted to national and regional fisheries authorities. The tables that follow provide more information on the mechanisms of the links (relationships) between the entities. The red-shaded entities are not included in the WCPFC minimum required scientific data fields.



2.2 LONGLINE TRIP-LEVEL DATA

LL_TRIP						
"The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention)." See Section 1.2 of Attachment K, Annex 1. in the Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL IDENTIFIER + DEPARTURE DATE				<TRIP_ID>	
VESSEL IDENTIFIER	PROVIDE the WCPFC VID for the VESSEL undertaking this trip.	REFER TO APPENDIX A4	Using a vessel identifier field ("VID") removes the redundancy of including all vessel attributes with each trip record and ensures standardisation and consistency through referencing the main Vessel Registry database.		<VID>	Y
COUNTRY OF CHARTER	PROVIDE the Country responsible for chartering the vessel, where relevant. This only applies if the vessel has been chartered according to the requirements under WCPFC CMM 2012-05 - chartering notifications.	CHAR(2) WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) UPPER CASE	WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) This field must be completed if it has been listed as a chartered vessel on the WCPFC web site according to the requirements under WCPFC CMM 2012-05 - chartering notifications.	CS	<CHARTER>	N
AGENT FOR UNLOADING	PROVIDE the name of the Agent for the Unloading	CHAR(50)	Where possible, link this field to a reference table of authorised Agents for unloading. (referential integrity)	AN	<AGENT>	N
TRIP NUMBER	PROVIDE the trip number undertaken by this vessel for the year. Trip number is sequential, starting at 1 for first trip of the year for each vessel.	INTEGER(4)		TN	<TRIPNO>	N
PRIMARY TARGET SPECIES	PROVIDE the Primary Target species for this trip	CHAR(3)	REFER TO APPENDIX A7	DC	<SP_CODE_TARGET>	N
PORT/PLACE OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE the Port of Departure	CHAR(5) UPPERCASE	REFER TO APPENDIX A3 WCPFC LOCATION CODE. In the rare case that the port is not in the WCPFC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCPFC LOCATION code will be generated. If the start of a trip coincides with recommencing fishing operations or transiting to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea then "ATSEA" code shall be	PE	<PORTDEPART>	Y

LL_TRIP

"The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention)." See Section 1.2 of Attachment K, Annex 1. in the [Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission](#)

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
			reported in lieu of the port of departure.			
PORT/PLACE OF UNLOADING	PROVIDE the Port of Return for Unloading or indicate TRANSHIPMENT AT SEA	CHAR(5) UPPERCASE	REFER TO APPENDIX A3 WCPFC LOCATION CODE. In the rare case that the port is not in the WCPFC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCPFC LOCATION code will be generated. If the end of a trip coincides with transshipping part or all of the catch at sea, then "ATSEA" code shall be reported in lieu of the port of unloading.	PO	<PORTEUNLOAD>	Y
DATE OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE DATE and TIME of departure for this trip	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date only format If the start of a trip coincides with recommencing fishing operations or transiting to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea then date for the transshipment at sea shall be indicated.	SD	<DATEDEPART>	Y
DATE and TIME OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE TIME of departure for this trip	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date and times format The chronology of Departure date with respect to Date of arrival in port and the Days at sea must be valid.	ST	<DATETIMEDEPART>	N
DATE OF UNLOADING	PROVIDE DATE of unloading or indicate DATE for the TRANSHIPMENT AT SEA	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date only format If the end of a trip coincides with transshipping part or all of the catch at sea, then date for the transshipment at sea shall be indicated.	ED	<DATEUNLOAD>	Y
DATE and TIME OF UNLOADING	PROVIDE DATE and TIME of unloading or indicate TIME for the TRANSHIPMENT AT SEA	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	ISO 8601 - Date and times format If the end of a trip coincides with transshipping part or all of the catch at sea, then date for the transshipment at sea shall be indicated. The chronology of Departure date with respect to Date of arrival in port and the Days at sea must be valid.	ET	<DATETIMEUNLOAD>	N

2.3 LICENSE/PERMIT DATA

LICENSE						
PROVIDE each LICENSE/PERMIT that the vessel holds for the period of the trip.						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE				<TRIP_ID>	
FISHING PERMIT/LICENSE NUMBERS	PROVIDE License/Permit number that the vessel holds for the period of the TRIP.	CHAR(40) UPPER CASE	Where possible, include validation to ensure the Permit format relevant to the agreement (national or sub-regional) complies to the required format.	LC	<LICENSE_N 0>	N

2.4 LL ACTIVITY/SET DATA

LL_ACTIVITY						
PROVIDE the following information on EACH FISHING SET; if there was no fishing set on that day, provide information on the MAIN ACTIVITY FOR THAT DAY AT SEA						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY				<ACTIVITY_ID>	
ACTIVITY	PROVIDE each ACTIVITY of the vessel within the DAY.	REFER TO APPENDIX A5	The current WCPFC requirement is for this item to be reported for each set and for days on which no sets were made.	AT	<ACT_ID>	Y
DATE/TIME ACTIVITY	Not a WCPFC Requirement. PROVIDE the NOON DATE/TIME for each day that the vessel is at sea when a set was not made on that day, OR the START DATE/TIME of the SET	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Date and Time may be automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices.	DA	<ACT_DATETIME>	N
START TIME OF SET	PROVIDE the start of the set.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Date and Time may be automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices.	ST	<SETSTART>	Y
POSITION LATITUDE	PROVIDE the LATITUDE position when the set started	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	The WCPFC requirement stipulates that the position of start of set should be reported in units of at least minutes of latitude and longitude.	LT	<LAT>	Y
POSITION LONGITUDE	PROVIDE the LONGITUDE position when the set started	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	If no sets are made on that day, the noon position is to be reported. Position coordinates may be automatically generated through VMS or other GPS-type devices.	LG	<LON>	Y
NUMBER OF BRANCHLINES	PROVIDE the NUMBER OF BRANCHLINES (synonymous to HOOKS BETWEEN FLOATS and BRANCHLINES between FLOATS) for this set	NUMBER(2)	The "Number of Branchlines" are also commonly referred to as "Hooks between floats" or "Branchlines between FLOATS" for some fleets. The code must be within the valid range. Only relevant with ACTIVITY = "1 - FISHING SET"	SA	<HK_BTWN_FLT>	Y
NUMBER OF HOOKS	PROVIDE the total number of HOOKS per set	NUMBER(4)	The code must be within the valid range (e.g. < 5,000 hooks).	SA	<HOOKS>	Y

LL_ACTIVITY						
PROVIDE the following information on EACH FISHING SET; if there was no fishing set on that day, provide information on the MAIN ACTIVITY FOR THAT DAY AT SEA						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
			Only relevant with ACTIVITY = "1 - FISHING SET"			

2.5 LL CATCH DATA

LL_CATCH						
PROVIDE information on each species catch from a SET						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	NAF CODE	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE		Link to TRIP information		<TRIP_ID>	
ACTIVITY IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be DATE + START TIME OF ACTIVITY		Link to ACTIVITY (SET)		<ACTIVITY_ID>	
SPECIES CODE	For each species taken in the set, PROVIDE the SPECIES CODE according to the FAO standard species code list	CHAR(3) UPPER CASE	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	DC	<SP_CODE_RET>	Y
CATCH NUMBER	PROVIDE the retained CATCH NUMBER OF FISH covering this species.	INTEGER(6)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DC	<SP_RET_NO>	Y
CATCH WEIGHT	PROVIDE the retained CATCH ESTIMATED WEIGHT (metric tonnes to three decimal places) for this species.	DECIMAL(6,3)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DC	<SP_RET_MT>	N
DISCARDED / RELEASED NUMBER	PROVIDE the NUMBER of this species DISCARDED or RELEASED.	INTEGER(6)	Validate that it is within the acceptable range for this species. (Refer to the SPECIES_RANGE table provided)	DC	<SP_DISC_NO>	Y

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A1 – DATE/TIME FORMAT

The DATE and DATE/TIME formats must adhere to the following standard:
ISO 8601 - Dates and times format – both local and UTC dates

[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD] Z	for fields designated as UTC date
[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]	for fields designated as LOCAL date
[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]T[HH]:[MM]Z	for fields designated as UTC date/time
[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]T[HH]:[MM]	for fields designated as LOCAL date/time

APPENDIX A2 – POSITION/COORDINATE FORMAT

Annex 1 of [WCPFC Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission](#) stipulates that the position of start of set should be reported in units of at least minutes of latitude and longitude. The Latitude and Longitude coordinates must adhere to the ISO 6709 – Positions in degrees and minutes (to 3 decimal places where relevant).

LATITUDE	+/- DDMM.MMM
LONGITUDE	+/- DDDMM.MMM

APPENDIX A3 – LOCATION CODES

The PORT LOCATION Codes must adhere to the list of valid WCPFC 5-letter LOCATION codes [UPPERCASE CHAR(5)]

In the rare case that the port is not in the WCPFC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCPFC LOCATION code will be generated.

(Refer to the relevant WCPFC Codes web page link: Attachment 7 of CMM 2014-03 Conservation and Management Measure on Standards, Specifications and Procedures for the WCPFC RFV: <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2014-03/standards-specifications-and-procedures-western-and-central-pacific-fisheries>)

APPENDIX A4 – VESSEL IDENTIFICATION

Using a single vessel identifier field (“VID”) in the LL_TRIP and PS_TRIP removes the redundancy of including all vessel attributes with each trip record and ensures standardisation and consistency through the direct referencing to the WCPFC Register of Fishing Vessels (RFV) and other Vessel Registry databases (e.g. the IMO/UVI standards, the FFA Vessel Register and the PNA Vessel Register).

The WCPFC RFV vessel identifier (“VID”) will be used as the vessel identifier except in cases where, for example, it is more convenient to use the unique national vessel identifier (e.g. IRSC) and in these cases, there must be a link between the national vessel identifier and the WCPFC RFV VID established and available.

The attributes for the VESSEL should already be maintained in the WCPFC RFV (and other Vessel Registry databases, where relevant) and so can be obtained through reference in using the “VID”; as such, there is no requirement to include the vessel attributes with the E-Reported logsheet data.

The following table lists the type of information that can be accessed in the WCPFC RFV (and other registers) by using the “VID” as the reference.

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Validation rules	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
VESSEL NAME	PROVIDE the VESSEL attributes which should be consistent with the attributes stored in the WCPFC and FFA Regional Vessel Registers	CHAR(30) UPPER CASE	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<VESSELNAME>	Y
COUNTRY OF VESSEL REGISTRATION		CHAR(2) WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) UPPER CASE	WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers Country of registration is distinct from the chartering nation, where relevant	<COUNTRYREG>	Y
VESSEL REGISTRATION NUMBER		CHAR(20) UPPER CASE	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<REGNO>	Y
FFA VESSEL REGISTER NUMBER		INTEGER(5)	Must be consistent with the FFA Vessel Register	<FFAVID>	N
WCPFC RFV VID		INTEGER(10)	Must be consistent with the WCPFC RFV	<WIN>	Y
UNIVERSAL VESSEL IDENTIFIER (UVI)		INTEGER(10)	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<IMO_UVI>	N
VESSEL INTERNATIONAL CALLSIGN		CHAR(10) UPPER CASE	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<IRCS>	Y

APPENDIX A5 – ACTIVITY CODES

ACT_ID	Description	PURSE SEINE LOGSHEET	LOGLINE LOGSHEET	PURSE SEINE OBSERVER
1	Set	Y	Y	Y
2	Searching	Y	N	Y
3	Transit	Y	Y	Y
4	No fishing - Breakdown	Y	Y	Y
5	No fishing - Bad weather	Y	Y	Y
6	In port	Y	Y	Y
7	Net cleaning set	Y	N	Y
8	Investigate free school	Y	N	Y
9	Investigate floating object	Y	N	Y
10	Deploy - raft, FAD or payao	Y	N	Y
11	Retrieve - raft, FAD or payao	Y	N	Y
12	No fishing - Drifting at day's end	N	N	Y
13	No fishing - Drifting with floating object	N	N	Y
14	No fishing - Other reason (specify)	N	N	Y
15	Drifting -With fish aggregating lights	N	N	Y
16	Retrieve radio buoy	N	N	Y
17	Deploy radio buoy	N	N	Y
18	Transshipping or bunkering	N	Y	Y
19	Servicing FAD or floating object	Y	N	Y
20	<i>Helicopter takes off to search</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>
21	<i>Helicopter returned from search</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>

APPENDIX A6 – PURSE SEINE TUNA SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CODES

SCHOOL	Description	SCHOOL TYPE CATEGORY
1	Unassociated (free school)	UNASSOCIATED
2	Feeding on Baitfish (free school)	UNASSOCIATED
3	Drifting log, debris or dead animal	ASSOCIATED
4	Drifting raft, FAD or payao	ASSOCIATED
5	Anchored raft, FAD or payao	ASSOCIATED
6	Live whale	ASSOCIATED
7	Live whale shark	ASSOCIATED
8	Other (please specify)	
9	No tuna associated	

APPENDIX A7 – SPECIES CODES

Refer to the FAO three-letter species codes:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en>

APPENDIX A8 – PURSE SEINE REASON FOR DISCARD

These codes are not WCPFC required fields.

REASON CODE	Description
1	FISH DAMAGED / UNFIT FOR CONSUMPTION
2	VESSEL FULLY LOADED
3	GEAR FAILURE
4	OTHER REASON (SPECIFY)
5	NON-TARGET SPECIES

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

E-REPORTING STANDARD DATA FIELDS

OPERATIONAL OBSERVER DATA

<i>CURRENT VERSION:</i>	2.80
<i>DATE:</i>	5 th December 2017
<i>STATUS:</i>	Adopted by WCPFC14

<i>Version Number</i>	<i>Date Approved</i>	<i>Approved by</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
2.80	5 th December 2017	WCPFC14	Text added to indicate that, until such time as the requirements of UN/CEFACT standards are incorporated into this document, these standards do not apply to the WCPFC ROP data collected by European Union (EU) observer programmes operating in the WCPFC Area, and that data from these observer programmes can be provided to the WCPFC in UN/CEFACT format.
2.70	16 th November 2017	TBA	Addresses the updates requested by Japan and Chinese Taipei prior to the TCC13-recommended deadline of 21 st October 2017, and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarification on requirements for Vessel Identifier. - Requirement related to Observer Name - Requirement related to Vessel Fish Hold capacity and Freezer type - Clarification on requirement for DISCARD for PS catch reporting - Embark Lat/Lon and Disembark Lat/Lon are not mandatory ROP data fields.
2.60	December 2016	TBA	The changes suggested by Japan and Chinese Taipei immediately before and during WCPFC13 (Thirteenth Regular Session of the Commission, December 2016, Nadi, Fiji), include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further modifications of the description of data fields to be consistent with the descriptions in the WCPFC ROP minimum data fields, where relevant, including. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Inclusion of IMO number as a required vessel attribute field o Clarification that Freezer type is included and reported each trip o Added a new field to align with WCPFC ROP standards for purse seine retained and discarded catch (instead of more detailed FATE code) - Clarified the inclusion of WCPFC ROP standard fields for Observer Trip Monitoring - Clarification and modifications to align the WCPFC ROP standard fields for FAD data fields
2.50	November 2016	Ongoing update only	The substantive changes suggested by several CCMs who reviewed the documents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference to WCPFC two-letter COUNTRY codes (web page yet to be developed) - Reference to WCPFC five-letter LOCATION codes (web page yet to be developed) - Clarified the benefits of using the Vessel identifier ("VID") only instead of including all vessel attributes which would be inefficient (see APPENDIX 4) - Clarified that the fields that are <u>not WCPFC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) minimum data fields</u> are classified in the WCPFC Field column with 'N'. - In general, modify the description of data fields to be consistent with the descriptions in the <u>WCPFC ROP minimum data fields</u>, where relevant.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Includes a contingency if the WCPFC LOCATION code for a port is not available. – Aligned Date/Time requirements to WCPFC ROP standards where relevant.
2.00	July 2016	Ongoing update only – this version was reviewed but no opportunity to approve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recommendations for update of WCPFC ROP data fields approved by WCPFC12, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New codes for species interaction in longline (Table A32) ○ Several bird mitigation fields collected at the SET LEVEL ○ Offal management field collected at SET level ○ Enhanced Shark line information collected at SET level ○ Wire trace moved to TRIP level ○ Longline hook type information moved to SET level – Add fields for date-time and position for each catch event and each float retrieval which are automatically generated from EM systems
1.00 (Draft)	July 2015	WCPFC ERandEM meeting (Nadi, Fiji)	First version draft accepted by the meeting

Suggestions for future versions
<p>1. Number each of the data fields in the WCPFC ROP minimum data fields so the same fields in this document can be referenced with the corresponding data-field number. This suggestion will be incorporated into this document when there is agreement to update the WCPFC ROP minimum data fields. This implementation will facilitate the cross-referencing between the required WCPFC fields and this document. In the longer term, the metadata database will further improve the referencing of these data fields.</p>

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INTRODUCTION

These tables set out the proposed standards for the provision of operational OBSERVER data fields collected in the WCPFC tropical purse seine and the longline fisheries through E-Reporting. These tables provide the minimum requirements for data entities, data formats and data validation to be established for data submitted to the national and regional fisheries authorities from E-Reporting systems. The data fields contained herein are based on information collected under the current regional standard data collection forms. This document acknowledges that national fisheries authorities require certain data fields that are not mandatory [WCPFC ROP minimum data fields](#) (for example, for anticipated Catch Documentation System – CDS – requirements), so a column in these tables identifies whether the data field is a mandatory WCPFC data field¹ or not.

It is acknowledged that, until such time as the requirements of UN/CEFACT standards are incorporated into this document, the proposed standards laid out in this document do not apply to European Union (EU) observer programmes operating in the WCPFC Area and that E-Reported WCPFC ROP minimum data fields collected by these observer programmes can be provided to the WCPFC in UN/CEFACT format.

These E-Reporting data field standards are consistent with, and should be considered in conjunction with more detailed instructions² on how to collect observer data provided by fleets active in the WCPFC area.

These tables are intended for, *inter alia*, E-Reporting service providers who have been contracted to provide electronic systems to record OBSERVER data collected on-board purse seine vessels.

These tables may also be used to provide data that were not collected through E-Reporting.

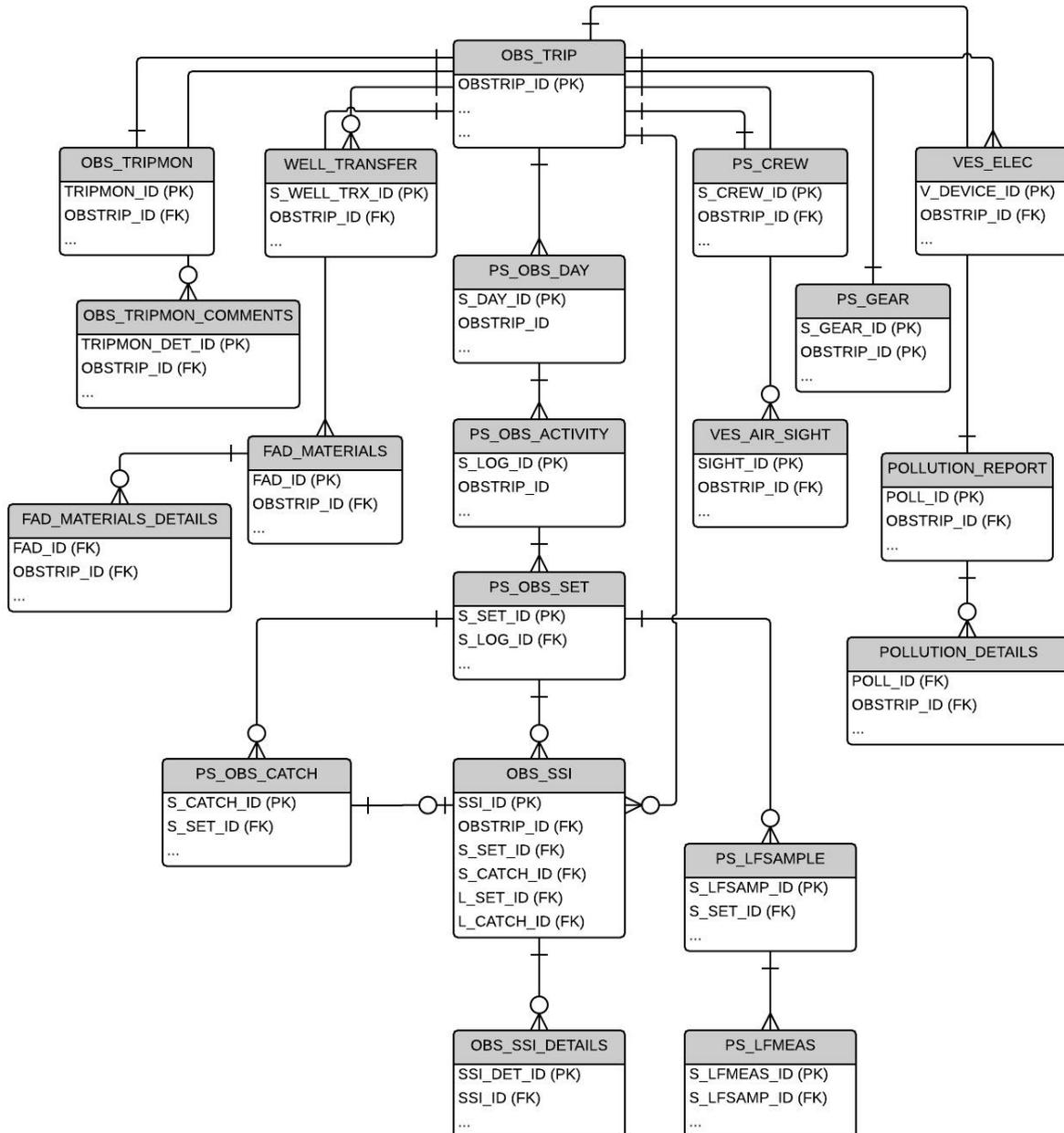
¹ The minimum standard WCPFC Regional Observer programme (ROP) data fields for purse seine data are found in the “WCPFC ROP Minimum Standard Data Fields & Instructions” <http://www.wcpfc.int/doc/table-rop-data-fields-including-instructions>

² In addition to the minimum WCPFC ROP data fields, instructions for observer data collection in the WCPFC Area are available with the regional standard observer data collection forms at <http://www.spc.int/oceanfish/en/data-collection/241-data-collection-forms>, general information/instruction for observers at <http://www.spc.int/OceanFish/en/ofpsection/fisheries-monitoring/observers> and <http://www.spc.int/OceanFish/en/certification-and-training-standards>.

1. PURSE SEINE OBSERVER E-REPORTING STANDARDS

1.1 DATA MODEL DIAGRAM

The following basic data model diagram outlines the structure of the entities and their relationships for purse seine operational OBSERVER data collected by E-Reporting systems. The tables that follow provide more information on the mechanisms of the links (relationships) between the entities.



1.2 TRIP-LEVEL DATA

OBS_TRIP³					
“The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention).”					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD ⁴
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
OBSPRG_CODE	<p>OBSERVER SERVICE PROVIDERS identification- National or sub-regional observer programmes</p> <p>For national programmes, this is the COUNTRY_CODE + 'OB' for example, 'PJOB' - for the PNG national observer programme.</p> <p>For Sub-regional programmes, the following codes are used.</p> <p>'TTOB' - US Multilateral Treaty Observer programme</p> <p>'FAOB' - FSM Arrangement Observer Programme</p>	Char (4)	<p>Observer programme code must be must valid country.</p> <p>Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes</p> <p>For example, refer to WCPFC codes web page⁵</p>	<OBSPRG_CODE>	Y
OBS_NAME	Observer NAME.	VarChar (50)	<p>For SPC/FFA member country observer providers, an observer code will also be used (see OBS_CODE) and must exist in the SPC/FFA regional Observer programme database.</p> <p>The unique 5-letter observer codes are generated and maintained by Regional agencies. For example, the unique 5-letter observer code for SPC/FFA country observers is maintained by SPC/FFA and used in the WCPFC observer database.</p>	<OBS_NAME>	Y

³ However, the definition of "start of an observer trip" requires some clarification within the WCPFC. For example, "start of (observer) trip" could be defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port with the observer or (b) receives the observer at the sea (after a transshipment, for example, which would designate the start of a new trip).

⁴ Indicates whether it is a [WCPFC ROP minimum data field](#) or not.

⁵ The WCPFC standard codes web page is yet to be implemented

OBS_TRIP³

“The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention).”

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD ⁴
			It is recognised that some national observer programmes for domestic vessels will provide their own observer codes which will then be translated into the regional agency observer code.		
OBS_CODE	An observer CODE will be provided in this field. In these cases, the code will be unique and link to a reference table which will include Observer Name, Nationality of observer, Observer provider, etc..	Char (5)	For SPC/FFA member country observer providers, an observer code will be used and must exist in the SPC/FFA regional Observer programme database. The unique 5-letter observer codes are generated and maintained by Regional agencies. For example, the unique 5-letter observer code for SPC/FFA country observers is maintained by SPC/FFA and used in the WCPFC observer database. It is recognised that some national observer programmes for domestic vessels will provide their own observer codes which will then be translated into the regional agency observer code.	<OBS_CODE>	N
TRIPNO	Unique TRIPNO for each observer in a given year (Regional Standard) Use the last two digits of the trip year followed by a dash and increment number for each trip in a year <u>FOR THAT OBSERVER</u> . YY-XX, for example, '14-01' would represent the first trip for an observer in the calendar year 2014	Char (5)	Must adhere to the regional standard	<TRIPNO>	N
TRIPNO_INTERNAL	TRIPNO as allocated and used by the respective Observer service provider. (If this system is different from the regional standard (e.g. the US PS MLT observer programme trip number uses the format '24LP/xxx')	VarChar (15)		<TRIPNO_INT>	N
DATE and TIME OF DEPARTURE from PORT	Depart DATE/TIME the vessel leaves a port to start its fishing campaign	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Data should be reported in UTC DATE/TIME.	<DATE_DEP_PORT>	Y
DATE and TIME OF EMBARKATION	DATE/TIME the observer leaves the port (departs or embarks) to start their observer trip. If embarking at sea, this	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Data should be reported in UTC DATE/TIME.	<DATE_EMBARK>	Y

OBS_TRIP³

“The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention).”

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD ⁴
	will be different from the DATE/TIME of Vessel departure from port.				
DATE AND TIME OF RETURN IN PORT	DATE/TIME for the vessel to return to port	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Data should be reported in UTC DATE/TIME.	<RET_DATE>	Y
DATE AND TIME OF DISEMBARKATION	DATE/TIME the observer disembarks from the vessel to end the observer trip. If disembarking at sea, this will be different from the DATE/TIME of Vessel return to port.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Data should be reported in UTC DATE/TIME.	<DATE_DISEMBARK>	Y
GEAR_TYPE	Link to ref_gears table	Char (1)	Must be a valid GEAR: 'L' - Longline; 'S' - Purse seine; 'P' - Pole-and-line	<GEAR_TYPE>	Y
FISHING PERMIT/LICENSE NUMBERS	PROVIDE License/Permit number that the vessel holds for the period of the TRIP.	CHAR(40) UPPER CASE	Where possible, include validation to ensure the Permit format relevant to the agreement (national or sub-regional) complies to the required format.	<LICENSE_NO>	N
VESSEL IDENTIFIER	PROVIDE the appropriate identifier for the VESSEL undertaking this trip. The WCPFC ROP minimum data field requirement is to provide at least the Vessel Name, Registration number and call sign as "Vessel Identifiers". Provision of WCPFC VID is not mandatory at this stage, but is encouraged.	REFER TO APPENDIX A4	Using a vessel identifier field ("VID") removes the redundancy of including all vessel attributes with each trip record and ensures standardisation and consistency through referencing the main Vessel Registry database. <u>Refer to APPENDIX A4, which lists other vessel attributes, some of which are mandatory under WCPFC ROP minimum data field requirements.</u> Future review of ROP minimum data standards should consider the inclusion of the WCPFC RFV VID as a mandatory field.	<VID>	Y
VERSN_ID	Data standards version	Int		<VERSN_ID>	N
COUNTRY_CODE	Two letter COUNTRY CODE for the country who organise the trip	Char (2)	Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes For example, refer to WCPFC Codes web page	<COUNTRY_CODE>	N
PORT OF DEPARTURE	PROVIDE name of the Port where the vessel departs	REFER TO APPENDIX A3	Must be valid WCPFC 5-letter LOCATION Code. In the rare case that the port is not in the WCFPC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCFPC LOCATION code will be generated.	<DEP_PORT>	Y

OBS_TRIP³

“The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention).”

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD ⁴
PORT OF RETURN	PROVIDE name of the Port where the vessel returns	REFER TO APPENDIX A3	Must be valid WCPFC 5-letter LOCATION Code. In the rare case that the port is not in the WCFPC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCFPC LOCATION code will be generated.	<RET_PORT>	Y
EMBARK_LAT	The actual depart LAT position for the observer trip (if embarking AT SEA)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Future review of ROP minimum data standards should consider the inclusion of this field.	<EMBARK_LAT>	N
EMBARK_LON	The actual depart LON position for the observer trip (if embarking AT SEA)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Future review of ROP minimum data standards should consider the inclusion of this field.	<DISEMBARK_LON>	N
DISEMBARK_LAT	The actual depart LAT position for the observer trip (if disembarking AT SEA)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Future review of ROP minimum data standards should consider the inclusion of this field.	<DISEMBARK_LAT>	N
DISEMBARK_LON	The actual depart LON position for the observer trip (if disembarking AT SEA)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Future review of ROP minimum data standards should consider the inclusion of this field.	<DISEMBARK_LON>	N
VESOWNER	NAME of the vessel owner	NVarChar (50)		<VESOWNER>	Y
HULL MARKINGS	Check compliance with CMM2004-03 and its successor measures	NVarChar (50)	The hull markings should be consistent with CMM2014-03 and its successor measures; these are virtually the same as the FAO standards on vessel markings except that a few letters disallowed in the FAO standards are permitted in CMM2004-03 and its successor measures.	<HULL_MARKINGS>	Y
WIN MARKINGS	Check compliance with CMM2004-03 and its successor measures	NVarChar (50)		<WIN_MARKINGS>	Y
FISH HOLD CAPACITY	The total maximum amounts in metric Tons (MT) that the vessel freezers, wells and other fish storage areas on a vessel can hold.	INTEGER(4)	Note that observer data providers may use a separate vessel attributes table, linked via a vessel identifier field ("VID") which removes the redundancy of including this vessel attribute at the observer trip level and ensures standardisation and consistency. See APPENDIX A4, which lists the vessel fields to be provided and may be represented by a separate VESSEL attributes table.	<F_HOLD_CAP>	Y
VESCAPT_NAME	NAME of the captain of the vessel	NVarChar (50)		<VESCAPTAIN>	Y
VESCAPT_NATION	NATIONALITY of the captain of the vessel	Char (2)	Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes	<CAPT_CO_CODE>	Y

OBS_TRIP³

“The start of a trip is defined to occur when a vessel (a) leaves port after unloading part or all of the catch to transit to a fishing area or (b) recommences fishing operations or transits to a fishing area after transshipping part or all of the catch at sea (when this occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of article 4 of Annex III of the Convention, subject to specific exemptions as per article 29 of the Convention).”

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD ⁴
			For example, refer to WCPFC Codes web page		
VESCAPT_ID_DOC	The Document that confirms nationality of the captain.	NVarChar (20)		<CAPT_ID_DOC>	Y
VESMAST_NAME	NAME of the fishing master	NVarChar (50)		<VESMASTER>	
VESMAST_NATION	NATIONALITY of the vessel MASTER	Char (2)	Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes For example, refer to WCPFC Codes web page	<VESCAPT_CO_CODE>	Y
VESMAST_ID_DOC	The Document that confirms nationality of the Fishing Master.	NVarChar (20)		<VESCAPT_ID_DOC>	Y
CREW_TOTAL	Total number of CREW on-board, including captain and officers, during the trip (does not include observer).	Int		<CREW_NUMBER>	Y
CREW_OTHERS	Total number of the crews excluding captain and fishing master.	Int	If collecting these data by nationality, there is a separate table called CREW_DATA to provide this information.	<CREW_OTHERS>	Y
BOARD_NATION	Nationality of any boarding vessel. When at sea indicate if any patrol vessels made a boarding name and nationality of the vessel making the boarding	Char(2)	Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes For example, refer to WCPFC Codes web page	<CAPT_CO_CODE>	Y
SPILL	FLAG to indicated the trip was a SPILL SAMPLE trip	Bit		<SPILL>	N
CADET	FLAG to indicated whether the trip was observed by a CADET observer	Bit		<CADET>	N
SHARKTARGET	FLAG to indicated a trip has targeted SHARKS (LONGLINE trips only)	Bit		<SHARKTARGET>	N
COMMENTS	General comments about the trip	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.3 DAILY SUMMARY DATA

PS_OBS_DAY					
The observer must provide the information in this table (daily logged DAY) for EACH DAY AT SEA for the period of the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
DAY LOG IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + LOCAL DAY LOG DATE			<S_DAY_ID>	Y
DAY_START	Local/Ship's Date and time at the start of daily activities.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<START_DATE>	N
UTC_DAY_START	UTC equivalent of DAY_START	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<UTC_START_DATE>	N
LOG_NOFISH_N	Provide the Number of logs sighted but no schools association.	SmallInt		<LOG_NOFISH_N>	N
LOG_FISH_N	Provide the Number of log associated schools sighted.	SmallInt		<LOG_FISH_N>	N
SCH_FISH_N	Provide the numbers of school sighted at that day.	SmallInt		<SCH_FISH_N>	Y
FAD_FISH_N	Provide the Number of anchored FADs sighted.	SmallInt		<FAD_FISH_N>	N
FAD_NOFISH_N	Provide the Number of anchored FADS sighted but no schools association.	SmallInt		<FAD_NOFISH_N>	N
GEN3TODAY_ANS	For the entire logged day, provide the FLAG to indicate that incident has occurred on GEN3.	Char (1)	Must be consistent with the GEN-3 data.	<GEN3TODAY_ANS>	N
DIARYPAGE	Journal page # which has detail explanations of the incident	VarChar (50)		<DIARYPAGE>	N

1.4 ACTIVITY LOG DATA

PS_OBS_ACTIVITY					
The observer must PROVIDE a record of EACH change in ACTIVITY for EACH DAY AT SEA for the period of the trip. This is effectively the OBSERVER's ACTIVITY LOG					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
ACTIVITY LOG IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG DATE + ACTIVITY LOG TIME			<S_LOG_ID>	Y
DAY_START	Local/Ship's Date and time at the start of daily activities.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	(Identical to field in PS_OBS_DAY)	<START_DATE>	N
UTC_DAY_START	UTC equivalent of DAY_START	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	(Identical to field in PS_OBS_DAY)	<UTC_START_DATE>	N
ACT_TIME	Record ships time for each activity as indicated on the activity code table.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be consistent with the start of DAY log DATE. The combined DATE/TIME may be provided in this field.	<ACT_TIME>	Y
UTC_ACT_TIME	UTC equivalent of ACT_TIME	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be consistent with the start of DAY log UTC DATE. The combined UTC DATE/TIME may be provided in this field.	<UTC_ACT_TIME>	N
LAT	Latitude at which this ACTIVITY LOG recorded	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LAT>	Y
LON	Longitude at which this ACTIVITY LOG recorded.	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LON>	Y
S_ACTIV_ID	Purse seine activity code.	REFER TO APPENDIX A5		<S_ACTIV_ID>	Y
SCHAS_ID	School association code.	REFER TO APPENDIX A6		<SCHAS_ID>	Y
DETON_ID	Provide method of detection of fish. Use Detection id. code. Must be 1-6 or 0 for no information.	REFER TO APPENDIX A7		<DETON_ID>	Y
BEACON	Beacon number where available. (there may be a regional standard numbering system in the future).	NVarChar (20)	Can only be recorded where an activity is related to an event for investigating, deploying, retrieving or setting on a floating object. REFER TO APPENDIX A5	<BEACON>	N
COMMENTS	Observer comments related to this activity	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.5 SET-LEVEL DATA

PS_OBS_SET						
The observer must PROVIDE the following information for EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip.						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions		Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE				<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME			Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record where S_ACTIV_ID = 1 (A fishing set).	<S_SET_ID>	Y
SET_NUMBER	Unique # for the SET ni this trip		Int		<SET_NUMBER>	N
SKIFFOFF_TIME	LOCAL DATE/TIME for the START OF SET. DEFINED as the START of SET - Local DATE/Time when net skiff off with net		REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<SKIFFOFF_TIME>	Y
SKIFFOFF_UTC	UTC DATE & TIME of START of SET		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be aligned to SKIFFOFF_TIME	<SKIFFOFF_UTC>	N
WINCHON_TIME	LOCAL DATE/TIME when winches start to haul the net.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<WINCHON_TIME>	N
WINCHON_UTC	UTC DATE & TIME when winches start to haul the net.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be aligned to WINCHON_TIME	<WINCHON_UTC>	N
RINGUP_TIME	LOCAL DATE/TIME when purse ring is raised from the water.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<RINGUP_TIME>	N
RINGUP_UTC	UTC DATE & TIME when purse ring is raised from the water.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be aligned to RINGUP_TIME	<RINGUP_UTC>	N
SBRAIL_TIME	LOCAL DATE/TIME when brailing begins.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<SBRAIL_TIME>	N
SBRAIL_UTC	UTC DATE & TIME when brailing begins.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be aligned to SBRAIL_TIME	<SBRAIL_UTC>	N
EBRAIL_TIME	LOCAL DATE/TIME when brailing ends.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<EBRAIL_TIME>	N
EBRAIL_UTC	UTC DATE & TIME when brailing ends.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be aligned to EBRAIL_TIME	<EBRAIL_UTC>	N
STOP_TIME	LOCAL DATE/TIME for the END of SET - Time when net skiff comes on-board i.e. end of set.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<STOP_TIME>	Y
STOP_UTC	UTC DATE & TIME - Date & Time when net skiff comes on-board i.e. end of set.		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Must be aligned to STOP_TIME	<STOP_UTC>	N
LD_BRAILS	Sum of all brails		Decimal (8,3)		<LD_BRAILS>	N
LD_BRAILS2	Sum of brails (#2)- only where a second type of brailer was used		Decimal (8,3)		<LD_BRAILS2>	N
MTTOTAL_OBS	Total observed catch (TUNA and BYCATCH) (mt)		Decimal (8,3)		<MT_TOTAL_OBS>	N
MTTUNA_OBS	TOTAL amount of TUNA observed (mt)		Decimal (8,3)	Derived from and consistent with MTTOTAL_OBS minus all the bycatch (mt) listed under PS_OBS_CATCH for this SET	<MTTUNA_OBS>	N
TOTSKJ_ANS	SKIPJACK	FLAG to indicate whether SKJ is presence in the set catch	Char (1)		<TOTSKJ_ANS>	N
PERC_SKJ		% of SKJ in the set catch	Int		<PERC_SKJ>	N
MTSKJ_OBS		Metric Tonnes of SKJ in the set catch	Decimal (8,3)	Determined from MTTUNA_OBS and PERC_SKJ fields	<MTSKJ_OBS>	N

PS_OBS_SET						
The observer must PROVIDE the following information for EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip.						
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD	
TOTYFT_ANS	YELLOWFIN	FLAG to indicate whether YFT is presence in the set catch	Char (1)		<TOTYFT_ANS>	N
PERC_YFT		% of YFT in the set catch	Int		<PERC_YFT>	N
MTYFT_OBS		Metric Tonnes of YFT in the set catch	Decimal (8,3)	Determined from MTTUNA_OBS and PERC_YFT fields	<MTYFT_OBS>	N
LARGE_YFT_ANS		FLAG to indicate YFT in the set catch	Char (1)		<LARGE_YFT_ANS>	N
PERC_LARGE_YFT		% of large YFT in the set catch	Int		<PERC_LARGE_YFT>	N
NB_LARGE_YFT		# of large YFT in the set catch	Int		<NB_LARGE_YFT>	N
TOTBET_ANS	BIGEYE	FLAG to indicate whether BET is presence in the set catch	Char (1)		<TOTBET_ANS>	N
PERC_BET		% of BET in the set catch	Int		<PERC_BET>	N
MTBET_OBS		Metric Tonnes of BET in the set catch	Decimal (8,3)	Determined from MTTUNA_OBS and PERC_BET fields	<MTBET_OBS>	N
LARGE_BET_ANS		FLAG to indicate BET in the set catch	Char (1)		<LARGE_BET_ANS>	N
PERC_LARGE_BET		% of large BET in the set catch	Int		<PERC_LARGE_BET>	N
NB_LARGE_BET		# of large BET in the set catch	Int		<NB_LARGE_BET>	N
COMMENTS	comments	NText		<COMMENTS>	N	
B_NBTAGS	Record as much information as possible on any Tags recovered	SmallInt		<B_NBTAGS>	Y	

1.6 SET CATCH DATA

PS_OBS_CATCH					
The observer must PROVIDE the following CATCH DETAILS for each species retained or discarded in EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBS_STRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME		Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record where S_ACTIV_ID = 1 (A fishing set).	<S_SET_ID>	Y
CATCH IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + SPECIES CODE + FATE CODE			<S_CATCH_ID>	Y
SP_CODE	Species code.	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<SP_CODE>	Y
RET_DISC	Use 'R' for Retained or 'D' for Discarded	Char (1)		<RET_DISC>	Y
FATE_CODE	FATE of this catch. This field provides more detail on FATE and indicates whether it was RETAINED, DISCARDED or ESCAPED, and any specific processing.	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 9	<FATE_CODE>	N
COND_CODE	CONDITION of this catch. Relevant for the Species of Special Interest.	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 10	<COND_CODE>	N
OBS_MT	Observer's visual estimate of TOTAL Species catch in metric tonnes. OBTAINED from the visual estimate of % of TUNA SPECIES in the respective fields for SKJ, YFT and BET in the table PS_OBS_SET. For BYCATCH species, this is the visual estimate, where relevant.	Decimal (8,3)	The field RET_DET indicates whether this represents retention or discard of this species.	<OBS_MT>	Y
OBS_N	Species catch (in numbers). OBTAINED from the visual estimate, which may be relevant for DISCARDS of TUNA, the discards/retained catch of BILLFISH and most other bycatch species. Entry into this field is mandatory for any Species of Special interest.	Int	For Species of Special interest (Mammals, Turtles, Birds and Sharks) there must be a corresponding set of records in the Species of Special interest table.	<OBS_N>	N
COMMENTS	Are there any comments for this species catch ? (Y/N)	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.7 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST DATA

OBS_SSI					
The observer must PROVIDE the following SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST CATCH DETAILS for each species retained, released or discarded in EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip. There may be one or many records for each SSI record in PS_OBS_CATCH. When SIGHTED only, then this table is linked to the OBS_TRIP database table.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER - PS	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME		To be used to link to PS_OBS_SET when relevant When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record where S_ACTIV_ID = 1 (A fishing set).	<S_SET_ID>	Y
CATCH IDENTIFIER - PS	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + SPECIES CODE + FATE CODE		To be used to link to PS_OBS_CATCH when relevant When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be a link to the corresponding PS_OBS_CATCH record for this SSI	<S_CATCH_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER - LL	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME		To be used to link to LL_OBS_SET when relevant When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record where S_ACTIV_ID = 1 (A fishing set).	<L_SET_ID>	Y
CATCH IDENTIFIER - LL	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + SPECIES CODE + FATE CODE		To be used to link to LL_OBS_CATCH when relevant When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be a link to the corresponding PS_OBS_CATCH record for this SSI	<L_CATCH_ID>	Y
SSI CATCH IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG + SIGHTING TIME + SPECIES CODE + FATE CODE			<SSI_ID>	Y
SGTYPE	Type of Interaction : 'L' - Landed; "S"- Sighted; "I" - Interacted with Gear	Char (1)	Must be 'L' - Landed on deck; "S"- Sighted; "I" - Interacted with Gear	<SGTYPE>	Y
SSI_DATE	Record ships date and time of interaction	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I'	<SSI_DATE>	Y

OBS_SSI					
The observer must PROVIDE the following SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST CATCH DETAILS for each species retained, released or discarded in EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip. There may be one or many records for each SSI record in PS_OBS_CATCH. When SIGHTED only, then this table is linked to the OBS_TRIP database table.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
			Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record - ACT_DATE		
UTC_SSI_DATE	[UTC equivalent of SSI_DATE]	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record - UTC_ACT_DATE	<UTC_SSI_DATE>	N
LAT	Latitude at which this SSI was encountered	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record - LAT	<LAT>	Y
LON	Longitude at which this SSI was encountered	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	When SGTYPE = 'L' or 'I' Must be consistent with PS_OBS_ACTIVITY record - LON	<LON>	Y
SP_CODE	SSI Species encountered. Link to species table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8. Must correspond to the PS_OBS_CATCH record	<SP_CODE>	Y
SP_DESC	Extended Species Description	NText		<SP_DESC>	N
LANDED_COND_CODE	Condition when landed on Deck or at start of interaction with vessel's gear Condition code on LANDING	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 10	<LANDED_COND_CODE>	Y
LANDED_COND_DESC	Description of Condition when landed on Deck or at start of interaction with vessel's gear	NText		<LANDED_COND_DESC>	N
LANDED_HANDLING	Description of handling on landing	NText		<LANDED_HANDLING>	N
LANDED_LEN	Length of landed species	Decimal (5,1)		<LANDED_LEN>	Y
LEN_CODE	Length measurement code of the individual	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 11	<LEN_CODE>	Y
GENDER	Sex code of the individual	Char (1)	REFER TO APPENDIX 12	<LANDED_SEX_CODE>	Y
RELEASE_COND_CODE	Condition on RELEASE/DISCARD, or at the END of interaction with vessel's gear. Condition code on RELEASE/DISCARD, or at the END of interaction with vessel's gear	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 10	<REL_COND_CODE>	Y
RELEASE_COND_DESC	Description of Condition on RELEASE/DISCARD, or at the END of interaction with vessel's gear	NText		<REL_COND_DESC>	N
SP_GR_CODE	Species/Gear interaction	Char (3)	APPENDIX A10 -APPENDIX A32 - SPECIES/GEAR INTERACTION CODES	<SP_GR_CODE>	N
SHK_FIN_WT_KGS	Estimated SHARK FIN WEIGHT (kgs)	Decimal (5,0)		<SHK_FIN_WT_KGS>	Y
SHK_FIN_BODY_KGS	Estimated SHARK CARCASS WEIGHT (kgs)	Decimal (5,0)		<SHK_FIN_BODY_KGS>	Y
TAG_RET_NO	Tag Number recovered from animal	NVarChar (7)		<TAG_RET_NO>	Y

OBS_SSI

The observer must PROVIDE the following SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST CATCH DETAILS for each species retained, released or discarded in EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip. There may be one or many records for each SSI record in PS_OBS_CATCH. When SIGHTED only, then this table is linked to the OBS_TRIP database table.

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TAG_RET_TYPE	Type of Tag recovered from animal	NVarChar (5)	Record as much as information as possible on any Tags recovered. At least these fields should be recorded.	<TAG_RET_TYPE>	N
TAG_RET_ORG	Origin of Tag recovered from animal (Organisation)	NVarChar (10)		<TAG_RET_ORG>	N
TAG_PLACE_NO	Tag number placed on animal	NVarChar (14)		<TAG_PLACE_NO>	N
TAG_PLACE_TYPE	Type of Tag placed on animal	NVarChar (8)		<TAG_PLACE_TYPE>	Y
TAG_PLACE_ORG	Origin of Tag placed on animal (Organisation)	NVarChar (10)		<TAG_PLACE_ORG>	Y
INTACT_ID	Vessel activity when INTERACTION occurs	Int	REFER TO APPENDIX 13	<INTACT_ID>	Y
INTACT_OTHER	Other types of interaction	NVarChar (20)		<INTACT_OTHER>	N
INT_DESCRIBE	Description of the interaction	NText		<INT_DESCRIBE>	Y
SGACT_ID	Vessel activity when SIGHTING occurs	Int	REFER TO APPENDIX 13	<SGACT_ID>	N
SGACT_OTHER	Indicates "other" Vessel Activity	NVarChar (20)		<SGACT_OTHER>	N
SIGHT_N	Number of individuals sighted	SmallInt		<SIGHT_N>	Y
SIGHT_ADULT_N	Number of adults sighted	SmallInt		<SIGHT_ADULT_N>	N
SIGHT_JUV_N	Number of juveniles sighted	SmallInt		<SIGHT_JUV_N>	N
SIGHT_LEN	Estimated overall length (Average if more than one individual)	NText		<SIGHT_LEN>	N
SIGHT_DIST	Distance of sighted animals from vessel	Decimal (7,3)		<SIGHT_DIST>	N
SIGHT_DIST_UNIT	Units used for SIGHT_DIST	INT	1 = Metres; 2 = kilometres; 3 = Nautical miles	<SIGHT_DIST_UNIT>	N
SIGHT_DIST_NM	Distance in nautical miles	Decimal (10,4)		<SIGHT_DIST_NM>	N
SIGHT_BEHAV	Description of behaviour of Sighted animals	NText		<SIGHT_BEHAV>	N

1.8 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST DETAILS DATA

OBS_SSI_DETAILS					
The observer must PROVIDE the following SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST CATCH DETAILS for EACH FISHING SET for the period of the trip. The specific detail of each interaction needs to be recorded/stored here.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SSI CATCH IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG + SIGHTING TIME + SPECIES CODE + FATE CODE		Link to OBS_SSI table	<SSI_ID>	Y
SSI DETAILS IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG + SIGHTING TIME + SPECIES CODE + FATE CODE			<SSI_DET_ID>	Y
START_END	Indication of "START" or "END" of interaction	Char (1)	Must be either 'S' for START or 'E' for END	<START_END>	N
SSI_NUMBER	Number of animals interacted	Int		<SSI_NUMBER>	N
COND_CODE	CONDITION at the point of recording (either START or END)	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 10	<COND_CODE>	N
DESCRIPTION	Descriptions of the interaction	VarChar (100)		<DESCRIPTION>	N

1.9 LENGTH SAMPLE DATA

PS_LFSAMPLE					
PROVIDE the information related to the size (length) and species composition SAMPLE from each FISHING SET.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME			<S_SET_ID>	Y
LF SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + SAMPLE_TYPE			<S_LFSAMP_ID>	Y
SAMPLETYPE_ID	Sample Type	CHAR(1)	REFER TO APPENDIX 14	<SAMPLETYPE_ID>	N
OTHER_DESC	Description other sampling type	NText		<OTHER_DESC>	N
FISH_PER_BRAIL	Target # of fish for sampling	SmallInt		<FISH_PER_BRAIL>	N
MEASURE_CODE	MEASURING INSTRUMENT	Char (1)	REFER TO APPENDIX 15	<MEASURE_CODE>	N
COMMENTS	Comments about the sampling	NText		<COMMENTS>	N
BRAIL_FULL_N	# of Full brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_FULL_N>	N
BRAIL_78_N	# of Seven eighths brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_78_N>	N
BRAIL_34_N	# of Three quarter brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_34_N>	N
BRAIL_23_N	# of Two third brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_23_N>	N
BRAIL_12_N	# of Half brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_12_N>	N
BRAIL_13_N	# of One third brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_13_N>	N
BRAIL_14_N	# of One quarter brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_14_N>	N
BRAIL_18_N	# of One eighth brail count	SmallInt		<BRAIL_18_N>	N
BRAIL_N	Total number of brails	SmallInt		<BRAIL_N>	N
SUM_BRAILS	Sum of All Brails	Decimal (7,2)		<SUM_BRAILS>	N
SAMPLED_BRAIL_NUM	# of sampled brail	Int		<SAMPLED_BRAIL_NUM>	N
MEASURED_N	# of samples measured	Int		<MEASURED_N>	N

1.10 INDIVIDUAL LENGTH DATA

PS_LFMEAS					
PROVIDE the individual fish measurements from the SAMPLE from each FISHING SET.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME			<S_SET_ID>	Y
LF SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + SAMPLE_TYPE			<S_LFSAMP_ID>	Y
LF MEASURE IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DAY LOG + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + SAMPLE_TYPE + SEQ_NUMBER			<S_LFMEAS_ID>	Y
SEQ_NUMBER	Measurement number.	Int		<SEQ_NUMBER>	N
SP_CODE	Link to species table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<SP_CODE>	Y
LEN	Length (cm).	SmallInt	Expectation that that the following measurements have been taken by the observers, as instructed. TUNA SPECIES - Upper jaw to fork length; LEN_CODE = 'UF' SHARK SPECIES - total length; LEN_CODE = 'TL' BILLFISH SPECIES - Lower jaw to fork length for billfish. LEN_CODE = 'LF'	<LEN>	Y
LEN_CODE	Record measurement methods given in codes				Y

1.11 TRIP MONITORING SUMMARY

OBS_TRIPMON					
PROVIDE the details of the OBSERVER GEN-3 "OBSERVER VESSEL TRIP MONITORING FORM". One record per question.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
TRIP MONITORING IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + UNIQUE SEQ NUMBER			<TRIPMON_ID>	Y
QUESTION_CODE	Unique CODE for each question in GEN3	Char (4)	REFER TO APPENDIX 16	<QUESTION_CODE>	Y
ANSWER	Record the Answer to each question. There is also an indicator whether this has been answered or NOT	Char (1)	MUST BE 'Y', 'N' or 'X'- not answered	<ANSWER>	Y
JOURNAL_PAGE	Additional explanation and information for any YES response (including reference to the journal page)	NText		<JOURNAL_PAGE>	Y

1.12 TRIP MONITORING COMMENTS

OBS_TRIPMON_COMMENTS					
PROVIDE the details of the OBSERVER GEN-3 "OBSERVER VESSEL TRIP MONITORING FORM". One record per day of trip monitoring reported event/incident.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
TRIP MONITORING COMMENTS IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + UNIQUE SEQ NUMBER			<TRIPMON_DET_ID>	Y
GEN3_DATE	Date of the incident on GEN3		REFER TO APPENDIX A1	<GEN3_DATE>	N
COMMENTS	Detail description of the incident	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.13 VESSEL/AIRCRAFT SIGHTINGS DATA

VES_AIR_SIGHT					
PROVIDE the details on the GEN-1 form -- VESSEL AND AIRCRAFT SIGHTINGS / FISH, BUNKERING and OTHER TRANSFERS LOGS					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SIGHTING IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SIGHT_DATE_TIME			<SIGHT_ID>	Y
SIGHT_DATE_TIME	Date/Time of sighting	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<SIGHTING_DATE>	Y
LAT	Latitude of SIGHTING	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LAT>	Y
LON	Longitude of SIGHTING	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LON>	Y
VESSEL IDENTIFIER	PROVIDE the WCPFC VID for the VESSEL sighted (if this is possible)	REFER TO APPENDIX A4	Record VID if the vessel can be identified on the WCPFC RFV	<VID>	N
S_NAME	Record sighted vessel or aircraft name, where possible		Record this information if the vessel cannot be identified on the WCPFC RFV	<S_NAME>	Y
S_IRCS	Record sighted vessel or aircraft call-sign, where possible			<S_IRCS>	Y
S_FLAG	Record flag of sight vessel, if possible			<S_FLAG>	Y
S_OTHER-MARKING	Record other vessel markings, if possible			<S_MARK>	Y
VATYP_ID	Vessel / Aircraft type	Int	REFER TO APPENDIX 17	<VATYP_ID>	Y
BEARING_DIR	Bearing (0-360 degrees)	SmallInt		<BEARING_DIR>	Y
DISTANCE	Record estimated distance from observers vessels to sighted vessel	Decimal (7,3)	Check the sighting on the radar and use the distance indicated, f not available use your estimate.	<DISTANCE>	Y
DIST_UNIT	Units of Distance	INT	1 = Metres; 2 = kilometres; 3 = Nautical miles	<DIST_UNIT>	Y
ACTION_CODE	Action of Vessel/Aircraft sighted	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 18 for Vessel/Aircraft sightings only - only allow actions where FORM USED = 'GEN-1'	<ACTION_CODE>	Y
COMMENTS	Comments	NText		<COMMENTS>	Y

1.14 CREW DATA

PS_CREW					
PROVIDE the details of each PURSE SEINE CREW member on this TRIP.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
CREW IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + CREW NAME			<S_CREW_ID>	Y
VSJOB_ID	CREW JOB TYPE	Int	REFER TO APPENDIX 19	<VSJOB_ID>	N
NAME	Name of the person in this position	NVarChar (50)		<NAME>	N
COUNTRY_CODE	Nationality of the person in this position	Char (2)	Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes For example, refer to WCPFC Codes web page WCPFC requirements are to list crew by nationality (non-binding).	<COUNTRY_CODE>	N
EXP_YR	Experience in Years	SmallInt		<EXP_YR>	N
EXP_MO	Experience in months	SmallInt		<EXP_MO>	N
COMMENTS	Comments	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.15 MARINE DEVICES DATA

VES_ELEC					
PROVIDE information on the standard Marine Electronic devices.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
TRIP/VESSEL DEVICE IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + DEVICE_ID			<V_DEVICE_ID>	Y
DEVICE_ID	Marine Device CODE.	Int	Refer to APPENDIX 20 - the DEVICES should only be available according to the respective gear code (e.g. "S" for purse seine or "L" for longline is in the GEAR LIST CODES column)	<DEVICE_ID>	Y
ONBOARD_CODE	Is this DEVICE SIGHTED ONBOARD ?	Char (1)	'Y' or 'N'	<ONBOARD_CODE>	Y
USAGE_CODE	Is this DEVICE USED ?	Char (3)	Refer to APPENDIX 21	<USAGE_CODE>	N
MAKE_DESC	Description of Make	NVarChar (30)		<MAKE_DESC>	N
MODEL_DESC	Description of Model	NVarChar (30)		<MODEL_DESC>	N
COMMENTS	Comments	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.16 WELL TRANSFER DATA

WELL_TRANSFER					
PROVIDE information for each transfer to/from storage WELLS during the trip. This may become mandatory WCPFC data collection related to CDS.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	N
WELL TRANSFER IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + TRX_DATE			<S_WELL_TRX_ID>	N
TRX_DATE	DATE and TIME of fish transfer	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<TRX_DATE>	N
ACTION_CODE	WELL TRANSFER ACTION CODE	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 18 for Well transfers only - only allow actions where FORM USED = 'PS-5	<ACTION_CODE>	N
SOURCE	Fish transfer source Can be the 'NET' and valid well number or a VESSEL	VarChar (80)	Can be the 'NET' and valid well number or a VESSEL	<SOURCE>	N
DESTINATION	Description of the transfer destination Can be Well No., vessel, SHORE or DISCARD	VarChar (80)	Can be Well No., vessel, SHORE or DISCARD	<DESTINATION>	N
WELL_MT	Weight of the fish transfer	Decimal (8,3)		<WELL_MT>	N
CHANGE	Change of transfer - add or remove	Char (1)	Must be either '+', '-' or '0' (for no change)	<CHANGE>	N
NEW_TOTAL	New cumulative to for the transfer	Decimal (8,3)		<NEW_TOTAL>	N
ON_LOGSHEET	FLAG to indicate the transfer has been stated on the logsheet	Char (1)		<ON_LOGSHEET>	N
COMMENTS	Comments made on the fish transfer	NText		<COMMENTS>	N

1.17 PURSE SEINE GEAR DATA

PS_GEAR					
PROVIDE information on the PURSE SEINE GEAR on the vessel.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
PS GEAR IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<S_GEAR_ID>	Y
PB_MAKE	Power block make	NVarChar (20)		<PB_MAKE>	N
PB_MODEL	Power block model	NVarChar (20)		<PB_MODEL>	N
PW_MAKE	Purse winch make	NVarChar (20)		<PW_MAKE>	N
PW_MODEL	Purse winch model	NVarChar (20)		<PW_MODEL>	N
NET_DEPTH	Max depth of the net	SmallInt		<NET_DEPTH>	Y
NET_DEPTH_UNIT_ID	Net Depth unit of measurement M - metres; Y- Yards; F-Fathoms	Char(1)	Must be M, Y, F or blank	<NET_DEPTH_UNIT_ID>	Y
NET_LENGTH	Max length of the net	SmallInt		<NET_LENGTH>	Y
NET_LENGTH_UNIT_ID	Net Length unit of measurement M - metres; Y- Yards; F-Fathoms	Char(1)	Must be M, Y, F or blank	<NET_LENGTH_UNIT_ID>	Y
NET_STRIPS	Number of net strips	SmallInt		<NET_STRIPS>	N
NET_HANG_RATIO	Max net hang ratio	SmallInt		<NET_HANG_RATIO>	N
MESH_MAIN	Main Mesh size	SmallInt		<MESH_MAIN>	Y
MESH_MAIN_UNIT_ID	Main mesh size unit of measurement C - centimetres; I - Inches	Char(1)	Must be C, I or blank	<MESH_MAIN_UNIT_ID>	Y
BRAIL_SIZE1	Brail #1 Capacity	Decimal (5,1)		<BRAIL_SIZE1>	Y
BRAIL_SIZE2	Brail #2 Capacity	Decimal (5,1)		<BRAIL_SIZE2>	Y
BRAIL_TYPE	Brailing Type Description	NText		<BRAIL_TYPE>	N

1.18 PURSE SEINE VESSEL SUPPORT DATA

PS_VESS_SUPPORT					
PROVIDE information on the PURSE SEINE VESSEL SUPPORT information.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
PS VESS SUPPORT IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<S_VESSUP_ID>	Y
SPEEDBOATS_N	Number of Speedboats	SmallInt		<SPEEDBOATS_N>	Y
TOW_N	Number of Tow boats	SmallInt		<TOW_N>	Y
AUXBOATS_N	Number of Auxiliary boats	SmallInt		<AUXBOATS_N>	Y
LIGHT_N	Number of light boats	SmallInt		<LIGHT_N>	Y
TENDERBOATS_YN	Do other tender boats work with Catcher ?	Char(1)		<TENDERBOATS_YN>	N
SKIFF_MAKE	Make of SKIFF	Varchar(20)	Must be M, Y, F or blank	<SKIFF_MAKE>	N
SKIFF_HP	Horsepower of SKIFF	Int		<SKIFF_HP>	N
HELI_MAKE	Make of Helicopter	Varchar(20)		<HELI_MAKE>	Y
HELI_MODEL	Model of helicopter	Varchar(20)		<HELI_MODEL>	Y
HELI_REG_NO	Helicopter registration number	Varchar(20)		<HELI_REG_NO>	Y
HELI_RANGE	Range of Helicopter (see HELI_RANGE_UNIT)	Int	Must be C, I or blank	<HELI_RANGE>	Y
HELI_RANGE_UNIT	Unit of distance for range of Helicopter	Char(1)	'K' in kms ; 'N' in nautical miles	<HELI_RANGE_UNIT>	Y
HELI_COLOUR	Colour of Helicopter	Varchar(20))		<HELI_COLOUR>	Y
HELI_SERVICES_N	No. of vessels that this helicopter services	SmallInt		<HELI_SERVICES_N>	N

1.19 FAD MATERIAL DATA

PS_FAD_MATERIAL					
PROVIDE information on the FAD MATERIAL observed during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
FAD EVENT IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + FAD EVENT DATE/TIME			<FAD_ID>	Y
FAD_EVENT_DATE	DATE/TIME of the FAD sighting (observation event).	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<FAD_EVENT_DATE>	Y
OBJECT_NUMBER	Number allocated for the object. (related to "FAD Markings or numbers")	SmallInt		<OBJECT_NUMBER>	Y
ORIGIN_CODE	Original CODE of the FAD	REFER TO APPENDIX A24	Code 5 or 6 used for FADs with radio buoy attached	<ORIGIN_CODE>	Y
FAD_DET_CODE	FAD Detection CODE	REFER TO APPENDIX A25		<FAD_DET_CODE>	Y
DEPLOYMENT_DATE	Date of FAD deployment	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<DEPLOYMENT_DATE>	N
LAT	LAT position of deployment	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LAT>	Y
LON	LON position of deployment	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LON>	Y
SSI_TRAPPED	FLAG to indicate whether any SSI are trapped on the FAD	Char (1)		<SSI_TRAPPED>	N
AS_FOUND_CODE	CODE to indicate whether the FAD "as Found"	Int		<AS_FOUND_CODE>	N
AS_LEFT_CODE	CODE to indicate whether the FAD "as Left"	Int		<AS_LEFT_CODE>	N
MAX_DEPTH_M	Max DEPTH of the FAD in metres	Decimal (5,1)		<MAX_DEPTH_M>	Y
LENGTH_M	Max LENGTH of the FAD in metres	Decimal (5,1)		<LENGTH_M>	Y
WIDTH_M	Max WIDTH of the FAD in metres	Decimal (5,1)		<WIDTH_M>	Y
BUOY_NUMBER	Buoy number stated on the FAD	NVarChar (20)		<BUOY_NUMBER>	Y
MARKINGS	Markings on the FAD	NVarChar (50)		<MARKINGS>	Y
COMMENTS	Comments made by the observer about the FAD	NText		<COMMENTS>	Y

1.20 FAD MATERIAL DETAIL

PS_FAD_MATERIAL_DETAIL					
PROVIDE information on the FAD MATERIAL DETAIL observed during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
FAD EVENT IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + FAD EVENT DATE/TIME			<FAD_ID>	Y
MATERIAL_CODE	FAD Material CODE	REFER TO APPENDIX A26	Material Code must exist in the ref_ids table	<MATERIAL_CODE>	Y
IS_ATTACHMENT	FLAG to indicate if there is an attachment to the FAD	Char (1)	'Y' or 'N'	<IS_ATTACHMENT>	Y

1.21 OBSERVER POLLUTION REPORT

OBS_POLLUTION					
PROVIDE information any Pollution observed during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
POLLUTION EVENT IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + INCIDENT DATE/TIME			<POLL_ID>	Y
INC_DATE	DATE & TIME of the incident	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<INC_DTIME>	N
LAT	Latitude where incident occurred	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LAT>	N
LON	Longitude where incident occurred	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LON>	N
PORT_ID	PORT where incident occurred	REFER TO APPENDIX A3		<PORT_ID>	N
ACTIV_ID	Activity when event occurred	REFER TO APPENDIX A5		<ACTIV_ID>	N
VESSEL IDENTIFIER		REFER TO APPENDIX A4			
VATYP_ID	Vessel / Aircraft type	Int	REFER TO APPENDIX 17	<VATYP_ID>	N
BEARING_DIR	Compass Bearing to offending vessel	SmallInt		<BEARING_DIR>	N
DISTANCE	Distance to offending vessel	Decimal (7,3)		<DISTANCE>	N
COMMENTS	Additional comments	NText		<COMMENTS>	N
STICKERS_ANS	Response to "Stickers" question	Char (1)	'Y' or 'N'	<STICKERS_ANS>	N
AWARE_ANS	Response to "MARPOL" question	Char (1)	'Y' or 'N'	<AWARE_ANS>	N
ADVISED_ANS	Response to "INFRINGEMENTS" question	Char (1)	'Y' or 'N'	<ADVISED_ANS>	N
PHOTOS_ANS	Response to "PHOTOS" question	Char (1)	'Y' or 'N'	<PHOTOS_ANS>	N
PHOTO_NUMBERS	Number of photos taken on the incident	NVarChar (50)		<PHOTO_NUMBERS>	N

1.22 OBSERVER POLLUTION DETAILS

OBS_POLLUTION_DETAILS					
PROVIDE information any Pollution details observed during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
POLLUTION EVENT IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + INCIDENT DATE/TIME			<POLL_ID>	Y
POLLUTIONTYPE_ID	Pollution type code	REFER TO APPENDIX A31	Some, but not all codes in listed in the relevant APPENDICES are WCPFC required fields. For example, Disposal of OFFAL MANAGEMENT is a WCPFC required field.	<POLLUTIONTYPE_ID>	N
MATERIAL_ID	Pollution Materials code	REFER TO APPENDIX A29		<MATERIAL_ID>	N
POLL_GEAR_ID	Pollution Gear code	REFER TO APPENDIX A28		<POLL_GEAR_ID>	N
POLL_SRC_ID	Pollution Source code	REFER TO APPENDIX A30		<POLL_SRC_ID>	N
POLL_DESC	Description of pollution type	NText		<POLL_DESC>	N
POLL_QTY	Description of pollution quantity	NText		<POLL_QTY>	N

1.23 OBSERVER JOURNAL

OBS_JOURNAL					
PROVIDE a description of the day's activities in a daily journal record for the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Notes	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	N
DAILY JOURNAL IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBS_JRNL_ID>	N
JRNL_DATE	DATE of Journal entry	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<JRNL_DATE>	N
JRNL_TEXT	Daily journal entry	NText		<JRNL_TEXT>	N

1.24 PURSE SEINE TRIP REPORT

PS_TRIP_REPORT					
PROVIDE descriptive information on the trip.					
Refer to the relevant sections in http://www.spc.int/OceanFish/en/publications/doc_download/1334-2014-ps-trip-report-					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	N
1_BACKGROUND	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<1_BACKGROUND>	N
2_0_CRUISE_SUMMARY	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<2_0_CRUISE_SUMMARY>	N
2_1_AREA_FISHED	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<2_1_AREA_FISHED>	N
2_2_END_OF_TRIP	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<2_2_END_OF_TRIP>	N
3_0_DATA_COLLECTED	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<3_0_DATA_COLLECTED>	N
4_0_VESSEL_CREW	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_0_VESSEL_CREW>	N
4_1_VESS_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_1_VESS_INFO>	N
4_2_CREW_NATION	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_2_CREW_NATION>	N
4_2_1_PIC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_2_1_PIC>	N
4_3_FISHING_GEAR	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_3_FISHING_GEAR>	N
4_3_1_BRAIL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_3_1_BRAIL>	N
4_3_2_NET	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_3_2_NET>	N
4_4_ELEC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_4_ELEC>	N
4_5_SAFETY_EQ	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_5_SAFETY_EQ>	N
4_6_OTHER_GEAR	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_6_OTHER_GEAR>	N
5_0_FISH_STRATEGY	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_0_FISH_STRATEGY>	N
5_1_FLOAT_SCHS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_1_FLOAT_SCHS>	N
5_2_FREE_SCHS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_2_FREE_SCHS>	N
5_3_SET_TECH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_3_SET_TECH>	N
5_4_VESS_ADV	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_VESS_ADV>	N
5_5_HELICOPTER	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_5_HELICOPTER>	N
5_6_FISH_SUCC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_6_FISH_SUCC>	N
5_7_FISH_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_7_FISH_INFO>	N
6_0_COC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_0_COC>	N
7_0_ENVIRON	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<7_0_ENVIRON>	N
8_1_TARGET_RET	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_1_TARGET_RET>	N
8_2_TARGET_DISC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_2_TARGET_DISC>	N
8_3_TARGET_LOG	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_3_TARGET_LOG>	N
8_4_BYCATCH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_BYCATCH>	N
8_4_1_BYC_LOG_COMP	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_1_BYC_LOG_COMP>	N
8_4_2_BILL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_2_BILL>	N
8_4_3_SHARKS_RAYS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_3_SHARKS_RAYS>	N
8_4_4_OTHER_BY-CATCH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_4_OTHER_BY-CATCH>	N
8_4_5_UNSPEC_SP_CODES	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_5_UNSPEC_SP_CODES>	N
8_4_6_SSI_LAND	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_6_SSI_LAND>	N
8_4_7_SSI_INTERACT	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_7_SSI_INTERACT>	N
8_4_8_SSI_SIGHT	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_8_SSI_SIGHT>	N
9_0_SAMPLING	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<9_0_SAMPLING>	N

PS_TRIP_REPORT

PROVIDE descriptive information on the trip.

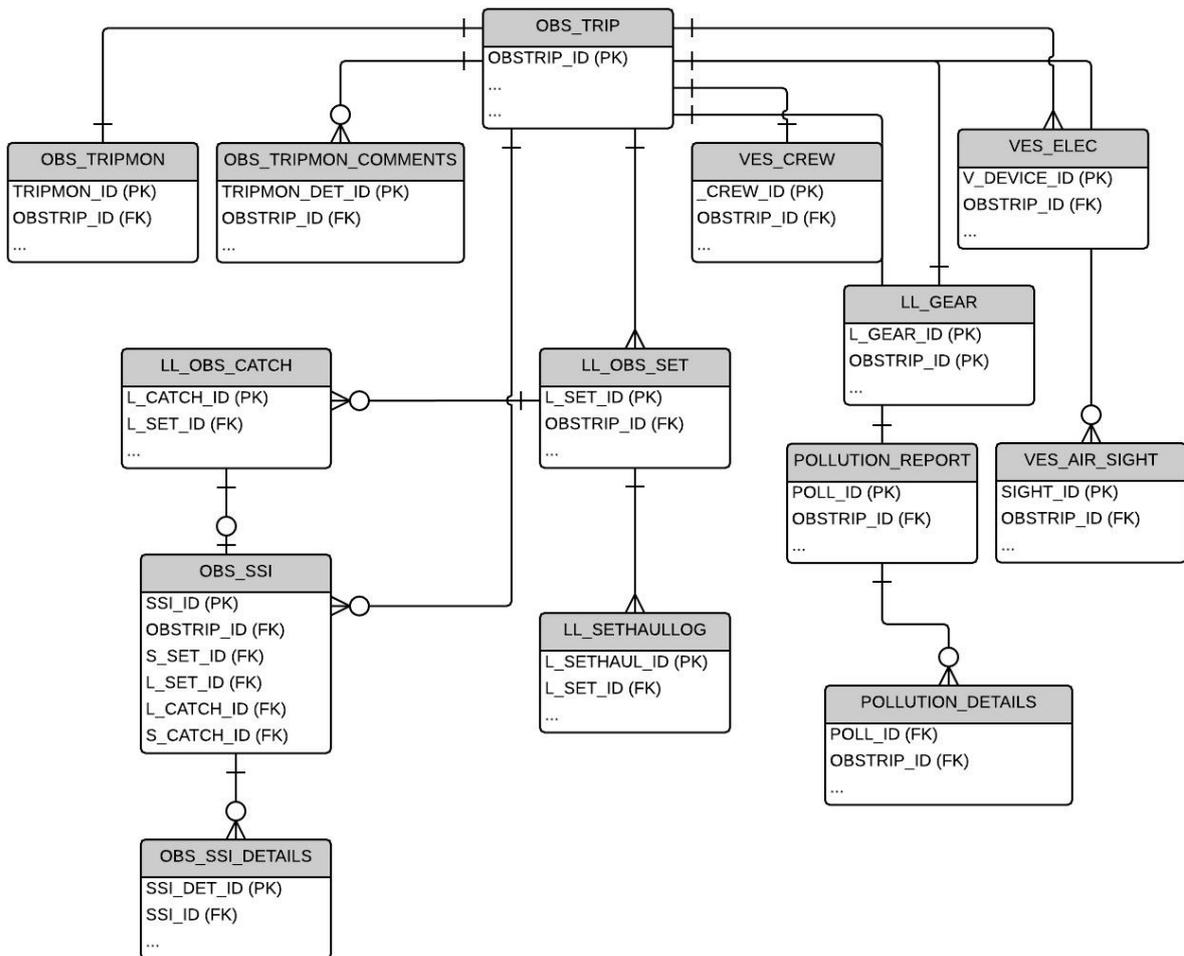
Refer to the relevant sections in http://www.spc.int/OceanFish/en/publications/doc_download/1334-2014-ps-trip-report-

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
9_1_GRAB	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<9_1_GRAB>	N
9_2_SPILL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<9_2_SPILL>	N
9_3_OTHER	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<9_3_OTHER>	N
10_0_OTHER_PROJ	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<10_0_OTHER_PROJ>	N
11_0_WELL_LOAD	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_0_WELL_LOAD>	N
12_0_VESS_DATA	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<12_0_VESS_DATA>	N
13_0_GENERAL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<13_0_GENERAL>	N
14_0_TRIP_MON	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_0_TRIP_MON>	N
14_1_CLARIFY	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_1_CLARIFY>	N
14_2_RECOMMEND	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_2_RECOMMEND>	N
14_3_CREW_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_3_CREW_INFO>	N
14_4_MEDICAL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_4_MEDICAL>	N
14_5_PHOTOS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_5_PHOTOS>	N
14_6_OTHER INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_6_OTHER INFO>	N
15_0_PROBS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<15_0_PROBS>	N
15_1_FORM_CH_RECS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<15_1_FORM_CH_RECS>	N
16_0_CONCL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<16_0_CONCL>	N
17_0_ACKS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<17_0_ACKS>	N

2. LONGLINE OBSERVER E-REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1 DATA MODEL DIAGRAM

The following basic data model diagram outlines the structure of the entities and their relationships for purse seine operational OBSERVER data collected by E-Reporting systems. The tables that follow provide more information on the mechanisms of the links (relationships) between the entities.



2.2 TRIP-LEVEL DATA

(see the common OBS_TRIP table under [1.2 TRIP-LEVEL DATA](#))

2.3 SET-LEVEL DATA

LL_OBS_SET					
The observer must PROVIDE the following information for EACH FISHING SET/HAUL during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME			<L_SET_ID>	Y
SET_NUMBER	Unique # for the SET in this trip	Int		<SET_NUMBER>	N
OBSERVED_YN	Flag to indicate whether set was observed or not.	Bit		<OBSERVED_YN>	N
SET_START_DATE	Date and time the first buoy is thrown into the water to start the setting of the line.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<SET_START_DATE>	Y
SET_START_LAT	Take the GPS reading at the time the first buoy is thrown into the water.	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<SET_START_LAT>	Y
SET_START_LON				<SET_START_LON>	Y
SET_END_DATE	Date and time the last buoy (usually has radio beacon attached) at the end of the mainline thrown into the water.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<SET_END_DATE>	Y
SET_END_LAT	Take the GPS reading at the time the last buoy is thrown into the water.	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<SET_START_LAT>	Y
SET_END_LON				<SET_START_LON>	Y
HK_BT_FLT	Number of hooks between floats	SmallInt	Must be 1-60, or -1 for no information.	< HK_BT_FLT >	Y
BASK_SET	Number of baskets set.	SmallInt		<BASK_SET>	Y
BASK_OBSERVED	Number of basket observed (bottom of form, Nov 07 version)	SmallInt		<BASK_OBSERVED>	Y
HOOK_SET	Total number of hooks used in a set.	SmallInt		<HOOK_SET>	Y
HOOK_OBSERVED	Number of hooks observed and data recorded.	SmallInt		<HOOK_OBSERVED>	N
FLOAT_LENGTH	Length of floatline (m)	SmallInt		<FLOAT_LENGTH>	Y
LSPEED	Line-shooter setting speed.	Decimal (5,1)		<LSPEED>	Y
LSPEED_UNIT_ID	Link to ref_ids table	CHAR(1)	Must be 'M' for metres/second or 'K' for knots	<LSPEED_UNIT_ID>	Y
BRANCH_INTVL	Time interval (secs.) between branchline sets.	SmallInt		<BRANCH_INTVL>	Y
BRANCH_DIST	Mainline distance between branchlines (m).	Decimal (4,1)		<BRANCH_DIST>	Y
VESSEL_SET_SPEED	Vessel setting Speed (Knots).	Decimal (5,1)		<VESSEL_SET_SPEED>	N
LIGHTSTICKS	Number of lightsticks used	SmallInt		<LIGHTSTICKS>	Y
TDRS	Number of Time Depth recorders used	SmallInt		<TDRS>	Y
BRANCH_LENGTH	Length of branchline (m) (If all are of a consistent length, otherwise use next set of fields).	Decimal (4,1)		<BRANCH_LENGTH>	Y
BRANCH_0_20	Number of branchlines between successive floats that are < 20 m.	SmallInt		<BRANCH_0_20>	N

LL_OBS_SET					
The observer must PROVIDE the following information for EACH FISHING SET/HAUL during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
BRANCH_20_34	Number of branchlines between successive floats that are 20-35 m.	SmallInt		<BRANCH_20_34>	N
BRANCH_35_50	Number of branchlines between successive floats that are 35-50 m.	SmallInt		<BRANCH_35_50>	N
BRANCH_50_99	Number of branchlines between successive floats that are > 50 m.	SmallInt		<BRANCH_50_99>	N
SHARKLINE	The total number of hooks that have been hung directly from the floatline for this set. Also referred to as Shark lines.	SmallInt		<SHARKLINE>	Y
TAR_SP_CODE	Target Species id recorded on the form for this set (refer to the SPECIES table)	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<TAR_SP_CODE>	Y
TARGET_TUN_YN	ADDITIONAL FLAG indication for MULTIPLE targeting	Bit		<TARGET_TUN_YN>	Y
TARGET_SWO_YN	ADDITIONAL FLAG indication for MULTIPLE targeting	Bit		<TARGET_SWO_YN>	Y
TARGET_SKH_YN	ADDITIONAL FLAG indication for MULTIPLE targeting	Bit		<TARGET_SKH_YN>	Y
SETDETAILS	General notes on the setting procedures. Any comments relating to the setting strategy. For example has there been any specific targetting of shark in this set.	NText		<SETDETAILS>	N
BAIT1_SP_CODE	Bait species id. # 1	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<BAIT1_SP_CODE>	Y
BAIT2_SP_CODE	Bait species id. # 2	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<BAIT2_SP_CODE>	Y
BAIT3_SP_CODE	Bait species id. # 3	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<BAIT3_SP_CODE>	Y
BAIT4_SP_CODE	Bait species id. # 4	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<BAIT4_SP_CODE>	Y
BAIT5_SP_CODE	Bait species id. # 5	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8.	<BAIT5_SP_CODE>	Y
BAIT1_W	Weight of bait species #1 used, (kg)	SmallInt		<BAIT1_W>	N
BAIT2_W	Weight of bait species #2 used, (kg)	SmallInt		<BAIT2_W>	N
BAIT3_W	Weight of bait species #3 used, (kg)	SmallInt		<BAIT3_W>	N
BAIT4_W	Weight of bait species #4 used, (kg)	SmallInt		<BAIT4_W>	N
BAIT5_W	Weight of bait species #5 used, (kg)	SmallInt		<BAIT5_W>	N
BAIT1_H	Hook number(s) in basket that Bait 1 was placed	NVarChar (25)	(Hook numbers separated by commas)	<BAIT1_H>	N
BAIT2_H	Hook number(s) in basket that Bait 2 was placed	NVarChar (25)	(Hook numbers separated by commas)	<BAIT2_H>	N
BAIT3_H	Hook number(s) in basket that Bait 3 was placed	NVarChar (25)	(Hook numbers separated by commas)	<BAIT3_H>	N
BAIT4_H	Hook number(s) in basket that Bait 4 was placed	NVarChar (25)	(Hook numbers separated by commas)	<BAIT4_H>	N
BAIT5_H	Hook number(s) in basket that Bait 5 was placed	NVarChar (25)	(Hook numbers separated by commas)	<BAIT5_H>	N
BAIT1_DYED_YN	FLAG indication on dyed on bait used #1	SmallInt		<BAIT1_DYED_YN>	Y

LL_OBS_SET					
The observer must PROVIDE the following information for EACH FISHING SET/HAUL during the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
BAIT2_DYED_YN	FLAG indication on dyed on bait used #2	SmallInt		<BAIT2_DYED_YN>	Y
BAIT3_DYED_YN	FLAG indication on dyed on bait used #3	SmallInt		<BAIT3_DYED_YN>	Y
BAIT4_DYED_YN	FLAG indication on dyed on bait used #4	SmallInt		<BAIT4_DYED_YN>	Y
BAIT5_DYED_YN	FLAG indication on dyed on bait used #5	SmallInt		<BAIT5_DYED_YN>	Y
TORI_LINES_YN	FLAG indication on tori lines used	SmallInt		<TORI_LINES_YN>	Y
BIRD_CURTAIN_YN	FLAG indication on side setting with bird curtain and weighted branch lines	SmallInt		<BIRD_CURTAIN_YN>	Y
WT_LINES_YN	FLAG indication on weighted lines used	SmallInt		<WT_LINES_YN>	Y
DIST_WT_HK	Record the distance in metres from where the bottom of the weight is attached on the branch line to the eye of the look.	SmallInt		<DIST_WT_HK>	Y
UW_CHUTE_YN	FLAG indication on underwater chute used	SmallInt		<UW_CHUTE_YN>	N
DEEP LINE SHOOTER	FLAG indication on whether deep lineshooter was used for this set used	SmallInt		<DEEP_LINE>	Y
HKSJAPAN_SIZE	Japanese hook size	NVarChar (50)		<HKSJAPAN_SIZE>	Y
HKSJAPAN_PERC	% of Japanese-style hook	TinyInt		<HKSJAPAN_PERC>	N
HKSJAPAN_ORIS	Japanese-style hook offset, rings and/or swivels	NVarChar (5)		<HKSJAPAN_ORIS>	N
HKSCIRCLE_SIZE	Circle hook size	NVarChar (50)		<HKSCIRCLE_SIZE>	Y
HKSCIRCLE_PERC	% of Circle hook	TinyInt		<HKSCIRCLE_PERC>	N
HKSCIRCLE_ORIS	Circle hook offset, rings and/or swivels	NVarChar (5)		<HKSCIRCLE_ORIS>	N
HKSJ_SIZE	J hook size	NVarChar (50)		<HKSJ_SIZE>	Y
HKSJ_PERC	% of J hook size	TinyInt		<HKSJ_PERC>	N
HKSJ_ORIS	J hook offset, rings and/or swivels	NVarChar (5)		<HKSJ_ORIS>	N
HKSOTH_TYPE	Other hook types description	NVarChar (50)		<HKSOTH_TYPE>	Y
HKSOTH_SIZE	Other hook type size	NVarChar (50)		<HKSOTH_SIZE>	Y
HKSOTH_PERC	% of Other hook types	TinyInt		<HKSOTH_PERC>	N
HKSOTH_ORIS	Others types of hook offset, rings and/or swivels	NVarChar (5)		<HKSOTH_ORIS>	N
OFFAL MANAGEMENT	FLAG indication whether the vessel used management of offal discharge	SmallInt		<OFFAL_MGMT>	Y

2.4 SET-HAUL LOG DATA

LL_SETHAULLOG					
Integrated GPS/VMS into the E-Reporting system would typically PROVIDE the following log information for EACH SET/HAUL during the period of the trip; E-Reporting provides the opportunity for high frequency position logging and therefore more precision of the position of the individual catch.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME			<L_SET_ID>	Y
SETHAUL LOG IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + LOG DATE + LOG TIME			<L_SETHAULOG_ID>	Y
LOG_DATE	Date/TIME of log reading	REFER TO APPENDIX A1	Date and time required.	<LOG_DATE>	N
SETHAUL	Status of gear at this logged date/time : Set (S) Haul (H), Soak (K) or Float retrieved (F)	Char (4)	Must be either 'S', 'H', 'K' or 'F'	<SETHAUL>	N
STEND_ID	Indicator for status of the SET-HAUL 83 - First log record for the SET (start of SET information) 84 - Last log record for the SET (end of SET information) 85 - First log record for the HAUL (start of HAUL information) Corresponds to when the first buoy of the mainline is hauled from the water to start the haul 86 - Last log record for the HAUL (end of HAUL information. Corresponds to when the last buoy of the mainline is hauled from water to end the haul. 91 - Float retrieval	Int	Must be 83, 84, 85, 86, 91 or NULL The WCPFC requirements are for the date/time and position (lat/lon) are required for Start and End of set, and Start and End of Haul only. NULL is used in this field for any other logged position.	<STEND_ID>	N
LAT	Latitude (long format)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LAT>	N
LON	Longitude (long format)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2		<LON>	N
COMMENTS	Comments	NText		<COMMENTS>	N
FLOAT_ID	Unique identifier for the Float retrieved	NVARCHAR(15)	Only used when Float retrieved (STEND_ID = 91) E-Monitoring ONLY	<FLOAT_ID>	N
HK_BT_FLT	Hooks between this float retrieved and the next float	SmallInt	Must be 1-60, or -1 for no information. Only used when Float retrieved (STEND_ID = 91) E-Monitoring ONLY	<HK_BT_FLT>	N

2.5 SET CATCH DATA

LL_OBS_CATCH					
The observer must PROVIDE the following CATCH DETAILS for each species catch in EACH FISHING HAUL for the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
SET IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME			<L_SET_ID>	Y
CATCH IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + SET START DATE + SET START TIME + CATCH EVENT DATE + CATCH EVENT TIME			<L_CATCH_ID>	Y
CATCH_DATE	Date of individual catch event. This should relate to the DATE of the SET END or HAUL - see "SET_END_DATE" FIELD IN LL_SET.	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<CATCH_DATE>	Y
CATCH_DTIME	Date/TIME of individual catch event	REFER TO APPENDIX A1		<CATCH_DTIME>	N
HOOK_NO	Hook number that the fish is caught on count hooks from the last float hauled on board to next float hauled on board. Hook number=99 represents catch on a hook hanging directly from the floatline (the "Sharkline").	SmallInt		<HOOK_NO>	Y
SP_CODE	Species code.	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 8. Only shark species can have a FATE as 'RFR' and 'DFR'.	<SP_CODE>	Y
FATE_CODE	FATE of this catch. This indicates whether it was RETAINED, DISCARDED or ESCAPED, and any specific processing.	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 9 Only shark species can have a FATE as 'RFR' and 'DFR'.	<FATE_CODE>	Y
COND_CODE	CONDITION of this catch on caught. (or maybe also be referred as on "Landing"). Relevant for the Species of Special Interest.	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 10	<COND_CODE>	Y
COND_REL_CODE	CONDITION of this catch on RELEASE/DISCARD. Relevant for the Species of Special Interest.	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 10	<COND_REL_CODE>	Y
LEN	Length (cm).	SmallInt	Refer to SPECIES RANGE table for these species	<LEN>	Y
LEN_CODE	Length measurement code	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 11	<LEN_CODE>	Y
WT	Weight (kgs) - must be measured weight and not a visual estimate	Decimal (5,1)		<WT>	N
WT_CODE	Weight code.	Char (2)	REFER TO APPENDIX 22	<WT_CODE>	N
SEX_CODE	SEX of fish	Char (1)	REFER TO APPENDEX 12	<SEX_CODE>	Y

LL_OBS_CATCH					
The observer must PROVIDE the following CATCH DETAILS for each species catch in EACH FISHING HAUL for the trip.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
SP_GR_CODE	Species/Gear interaction. Required for Species of Special Interest (SSIs)	Char (3)	APPENDIX A10 –APPENDIX A32 - SPECIES/GEAR INTERACTION CODES	<SP_GR_CODE>	N
GSTAGE_CODE	GONAD STAGE CODE	Char (1)	REFER TO APPENDIX 23	<GSTAGE_CODE>	N
COMMENTS	Comments. For TAG recoveries , record as much as information as possible on any Tags recovered	NVarChar (40)		<COMMENTS>	Y
LAT	Latitude (long format)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Position of each catch event E-Monitoring ONLY	<LAT>	N
LON	Longitude (long format)	REFER TO APPENDIX A2	Position of each catch event E-Monitoring ONLY	<LON>	N

2.6 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST DATA

(see [1.7 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST DATA](#))

2.7 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST DETAILS DATA

(see [1.8 SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST DETAIL DATA](#))

2.8 TRIP MONITORING QUESTIONS

(see [1.11 TRIP MONITORING DATA](#))

2.9 TRIP MONITORING COMMENTS

(see [1.12 TRIP MONITORING COMMENTS](#))

2.10 VESSEL/AIRCRAFT SIGHTINGS DATA

(see [1.13 VESSEL/AIRCRAFT SIGHTINGS](#))

2.11 MARINE DEVICES DATA

(see [1.15 MARINE DEVICES DATA](#))

2.12 CREW DATA

VES_CREW					
PROVIDE the summary details of VESSEL CREW by NATIONALITY on this TRIP.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
CREW IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE + COUNTRY_CODE			<V_CREW_ID>	Y
COUNTRY_CODE	Nationality of the CREW	Char (2)	Refer to valid WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter Country Codes For example, refer to WCPFC Codes web page	<COUNTRY_CODE>	N
CREWCOUNT	Total number of crew on board during the trip	SmallInt		<CREWCOUNT>	Y

2.13 LONGLINE GEAR DATA

LL_GEAR					
PROVIDE information on the LONGLINE GEAR on the vessel.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	Y
LL GEAR IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<L_GEAR_ID>	Y
WIRETRACE_ANS	Presence of wire trace (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<WIRETRACE_ANS>	Y
WIRETRACE_TXT	If wire traces used on all lines during the trip then record "ALL LINES" If the vessel used wire traces on certain branch lines during the trip record, where possible, information on the location of the branch line where used	NVarChar(20)		<WIRETR_TXT>	Y
MLINEHAUL_ANS	Usage of Mainline hauler (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<MLINEHAUL_ANS>	Y
MLINEHAUL_USAGE_CODE	Link to ref_usage table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 21	<MLINEHAUL_USAGE_CODE>	N
MLINEHAUL_COMMENTS	Comments on Mainline Hauler	NVarChar (50)		<MLINEHAUL_COMMENTS>	N
BLINEHAUL_ANS	Usage of Branchline hauler (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<BLINEHAUL_ANS>	Y
BLINEHAUL_USAGE_CODE	Link to ref_usage table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 21	<BLINEHAUL_USAGE_CODE>	
BLINEHAUL_COMMENTS	Comments on Branchline Hauler	NVarChar (50)		<BLINEHAUL_COMMENTS>	N
BLINE_MAT1_DIAM	Branchlines (Material #1) diameter	Decimal (4,1)		<BLINE_MAT1_DIAM>	N
BLINE_MAT2_DIAM	Branchlines (Material #2) diameter	Decimal (4,1)		<BLINE_MAT2_DIAM>	N
LSHOOT_ANS	Usage of Line shooter (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<LSHOOT_ANS>	Y
LSHOOT_USAGE_CODE	Link to ref_usage table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 21	<LSHOOT_USAGE_CODE>	N
LSHOOT_COMMENTS	Comments on Line shooter	NVarChar (50)		<LSHOOT_COMMENTS>	N
BAITTHR_ANS	Usage of Automatic bait thrower (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<BAITTHR_ANS>	Y
BAITTHR_USAGE_CODE	Link to ref_usage table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 21	<BAITTHR_USAGE_CODE>	N
BAITTHR_COMMENTS	Comments on Automatic Bait thrower	NVarChar (50)		<BAITTHR_COMMENTS>	N
BRANCHATT_ANS	Usage of Automatic branchline attacher (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<BRANCHATT_ANS>	Y
BRANCHATT_USAGE_CODE	Link to ref_usage table	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 21	<BRANCHATT_USAGE_CODE>	N

LL_GEAR					
PROVIDE information on the LONGLINE GEAR on the vessel.					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
BRANCHATT_COMMENTS	Comments on Automatic Branchline attacher	NVarChar (50)		<BRANCHATT_COMMENTS>	N
WEIGHTED BRANCH LINE_ANS	Usage of weight branch line (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<WBRANCH_ANS>	Y (60)
STRATEGIC OFFFAL DISPOSAL_ANS	Usage of strategic offal disposal (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<SODIS_ANS>	Y (66)
WT_SCA_ANS	Weighing scales (Y/N)	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<WT_SCA_ANS>	N
WT_SCA_USAGE_CODE	Weighing scales USAGE	Char (3)	REFER TO APPENDIX 21	<WT_SCA_USAGE_CODE>	N
WT_SCA_COMMENTS	Comments on Automatic B Weighing scales	NVarChar (50)		<WT_SCA_COMMENTS>	N
MLINE_COMP	Composition of mainline	NText		<MLINE_COMP>	N
BLINE_COMP	Composition of branchlines	NText		<BLINE_COMP>	N
MLINE_MAT	Mainline material	NVarChar (15)		<MLINE_MAT>	Y
MLINE_MAT_DESC	Mainline material description	NVarChar (50)		<MLINE_MAT_DESC>	N
MLINE_LEN	Mainline length (nm)	Decimal (5,1)		<MLINE_LEN>	Y
MLINE_DIAM	Mainline diameter (mm)	Decimal (4,1)		<MLINE_DIAM>	Y
BLINE_MAT1	Branchline material (Material #1)	NVarChar (40)		<BLINE_MAT1>	Y
BLINE_MAT1_DESC	Branchlines (Material #1) description	NVarChar (50)		<BLINE_MAT1_DESC>	Y
BLINE_MAT2	Branchline material (Material #2)	NVarChar (40)		<BLINE_MAT2>	Y
BLINE_MAT2_DESC	Branchlines (Material #2) description	NVarChar (50)		<BLINE_MAT2_DESC>	Y
BLINE_MAT3	Branchline material (Material #3)	NVarChar (40)		<BLINE_MAT3>	Y
BLINE_MAT3_DESC	Branchlines (Material #3) description	NVarChar (50)		<BLINE_MAT3_DESC>	Y
SEAWATER_ANS	Refrigeration method - Sea water ?	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<SEAWATER_ANS>	Y
BLASTFREEZER_ANS	Refrigeration method - blast freezer ?	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<BLASTFREEZER_ANS>	Y
ICE_ANS	Refrigeration method - Ice ?	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<ICE_ANS>	Y
CHILLEDSEAWATER_ANS	Refrigeration method - Chilled Sea water ?	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<CHILLEDSEAWATER_ANS>	Y
OTHERSTORAGE_ANS	Refrigeration method - other ?	Char (1)	Must be 'Y', 'N' or 'X' (observer did not respond to this question)	<OTHERSTORAGE_ANS>	Y
OTHERSTORAGE_DESC	Refrigeration method - other description	NVarChar (50)		<OTHERSTORAGE_DESC>	Y

2.14 POLLUTION REPORT

(see [1.20 POLLUTION REPORT](#) and [1.21 POLLUTION DETAILS](#))

2.15 OBSERVER JOURNAL

(see [1.22 OBSERVER JOURNAL](#))

2.16 LONGLINE TRIP REPORT

LL_TRIP_REPORT					
PROVIDE descriptive information on the trip.					
Refer to the relevant sections in http://www.spc.int/OceanFish/en/publications/doc_download/1318-2014-11-trip-report					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
TRIP IDENTIFIER	Internally generated. Can be NATURAL KEY or unique integer. NATURAL KEY would be VESSEL + DEPARTURE DATE			<OBSTRIP_ID>	N
1_BACKGROUND	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<1_BACKGROUND>	N
2_0_CRUISE_SUMMARY	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<2_0_CRUISE_SUMMARY>	N
2_1_AREA_FISHED	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<2_1_AREA_FISHED>	N
2_2_END_OF_TRIP	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<2_2_END_OF_TRIP>	N
3_0_DATA_COLLECTED	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<3_0_DATA_COLLECTED>	N
3_1_OTHER_DATA_COLL	(Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<3_1_OTHER_DATA_COLL>	N
4_0_COC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<4_0_COC>	N
5_1_VESS_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_1_VESS_INFO>	N
5_2_CREW_NATION	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_2_CREW_NATION>	N
5_2_1_PIC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_2_1_PIC>	N
5_3_ELEC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_3_ELEC>	N
5_3_1_RADIO_BUOYS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_3_1_RADIO_BUOYS>	N
5_4_FISHING_GEAR	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_FISHING_GEAR>	N
5_4_1_MAINLINE	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_1_MAINLINE>	N
5_4_2_BRANCHLINES	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_2_BRANCHLINES>	N
5_4_3_FLOATLINES	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_3_FLOATLINES>	N
5_4_4_BLINE_WTS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_4_BLINE_WTS>	N
5_4_5_FISH_HOOKS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_4_5_FISH_HOOKS>	N
5_5_SAFETY_EQ	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_5_SAFETY_EQ>	N
5_6_REGRIG	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_6_REGRIG>	N
5_7_OTHER_GEAR	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<5_7_OTHER_GEAR>	N
6_0_FISH_STRATEGY	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_0_FISH_STRATEGY>	N
6_1_FISHERY_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_1_FISHERY_INFO>	N
6_2_OCEAN_FEATURES	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_2_OCEAN_FEATURES>	N
6_3_SET_HAUL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_3_SET_HAUL>	N
6_4_TARGET_DEPTH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_4_TARGET_DEPTH>	N
6_5_BAITING	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_5_BAITING>	N
6_6_MITIGATION	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_6_MITIGATION>	N
6_6_1_FISH_OFFAL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_6_1_FISH_OFFAL>	N
6_7_HAUL_PROCESS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_7_HAUL_PROCESS>	N
6_8_UNUSUAL_SET	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_8_UNUSUAL_SET>	N
6_9_CHANGES_SETS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<6_9_CHANGES_SETS>	N
7_1_WEATHER	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<7_1_WEATHER>	N
7_2_SEA_COND	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<7_2_SEA_COND>	N
7_3_MOON_PHASE	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<7_3_MOON_PHASE>	N
8_1_TARGET_CATCH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_1_TARGET_CATCH>	N
8_1_1_TARGET_PROC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_1_1_TARGET_PROC>	N

LL_TRIP_REPORT					
PROVIDE descriptive information on the trip.					
Refer to the relevant sections in http://www.spc.int/OceanFish/en/publications/doc_download/1318-2014-11-trip-report					
FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Note	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
8_1_2_TARGET_DISC	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_1_2_TARGET_DISC>	N
8_1_3_TARGET_DAMAGE	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_1_3_TARGET_DAMAGE>	N
8_2_1_OTHER_TUN_BILL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_2_1_OTHER_TUN_BILL>	N
8_2_2_SHARKS_RAYS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_2_2_SHARKS_RAYS>	N
8_2_3_OTHER_BY-CATCH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_2_3_OTHER_BY-CATCH>	N
8_3_UNSPEC_SP_CODES	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_3_UNSPEC_SP_CODES>	N
8_4_1_SSI_LAND	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_1_SSI_LAND>	N
8_4_2_SSI_INTERACT	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_2_SSI_INTERACT>	N
8_4_3_SSI_MAM	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_3_SSI_MAM>	N
8_4_4_SSI_SIGHT	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<8_4_4_SSI_SIGHT>	N
9_0_TRANS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<9_0_TRANS>	N
10_1_TAGS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<10_1_TAGS>	N
10_2_STOMACH	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<10_2_STOMACH>	N
10_3_OTHER	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<10_3_OTHER>	N
11_0_TRIP_MON	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_0_TRIP_MON>	N
11_1_CLARIFY	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_1_CLARIFY>	N
11_2_RECOMMEND	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_2_RECOMMEND>	N
11_3_CREW_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_3_CREW_INFO>	N
11_4_MEDICAL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_4_MEDICAL>	N
11_5_PHOTOS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_5_PHOTOS>	N
11_6_OTHER_INFO	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<11_6_OTHER_INFO>	N
12_0_VESS_DATA	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<12_0_VESS_DATA>	N
13_0_GENERAL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<13_0_GENERAL>	N
14_0_PROBS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_0_PROBS>	N
14_1_FORM_CH_RECS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<14_1_FORM_CH_RECS>	N
15_0_CONCL	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<15_0_CONCL>	N
16_0_ACKS	Refer to relevant section in link above)	NText		<16_0_ACKS>	N

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A1 – DATE/TIME FORMAT

The DATE and DATE/TIME formats must adhere to the following standard:

ISO 8601 - Dates and times format – both local and UTC dates

[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD] Z for fields designated as UTC date

[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD] for fields designated as LOCAL date

[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]T[HH]:[MM]Z for fields designated as UTC date/time

[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]T[HH]:[MM] for fields designated as LOCAL date/time

APPENDIX A2 – POSITION/COORDINATE FORMAT

The Latitude and Longitude coordinates must adhere to the ISO 6709 – Positions Degrees and minutes (to 3 decimal places where relevant).

LATITUDE +/- DDMM.MMM
LONGITUDE +/- DDDMM.MMM

APPENDIX A3 – LOCATION CODES

The PORT LOCATION Codes must adhere to the list of valid WCPFC 5-letter LOCATION codes [UPPERCASE CHAR(5)]

In the rare case that the port is not in the WCPFC LOCATION codes, then the actual port name can be included and a WCPFC LOCATION code will be generated.

(Refer to the relevant WCPFC Codes web page link)

APPENDIX A4 – VESSEL IDENTIFICATION

Using a single vessel identifier field (“VID”) in OBS_TRIP removes the redundancy of including all vessel attributes with each trip record and ensures standardisation and consistency through the direct referencing to the WCPFC Register of Fishing Vessels (RFV) and other Vessel Registry databases (e.g. the IMO/UVI standards, the FFA Vessel Register and the PNA Vessel Register).

The WCPFC RFV vessel identifier (“VID”) will be used as the vessel identifier except in cases where, for example, it is more convenient to use the unique national vessel identifier (e.g. IRSC) and in these cases, there must be a link between the national vessel identifier and the WCPFC RFV VID established and available.

The attributes for the VESSEL should already be maintained in the WCPFC RFV (and other Vessel Registry databases, where relevant) and so can be obtained through reference in using the “VID”; as such, there is no requirement to include the vessel attributes with the E-Reported observer data.

The following table lists the type of information that can be accessed in the WCPFC RFV (and other registers) by using the “VID” as the reference.

FIELD	Data Collection Instructions	Field format notes	Validation instructions	XML TAG	WCPFC FIELD
VESSEL NAME	PROVIDE the VESSEL attributes which should be consistent with the attributes stored in the WCPFC and FFA Regional Vessel Registers	CHAR(30) UPPER CASE	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<VESSELNAME>	Y
COUNTRY OF VESSEL REGISTRATION		CHAR(2) WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) UPPER CASE	WCPFC alpha-2 two-letter country code (refer to WCPFC codes web page) Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers Country of registration is distinct from the chartering nation, where relevant	<COUNTRYREG>	Y
VESSEL REGISTRATION NUMBER		CHAR(20) UPPER CASE	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<REGNO>	Y
FFA VESSEL REGISTER NUMBER		INTEGER(5)	Must be consistent with the FFA Vessel Register	<FFAVID>	N
WCPFC RFV VID		INTEGER(10)	Must be consistent with the WCPFC RFV	<WIN>	N
UNIVERSAL VESSEL IDENTIFIER (UVI)		INTEGER(10)	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<IMO_UVI>	N
IMO_OR_LR		INTEGER(7)	Record of IMO number or Lloyd’s Register number (fishing vessel at least 100GT or 100GRT)		
VESSEL IRCS - CALLSIGN		CHAR(10) UPPER CASE	Must be consistent with the WCPFC and FFA Vessel Registers	<IRCS>	Y
CRUISING SPEED		INTEGER(3)	Cruising speed (not top speed)	<C_SPEED>	Y
FISH HOLD CAPACITY		INTEGER(4)	The total maximum amounts in metric Tons (MT) that the vessel freezers, wells and other fish storage areas on a vessel can hold.	<F_HOLD_CAP>	Y
LOA		INTEGER(3)	Specify length overall and the unit	<LOA>	Y
TONNAGE		INTEGER(4)	Specify the Gross registered tonnage (GRT) or Gross Tonnage (GT) and the unit	<V_TONNAGE>	Y
ENGINE POWER		INTEGER(5)	Specify the engine power and the power units	<ENG_POWER>	Y

APPENDIX A5 – PURSE SEINE OBSERVER ACTIVITY CODES

S_ACTIV_ID	Description	FAD reference (to record BEACON field)	FORM Code version (old)
1	Set	YES	1
2	Searching		2
3	Transit		3
4	No fishing - Breakdown		4
5	No fishing - Bad weather		5
6	In port - please specify		6
7	Net cleaning set		7
8	Investigate free school		8
9	Investigate floating object	YES	9
10	Deploy - raft, FAD or payao	YES	10D
11	Retrieve - raft, FAD or payao	YES	10R
12	No fishing - Drifting at day's end		11
13	No fishing - Drifting with floating object	YES	12
14	No fishing - Other reason (specify)		13
15	Drifting -With fish aggregating lights	YES	14
16	Retrieve radio buoy	YES	15R
17	Deploy radio buoy	YES	15D
18	Transshipping or bunkering		16
19	Servicing FAD or floating object	YES	17
20	<i>Helicopter takes off to search</i>		<i>H1</i>
21	<i>Helicopter returned from search</i>		<i>H2</i>

APPENDIX A6 – PURSE SEINE TUNA SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CODES

S_ACTIV_ID	Description	SCHOOL TYPE CATEGORY
1	Unassociated (free school)	UNASSOCIATED
2	Feeding on Baitfish (free school)	UNASSOCIATED
3	Drifting log, debris or dead animal	ASSOCIATED
4	Drifting raft, FAD or payao	ASSOCIATED
5	Anchored raft, FAD or payao	ASSOCIATED
6	Live whale	ASSOCIATED
7	Live whale shark	ASSOCIATED
8	Other (please specify)	
9	No tuna associated	

APPENDIX A7 – PURSE SEINE TUNA SCHOOL/ FAD DETECTION CODES

DETON_ID	Description
1	Seen from vessel
2	Seen from helicopter; Use when vessel gets to the school of tuna that helicopter either: 1. reported on; or 2. dropped buoy on.
3	Marked with beacon
4	Bird radar
5	Sonar / depth sounder
6	Info. from other vessel
7	Anchored FAD / payao (recorded)
8	Marked with Satellite/GPS Beacon
9	Navigation Radar
10	Lights
11	Flock of birds sighted from vessel
12	Other – please specify
13	FAD being deployed (so not detected)

20	Unknown
----	---------

APPENDIX A8 – SPECIES CODES

Refer to the FAO three-letter species codes:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en>

APPENDIX A9 – OBSERVER FATE CODES

FATE CODE	DESCRIPTION
DCF	Discarded - Line cut or Other
DDL	Discarded - Difficult to land
DFR	Discarded - fins removed and trunk discarded
DFW	Discarded - Discarded from well
DGD	Discarded - Gear damage
DNS	Discarded - No space in freezer
DOR	Discarded - other reason (specify)
DPA	Discarded - Protected species - Alive
DPD	Discarded - Protected species - Dead
DPQ	Discarded - poor quality
DPS	Discarded - protected species (e.g. turtles)
DPU	Discarded - Protected Species - Condition unknown
DSD	Discarded - Shark damage
DSO	Discarded - rejected (struck off before landing)
DTS	Discarded - too small
DUS	Discarded - Undesirable species
DVF	Discarded - Vessel fully loaded
DWD	Discarded - Whale damage
ESC	Escaped
RCC	Retained - Crew Consumption
RFL	Retained - Filleted
RFR	Retained - fins removed and trunk retained
RGG	Retained - gilled and gutted (retained for sale)
RGO	Retained - gutted only
RGT	Retained - gilled gutted and tailed (for sale)
RHG	Retained - headed and gutted (Marlin)
RHT	Retained - Headed, gutted and tailed
RMD	Retained - fins removed/trunk retained (MANDATORY)
ROR	Retained - other reason (specify)
RPT	Retained - partial (e.g. fillet, loin)
RSD	Retained - Shark damage
RTL	Retained - Tailed
RWD	Retained - Whale Damage
RWG	Retained - Winged
RWW	Retained - whole
UUU	Unknown - not observed

APPENDIX A10 – OBSERVER CONDITION CODES

CONDITION CODE	Description
A0	Alive but unable to describe condition
A1	Alive and healthy
A2	Alive, but injured or distressed
A3	Alive, but unlikely to live
D	Dead
U	Condition, unknown

APPENDIX A11 – LENGTH CODES

Length Code	Description
AN	Anal fin length
BL	Bill to fork in tail
CC	Curved Carapace Length
CK	Cleithrum to anterior base caudal keel
CL	carapace length (turtles)
CW	Carapace width
CX	Cleithrum to caudal fork
EO	Posterior eye orbital to caudal fork
EV	Posterior eye orbital to vent
FF	1st dorsal to fork in tail
FN	Weight of all fins (sharks)
FS	1st dorsal to 2nd dorsal
FW	Fillets weight
GF	Gilled, gutted, headed, flaps removed
GG	Gilled and gutted weight
GH	Gutted and headed weight
GI	Girth
GO	Gutted only (gills left in)
GT	Gilled, gutted and tailed
GX	Gutted, headed and tailed
LF	lower jaw to fork in tail
NM	not measured
OW	Observer's Estimate
PF	pectoral fin to fork in tail
PS	Pectoral fin to 2nd dorsal
SC	Straight Carapace Length
SL	Tip of snout to end of caudal peduncle
TH	Body Thickness (Width)
TL	tip of snout to end of tail
TW	total width (tip of wings - rays)
UF	upper jaw to fork in tail
US	Upper jaw to 2nd dorsal fin
WW	Whole weight

APPENDIX A12 – SEX CODES

Sex Code	Description
F	Female
I	Indeterminate (checked but unsure)
M	Male
U	Unknown (not checked)

APPENDIX A13 – Vessel activity (SSI interaction) codes

Activity Code for interaction	Description
1	SETTING
2	HAULING
3	SEARCHING
4	TRANSITING
5	OTHER

APPENDIX A14 – SIZE and SPECIES COMPOSITION SAMPLE PROTOCOL

Sample Type	Description
R	Random (GRAB) sample
S	SPILL sample
B	Bycatch only sampling
F	Small-fish only sampling
O	Other type of sampling protocol (please specify)

APPENDIX A15 – MEASURING INSTRUMENTS Codes

Measure Code	Description
B	BOARD
C	CALLIPER - ALUMINIUM
E	EYE
R	RULER
T	TAPE
U	UNKNOWN
W	CALLIPER - WOOD

APPENDIX A16 – TRIP MONITORING QUESTION Codes

QUESTION CODE	Description	WCPFC Question	WCPFC ROP Q#
RS-A	Did the operator or any crew member assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate or interfere with observers in the performance of their duties	Y	14
RS-B	Request that an event not be reported by the observer	Y	13
RS-C	Mistreat other crew	N	
RS-D	Did operator fail to provide observer with food, accommodation, etc.	Y	15
NR-A	Fish in areas where the vessel is not permitted to fish	Y	10
NR-B	Target species other than those they are licenced to target	N	
NR-C	Use a fishing method other than the method the vessel was designed or licensed	Y	16
NR-D	Not display or present a valid (and current) licence document onboard	N	
NR-E	Transfer or transship fish from or to another vessel	Y	12
NR-F	Was involved in bunkering activities	N	
NR-G	Fail to stow fishing gear when entering areas where vessel is not authorised to fish	Y	23
WC-A	Fail to comply with any Commission Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs)	Y	9
WC-B	High-grade the catch	Y	8
WC-C	Fish on FAD during FAD Closure	N	
LP-A	Inaccurately record vessel position on vessel log sheets for sets, hauling and catch	Y	1
LP-B	Fail to report vessel positions to countries where required	Y	11
LC-A	Inaccurately record retained 'Target Species' in the Vessel logs [or weekly reports]	Y	2
LC-B	Inaccurately record 'Target Species' Discards	Y	3
LC-C	Record target species inaccurately [eg. combine bigeye/yellowfin/skipjack catch]	Y	6
LC-D	Not record bycatch discards	N	
LC-E	Inaccurately record retained bycatch Species	Y	4
LC-F	Inaccurately record discarded bycatch species	Y	5
SI-A	Land on deck Species of Special Interest (SSIs)	N	
SI-B	Interact (not land) with SSIs	Y	7
PN-A	Dispose of any metals, plastics, chemicals or old fishing gear	Y	20
PN-B	Discharge any oil	Y	21
PN-C	Lose any fishing gear	Y	17
PN-D	Abandon any fishing gear	Y	18
PN-E	Fail to report any abandoned gear	Y	19
SS-A	Fail to monitor international safety frequencies	Y	22
SS-B	Carry out-of-date safety equipment	N	

APPENDIX A17 – VESSEL / AIRCRAFT SIGHTINGS Codes

CODE	Description
1	SINGLE PURSE SEINE
2	LOGLINE
3	POLE AND LINE
4	MOTHERSHIP
5	TROLL
6	NET BOAT
7	BUNKER
8	SEARCH, ANCHOR OR LIGHT BOAT
9	FISH CARRIER
10	TRAWLER
11	LIGHT AIRCRAFT
12	HELICOPTER
13	OTHER

APPENDIX A18 – ACTION Codes

Action Codes	Description	SPC/FFA FORM Used (for reference)
AG	Aground	GEN6
BG	Bunkering (transfer of fuel), vessel observer is on is GIVING	GEN1, GEN6
BR	Bunkering (transfer of fuel), vessel observer is on is RECEIVING	GEN1, GEN6
CR	Retained from a set solely because of catch-retention rules	PS5
DF	Dumping of fish	GEN1
DS	Discarded into the sea	PS5
FI	Fishing	GEN1, GEN6
FO	Fish On-board	PS5
FS	From set	PS5
NF	Not fishing	GEN1
OG	Other, vessel observer is on is GIVING	GEN1
OR	Other, vessel observer is on is RECEIVING	GEN1
PF	Possibly fishing	GEN1
SG	Set sharing, vessel observer is on is GIVING	GEN1
SR	Set sharing, vessel observer is on is RECEIVING	GEN1,PS5
TG	Transferring fish between vessels, vessel observer is on is GIVING	GEN1,PS5, GEN6
TR	Transferring fish between vessels, vessel observer is on is RECEIVING	GEN1,PS5, GEN6
UL	Unloaded at cannery or cool store	PS5
WT	Transferred between wells	PS5

GEN1 – Vessel / Aircraft sightings

GEN6 – Pollution Report

PS-5 – Purse seine Well transfer

APPENDIX A19 – Purse seine CREW JOB Codes

CODE	Description
1	CAPTAIN
2	NAVIGATOR/MASTER
3	MATE
4	CHIEF ENGINEER
5	ASSISTANT ENGINEER
6	DECK BOSS
7	COOK
8	HELICOPTER PILOT
9	SKIFF MAN
10	WINCH MAN
11	HELICOPTER MECHANIC
12	CREW
13	NAVIGATOR
14	FISHING MASTER
15	RADIO OPERATOR
16	TRANSLATOR

APPENDIX A20 – MARINE DEVICES Codes

Code	Description	WCPFC FIELD	GEAR LIST CODES
1	BATHYTHERMOGRAPH MBT	YES	
2	BIRD RADAR	YES	SP
3	CHART PLOTTER	YES	LSP
4	DEPTH SOUNDER	YES	LSP
5	DOPPLER CURRENT MONITOR	YES	
6	SATELLITE BUOY	YES	S
7	FISHERY INFORMATION SERVICES	YES	LSP
8	GPS	YES	LSP
9	NAVIGATIONAL RADAR #1	YES	LP
10	RADIO BUOYS - CALL-UP	YES	LSP
11	RADIO BUOYS - NON CALL-UP	YES	LSP
12	RADIO BEACON DIRECTION FINDER	YES	LSP
13	SATELLITE - HF TELEX	YES	
14	SEA SURFACE TEMP. GAUGE	YES	LP
15	SONAR	YES	LSP
16	HF RADIO TELEPHONE	YES	
17	SMART-LINK PHONE	YES	
18	TRACK PLOTTER	YES	LSP
19	VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)	YES	LSP
20	WEATHER FACSIMILE	YES	LP
21	WEATHER SATELLITE MONITOR	YES	
22	NET SOUNDER	-	LSP
23	BINOCULARS	-	P
24	ECHO SOUNDING BUOY	-	S
25	EPIRB	-	

APPENDIX A21 – DEVICE USAGE codes

Code	Description
XXX	Not mentioned
ALL	used all the time for fishing
BRO	broken now but used normally
NA	Not applicable / Not filled
NOL	no longer ever used
OIF	used only in transit
RAR	used rarely
SIF	used often but only in fishing
TRA	used all the time

APPENDIX A22 – WEIGHT MEASUREMENT codes

Weight measurement code	Description
CW	Captain's Estimate
FN	Weight of all fins (sharks)
FW	Fillets weight
GF	Gilled, gutted, headed, flaps removed
GG	Gilled and gutted
GH	Gutted and headed
GO	Gutted only (gills left in)
GT	Gilled, gutted and tailed
GX	Gutted, headed and tailed
NM	Not measured
OW	Observer's Estimate
TW	Trunk weight
WW	Whole weight

APPENDIX A23 – GONAD STAGE codes

Gonad stage code	Short description	Description
N	No information	No information
I	Immature	Ovary small and slender. Cross-section round
E	Early Maturing	Enlarged, pale yellow ovaries. Ova not visible.
L	Late Maturing	Enlarged, turgid, orange-yellow ovaries. Ova opaque
M	Mature	Enlarged, richly vascular, orange ovaries, losing turgidity. Ova translucent.
R	Ripe	Greatly enlarged ovaries, not turgid. Ova easily dislodged and extruded by pressure.
S	Spent	Flaccid, vascular ovaries. Most ova gone. Often dark orange-red coloration.
R	Recovering	Vascular ovaries. Next batch of ova developing.

APPENDIX A24 – FAD ORIGIN codes

FAD ORIGIN CODE	Description
1	Your vessel deployed this trip
2	Your vessel deployed previous trip
3	Other vessel (owner consent)
4	Other vessel (no owner consent)
5	Other vessel (consent unknown)
6	Drifting and found by your vessel
7	Deployed by FAD auxiliary vessel
8	Origin unknown
9	Other origin

APPENDIX A25 – FAD DETECTION codes

FAD DETECTION CODE	Description
1	Seen from Vessel (no other method)
2	Seen from Helicopter
3	Marked with Radio beacon
4	Bird Radar
6	Info. from other vessel
7	Anchored (GPS)
8	Marked with Satellite Beacon
9	Navigation Radar
10	Lights
11	Flock of Birds sighted from vessel
12	Other (please specify)
13	Vessel deploying FAD (not detected)

APPENDIX A26 – FAD MATERIAL codes

FAD MATERIAL CODE	Description
1	Logs, Trees or debris tied together
2	Timber/planks/pallets/spools
3	PVC or Plastic tubing
4	Plastic drums
5	Plastic Sheeting
6	Metal Drums (i.e. 44 gallon)
7	Philippines design drum FAD
8	Bamboo/Cane
9	Floats/Corks
10	Unknown (describe)
11	Chain, cable rings, weights
12	Cord/rope
13	Netting hanging underneath FAD
14	Bait containers
15	Sacking/bagging
16	Coconut fronds/tree branches
17	Other (describe)

APPENDIX A27 – FAD TYPE codes

FAD TYPE CODE	Description
1	Man-made object (Drifting FAD)
2	Man-made object (Non FAD)
3	Tree or log (natural, free floating)
4	Tree or logs (converted into FAD)
5	Debris (flotsam bunched together)
6	Dead Animal (specify; i.e. whale, horse, etc.)
7	Anchored Raft, FAD, or Payao
8	Anchored Tree or Logs
9	Other (please specify)
10	Man-made object (Drifting FAD)-changed

APPENDIX A28 – POLLUTION GEAR codes

POLLUTION GEAR CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Lost during fishing
2	Abandoned
3	Dumped

APPENDIX A29 – POLLUTION MATERIALS codes

POLLUTION MATERIALS CODES	DESCRIPTION
1	Plastics
2	Metals
3	Waste Oils
4	Chemicals
5	Old fishing gear
6	General garbage

APPENDIX A30 – POLLUTION SOURCE codes

POLLUTION SOURCE CODES	DESCRIPTION
1	Vessel Aground/Collision
2	Vessel at Anchor/Berth
3	Vessel Underway
4	Land Based Source
5	Other

APPENDIX A31 – POLLUTION TYPE codes

POLLUTION TYPE CODES	DESCRIPTION
1	Waste dumped overboard
2	Oil spillages and leakages
3	Abandoned or Lost Fishing Gear

APPENDIX A32 – SPECIES/GEAR INTERACTION CODES

CONDITION CODE	Description
G01	Entangled
G02	Hooked externally
G03	Hooked internally
G04	Hooked in mouth (SSI & Sharks)
G05	Hooked deeply – throat stomach (SSI & Sharks)
G06	Hooked unknown

**2017 FINAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT
(COVERING 2016 ACTIVITIES)
Executive Summary**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. WCPFC14 undertook its seventh annual review of compliance by CCMs against an updated priority list of Commission obligations agreed to at WCPFC13 for 2016 – 2018. (Attachment I to WCPFC13 Summary Report)
2. WCPFC14 and TCC13 conducted its review in accordance with the revised Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) adopted at WCPFC12 – CMM 2015-07.
3. Unlike past versions of the CMS, the current CMS does not require an overall assessment of each CCM, but only asks WCPFC to identify a compliance assessment for each specific obligation.
4. A number of CCMs provided additional information between TCC13 and WCPFC14. A small working group met in closed session during WCPFC14 to review and evaluate the additional information. The small working group considered all additional information, including for CCMs not present at the working group meetings.
5. After considering the additional information, the small working group was unable to assess five obligations for certain CCMs contained in the following measure and specified in further detail below: CMM 2009-03, para 2, CMM 2015-01, para 14, CMM 2014-02, paras 9a and SSPs 2.8, Convention Article 25(2), and SciData 03.
6. In accordance with Annex I of the CMS CMM, the following statuses were considered in making the assessments: Compliant, Non-Compliant, Priority Non-Compliant, Capacity Assistance Needed, Flag State Investigation and CMM Review.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT BY TCC13

7. TCC13 reviewed the draft Compliance Monitoring Report (draft CMR) for thirty-seven (37) CCMs and one (1) collective group of Members in a closed working group session. The draft CMR is classified as non-public domain data and some CCMs were not able to agree to release their non-public domain data, therefore the decision was made to close the session. There continues to be interest among some CCMs and the Observers (who are not able to attend the closed session) in finding a way to address the confidentiality concerns of CCMs. It was noted that an effort to adopt guidelines to allow Observers to participate in the closed CMS working group session occurred intersessionally, but CCMs were not able to reach agreement on those guidelines.

III. COMPLIANCE REVIEW PROCESS AND ASSESSMENTS

8. TCC13 agreed to a CMR Review Process in advance of conducting its review (WCPFC-TCC13-2017-12). Once the review began, it became clear that adjustments were needed to the process for considering the reports on Flag State Investigations and Capacity Development Plans. Instead of taking a new assessment, as proposed in WCPFC-TCC13-2017-12, TCC13 agreed to hear the report back from CCMs, and then note whether the investigation or capacity development plan was complete or whether it remained ongoing. The outcome of the review of the Flag State Investigations is in the table below. The outcome of the review of the Capacity Development Plan is included in the table in Section V below.

CMM	Flag State Investigation (CMR RY2015) Ongoing - WCPFC13 assessed	Flag State Investigation (CMR RY2015) Completed
2007-01, para 14	China, Japan, Korea, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei	Federated States of Micronesia, United States, Vanuatu
2010-07, para 9	Korea	Papua New Guinea
2013-08, para 1	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei	Papua New Guinea
2014-01, para 14	Chinese Taipei	Papua New Guinea, United States
2014-01, para 16		Papua New Guinea

9. Despite the significant discrepancies in the amount of information provided by different CCMs TCC13 noted that an increased number of CCMs provided very good, detailed information regarding ongoing and closed investigations; however, there is still a need for significant improvement in some reports. Some CCMs noted concern at the level of information being provided on ongoing and closed investigations.

10. TCC13 recommends that WCPFC14 agree that the information that should be reported generally includes: 1) what is the current status of the investigation; 2) what steps were taken to investigate the alleged violation(s); 3) what is the outcome of the investigation; 4) if closed without any enforcement action, why was it closed; 5) if charged, how was it charged (e.g., verbal warning, written warning, penalty/fine, permit sanction, etc.) and what was the level of the sanction, if any; and 6) if ongoing, what is the anticipated timeline for completing the investigation. WCPFC14 requests the Secretariat to revise the Investigation Status Report (ISR) template to reflect this recommendation.

11. TCC13 noted that there has been improvement in the ability of flag states to obtain observer reports relevant to investigate alleged violations, but there remains room for improvement. TCC13 urged flag states and observer providers to engage while here at TCC and in the margins of other meetings to facilitate the provision of observer reports.

12. TCC13 noted that as more detailed information is provided on investigations, it was difficult to track which case was relevant to each CMR obligation as TCC moved through the CMR process.

13. TCC13 recommends that WCPFC14 agree that the Secretariat identify the cases by vessel name in the CMR report, so that flag states and other interested CCMs can more clearly identify which cases are being discussed and assessed.

14. Some CCMs noted that TCC practice for assessment of some obligations was that where there were vessel breaches subsequent steps by flag states (including sanction) led to compliant assessments

being given in some cases. Some CCMs consider that an additional record of where there has been vessel breaches/issues for particular obligations (even where compliant assessments were given) will give a more effective picture of compliance issues that may require Commission attention and that appropriate differentiation of obligations needs to occur if this assessment practice continues.

15. TCC13 noted that a significant portion of the time in the CMS process is spent addressing incomplete, missing or very late reports from a small number of CCMs through verbal provision of the missing information. Provision of timely and complete reports would significantly streamline the CMS process. In addition, TCC13 and the Secretariat noted that it would be helpful to the Secretariat, and streamline the CMS process, if CCMs fill out all fields in their annual reports even when the response is zero or some other null response, in order to avoid the Secretariat noting this as a reporting gap.

16. TCC13 recommends that WCPFC14 agree that in future CMS reviews, TCC limit the practice of allowing CCMs to provide additional information verbally to situations of clarifications. In making this recommendation, TCC13 notes that CCMs have several formal opportunities to provide the required information – through the submission of its Annual Reports Parts 1 and 2 and other required reports, in responding to the dCMR report provided by the Secretariat in late July, and again up to 30 days prior to the Commission meeting. In addition, the Secretariat makes great efforts to review and incorporate additional information provided outside these formal mechanisms.

17. There were five obligations that WCPFC14 was not able to assess due to a lack of consensus as to the compliance status. Therefore, these obligations are noted as not assessed. However, the CMS small working group notes that all of these issues related to differences in interpretation of the obligation, and therefore recommends that consideration be given to clarifying these obligations.

- a. CMM 2009-03, para 2 – WCPFC14 took no assessment for China
- b. CMM 2015-01, para 14 – WCPFC14 took no assessment for China, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Solomon. The difference of view related to the interpretation of footnote 2 of the measure.
- c. CMM 2014-02, paras 9a and SSPs 2.8 – WCPFC14 took no assessment for all CCMs because WCPFC14 could not agree on assessments that were consistent and fair to all CCMs.
- d. Convention Article 25(2) – WCPFC14 took no assessment for all CCMs as it did not lend itself easily to clear assessment, but it did assess CCMs against the reporting deadline.
- e. SciData 03 – WCPFC14 took no assessment for Chinese Taipei.

18. As noted in the paper on the CMR Review Process, WCPFC-TCC13-2017-12, there were a number of alleged violations from 2015 that were not included in last year's CMS because the information came in after the CMS was completed. TCC13 reviewed the outstanding alleged violations from 2015. The table below reflects the status of that review. For those noted as Flag State Investigation (FSI), CCMs will report back on the status of those investigations during the 2018 review process.

CMM	Flag State Investigation (RY2015) - TCC13 assessed	Completed
CMM 2007-01, para 14	China, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei,	Kiribati, United States
CMM 2010-07, para 9	China, Korea, Philippines	Kiribati
CMM 2015-01, para 14	Japan, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Chinese Taipei	China*, Federated States of Micronesia*, Kiribati*, Solomon Islands

** WCPFC14 was not able to reach consensus on the status of the Flag State Investigations for these CCMs. A majority of CCMs thought that these CCMs should be assessed as completed. Given that the difference of opinion related to the interpretation of footnote 2 of the measure, there will be no benefit to revisiting these investigations next year, so they are noted as completed.*

19. As noted in the paper outlining the TCC CMR process (WCPFC-TCC13-2017-12), WCPFC14 and TCC13 did not consider the information contained in the ROP Pre-notification List for the purpose of assessing any obligations for which it was relevant, with the exception of those cases related to observer interference or obstruction. **TCC13 recommends that WCPFC14 agree that this process be followed in future years.**

20. Consistent with the Final Compliance Monitoring Reports from 2012 – 2016, CCMs evaluated as “non-compliant” for obligations are strongly encouraged to address their implementation issues even without a response procedure.

IV. ISSUES RELATED TO SPECIFIC CMMs OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS

21. For CMM 2005-03, para 2, the United States emphasized that CCMs need to report on how they are implementing their obligation to limit fishing effort including the measure of fishing effort used.

22. For CMM 2009-03, para 8, some CCMs noted the need to revise the measure to clarify that the reporting requirement applies not only to vessels that are targeting swordfish, but also to those that have caught swordfish as bycatch. In addition, the Secretariat noted that it would appreciate some additional guidance on applicability. **WCPFC14 agrees that the obligations relate to reporting against limits in para. 1 of the measure, which is specific to certain CCMs, and para.2 which applies to all CCMs particularly those that fish south of 20 south. The reporting requirements include CCMs to report any and all SWO catch, including bycatch.**

23. For CMM 2009-06, para 35, and CMM 2010-02, New Zealand noted that allowing reports to be provided at TCC does fill a reporting gap but does not meet the intent of the obligations which is focused on timely notification for MCS purposes.

24. For CMM 2010-07, there was a lengthy discussion regarding the operation of paragraphs 6 and 7 and whether or not they must be read together, but TCC13 was not able to reach a consensus opinion on this issue. Some CCMs request that TCC assess paragraph 7, in addition to paragraph 6, when TCC next assesses this measure. Other CCMs recommend considering this issue in the Small Working Group related to the comprehensive shark and rays CMM.

25. For CMM 2011-03, para 5 and CMM 2012-04, para 6, most CCMs had provided information

based on observer collected data, but had not provided reports from the vessel operators.

26. For CMM 2012-07, the United States requests that TCC also assess paragraphs 1 and 2, in addition to paragraphs 4 and 9, when TCC next assesses this measure.

27. For CMM 2014-02, paras 9a and SSPs 2.8, some CCMs' position is that the requirement under paragraph 9a is not met solely by provision of the VTAFs, because provision of the VTAFs is assessed separately under para 2.8 of the VMS SSPs and these CCMs believe the onus lies on the flag state to ensure VMS is functioning before fishing takes place or that, if not functioning, appropriate manual reporting take place. Most CCMs recommend that in future assessments of CMM 2014-02, para.9(a) ALCs and SSPs 2.8 that unless CCMs' vessels on the RFV are capable of meeting the reporting requirements as stipulated under Annex 1 CMM 2014-02, then that CCM be assessed non-compliant.

28. For CMM 2014-03, as in past years, TCC took our assessments against this obligation as a block. TCC13 noted there are a large number of CCMs with some reporting gaps, and some CCMs felt this raised the question as to whether the measure needs to be revised or whether TCC needed to rethink our assessment of this obligation. Other CCMs noted that a number of the fields that are related to the reporting gaps are fields that are required by the Convention. The Secretariat noted that despite the large number of CCMs with reporting gaps, the actual volume of reporting gaps is much smaller than in past years and they have noted significant improvement in implementation of this obligation.

29. For CMM 2014-05, some CCMs recommend that TCC also assess paragraph 1 of this measure when TCC next assesses this measure.

30. For CMM 2015-01, para 19(b), there was a discussion as to whether the required information can come in an aggregated form or needs to be on an individual vessel level. For this year's assessment, TCC13 agreed that information provided in an aggregated form was acceptable.

31. For CMM 2015-01, para 49 and 50, the European Union noted that assessments against these two paragraphs should be done in conjunction.

32. For CMM 2015-04, para 6, some CCMs think that all CCMs should be reporting against this obligation even if the response is zero. Those CCMs requested that the Secretariat assess all CCMs against this obligation. Other CCMs disagreed and felt this would be burdensome on CCMs.

33. For CMMs with reporting deadlines of 31 July (eg CMM 2015-04), the Secretariat noted that this complicates the review by the Secretariat in preparation of draft CMRs.

34. For CMM 2015-05, New Zealand recommends that this measure needs review to address more specific apportionment of responsibility between the flag state and chartering state for Commission obligations.

35. For SciData 03 – TCC13 noted with pleasure that for the first time, all CCMs are providing some operational level catch and effort data. While some data gaps remain, this is a significant improvement from just three years ago.

V. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

36. Several areas were identified where targeted assistance is required to assist SIDS and other CCMs in implementing specific obligations. **WCPFC14 agrees that the table under para.36 Section V of the CMR Executive Summary is forwarded to FAC11, and incorporated in discussions**

regarding the Special Requirements Fund and the use of these funds to respond to the assistance needs arising from the CMS.

CMM	Obligation	CMR section ¹	CCM	Capacity Assistance Needed CMR score
CMM 2009-06 transshipment	CMM 2009-06 11	ii	Vanuatu	
	CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii)	vii	Vanuatu	
	CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	vii	Vanuatu	
CMM 2010-06 IUU	CMM 2010-06 22	v	Vanuatu	
CMM 2010-07 Sharks	CMM 2010-07 06	i	Vanuatu	
CMM 2012-04 whale sharks	CMM 2012-04 01	i	Federated States of Micronesia	
CMM 2013-05 Daily catch and effort reporting	CMM 2013-05 02	ii	Federated States of Micronesia	
CMM 2014-02 VMS	CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 7.2.2	v	Tuvalu	Tuvalu - Capacity assistance needed (CMR RY2015, CMR RY2016)
	Convention Article 24 (3)	v	Vanuatu	
	Convention Article 25 (2)	vii	Federated States of Micronesia	
Scientific data provision	Scidata 03	vi	Indonesia	Indonesia - Capacity Assistance needed (CMR RY 2016)

¹ CMM 2015-07 paragraph 3: (i) catch and effort limits for target species; (ii) catch and effort reporting for target species; (iii) reporting including with respect to implementation of measures for non-target species; (iv) spatial and temporal closures, and restrictions on the use of fish aggregating devices; (v) authorizations to fish and the Record of Fishing Vessels, observer, VMS coverage, transshipment and the High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme; (vi) provision of scientific data through the Part I Annual Report (and its addendum) and the Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission; and (vii) submission of the Part II Annual Report, including compliance with the obligations in paragraph 36, and compliance with other Commission reporting deadlines.

Appendix 2: 2017 Final Compliance and Monitoring Report (for 2016 activities)

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status					2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th or 7 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue	Next Step
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	Capacity Assistance Needed	Flag State Investigation		
<i>CMM 2004-03: Fishing Vessel Marking and Specifications</i>							
<i>Para (2)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Ecuador					
<i>CMM 2005-03: North Pacific Albacore</i>							
<i>Para (2)</i>	Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (3)</i>	Canada, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Philippines,						

	Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Canada, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Korea	Japan			Japan [2]	
<i>Para (4)</i>	Canada, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>CMM 2007-01: Regional Observer Programme</i>							
<i>Para (7)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						

<p><i>Para (10)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						
<p><i>Para (13)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						
<p><i>Para (14) (vii)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Indonesia, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New</p>				<p>China, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan,</p>		

	Zealand, Panama, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu				Kiribati, Korea, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei		
<i>Att K, Annex C, Para (6)</i>	Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Kiribati, Korea, Tuvalu	United States	China, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu			China[2], Federated States of Micronesia [5], Japan[4], Chinese Taipei[5], Vanuatu[3]	
<i>Att K, Annex C, Para (6) (reporting deadline)</i>	Cook Islands, Fiji, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Korea, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	China, Japan, Kiribati					
CMM 2009-03: Swordfish							
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (2)</i>	Australia, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand,						<i>China (Not</i>

	Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States.						<i>assessed)</i>
<i>Para (3)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (8)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (8) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
CMM 2009-06: Transshipment							
<i>Para (11)</i>	China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, Kiribati, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines,		Panama, Vanuatu				Panama[5], Vanuatu[4]

	Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States						
<i>Para (11) (reporting deadline)</i>	China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Ecuador, Panama	Papua New Guinea			Papua New Guinea[3]	
<i>Para (13)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Panama					
<i>Para (29)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (34)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Panama, Philippines, Chinese						

	Taipei, Thailand, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (35) (a) (ii)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (35) (a) (iii)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Philippines, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, United States		Panama, Vanuatu			Panama[2], Vanuatu[2]	
<i>Para (35) (a) (iii) (reporting deadline)</i>	Fiji, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, United States	Liberia, Chinese Taipei	China, Japan, Panama, Vanuatu			China[3], Japan[4], Panama[2], Vanuatu[4]	
<i>Para (35) (a) (iv)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Philippines, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, United States		Panama, Vanuatu			Panama[2], Vanuatu[2]	
<i>Para (35) (a) (iv) (reporting deadline)</i>	Fiji, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, United States	Japan, Liberia	China, Panama, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu			China[4], Panama[2], Chinese Taipei [4], Vanuatu[4]	
<i>CMM 2010-01: North Pacific Striped Marlin</i>							
<i>Para 5</i>	China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						

<i>Para 8</i>	China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>CMM 2010-02: Eastern High Seas Pocket Special Management Area</i>							
<i>Para (2) (ii)</i>	Cook Islands, China, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu		Panama			Panama[5]	
<i>Para (2) (reporting deadline)</i>	Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Vanuatu	United States	Cook Islands, China, Kiribati, Panama, Chinese Taipei			Cook Islands[2], China[4], Kiribati[3], Panama[4], Chinese Taipei[4]	
<i>CMM 2010-06: IUU</i>							
<i>Para (22) v</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Nauru, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Samoa Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu,	Mexico					

	Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna						
<i>Para (22) (reporting deadline) vii</i>							
	CMM 2010-07: Shark						
<i>Para (6)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (9)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon		Panama		Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Philippines	Panama[3]	

	Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (12) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Canada, Panama, Papua New Guinea					
CMM 2011-03: Cetaceans							
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, El Salvador, Vanuatu				China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States		

<i>Para (5)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	Japan, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu					
<i>Para (5) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Philippines Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	European Union, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea					
<i>CMM 2012-04: Whale Sharks</i>							
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, El Salvador, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu				China, Japan, Kiribati, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei		
<i>Para (3)</i>	Japan, United States						

<i>Para (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Japan, United States						
<i>Para (6)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States	Japan, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu					
<i>Para (6) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Federated States of Micronesia, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Ecuador, Papua New Guinea, El Salvador					
<i>CMM 2012-07: Seabird</i>							
<i>Para (4)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (4) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						

<i>Para (9)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna						
<i>Para (9) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna					
<i>CMM 2013-05: Catch and Effort Reporting</i>							
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador,						

	European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, El Salvador, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (2)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>CMM 2013-07: Special Requirements of SIDS</i>							
<i>Para (19) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States	Canada, Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Panama, Thailand, Vietnam					
<i>CMM 2013-10: Record of Fishing Vessels</i>							

<p><i>Para (2)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						
<p><i>Para (3)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						

<p><i>Para (4)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu</p>						
<p><i>Para (7)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						

<p><i>Para (7) (reporting deadline)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						
<p><i>Para (9)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						

<p><i>Para 9 (reporting deadline)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Philippines, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Canada, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands</p>					
<p><i>Para (16)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu</p>						
<p><i>Para (17)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji,</p>						

	Federated States of Micronesia , Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
CMM 2014-02: Vessel Monitoring System							
<i>Para (4)</i>	Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (9)(a)</i> <i>Para (9)(a)</i> <i>- VMS SSPs</i> <i>para 2.8</i>	NOT ASSESSED						
<i>Para (9) (a)</i> <i>- VMS SSPs</i> <i>para 7.2.2</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of			Tuvalu			

	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (9) (a) – VMS SSPs para 7.2.2 (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands					
<i>CMM 2014-03: RFV Standards, Specifications and Procedures</i>							
<i>Para (2)</i>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Liberia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, El Salvador, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Canada	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand			Australia[3], China[3], Ecuador[3], European Union[3], Indonesia[3], Japan[3], Kiribati[3], Korea[3], Panama[3], Papua New Guinea[3], Philippines	

						[3], Thailand[2]	
CMM 2015-01: Tropical Tunas							
<i>Para (14)</i>	Australia, Ecuador, European Union, Japan Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, United States, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		Philippines			Philippines [2]	China, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands (Not Asses sed)
<i>Para (16)</i>	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, United States						
<i>Para 16 (sec iv)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Philippines, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu	Papua New Guinea,			Solomon Islands,		
<i>Para (16) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, El Salvador, Vanuatu	China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia,					

		Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States					
<i>Para (16 footnote 3) (reporting deadline)</i>		Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Philippines, Solomon Islands					
<i>Para (19)</i>	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, United States						
<i>Para (20) (collective obligation)</i>	PNAO						
<i>Para (22)</i>	Philippines						
<i>Para (23)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji , Japan, New Caledonia, Niue, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Tokelau, Tonga Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna		Indonesia			Indonesia[2]	

<p><i>Para (23) (reporting deadline)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, New Caledonia, Niue, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Tokelau, Tonga Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa</p>	<p>Indonesia, Philippines, Wallis and Futuna</p>					
<p><i>Para (24)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands , Fiji, Japan, New Caledonia, Niue, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Philippines, Tokelau, Tonga, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa</p>	<p>Indonesi</p>					
<p><i>Para (24) (reporting deadline)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, New Caledonia, Niue, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Philippines, Tonga, Tokelau, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa</p>	<p>Indonesia, Chinese Taipei</p>					
<p><i>Para (24) (para 4 – collective obligation) (reporting deadline)</i></p>	<p>PNAO</p>						

<i>Para (25)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei		Korea, United States			United States[2]	
<i>Para (30)</i>	China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Chinese Taipei, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (33)</i>	European Union, Papua New Guinea, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Ecuador, Philippines					
<i>Para (34)</i>	Papua New Guinea, Australia, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands,		Indonesia, Philippines				

	Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (37)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia , Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea , Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (37) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China , Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia , Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>Para (40)</i>	China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei		United States				
<i>Para (41)</i>	Australia, European Union, New Zealand, Philippines,						
<i>Para (44)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States		Indonesia			Indonesia[4]	

<i>Para (44) (reporting deadline)</i>	China, Japan, Chinese Taipei, United States	Korea	Indonesia			Indonesia[4]	
<i>Para (47)</i>	Indonesia, Japan, Philippines						
<i>Para (48)</i>	Indonesia, Japan, Philippines						
<i>Para (49)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Ecuador, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (50)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (51)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (52)</i>	Australia, China, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, Philippines, United States						
<i>Para (57)</i>	China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei						
<i>Para (59)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei						
<i>Att C (3)</i>	Philippines						

<i>Att C (3) (reporting deadline)</i>		Philippines					
<i>Att C (5-6)</i>	Philippines						
<i>Att C (8)</i>	Philippines						
<i>CMM 2015-02: South Pacific Albacore</i>							
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (4)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji , Japan, Kiribati, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu						
<i>CMM 2015-04: Pacific Bluefin Tuna</i>							
<i>Para (3)</i>	Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States		Japan, Korea				
<i>Para (4)</i>	Japan, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States		Korea				
<i>Para (6)</i>	Canada, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States						
<i>Para (12) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Korea					

CMM 2015-05: Charter							
<i>Para (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Korea	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, United States, Samoa					
CMM 2015-07: CMS							
<i>Para (7,11)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Liberia, Mexico, Philippines, Palau, Papua New Guinea, El Salvador, Thailand, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vietnam, Vanuatu	Korea, Panama, Wallis and Futuna					
Convention							
<i>Article 22 Para (4)</i>	Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu						

<p><i>Article 23 Para (2) (b)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia , Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, New Caledonia, Niue, Nauru, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vietnam, Vanuatu, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna</p>						
<p><i>Article 23 Para (2) (b) (reporting deadline)</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, New Caledonia, Nauru, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand,</p>	<p>Niue</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna</p>			<p>Papua New Guinea[4], Wallis and Futuna[4]</p>	

	Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vietnam, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Article 23 Para (2) (c)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia , France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, New Caledonia, Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vietnam, Vanuatu, Samoa		Wallis and Futuna			Wallis and Futuna[4]	
<i>Article 23 Para (2) (c) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, New Caledonia, Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Palau,	Canada, Ecuador, Panama, Solomon Islands	Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna			Papua New Guinea[2], Wallis and Futuna[4]	

	Philippines, El Salvador, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vietnam, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Article 24 Para (3)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Ecuador, European Union, Liberia, Panama, Papua New Guinea						
<i>Article 25 Para (2)</i>	NOT ASSESSED						
<i>Article 25 Para (2) (reporting deadline)</i>	China, Japan, Vanuatu	Fiji, Chinese Taipei					
	Scientific Data						
<i>Section 01 – Estimate of Annual Catches</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of						

	Micronesia , Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samo						
<i>Section 01 – (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji , Federated States of Micronesia , Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea , Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Section 02 – Number of Active Vessels</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New						

	Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Section 02 (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Section 03 (vi) – Operational Level Catch and Effort Data</i>	European Union, Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu,			Indonesia			Chinese Taipei (not assessed)

	United States of America, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Section 03 (reporting deadline) – Operational Level Catch and Effort Data</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Samoa						
<i>Section 05 (vi)– Size Composition</i> ²	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, European Union, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Nauru, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa		Ecuador			Ecuador[5]	

<p><i>Section 05 (reporting deadline)- Size Composition</i></p>	<p>Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, China, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Philippines, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa</p>	<p>European Union</p>		<p>Ecuador</p>		<p>Ecuador[4]</p>	
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WCPFC14 Summary Report Attachment V

**2018 AGREED LIST OF OBLIGATIONS TO BE REVIEWED IN
COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORTS (COVERING 2017 ACTIVITIES)**

Each obligation to be assessed is listed with notes on the relevant sections of the CMS CMM

Sci Data 1-3 & 5 (catch est, active vessels, op data, size data)		2016-01 Tropical Tuna	
SciData 01	vi	CMM 2016-01 14	iv
SciData 01	vii	CMM 2016-01 16	i
SciData 02	vi	CMM 2016-01 16	iv
SciData 02	vii	CMM 2016-01 16 footnote 3	vii
SciData 03	vi	CMM 2016-01 18	i
SciData 03	vii	CMM 2016-01 18	iv
SciData 05	vi	CMM 2016-01 19	ii
SciData 05	vii	CMM 2016-01 20	collective
		CMM 2016-01 22	i
		CMM 2016-01 23	i
2007-01 ROP		CMM 2016-02 23	vii
CMM 2007-01 10	v	CMM 2016-01 24	ii
CMM 2007-01 14 (vii)	v	CMM 2016-01 24	collective
CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C 06 v		CMM 2016-01 24	vii
CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C 06 vii		CMM 2016-01 25	i
		CMM 2016-01 30	iii
2009-06 Transshipment		CMM 2016-01 33	v
CMM 2009-06 11	ii	CMM 2016-01 34	v
CMM 2009-06 11	vii	CMM 2016-01 37	iv
CMM 2009-06 13	v	CMM 2016-01 37	vii
CMM 2009-06 29	i	CMM 2016-01 40	i
CMM 2009-06 34	i	CMM 2016-01 41	i
CMM 2009-06 35 a (ii)	ii	CMM 2016-01 44	ii
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii)	ii	CMM 2016-01 44	vii
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii)	vii	CMM 2016-01 47	i
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	ii	CMM 2016-01 48	ii
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	vii	CMM 2016-01 49-50	i
		CMM 2016-01 50	iii
2013-10 & 2014-03 RFV & RFV SSPs		CMM 2016-01 51	i
CMM 2013-10 02	v	CMM 2016-01 52	i
CMM 2013-10 03	v	CMM 2016-01 57	iii
CMM 2013-10 04	v	CMM 2016-01 59	iii
CMM 2013-10 07	v	CMM 2016-01 Att C 03	ii
CMM 2013-10 07	vii	CMM 2016-01 Att C 03	vii
CMM 2013-10 09	v	CMM 2016-01 Att C 05-06	v
CMM 2013-10 09	vii	CMM 2016-01 Att C 08	ii
CMM 2013-10 17	v	CMM 2016-01 Att C 10	i
2014-02 VMS		2005-03 North Pacific Albacore	
CMM 2014-02 04	v	CMM 2005-03 02	i
CMM 2014-02 9a	v	CMM 2005-03 03	ii
CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 2.8	v	CMM 2005-03 03	vii
CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 7.2.2	v	CMM 2005-03 04	ii
CMM 2014-02 9a VMS SSPs 7.2.2	vii		

2015-02 SP Albacore

CMM 2015-02 01	i
CMM 2015-02 04	ii

2016-04 PBF

CMM 2016-04 03 (1)	i
CMM 2016-04 03 (2)	i
CMM 2016-04 04	i
CMM 2016-04 06	ii
CMM 2016-04 12	ii

2010-07 Sharks

CMM 2010-07 09	i
CMM 2010-07 12	vii

*** Paragraphs 6 and 7 cannot be included because it was not agreed by all CCMs as reflected in the CMR and this issue is be considered by the shark-IWG*

2011-04 Oceanic Whitetip sharks

CMM 2011-04 03	iii
CMM 2011-04 03	vii

2013-08 Silky shark

CMM 2013-08 01	i
CMM 2013-08 03	iii
CMM 2013-08 03	vii

2010-01 Striped Marlin

CMM 2010-01 05	i
CMM 2010-01 08	ii



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

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

Conservation and Management Measure 2017-07

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the need to provide such technical assistance and capacity building to developing State Members and Cooperating Non-Members, particularly small island

developing State (SIDS) Members and Participating Territories, as may be needed to assist them to meet their obligations and responsibilities, and

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

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

Section I - Purpose

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

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

Section II - Scope and application

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

3. Subject to modification by paragraph 15, each year the Commission shall evaluate compliance by CCMs during the previous calendar year with the obligations in the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission notably with respect to:

- (i) catch and effort limits for target species;
- (ii) catch and effort reporting for target species;

¹ In accordance with the process for identifying responses to non-compliance adopted by the Commission to complement the Scheme, as provided for in paragraph 38 of this measure.

- (iii) reporting including with respect to implementation of measures for non-target species;
- (iv) spatial and temporal closures, and restrictions on the use of fish aggregating devices;
- (v) authorizations to fish and the Record of Fishing Vessels, observer, VMS coverage, transshipment and the High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme;
- (vi) provision of scientific data through the Part 1 Annual Report (and its addendum) and the Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission; and
- (vii) submission of the Part II Annual Report, including compliance with the obligations in paragraph 36, and compliance with other Commission reporting deadlines.

4. The Commission shall also evaluate compliance by CCMs during the previous calendar year with collective obligations arising from the Convention or CMMs related to fishing activities managed under the Convention.

Capacity Assistance Need

5. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, where a SIDS or Participating Territory, or Indonesia or the Philippines cannot meet a particular obligation that is being assessed, due to a lack of capacity², that CCM shall provide a Capacity Development Plan to the Secretariat with their draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR), that:

- (i) clearly identifies and explains what is preventing that CCM from meeting that obligation;
- (ii) identifies the capacity building assistance needed to allow that CCM to meet that obligation;
- (iii) estimates the costs and/or technical resources associated with such assistance, including, if possible, funding and technical assistance sources where necessary;
- (iv) sets out an anticipated timeframe in which, if the identified assistance needs are provided, that CCM will be able to meet that obligation.

The CCM may work together with the Secretariat to draft the Capacity Development Plan. This plan shall be attached to that CCM's comments to the dCMR.

6. Where TCC recognizes that a capacity assistance need has been identified in a dCMR by a SIDS, Participating Territory, Indonesia or the Philippines, which has prevented that CCM from fulfilling a particular obligation, TCC shall assess that CCM as "Capacity Assistance Needed" for that obligation. TCC shall recommend to the Commission that it allow the Capacity Development Plan to run until the end of the anticipated timeframe and assistance delivery set out therein.

7. That CCM shall report its progress under the Capacity Development Plan every year

² Any CCM may identify a capacity assistance need through the CMS process; however, the application of paragraphs 5 - 7 is limited to those CCMs identified in the paragraph.

in its Annual Report Part II. That CCM will remain assessed as “Capacity Assistance Needed” against that particular obligation until the end of the anticipated timeframe in the plan.

Investigation Status Report

8. Where a CCM cannot complete an investigation prior to TCC, that CCM shall provide a Status Report to the Secretariat with the dCMR, that:

- (i) describes the steps that have been taken to commence the investigation;
- (ii) describes the process that CCM will take to complete the investigation, within their relevant national processes and laws;
- (iii) describes, to the extent possible, actions proposed to be taken in relation to the alleged violation;
- (iv) sets out an anticipated timeframe in the Status Report

The CCM may work together with the Secretariat to draft the Status Report. This report shall be attached to that CCM’s comments to the dCMR.

9. TCC will consider the Status Report submitted by the CCM, and may suggest changes. Where the CCM agrees the Status Plan may be revised to reflect those suggestions.

10. Where TCC recognizes that an investigation of an alleged violation has commenced and is ongoing, as identified in a dCMR by a CCM, TCC shall assess that CCM as “Flag State Investigation” for that obligation.

11. That CCM shall provide a report of the progress of the investigation, including any action taken or proposed to be taken in relation to the alleged violation under the Status Report every year in its Annual Report Part II. Until the end of the anticipated timeframe in the plan that CCM shall remain assessed as “Flag State Investigation” against that particular obligation for that year.

Conclusion of Capacity Development Plan or Status Report

12. Notwithstanding paragraphs 5 - 7 and 6 - 11, where TCC does not consider that progress has been made against a Capacity Development Plan or a Status Report that CCM shall be assessed for that obligation in accordance with Annex I.

13. If a CCM notifies the Commission that its capacity needs have been met, or an investigation has been completed and any required action taken, the Capacity Development Plan or Status Report for that obligation shall be deemed to have terminated early and the CCM’s compliance with that obligation shall then be assessed in accordance with Annex I.

14. Once the timeframe in the Capacity Development Plan or Status Report has passed, that CCM’s compliance with that obligation shall then be assessed in accordance with Annex I.

General provisions

15. Each year, the Commission shall consider, taking into consideration any recommendations from TCC, whether all of the obligations identified in paragraph 3 shall be evaluated in the following year and identify whether any additional obligations shall be evaluated. In making this determination, the Commission shall take into account:

- (i) the needs and priorities of the Commission, including those of its subsidiary bodies;
- (ii) evidence of high percentages of compliance or persistent non-compliance with specific obligations for multiple years; and
- (iii) the potential risks posed by non-compliance with particular obligations to achieving the objectives of the Convention or specific measures adopted thereunder.

16. Through the CMS, the Commission shall also consider and address:

- (i) compliance by CCMs with recommendations adopted pursuant to the Scheme the previous year, and
- (ii) responses by CCMs to alleged violations reported under Article 23(5) or 25(2) of the Convention.

17. The preparation, distribution and discussion of compliance information pursuant to the CMS shall be in accordance with all relevant rules and procedures relating to the protection and dissemination of, and access to, public and non-public domain data and information compiled by the Commission. In this regard, Draft and Provisional Compliance Monitoring Reports shall constitute non-public domain data, and the Final Compliance Monitoring Report shall constitute public domain data.

18. The CMS shall not prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of any CCM to enforce its national laws or to take more stringent measures in accordance with its national laws, consistent with that CCM's international obligations.

19. A CCM shall not block its own compliance assessment if all other CCMs present have concurred with the assessment. If the assessed CCM disagrees with the assessment, its view will be reflected in the Provisional or Final CMR.

20. Where a CCM has missed a reporting deadline,³ but has submitted the required information, this obligation will be accepted by TCC, unless a CCM has a specific concern or if there are updates from the Secretariat based on new information received.

21. The Commission recognises the special requirements of developing State CCMs, particularly SIDS Members and Participating Territories, and shall seek to actively engage and cooperate with these CCMs and facilitate their effective participation in the implementation of the CMS including by:

- (i) ensuring that inter-governmental sub-regional agencies which provide advice and assistance to these CCMs are able to participate in the processes established under the CMS, including by attending any working groups as observers and participating in accordance with Rule 36 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, and having access to all relevant documents, and

³ For the purposes of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, all reporting deadlines will be based on Universal Time Code (UTC) time unless the CMM establishing the deadline specifies otherwise.

- (ii) providing appropriately targeted assistance to improve implementation of, and compliance with, obligations arising under the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission, including through consideration of the options for capacity building and technical assistance.

Section III - Draft Compliance Monitoring Report

22. Prior to the annual meeting of the TCC, the Executive Director shall prepare a Draft Compliance Monitoring Report (the Draft Report) that consists of individual draft Compliance Monitoring Reports (dCMRs) concerning each CCM and a section concerning collective obligations arising from the Convention or CMMs related to fishing activities managed under the Convention. Each dCMR shall reflect information relating to the relevant CCM's implementation of obligations as reflected in paragraph 3 or modified by paragraph 15, as well as any potential compliance issues, where appropriate. Such information shall be sourced from reports submitted by CCMs as required in CMMs and other Commission obligations, such as Parts 1 and 2 of the Annual Reports as well as information available to the Commission through other data collection programs, including but not limited to, high seas transshipment reports, regional observer program data and information, Vessel Monitoring System information, High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme reports, and charter notifications; and where appropriate, any additional suitably documented information regarding compliance during the previous calendar year. The Draft Report shall present all available information relating to each CCM's implementation of obligations for compliance review by TCC.

23. The Executive Director shall transmit to each CCM its dCMR at least 55 days prior to TCC each year.

24. Upon receipt of its dCMR, each CCM may, where appropriate, reply to the Executive Director no later than 28 days prior to TCC each year to:

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

25. To facilitate meeting obligations under paragraph 24, active cooperation and communication between a flag CCM and other relevant CCMs is encouraged.

26. At least fifteen days in advance of the TCC meeting, the Executive Director shall compile and circulate to all CCMs the full Draft Report that will include any potential compliance issues and requirements for further information to assess the relevant CCM's compliance status, in a form to be agreed to by the Commission, including all information that may be provided under paragraph 24 of this measure.

27. TCC shall review the Draft Report and identify any potential compliance issues for each CCM, based on information contained in the dCMRs, as well as any information provided by CCMs in accordance with paragraph 24 of this measure. CCMs may also provide additional information to TCC with respect to implementation of its obligations.

Section IV – Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report

28. Taking into account any Capacity Development Plans or Status Reports developed pursuant to paragraphs 5 – 7 and 6 – 11, any additional information provided by CCMs, and, where appropriate, any additional information provided by non-government organisations or other organisations concerned with matters relevant to the implementation of this Convention, TCC shall develop a Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report (the Provisional Report) that includes a compliance status with respect to all applicable individual obligations as well as recommendations for any corrective action(s) needed by the CCM or action(s) to be taken by the Commission, based on potential compliance issues it has identified in respect of that CCM and using the criteria and considerations for assessing Compliance Status set out in Annex I of this measure.

29. Subject to paragraph 19, a provisional assessment of each CCM's Compliance Status shall be decided by consensus. If every effort to achieve consensus regarding a particular CCM's compliance with an individual obligation has failed, the provisional CMR shall indicate the majority and minority views. A provisional assessment shall reflect the majority view and the minority view shall also be recorded.

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

- (i) identification of any CMMs or obligations that should be reviewed to address implementation or compliance difficulties experienced by CCMs, particularly when TCC has identified ambiguity in the interpretation of or difficulty in monitoring and implementing that measure or obligation, including any specific amendments or improvements that have been identified,
- (ii) capacity building assistance or other obstacles to implementation identified by CCMs, in particular SIDS and Participating Territories, and
- (iii) additional priority obligations that should be reviewed under the CMS the following year pursuant to paragraph 15 of this measure.

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

Section V - Compliance Monitoring Report

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

33. Up to 30 days prior to the Commission meeting, where a CCM is able to provide additional information or advice that clearly addresses implementation issues identified in the Provisional Report, the CCM may provide the Commission with that additional advice or information.

34. Taking into account any additional information provided by CCMs, the Commission shall adopt a final Compliance Monitoring Report.

35. The final Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a Compliance Status for each CCM against each obligation and any corrective action needed, and also contain an executive summary setting out any recommendations or observations from the Commission regarding the issues listed in paragraph 30 of this measure.

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

Section VI – Responses to Non Compliance

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

38. The Commission hereby establishes an intersessional working group to develop a process to complement the CMS that shall identify a range of responses to non-compliance that can be applied by the Commission through the implementation of the CMS, including cooperative capacity-building initiatives and, as appropriate, such penalties and other actions as may be necessary to promote compliance with Commission CMMs. The intersessional working group shall progress its work electronically to the greatest extent possible and will seek to ensure that all CCMs, particularly SIDS and Participating Territories, have an opportunity to participate. The intersessional working group shall endeavour to develop a process for consideration no later than TCC12 and adoption no later than WCPFC13.

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

Application and review

40. This measure shall be reviewed in 2018.

41. This measure will be effective for 2018 only.

Annex I - Compliance Status Table

Compliance Status ⁴	Criteria	Response
<i>Compliant</i>	<p>A CCM will be deemed Compliant with an obligation arising under the Convention, CMMs, Rules or obligations adopted by the Commission if the following criteria have all been met, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reporting or submission deadlines; b. implementation of obligation through national laws or regulations; c. any alleged violations have been investigated and resolved in accordance with relevant Articles of the Convention; and d. submission of all mandatory information or data required, in the agreed format as applicable. 	None
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	<p>A CCM shall be deemed Non-Compliant with an obligation if any of the following have occurred, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a CCM has failed to comply with an obligation or category of obligations not specifically identified as Priority Non-Compliant status; b. where TCC does not consider that progress has been made on a Capacity Development Plan or an Status Report; c. information or data for the obligation has been submitted or reported in a way that is incomplete, incorrect, or wrongly formatted; or d. a CCM has failed to meet reporting or submission deadlines. 	<p>Each CCM shall include, in its Part II Annual Report, any actions it has taken to address non-compliance identified in the Compliance Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Actions may include, one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.; A CCM must address the issue to gain compliance by the next compliance assessment; or b. A CCM shall provide a Status Report to the Secretariat; or c. Other response as determined by the Commission.

⁴ This annex applies to compliance statuses assigned for each individual obligation.

Compliance Status⁴	Criteria	Response
Priority Non-Compliant	<p>A CCM will be deemed Priority Non-Compliant with an obligation if any of the following have occurred, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. exceeded catch and effort limits established by the Commission; b. failure to submit an Annual Report; c. repeated non-compliance with an obligation for two or more consecutively assessed years; or d. any other non-compliance identified as Priority Non-Compliant by the Commission. 	<p>Each CCM shall include, in its Part II Annual Report, any actions it has taken to address non-compliance identified in the Compliance Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Actions may include, one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A CCM must address the issue to gain compliance by the next compliance assessment; b. Other response as determined by the Commission.
Capacity Assistance Needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) When a SIDS or Participating Territory or Indonesia or the Philippines cannot meet an obligation that is being assessed due to a lack of capacity, that CCM shall provide a Capacity Development Plan to the Secretariat with the dCMR prior to TCC; and (ii) TCC accepts that a genuine capacity need exists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The CCM shall complete the steps of the Capacity Development Plan for that obligation in order to become compliant with the obligation, and (ii) report progress against that plan every year in its Annual Report Part II until the end of the timeframe specified in that Plan.
Flag State Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where TCC recognizes that an investigation of an alleged violation has commenced and is ongoing, as identified in a dCMR by a CCM; and (ii) that CCM has provided a Status Report to the Secretariat with the dCMR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The CCM must complete the steps in the Status Report for that obligation; and take appropriate action in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention (ii) report an update against that plan every year in its Annual Report Part II until the end of the anticipated timeframe in the Status Report.
CMM Review	<p>There is a lack of clarity on the requirements of an obligation.</p>	<p>The Commission shall review that obligation and clarify its requirements.</p>



WCPFC IUU VESSEL LIST FOR 2018

(Effective from 7 February 2018: WCPFC14 agreed to maintain the WCPFC IUU list for 2017 as the WCPFC IUU list for 2018)

Note: Information provided in this list is in accordance with CMM 2010-06 para 19 and WCPFC13 decisions

Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Date first included on WCPFC IUU Vessel List ¹	Flag State Registration Number/ IMO Number	Call Sign (previous call signs)	Vessel Master (nationality)	Owner/beneficial owners (previous owners)	Notifying CCM	IUU activities
Neptune	<i>unknown</i> (Georgia)	10 Dec. 2010	M-00545	<i>unknown</i> (4LOG)		Space Energy Enterprises Co. Ltd.	France	Fishing on the high seas of the WCPF Convention Area without being on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (CMM 2007-03-para 3a)
Fu Lien No 1	<i>unknown</i> (Georgia)	10 Dec. 2010	M-01432 IMO No 7355662	<i>unknown</i> (4LIN2)		Fu Lien Fishery Co., Georgia	United States	Is without nationality and harvested species covered by the WCPF Convention in the Convention Area (CMM 2007-03, para 3h)
Yu Fong 168	<i>unknown</i> (Chinese Taipei)	11 Dec. 2009		BJ4786		Chang Lin Pao-Chun, 161 Sanmin Rd., Liouciuo Township, Pingtung County 929, Chinese Taipei	Marshall Islands	Fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of the Marshall Islands without permission and in contravention of Republic of the Marshall Islands's laws and regulations. (CMM 2007-03, para 3b)

¹ **Supplementary note as at 7 Dec 2017:** In October 2015, at the request of TCC11 the Executive Director sent letters to: Chinese Taipei and Georgia to request information of their vessel/s on the WCPFC IUU list, specifically their last known operations and whereabouts; and to other RFMOs (CCAMLR, CCSBT, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC, NPAFC & SPRFMO) to seek their cooperation with locating the vessels on the WCPFC IUU list underlining that they are now listed on a number of IUU lists. Georgia replied to confirm that the vessels **Neptune** and **Fu Lien No 1** are no longer flying Georgia flag. Chinese Taipei confirmed that with respect to **Yu Fong 168**, the license was revoked in 2009 the owner of the vessel has been penalized through repeated monetary punishment for violating the rules of not returning to port. Chinese Taipei further advised that the most recent information was received from Thailand's notification to IOTC that the vessel landed their catches in the port of Phuket in the year 2013. On 17 November 2017, WCPFC received a communication from Chinese Taipei informing WCPFC that **Yu Fong 168** has been deregistered by Chinese Taipei.



**COMMISSION
FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Manila, Philippines
3 – 7 December 2017

**SUMMARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF
THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (FAC11)**

**WCPFC14-2017-FAC11
7 December 2017**

Introduction

1. The Finance and Administration Committee (FAC11) was convened by Co-Chair Mr. Magele Etuati Roperti (Samoa) at 8:30 am on Saturday, 2nd December 2017. Subsequent to the commencement of FAC11 the Commission appointed Mr. Wataru Tanoue (Japan) as the Co-Chair. Subsequent sessions of FAC were held on 6 December and 7 December 2017. Representatives of Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Island, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Commonwealth of the Marianas Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Ecuador, American Tunaboat Association, Birdlife International, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forum Fisheries Agency, International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Pew Environmental Trust, Parties to the Nauru Agreement, Pacific Community (SPC), and World Wildlife Fund. Meeting support was provided by the Secretariat. A participants list is attached as Annex 4. The Committee agreed by consensus to present to the Commission the decisions and recommendations set out below.

AGENDA ITEM 1. OPENING OF MEETING

1.1 Adoption of agenda.

2. WCPFC Executive Director Feleti Teo delivered opening remarks welcoming participants to FAC11, recognizing the previous good work of Dr Paul Callaghan as Co-Chair of the Committee, and highlighting the importance of properly financing and resourcing the activities of the Commission.

3. The agenda as set out in WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-01, WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-02 and WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-03 was adopted without change.

1.2 Meeting arrangements

4. The meeting arrangements were noted by Finance and Administration Manager (FAM) Aaron Nighswander.

AGENDA ITEM 2. AUDIT

2.1 Auditor Report for 2016 and General Account Financial Statements for 2016

5. The Executive Director summarized the information in WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-04 noting the 2016 audit was completed and circulated to CCMs in July 2017. The auditor found that all financial statements were fair and that there were no instances of non-compliance with the Commission's Financial Regulation 12.4 (c) regarding income, expenditure, investment and asset management nor with Financial Regulation 12.4 (d) pertaining to financial procedures, accounting, internal controls and administration.
6. The general fund had a \$343,662 surplus and there were late payments of members' contributions \$438,056 transferred to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Financial Regulations. The Working Capital Fund now stands at \$1,998,231.
7. It was explained by the FAM that differences in some figures tabled in WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-04, were due additional funds such as the return of unused obligations and interest which contribute to the final transfer to the working capital fund.
8. The Secretariat was congratulated on a positive audit report, noting that the report gives confidence in the Commission's financial management systems.
9. **FAC11 recommended that the Commission accept the audited financial statements for 2016 as set out in paper WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-04.**

AGENDA ITEM 3. STATUS OF THE COMMISSION'S FUNDS

3.1 Report on General Account Fund for 2017 – Contributions and Other Income

10. The FAM introduced paper WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-05. The assessed contributions for 2017 was \$7,242,071, and the outstanding 2017 unpaid contributions stands at \$751,711 as of 1 November 2017.
11. **The FAC noted the report in WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-05.**

3.2 Report on the Status of Other Funds for 2017

12. Drawing the FAC's attention to WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-06 the FAM noted the following balances in the Special Requirements Fund and other funds established by the Executive Director as of 31 October 2017:
- Chinese Taipei Trust Fund (\$36,471);
 - Working Capital Fund (\$1,998,231);
 - Special Requirements Fund (\$179,273);
 - West Pacific East Asia Project Fund (\$4,337,367);
 - Japan Trust Fund (\$15,853);
 - Voluntary Contributions Fund (\$1,483,882)
 - CNM Contributions Fund (\$196,166); and
 - Global Environment Facility-Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (GEF ABNJ) Project Fund (\$1,152,706).
13. The FAM explained the use of the CNM contributions to date. There has been no additional funds received in the CNM account as of 30 November, and there are two CNM's with outstanding fees. In response to questions on how the CNM Contribution Fund was used in 2017, the FAM explained that small CCMs have an offset to their proportionate contribution as per the financial regulations, money was transferred from the CNM Contribution Fund to the SRF as per WCPFC13 and the funds have been used for as offsets CCMs contributions.
14. The CNM Contribution Funds will also be used to hold the observer fees. The collection of observer fees was assessed to be \$20,000 plus, but noting that some observers have moved into national delegations, it is expected to be less around \$16,000. It was noted that an additional Secretariat staff was brought to assist with the collection of the observer fees.
15. EU noted that their contributions (specifically referencing a current post release mortality shark project) are not included in this paper. FAM agreed that a footnote could be added to the report to indicate previous and upcoming EU funded projects, which are not covered currently in this paper due to the budget cycle. EU reiterated referring to funding for the ongoing shark project. The FAM advised on an agreement with the EU for work on mitigating impact for juvenile bigeye and yellowfin, is not yet signed, therefore the figures are not included in this paper.
16. The FAM explained that under regulation 4.4 the WCF can be used for emergency purposes with the permission of Commission; this may include critical maintenance of the Secretariat HQ infrastructure.
17. The assistance of the SRF in supporting SIDS attendance at meetings was recognized.
18. The Chinese Taipei Trust Fund was also appreciated by recipient SIDS.
- 19. FAC11 noted the status of the funds.**

AGENDA ITEM 4. HEADQUARTERS ISSUES

4.1 Headquarters Matters

20. The FAM presented WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-07 highlighting several issues at headquarters arising in 2017:
- Despite an internet outage due to a broken international cable, the Commission Secretariat was able to operate normally due the service provided by FSM Telecom
 - Previous concerns related to the reliability of the national power supply have been lessened by a relatively stable power in 2017.
 - Re-grouting flooring tiles has fixed an issue of integrity on the first-floor of the HQ building (tiles and underlying cement).
 - The electrical and internet wiring in the headquarters is degrading and will require substantial re-cabling in the future.
 - In relation to security, two laptops were stolen in transit to the office. They were new and did not have any data. The incident was not reported to local authorities due to a lag in realization of the theft. FSM expressed concern on the matter and wanted to ensure that they can extend their assistance to prevent future reoccurrences.
 - New air services, Air Nauru and Air Niugini improved connections to the South Pacific. It was also noted that United Airlines would be adding flights to/from FSM.
 - The higher costs of tickets and DSA associated with travel to commission meetings in support of members, are compounded by uncertainty of travel, given that rescheduling of travel is more often costly. This is discussed further in the following section.
 - Environmental footprint reductions include, solar power; used computers are not sent to landfill, they are instead donated to the college to repair and provide to local schools; working with the College of Micronesia, paper and cardboard will be shredded for dry piggery material and subsequently used as fertilizer, water is no longer to be provided in plastic bottles at WCPFC Secretariat organized meetings.
21. The FAM explained that the Secretariat usually purchases used vehicles, over a 7 to 8-year replacement cycle, noting that good maintenance is not available in Pohnpei and warranties could not be honored locally.
22. Several CCMs supported the idea of a building maintenance fund might be a useful approach to sustain the HQ structure over the long term. The FAM noted that in addition to direct reactive maintenance it would be difficult to find the expertise on island to develop a long term maintenance plan.
23. The Executive Director notes that due to some contractual issues related to the building, the host government also needs to be included in any discussion regarding the maintenance of the WCPFC HQ Building.
24. In the second meeting of the FAC, it was noted that draft ToR's for consultancy have been developed for a maintenance plan consultancy.
25. CCMs were supportive of the plan to hire a expert consultant to assess the building and develop a maintenance plan but wanted to consider the impacts on the budget.
26. FAM clarified on the term of the lease which is 55 years, with an option for an extension of another 55 years, and inquired as to the duration of maintenance plan CCMs would

like to have for this assessment. It was agreed that the plan should cover the 55 year lease.

27. FAC11 noted the report and recommended that:

- a. **the secretariat draft a proposed amendment to the financial regulations providing for the establishment of a contingency reserve fund dedicated to the planned maintenance of the physical asset belonging to the WCPFC (e.g., building envelope, wiring, roof membrane replacement, driveway) that would take into account building depreciation and present this to FAC12.**
- b. **the Secretariat prepare terms of reference for hire a qualified expert consultant to assess the building and develop a maintenance plan for the remainder of the term of its lease and report back for consideration at FAC12 in 2018.**

4.2 Proposed Revisions to Regulations

28. The Executive Director referencing WCPFC14-2016-FAC11-08 detailed a proposed revision to include a deadline for submission of requests for support for travel for delegates from developing states to attend Commission Meetings (Regulation 3.5). There is currently no deadline; this has cost implications which could be minimized if a deadline were to be included in the regulation. If that deadline is not met, the proposed recipient would become ineligible for support. Examples of similar deadlines were provided as both SPC and FFA have deadlines for travel authorization. The FAM indicated that the saving for direct ticket costs would be in the vicinity of \$20,000 – 25,000, plus staff time.
29. Several CCMs noted that Commission meetings are all scheduled well in advance and it should be easy to plan for travel in a timely fashion.
30. Other CCMs were opposed to setting a deadline, and although FFA and SPC have deadlines in place they are set for staff and recommended for members and rarely, if ever applied. The SIDS have serious constraints especially in terms travel arrangements and staff available for meetings throughout the year. It was suggested that guidelines and/or policy change may be a better alternative to regulatory changes.
31. A suggested compromise was to establish a deadline, but allow the Executive Director's discretion to offer support to travelers from the SIDS where there are extenuating circumstances.
32. The Executive Director appreciated the comments from the floor, the proposal was not intended to undermine regulation 3.5 rather it was intended to better manage the commissions funds more prudently and efficiently. The secretariat is extremely flexible and to date has never refused travel. It was suggested that the proposal could be revised and presented again to the Committee.
33. FAC11 revisited this issue on the second meeting of the FAC, with extensive discussions to agree on possible resolutions to the topic. Some CCMs noted the higher cost implications and the limitations of funding other possible participants. The matter

should be approached with the concept of considering if there's an interest in some sort of block grant for developing CCMs. If devolving the fund could help ease the matter, or consider if Article 30 agrees and allows for this to go forward.

34. Some CCMs opposes the idea of changing the regulation, which they believe is too harsh for SIDs. Recommends that the Secretariat report on those members who do not comply with early nominations, so they can do them in a more timely manner. It was suggested that guidelines based on proposed regulatory change, and have the Executive Director report to the FAC on the cost implications of those non-compliant participants. The FAC can base fair decisions on this report.
- 35. FAC11 recommend the development of a guideline along the line of the proposed regulatory change with the addition of the Executive Director reporting to FAC12 on adherence with the guideline. It is requested that additional data be provided to FAC12 in relation to 2018 cost implications of registration for Commission meetings.**

4.3 Support Staff Retirement Plan

36. The Executive Director presented a paper (WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-11) detailing a retirement plan for support staff for consideration by FAC11. It was explained that the Commission's support staff are not confident in the current viability of the national Social Security scheme in FSM and they have requested that the WCPFC look into other options.
37. A supplemental retirement plan resembling 401k plan used in the US is being offered to employers in FSM. This plan would supplement the existing national Social Security program.
38. All staff have around 8.5% of their salary paid into FSM social security system, while professional staff are paid an equivalent amount in lieu of taking part in the national program.
39. Some CCMs suggested that this proposal should be reviewed in relation to all other support staff benefits rather than examined as a stand-alone benefit.
40. There was support from the host of Commission's Headquarters (FSM), agreeing that the concerns raised by the WCPFC Secretariat support staff are valid, noting that the paper recommends exploring options for a supplemental retirement scheme, and that final approval would be deferred until the next meeting of the WCPFC.
- 41. FAC11 recommended that the Secretariat review options to provide a supplementary retirement scheme for support staff, and to report back to FAC12 including the associated costs against a background of the overall support staff benefit packages.**

4.4 Compensation for the Executive Director

42. The FAC Co-Chair noted that the Chair of the Commission would present this paper to WCPFC14 Plenary.

43. In the second meeting of the FAC, the FAM informed the FAC11 that in the HODs meeting, HODs had agreed to provide the Executive Director with a 5% performance bonus but that providing the bonus was not to set precedent. The funds for the bonus would come from the 2017 budget.

44. **FAC11 noted the update.**

AGENDA ITEM 5. REPORT FROM THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FUNDS VIRTUAL WORKING GROUP

45. The VWG Chair Liz Brierley (Australia) presented WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-09, detailing the intercessional discussions and views of members of that group in relation to three internally defined objectives:

- (i) To support the full input and participation of member small island states/developing states/territories in the meetings of the Commission.
- (ii) To support the development of management and technical capability and capacity in member small island states/developing states/territories to enable them to implement Commission Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).
- (iii) To explore funding models that provide adequate and sustainable sources of funding [for the SRF] to achieve the objectives above.

46. A Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) is proposed to be established initially for a 3-year trial period was recognized as a good step forward. CCMs in support of this concept noted that there are other potential funding sources which should be identified in a broader study, which should also identify funding priorities.

47. The VWG Chair explained that the SIP, following a process of a gap and needs analysis, need not be complicated and will provide a single source of planning information. The existing working group will continue, noting that the VWG will be open to all CCMs who wish to participate

48. Some CCMs strongly support for the idea of funding a second participant's attendance at Commission meetings.

49. Other CCMs questioned the need for additional funding to support second participant's attendance at Commission meetings.

~~50.~~ Some CCMs indicated that they supported the concept of an automatic transfer of a yet to be defined percentage of the commission budget to provide a stable source of funding.

51. One CCM had reservations, suggesting that the scope of the SIP may be too narrow as currently envisaged. Concern was also raised regarding the potential costs involved in funding additional travel and it was suggested that the development of the SIP would facilitate finance related decisions in the future.

52. FAC11 discussed the issue again at the second meeting of the FAC. The VWG Chair briefly explained that per discussion in the margins of the meeting there is no consensus

to change to the regulations to fund a second participant to meetings of the Commission. It was noted that there are two aspects to the SRF which relate to effective participation and capacity building.

53. Some CCMs consider that the SRF regulations should not be amended to automatically support the attendance of a second participants. They extend their support for capacity building, and funding to attend Commission meetings should depend on level of available funds.
54. **FAC11 recommends to the WCPFC14 that:**
- a) **The Special Requirements Fund Intersessional Working Group of the Finance and Administration Committee continue in 2018 to develop a Strategic Investment Plan for approval by WCPFC15. The objectives of the Strategic Investment Plan are to support the:**
 - **effective input and participation of member developing states/territories in the meetings of the Commission; and**
 - **development of management and technical capability and capacity in developing states/territories to enable them to implement Commission Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs)**
 - b) **Funding proposals, including possible amendments to the Financial Regulations, to fill gaps identified through the Strategic Investment Plan will be presented to FAC12 for consideration and to the Commission for approval.**
 - c) **If the SRF drops below \$50,000, then a one-off transfer of \$50,000 will be transferred to supplement the Special Requirements Fund from the Cooperating Non-Member Contributions Fund for 2018, funds permitting.**
 - d) **The Special Requirements Fund Intersessional Working Group will advise the Executive Director on the merits (against the principles and objectives of the SRF) of project proposals over \$10,000, noting the final decision remains the authority of the Executive Director.**

AGENDA ITEM 6. WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2018 AND INDICATIVE WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2019 AND 2020

55. The FAM presented paper WCPFC14-2017-FAC11-10, detailing the proposed 2018 budget based on recommendations from SC, TCC, Intersessional Working Groups and the WCPFC Secretariat. In response to queries from participants the following areas were clarified:
- \$110,000 budgeted for EM/ER activities are intended to support a consultant and for specific IT expertise to support EM/ER.
 - Recruitment and/or repatriation of staff for 2018, 2019 and 2020 is referenced in Annex 5.

- The regional capacity funded projects include regional workshops such as the Tuna Data Workshop in Noumea, The ROP training budget is for staff to conduct in-country observer training and attend to annual observer meetings.
 - Australia had provided a supplement for the Chairs costs associated with additional travel needs in previous years, but those funds expired and given an additional trip to Honolulu for the intercessional Tropical Tuna Meeting in 2017, the expenditure was higher than anticipated.
 - Commission vehicles are replaced when they are at the end of their serviceable lifecycle.
 - The cost of Scientific Committee meetings is higher than the indicative costs, because DSAs were high at some venues, and it was suggested that DSA rates should be considered when venues are selected. In the past, Scientific Committee meetings used to be held in FSM every other year, but recently they have been held elsewhere.
 - A study to determine the viability of having a WCPFC tagging vessel, has been proposed because the cost of chartering a suitable vessel is around \$14,000 per day. The cost to WCPFC of the study, at \$62,500, would be matched by SPC.
 - Expenditure in 2017 on capacity building was less than the approved budget. There were logistical issues, but some workshops were attended and it is expected that there will be greater demand next year.
 - A proposed 2018 EM/ER workshop is costed at \$100,000. This workshop is proposed because both SC and TCC thought it was necessary. A schedule and agenda have yet to be finalized subject to approval from the Commission. The workshop would ideally be held some time before SC.
56. New Zealand drew the attention of the Committee to two specific research projects:
- a. A seabird mortality project for \$22,500. It was noted that FAO, SPC and Secretariat were still in discussions related to funding and the project had not started.
 - b. The Shark LRP project funded by the Commission at \$25,000 could not be supplemented as planned with an additional \$30,000 which was originally necessary to allow this project to proceed.
57. One CCM did not support the tagging boat study and needed clarification on LRP funds used in 2017. FAM explained that the 2017 funds were not used, because the available funds were not sufficient for the scope of work needed. FAM clarified that the indicative numbers on the budget are projected expenditures, which were not incurred.
58. One CCM expressed concern that LRP is a high priority project and appropriate level of funding was not available. It was requested that the Secretariat look for alternative sources of funding to supplement the available funds for this project

59. A CCM queried on 100K budget for EM/ER. FAM explained this amount was based on a standalone meeting. Since the meeting was to be held in conjunction with the Science Committee in 2018 a reduction of \$50,000 could be made to the proposed budget.
60. A CCM inquired about the Seabird Mortality budget, if it was used in 2017 or will be used in 2018. FAM clarified the funding offered by FAO, but did not match the requirements of SPC, so no funds were spent. Negotiations were still taking place with FAO regarding this project.
61. FSM needed clarification on TCC and SC budgets, stating FSM's intent to host SC15 and WCPFC16 in 2019. If there will be a cost saving if FSM hosts. The FAM explained that the costs for 2019 were based on hosting the meeting in FSM so no cost savings would be incurred.
62. A CCM inquired if the budget line capacity building is the same as the SRF. FAM indicated it is not related to the SRF, but used for capacity building related to CMRs.
63. FFA Secretariat noted the importance of this funding to enable the WCPFC Secretariat's participation in initiatives that improve SIDS capacity in the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, as well as technical assistance. FFA suggested that this line item also support those CCMs who have requested assistance as highlighted in the Final Compliance Monitoring Report.
- 64. FAC11 agreed to a 2018 budget of \$8,000,552 (Annexes 1-3) pending any subsequent decision reached by WCPFC14 that will have an impact on the budget.**

AGENDA ITEM 7. OTHER MATTERS

65. No other matters were raised.

AGENDA ITEM 8. ADOPTION OF REPORT

66. FAC11 adopted this summary report which is tabled as WCPFC14-2017-FAC11.
67. FAC11 invites WCPFC14 to consider this report and to endorse its recommendations.

AGENDA ITEM 9. CLOSE OF MEETING

68. The Co-Chair, Wataru Tanoue, closed the final session of FAC11 at on 7 December 2017.

ANNEX 1

**Summary of estimated General Fund budgetary requirements for 2018
and indicative figures for 2019 and 2020 (USD)**

	<i>Approved budget 2017</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2018</i>	<i>Proposed budget 2018</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2019</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2020</i>
Part 1 - Administrative Expenses of the Secretariat						
Sub-Item 1.1	<i>Staff Costs</i>					
Professional Staff Salary	948,955	902,253	1,081,763	957,069	959,797	962,571
Professional Staff Benefits and Allowances	947,864	906,600	1,079,700	942,273	920,832	895,129
Professional Staff Insurance	127,269	111,369	127,269	123,219	126,765	130,491
Recruitment/Repatriation	0	0	86,695	25,565	25,565	25,565
Support Staff	413,938	396,113	426,425	410,632	415,985	423,440
Total, sub-item 1.1	2,438,026	2,316,335	2,801,852	2,458,758	2,448,945	2,437,197
Sub-Item 1.2	<i>Other Personnel Costs</i>					
Temporary Assistance/Overtime	15,000	16,298	15,000	16,500	16,500	16,500
Chairs Expenses	20,000	31,028	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Consultants <i>see note 1</i>	178,000	160,725	148,000	148,000	148,000	148,000
Total, sub-item 1.2	213,000	208,051	183,000	189,500	194,500	194,500
Sub-item 1.3	<i>Official Travel</i>					
	210,000	183,577	231,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Sub-item 1.4	<i>General Operating Expenses</i>					
Electricity, Water, Sanitation	65,000	53,886	72,800	60,000	60,000	60,000
Communications/Courier	76,000	73,104	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
Office Supplies & Fuel	43,500	42,640	46,500	43,000	43,000	43,000
Audit	7,500	7,000	7,500	7,000	7,500	7,500
Bank Charges	9,500	9,183	6,600	9,500	9,500	9,500
Official Hospitality	10,000	9,488	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Community Outreach	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Miscellaneous Services	6,000	6,338	6,000	6,400	6,400	6,400
Security	92,000	92,467	83,303	93,000	93,000	93,000
Training	15,000	12,380	25,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total, sub-item 1.4	332,500	314,486	345,703	327,900	328,400	328,400
Sub-item 1.5	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>					
Vehicles	0	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0
Information Technology	56,753	55,144	56,753	56,753	56,753	56,753
Website New Projects/Enhancements	8,000	8,000	20,000	8,000	20,000	8,000
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	32,113	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total, sub-item 1.5	96,753	95,257	130,753	118,753	130,753	96,753
Sub-item 1.6	<i>Maintenance</i>					
Vehicles	6,000	6,140	5,800	6,000	5,800	6,000
Information and Communication Technology	120,618	124,481	120,618	128,638	128,638	128,638
Buildings & Grounds	56,500	55,189	56,500	56,500	56,500	56,500
Gardeners and Cleaners	79,500	76,924	77,074	77,074	79,500	79,500
Insurance	25,000	22,867	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Total, sub-item 1.6	287,618	285,601	282,992	291,212	293,438	293,638
Sub-item 1.7	<i>Meeting Services</i>					
Annual Session <i>see note 2</i>	165,000	179,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Scientific Committee <i>see note 3</i>	246,600	250,592	192,000	236,200	192,000	192,000
Northern Committee <i>see note 4</i>	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Technical and Compliance Committee	159,800	131,618	159,800	159,800	159,800	159,800
WCPFC Planning Framework	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, sub-item 1.7	589,400	579,210	534,800	579,000	534,800	534,800
TOTAL, Section 1/Item 1	4,167,298	3,982,517	4,510,100	4,175,124	4,140,837	4,095,289

	Approved budget 2017	Estimated expenditure 2017	Indicative budget 2018	Proposed budget 2018	Indicative budget 2019	Indicative budget 2020	
ANNEX 3 (continued)							
Part 2 - Science & Technical & Compliance Programme							
Section 2 (Item 2)							
Sub-item 2.1	Scientific Services (SPC)	871,200	871,200	871,200	888,624	906,396	924,524
Sub-item 2.2	Scientific Research						
Additional Resourcing SPC	160,000	160,000	160,000	163,200	164,832	166,480	
Pacific Tuna Tagging Project	250,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	650,000	690,000	
Improving purse seine species composition	0	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	
Limit Reference Points	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	
WPEA Project Co-finance	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	
Estimation of Seabird Mortality	20,000	20,000	22,500	22,500	17,500	0	
High Priority Project(s) - to be allocated <i>see note 5</i>	0	0	83,000	0	83,000	83,000	
Skipjack Impacts on Margins of Conv. Area	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	
Paired Sampling and Unloading Data Comparisons	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	
Maintenance of WCPFC Tissue Bank	95,000	95,000	95,000	97,200	97,200	97,200	
Review of shark Data and Modelling Framework	65,000	65,000	0	0	0	0	
Fish weights/lengths for scientific analyses	0	0	0	0	40,000	20,000	
Further work on bigeye tuna age and growth	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	
Yellowfin tuna age and growth	0	0	0	100,000	85,000	0	
Acoustic FAD analyses	0	0	0	0	120,000	72,000	
Total, sub-item 2.2	690,000	690,000	900,500	937,900	1,297,532	1,168,680	
Sub-item 2.3	Technical & Compliance Programme						
ROP - Audit/Remediation	15,000	16,763	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
ROP - Special Projects and Research Activities	30,000	0	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
ROP - Training, Assistance & Development	30,000	11,723	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Observer CMM booklet	13,000	13,137	15,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	
ROP Data Management	923,904	923,904	923,904	923,904	923,904	923,904	
Vessel Monitoring System - Capital Costs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Vessel Monitoring System	265,000	233,856	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	
Vessel Monitoring System - Airtime	190,000	185,155	190,000	197,600	199,576	201,572	
Vessel Monitoring System - Security Audit	8,400	7,922	7,500	8,400	8,400	8,400	
CCM/Staff VMS Training	40,000	0	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
Information Management System	100,000	98,504	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Workshops/IATTC Cross Endor. Train.	28,000	27,897	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	
AR Part 2/CMS Online Host. and Pub.	18,000	10,600	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
Targeted Capacity Building	50,000	8,995	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Workshop <i>see note 6</i>	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	
E-monitoring and E-Reporting Activities <i>see note 7</i>	60,000	59,736	30,000	110,000	30,000	30,000	
CMS Review <i>see note 8</i>	124,590	111,151	0	0	0	0	
Port Coordinators <i>see note 9</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Regional Capacity Building Workshops <i>see note 10</i>	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	
Total, item 2.3	2,045,894	1,859,343	1,892,404	1,998,904	1,870,880	1,872,876	
TOTAL, Section 2/Item 2	3,607,094	3,420,543	3,664,104	3,825,428	4,074,808	3,966,080	
Total, Parts 1 & 2	7,774,392	7,403,060	8,174,205	8,000,552	8,215,645	8,061,369	

Note 1: Consultancies proposed are:

Legal support services	\$55,000
ED Discretion	\$30,000
Media Consultant	\$15,000
Meetings' rapporteur	\$48,000
	<u>\$148,000</u>

Note 2: Annual Session

Cost based on host for 2017 annual meeting. If no host identified for 2018 annual meeting and additional USD155,000 will be added to the costs of hosting the annual meeting to cover the cost of a venue.

Note 3: Scientific Committee

Additional costs are due to the higher than average DSAs for the meeting to be held in Korea.

Note 4: Northern Committee

As per WPCFC9, an additional USD25,000 will be assessed from non-developing state members of the NC to fund attendance at the NC meeting by developing states and territories if needed.

Note 5: Unobligated Budget

For science-related projects requested by the Commission with no budget allocation

Note 6: E-monitoring and E-reporting Workshop

The proposed 2018 reflects the costs of hosting a 2-3 day meeting tied to SC in 2018.

Note 7: E-Reporting and E-Monitoring Activities

Although FAC10 directed that the full funding for the ERand EM position was to be included in the 2018 budget, the proposed 2018 budget is for full costs to support continuing work by a consultant on high seas transshipment E-reporting implementation at the Secretariat, including proposed IT software development.

Note 8: CMS Review

As per WCPFC13 TOR the report from the CMS Review is due by 1 March 2018.

Note 9: Port Coordinators

TCC13 was tasked to reconsider the recommendation to extend the Port Coordinators project, and TCC13 noted for WCPFC14 that a majority of CCMs support extension of the Port Coordinators Programme.

Note 10: Regional Capacity Building Workshops

FFA/SPC to advise on the use of these funds

ANNEX 2

**Proposed General Fund financing table for 2018
01 January to 31 December 2018**

Proposed budget expenditure total	8,000,552
less	
Estimated interest	(3,400)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
CNM Contributions Fund	(50,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,597,152</u>
(see detailed schedule in Annex 7)	

**Proposed General Fund financing table for 2019
01 January to 31 December 2019**

Proposed budget expenditure total	8,215,645
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(3,400)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
CNM Contributions Fund	(50,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,812,245</u>
(see detailed schedule in Annex 7)	

**Proposed General Fund financing table for 2020
01 January to 31 December 2020**

Proposed budget expenditure total	8,061,369
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(3,400)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
CNM Contributions Fund	(50,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,657,969</u>
(see detailed schedule in Annex 7)	

ANNEX 3

Indicative schedule of contributions based on the Commission's contribution formula

<i>2018 Contribution Table</i>								
<i>Member</i>	<i>Base fee component: uniform share 10% of budget</i>	<i>National wealth component: 20% of budget</i>	<i>Catch component: 70% of budget</i>	<i>Addition for Northern Committee</i>	<i>Total Contributions by Members</i>	<i>Percent of Budget by member</i>	<i>Offset for Small Island Developing States*</i>	<i>Total of components: 100% of budget</i>
Australia	29,220	114,794	12,780	0	156,793	2.08%	0	156,793
Canada	29,220	98,934	0	894	129,047	1.72%	0	129,047
China	29,220	150,760	251,677	3,010	434,666	5.78%	0	434,666
Cook Islands	29,220	873	2,542	0	32,634	0.43%	23,374	56,008
European Union	29,220	261,985	79,442	0	370,647	4.93%	0	370,647
Federated States of Micronesia	29,220	5,477	130,714	0	165,411	2.20%	0	165,411
Fiji	29,220	7,692	24,044	0	60,956	0.81%	0	60,956
France	29,220	101,098	9,032	0	139,350	1.85%	0	139,350
Indonesia	29,220	17,236	231,555	0	278,011	3.70%	0	278,011
Japan	29,220	126,449	921,793	1,939	1,079,400	14.35%	0	1,079,400
Kiribati	29,220	4,254	249,015	0	282,488	3.76%	0	282,488
Korea	29,220	62,130	817,500	6,338	915,187	12.17%	0	915,187
Marshall Islands	29,220	2,654	191,225	0	223,099	2.97%	4,433	227,531
Nauru	29,220	653	21	0	29,893	0.40%	24,377	54,270
New Zealand	29,220	66,128	38,725	0	134,073	1.78%	0	134,073
Niue	29,220	81	0	0	29,301	0.39%	20,837	50,138
Palau	29,220	1,075	0	0	30,295	0.40%	18,179	48,474
Papua New Guinea	29,220	3,665	473,646	0	506,531	6.73%	0	506,531
Philippines	29,220	10,188	332,340	0	371,749	4.94%	0	371,749
Samoa	29,220	6,517	1,331	0	37,068	0.49%	0	37,068
Solomon Islands	29,220	3,058	47,426	0	79,703	1.06%	0	79,703
Chinese Taipei	29,220	42,876	707,137	5,434	784,666	10.43%	0	784,666
Tonga	29,220	5,309	528	0	35,057	0.47%	1,463	36,519
Tuvalu	29,220	555	12,639	0	42,414	0.56%	8,414	50,828
United States of America	29,220	318,831	711,222	7,386	1,066,660	14.18%	0	1,066,660
Vanuatu	29,220	5,084	71,672	0	105,976	1.41%	0	105,976
Totals	759,715	1,418,354	5,318,006	25,000	7,521,075	100%	101,077	7,622,152

* To be offset by the CNM Contributions Fund.

ANNEX 3 (continued)

Offset for Small Island Developing States as per Financial Regulation 5.2(b) (ii)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Maximum Payable for wealth component</i>	<i>National wealth component</i>	<i>Offset for Small Island Developing States</i>
Cook Islands	17,459	873	24,247	23,374
Federated States of Micronesia	104,940	5,247	5,477	0
Fiji	898,760	44,938	7,692	0
Kiribati	114,390	5,720	4,254	0
Marshall Islands	53,070	2,654	7,086	4,433
Nauru	13,050	653	25,029	24,377
Niue	1,618	81	20,918	20,837
Palau	21,500	1,075	19,254	18,179
Papua New Guinea	8,084,990	404,250	3,665	0
Samoa	195,130	9,757	6,517	0
Solomon Islands	599,420	29,971	3,058	0
Tonga	106,170	5,309	6,771	1,463
Tuvalu	11,100	555	8,969	8,414
Vanuatu	270,400	13,520	5,084	0
Total				101,077

Additional Funding for Northern Committee as agreed in WCPFC9-2012-22 FAC 6 Summary Report 5.4 (25)

<i>Non-developing States Members of NC</i>	<i>Percent of total budget</i>	<i>Percent of NC fund</i>	<i>Additional cost</i>
Canada	1.69%	3.6%	894
China	5.68%	12.0%	3,010
Japan	3.66%	7.8%	1,939
Korea	11.96%	25.4%	6,338
Chinese Taipei	10.26%	21.7%	5,434
United States of America	13.94%	29.5%	7,386
Total	47.19%	100.00%	25,000

ANNEX 3 (continued)

Indicative schedule of contributions based on proposed 2018 budgets without the Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional funds Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

Member	2018 Proposed					2019 Indicative		2020 Indicative	
	Base fee component: uniform share 10% of budget	National wealth component: 20% of budget	Catch component: 70% of budget	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member
Australia	29,220	114,794	12,780	156,793	2.06%	161,233	2.06%	158,049	2.06%
Canada	29,220	98,934	0	128,154	1.69%	131,782	1.69%	129,180	1.69%
China	29,220	150,760	251,677	431,656	5.68%	443,877	5.68%	435,112	5.68%
Cook Islands	29,220	24,247	2,542	56,008	0.74%	57,594	0.74%	56,457	0.74%
European Union	29,220	261,985	79,442	370,647	4.88%	381,141	4.88%	373,614	4.88%
Federated States of Micronesia	29,220	5,477	130,714	165,411	2.18%	170,094	2.18%	166,735	2.18%
Fiji	29,220	7,692	24,044	60,956	0.80%	62,682	0.80%	61,444	0.80%
France	29,220	101,098	9,032	139,350	1.83%	143,295	1.83%	140,465	1.83%
Indonesia	29,220	17,236	231,555	278,011	3.66%	285,882	3.66%	280,236	3.66%
Japan	29,220	126,449	921,793	1,077,462	14.18%	1,107,967	14.18%	1,086,087	14.18%
Kiribati	29,220	4,254	249,015	282,488	3.72%	290,486	3.72%	284,750	3.72%
Korea	29,220	62,130	817,500	908,850	11.96%	934,581	11.96%	916,125	11.96%
Marshall Islands	29,220	7,086	191,225	227,531	2.99%	233,973	2.99%	229,353	2.99%
Nauru	29,220	25,029	21	54,270	0.71%	55,807	0.71%	54,705	0.71%
New Zealand	29,220	66,128	38,725	134,073	1.76%	137,869	1.76%	135,146	1.76%
Niue	29,220	20,918	0	50,138	0.66%	51,558	0.66%	50,540	0.66%
Palau	29,220	19,254	0	48,474	0.64%	49,846	0.64%	48,862	0.64%
Papua New Guinea	29,220	3,665	473,646	506,531	6.67%	520,872	6.67%	510,586	6.67%
Philippines	29,220	10,188	332,340	371,749	4.89%	382,274	4.89%	374,725	4.89%
Samoa	29,220	6,517	1,331	37,068	0.49%	38,117	0.49%	37,364	0.49%
Solomon Islands	29,220	3,058	47,426	79,703	1.05%	81,960	1.05%	80,342	1.05%
Chinese Taipei	29,220	42,876	707,137	779,232	10.26%	801,294	10.26%	785,470	10.26%
Tonga	29,220	6,771	528	36,519	0.48%	37,553	0.48%	36,811	0.48%
Tuvalu	29,220	8,969	12,639	50,828	0.67%	52,267	0.67%	51,235	0.67%
United States of America	29,220	318,831	711,222	1,059,274	13.94%	1,089,264	13.94%	1,067,753	13.94%
Vanuatu	29,220	5,084	71,672	105,976	1.39%	108,977	1.39%	106,825	1.39%
Totals	759,715	1,519,430	5,318,006	7,597,152	100.00%	7,812,245	100.00%	7,657,969	100.00%

**Summary of estimated General Fund budgetary requirements for 2018
and indicative figures for 2019 and 2020 (USD)**

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Professional Staff Insurance	127,269	111,369	127,269	123,219	126,765	130,491
Recruitment/Repatriation	0	0	86,695	25,565	25,565	25,565
Support Staff	413,938	396,113	426,425	410,632	415,985	423,440
Total, sub-item 1.1	2,438,026	2,316,335	2,801,852	2,458,758	2,448,945	2,437,197
Sub-Item 1.2 <i>Other Personnel Costs</i>						
Temporary Assistance/Overtime	15,000	16,298	15,000	16,500	16,500	16,500
Chairs Expenses	20,000	31,028	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
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Office Supplies & Fuel	43,500	42,640	46,500	43,000	43,000	43,000
Audit	7,500	7,000	7,500	7,000	7,500	7,500
Bank Charges	9,500	9,183	6,600	9,500	9,500	9,500
Official Hospitality	10,000	9,488	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Community Outreach	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Miscellaneous Services	6,000	6,338	6,000	6,400	6,400	6,400
Security	92,000	92,467	83,303	93,000	93,000	93,000
Training	15,000	12,380	25,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total, sub-item 1.4	332,500	314,486	345,703	327,900	328,400	328,400
Sub-item 1.5 <i>Capital Expenditure</i>						
Vehicles	0	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0
Information Technology	56,753	55,144	56,753	56,753	56,753	56,753
Website New Projects/Enhancements	8,000	8,000	20,000	8,000	20,000	8,000
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	32,113	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total, sub-item 1.5	96,753	95,257	130,753	118,753	130,753	96,753
Sub-item 1.6 <i>Maintenance</i>						
Vehicles	6,000	6,140	5,800	6,000	5,800	6,000
Information and Communication Technology	120,618	124,481	120,618	128,638	128,638	128,638
Buildings & Grounds	56,500	55,189	56,500	56,500	56,500	56,500
Gardeners and Cleaners	79,500	76,924	77,074	77,074	79,500	79,500
Insurance	25,000	22,867	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Total, sub-item 1.6	287,618	285,601	282,992	291,212	293,438	293,638
Sub-item 1.7 <i>Meeting Services</i>						
Annual Session <i>see note 2</i>	165,000	179,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Scientific Committee <i>see note 3</i>	246,600	250,592	192,000	236,200	192,000	192,000
Northern Committee <i>see note 4</i>	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Technical and Compliance Committee <i>see note 11</i>	159,800	131,618	159,800	187,800	159,800	159,800
WCPFC Planning Framework	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, sub-item 1.7	589,400	579,210	534,800	607,000	534,800	534,800
TOTAL, Section 1/Item 1	4,167,298	3,982,517	4,510,100	4,203,124	4,140,837	4,095,289

	<i>Approved budget 2017</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2018</i>	<i>Approved budget 2018</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2019</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2020</i>
ANNEX 3 (continued)						
Part 2 - Science & Technical & Compliance Programme						
Section 2 (Item 2)						
Sub-item 2.1	Scientific Services (SPC)	871,200	871,200	871,200	888,624	924,524
Sub-item 2.2	<i>Scientific Research</i>					
	Additional Resourcing SPC	160,000	160,000	160,000	163,200	166,480
	Pacific Tuna Tagging Project	250,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	690,000
	Improving purse seine species composition	0	0	0	40,000	40,000
	Limit Reference Points	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	0
	WPEA Project Co-finance	25,000	25,000	0	0	0
	Estimation of Seabird Mortality	20,000	20,000	22,500	22,500	17,500
	High Priority Project(s) - to be allocated <i>see note 5</i>	0	0	83,000	0	83,000
	Skipjack Impacts on Margins of Conv. Area	0	0	40,000	0	0
	Paired Sampling and Unloading Data Comparisons	50,000	50,000	0	0	0
	Maintenance of WCPFC Tissue Bank	95,000	95,000	95,000	97,200	97,200
	Review of shark Data and Modelling Framework	65,000	65,000	0	0	0
	Fish weights/lengths for scientific analyses	0	0	0	40,000	20,000
	Further work on bigeye tuna age and growth	0	0	0	30,000	0
	Yellowfin tuna age and growth	0	0	0	100,000	85,000
	Acoustic FAD analyses	0	0	0	120,000	72,000
Total, sub-item 2.2		<i>690,000</i>	<i>690,000</i>	<i>900,500</i>	<i>937,900</i>	<i>1,297,532</i>
Sub-item 2.3	Technical & Compliance Programme					
	ROP - Audit/Remediation	15,000	16,763	15,000	15,000	15,000
	ROP - Special Projects and Research Activities	30,000	0	30,000	10,000	10,000
	ROP - Training, Assistance & Development	30,000	11,723	30,000	20,000	20,000
	Observer CMM booklet	13,000	13,137	15,000	13,000	13,000
	ROP Data Management	923,904	923,904	923,904	923,904	923,904
	Vessel Monitoring System - Capital Costs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Vessel Monitoring System	265,000	233,856	265,000	265,000	265,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - Airtime	190,000	185,155	190,000	197,600	201,572
	Vessel Monitoring System - Security Audit	8,400	7,922	7,500	8,400	8,400
	CCM/Staff VMS Training	40,000	0	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Information Management System	100,000	98,504	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Workshops/IATTC Cross Endor. Train.	28,000	27,897	28,000	28,000	28,000
	AR Part 2/CMS Online Host. and Pub.	18,000	10,600	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Targeted Capacity Building	50,000	8,995	50,000	50,000	50,000
	E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Workshop <i>see note 6</i>	0	0	0	50,000	0
	E-monitoring and E-Reporting Activities <i>see note 7</i>	60,000	59,736	30,000	110,000	30,000
	CMS Review <i>see note 8</i>	124,590	111,151	0	0	0
	Port Coordinators <i>see note 9</i>	0	0	0	0	0
	Regional Capacity Building Workshops <i>see note 10</i>	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Total, item 2.3		<i>2,045,894</i>	<i>1,859,343</i>	<i>1,892,404</i>	<i>1,998,904</i>	<i>1,872,876</i>
TOTAL, Section 2/Item 2		3,607,094	3,420,543	3,664,104	3,825,428	3,966,080
Total, Parts 1 & 2		7,774,392	7,403,060	8,174,205	8,028,552	8,061,369

Note 1: Consultancies proposed are:

Legal support services	\$55,000
ED Discretion	\$30,000
Media Consultant	\$15,000
Meetings' rapporteur	\$48,000
	<u>\$148,000</u>

Note 2: Annual Session

Cost based on host for 2017 annual meeting. If no host identified for 2018 annual meeting and additional USD155,000 will

be added to the costs of hosting the annual meeting to cover the cost of a venue.

Note 3: Scientific Committee

Additional costs are due to the higher than average DSAs for the meeting to be held in Korea.

Note 4: Northern Committee

As per WPCFC9, an additional USD25,000 will be assessed from non-developing state members of the NC to fund attendance at the NC meeting by developing states and territories if needed.

Note 5: Unobligated Budget

For science-related projects requested by the Commission with no budget allocation

Note 6: E-monitoring and E-reporting Workshop

The proposed 2018 reflects the costs of hosting a 2-3 day meeting tied to SC in 2018.

Note 7: E-Reporting and E-Monitoring Activities

Although FAC10 directed that the full funding for the ERand EM position was to be included in the 2018 budget, the proposed 2018 budget is for full costs to support continuing work by a consultant on high seas transshipment E-reporting implementation at the Secretariat, including proposed IT software development.

Note 8: CMS Review

As per WCPFC13 TOR the report from the CMS Review is due by 1 March 2018.

Note 9: Port Coordinators

TCC13 was tasked to reconsider the recommendation to extend the Port Coordinators project, and TCC13 noted for WCPFC14 that a majority of CCMs support extension of the Port Coordinators Programme.

Note 10: Regional Capacity Building Workshops

FFA/SPC to advise on the use of these funds

Note 11: Technical and Compliance Committee

Additional costs are due to the meeting being held in RMI and an additional day for the FAD working group.

**Proposed General Fund financing table for 2018
01 January to 31 December 2018**

Proposed budget expenditure total	8,028,552
less	
Estimated interest	(3,400)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(378,000)
CNM Contributions Fund	(50,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,597,152</u>
(see detailed schedule in Annex 7)	

**Proposed General Fund financing table for 2019
01 January to 31 December 2019**

Proposed budget expenditure total	8,215,645
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(3,400)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
CNM Contributions Fund	(50,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,812,245</u>
(see detailed schedule in Annex 7)	

**Proposed General Fund financing table for 2020
01 January to 31 December 2020**

Proposed budget expenditure total	8,061,369
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(3,400)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
CNM Contributions Fund	(50,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,657,969</u>
(see detailed schedule in Annex 7)	

Indicative schedule of contributions based on the Commission's contribution formula

2018 Contribution Table								
<i>Member</i>	<i>Base fee component: uniform share 10% of budget</i>	<i>National wealth component: 20% of budget</i>	<i>Catch component: 70% of budget</i>	<i>Addition for Northern Committee</i>	Total Contributions by Members	<i>Percent of Budget by member</i>	<i>Offset for Small Island Developing States*</i>	<i>Total of components: 100% of budget</i>
Australia	29,220	114,794	12,780	0	156,793	2.08%	0	156,793
Canada	29,220	98,934	0	894	129,047	1.72%	0	129,047
China	29,220	150,760	251,677	3,010	434,666	5.78%	0	434,666
Cook Islands	29,220	873	2,542	0	32,634	0.43%	23,374	56,008
European Union	29,220	261,985	79,442	0	370,647	4.93%	0	370,647
Federated States of Micronesia	29,220	5,477	130,714	0	165,411	2.20%	0	165,411
Fiji	29,220	7,692	24,044	0	60,956	0.81%	0	60,956
France	29,220	101,098	9,032	0	139,350	1.85%	0	139,350
Indonesia	29,220	17,236	231,555	0	278,011	3.70%	0	278,011
Japan	29,220	126,449	921,793	1,939	1,079,400	14.35%	0	1,079,400
Kiribati	29,220	4,254	249,015	0	282,488	3.76%	0	282,488
Korea	29,220	62,130	817,500	6,338	915,187	12.17%	0	915,187
Marshall Islands	29,220	2,654	191,225	0	223,099	2.97%	4,433	227,531
Nauru	29,220	653	21	0	29,893	0.40%	24,377	54,270
New Zealand	29,220	66,128	38,725	0	134,073	1.78%	0	134,073
Niue	29,220	81	0	0	29,301	0.39%	20,837	50,138
Palau	29,220	1,075	0	0	30,295	0.40%	18,179	48,474
Papua New Guinea	29,220	3,665	473,646	0	506,531	6.73%	0	506,531
Philippines	29,220	10,188	332,340	0	371,749	4.94%	0	371,749
Samoa	29,220	6,517	1,331	0	37,068	0.49%	0	37,068
Solomon Islands	29,220	3,058	47,426	0	79,703	1.06%	0	79,703
Chinese Taipei	29,220	42,876	707,137	5,434	784,666	10.43%	0	784,666
Tonga	29,220	5,309	528	0	35,057	0.47%	1,463	36,519
Tuvalu	29,220	555	12,639	0	42,414	0.56%	8,414	50,828
United States of America	29,220	318,831	711,222	7,386	1,066,660	14.18%	0	1,066,660
Vanuatu	29,220	5,084	71,672	0	105,976	1.41%	0	105,976
Totals	759,715	1,418,354	5,318,006	25,000	7,521,075	100%	101,077	7,622,152

* To be offset by the CNM Contributions Fund.

ANNEX 3 (continued)

Offset for Small Island Developing States as per Financial Regulation 5.2(b) (ii)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Maximum Payable for wealth component</i>	<i>National wealth component</i>	<i>Offset for Small Island Developing States</i>
Cook Islands	17,459	873	24,247	23,374
Federated States of Micronesia	104,940	5,247	5,477	0
Fiji	898,760	44,938	7,692	0
Kiribati	114,390	5,720	4,254	0
Marshall Islands	53,070	2,654	7,086	4,433
Nauru	13,050	653	25,029	24,377
Niue	1,618	81	20,918	20,837
Palau	21,500	1,075	19,254	18,179
Papua New Guinea	8,084,990	404,250	3,665	0
Samoa	195,130	9,757	6,517	0
Solomon Islands	599,420	29,971	3,058	0
Tonga	106,170	5,309	6,771	1,463
Tuvalu	11,100	555	8,969	8,414
Vanuatu	270,400	13,520	5,084	0
Total				101,077

Additional Funding for Northern Committee as agreed in WCPFC9-2012-22 FAC 6 Summary Report 5.4 (25)

<i>Non-developing States Members of NC</i>	<i>Percent of total budget</i>	<i>Percent of NC fund</i>	<i>Additional cost</i>
Canada	1.69%	3.6%	894
China	5.68%	12.0%	3,010
Japan	3.66%	7.8%	1,939
Korea	11.96%	25.4%	6,338
Chinese Taipei	10.26%	21.7%	5,434
United States of America	13.94%	29.5%	7,386
Total	47.19%	100.00%	25,000

ANNEX 3 (continued)

Indicative schedule of contributions based on proposed 2018 budgets without the Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional funds Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

Member	2018 Proposed					2019 Indicative		2020 Indicative	
	Base fee component: uniform share 10% of budget	National wealth component: 20% of budget	Catch component: 70% of budget	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member	Total of components : 100% of budget	% of budget by member	Total of components: 100% of budget	% of budget by member
Australia	29,220	114,794	12,780	156,793	2.06%	161,233	2.06%	158,049	2.06%
Canada	29,220	98,934	0	128,154	1.69%	131,782	1.69%	129,180	1.69%
China	29,220	150,760	251,677	431,656	5.68%	443,877	5.68%	435,112	5.68%
Cook Islands	29,220	24,247	2,542	56,008	0.74%	57,594	0.74%	56,457	0.74%
European Union	29,220	261,985	79,442	370,647	4.88%	381,141	4.88%	373,614	4.88%
Federated States of Micronesia	29,220	5,477	130,714	165,411	2.18%	170,094	2.18%	166,735	2.18%
Fiji	29,220	7,692	24,044	60,956	0.80%	62,682	0.80%	61,444	0.80%
France	29,220	101,098	9,032	139,350	1.83%	143,295	1.83%	140,465	1.83%
Indonesia	29,220	17,236	231,555	278,011	3.66%	285,882	3.66%	280,236	3.66%
Japan	29,220	126,449	921,793	1,077,462	14.18%	1,107,967	14.18%	1,086,087	14.18%
Kiribati	29,220	4,254	249,015	282,488	3.72%	290,486	3.72%	284,750	3.72%
Korea	29,220	62,130	817,500	908,850	11.96%	934,581	11.96%	916,125	11.96%
Marshall Islands	29,220	7,086	191,225	227,531	2.99%	233,973	2.99%	229,353	2.99%
Nauru	29,220	25,029	21	54,270	0.71%	55,807	0.71%	54,705	0.71%
New Zealand	29,220	66,128	38,725	134,073	1.76%	137,869	1.76%	135,146	1.76%
Niue	29,220	20,918	0	50,138	0.66%	51,558	0.66%	50,540	0.66%
Palau	29,220	19,254	0	48,474	0.64%	49,846	0.64%	48,862	0.64%
Papua New Guinea	29,220	3,665	473,646	506,531	6.67%	520,872	6.67%	510,586	6.67%
Philippines	29,220	10,188	332,340	371,749	4.89%	382,274	4.89%	374,725	4.89%
Samoa	29,220	6,517	1,331	37,068	0.49%	38,117	0.49%	37,364	0.49%
Solomon Islands	29,220	3,058	47,426	79,703	1.05%	81,960	1.05%	80,342	1.05%
Chinese Taipei	29,220	42,876	707,137	779,232	10.26%	801,294	10.26%	785,470	10.26%
Tonga	29,220	6,771	528	36,519	0.48%	37,553	0.48%	36,811	0.48%
Tuvalu	29,220	8,969	12,639	50,828	0.67%	52,267	0.67%	51,235	0.67%
United States of America	29,220	318,831	711,222	1,059,274	13.94%	1,089,264	13.94%	1,067,753	13.94%
Vanuatu	29,220	5,084	71,672	105,976	1.39%	108,977	1.39%	106,825	1.39%
Totals	759,715	1,519,430	5,318,006	7,597,152	100.00%	7,812,245	100.00%	7,657,969	100.00%

