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Paper by Secretariat



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WCPFC-TCC14-2018-RP02

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Purpose

1. This paper presents as required the 10th Annual Report of the WCPFC Regional Observer Programme for the information and consideration of TCC14.

Introduction

2. Paragraph Article 28 of the WCPFC Convention states: “The observer programme shall be coordinated by the Secretariat of the Commission and shall be organized in a flexible manner which takes into account the nature of the fishery and other relevant factors.”
3. Paragraph 3 of CMM 2007-01 states: “The Secretariat of the Commission shall provide an annual report to the Commission with regard to the Commission ROP and on other matters relevant to the efficient operation of the programme.”
4. Paragraph 12 of CMM 2007-01 on the “Role of the Secretariat” lists several ROP activities that the Secretariat is required to carry out.
5. This paper reports on the several aspects of the ROP as required by the Convention, CMM 2007-01 and the outcomes of WCPFC14

General

6. The Secretariat continues to support observer and debriefer trainings, assistance was given on request to help CCM programmes with observer training. It continues also to assist national and sub-regional observer programmes on matters regarding provider and observer roles in relation to CMMs, Commission requirements, Commission minimum standards for the ROP, data collection and data entry requirements, monitoring of transshipment, publication of a CMM booklet for 2018 and other ROP observer issues. Since the last report the Secretariat’s Observer Programme Coordinator has participated in several observer related meetings, workshops and training, such as the Regional Observer Coordinators Workshop, Data Consultative Committee, IATTC/WCPFC Cross Endorsement observer training in the Solomon Islands, Philippines observer training, the International Fisheries Observer Monitoring Conference. ROP Audits were organized for 6 countries, 4 have been audited by the time of this meeting. The Secretariat continues to answer many questions about CMM’s and other issues involving observers, to members and others to help them understand CMM’s, and other rules of the Commission. The Secretariat in 2018 has continued to utilize ROP observer data in the online WCPFC Compliance Case file system and in other papers and reports prepared for WCPFC meetings. A guideline document about the WCPFC ROP, including reporting requirements, was published to the WCPFC website in the first quarter of 2018 (as requested by TCC13 Summary Report paragraph 164). This is publicly available at this link <https://www.wcpfc.int/regional-observer-programme>.

ROP Audits

7. The Secretariat continues to audit programmes in the second phase of the audits. A small budget each year to accommodate these reviews is required and has been near to fully utilized in recent years. In 2018 four programmes have been audited by the time of this meeting; New Zealand, Japan, PNA Observer Agency and European Unions -Portugal's Promarinha Observer Programme. The latter became fully authorized as part of the ROP in June 2018. Palau and Tuvalu still need to be reviewed for 2018
8. Observer Audits for 2019 are intended to include Australia and New Caledonia, and this will complete the second phase of auditing programmes. It is intended that a third round of auditing will commence in 2019, with programmes that were last audited in 2014. Additional audits for 2019 are intended to include USA, Philippines, Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency Observer Programme, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Available Observer Data

9. The paper *Status of ROP Data Management - Reference WCPFC-SC14-2018-ST IP-02* presented at the Science Committee (SC14) on data management indicates the amount of data that has been entered and highlights possible data gaps and other problems in receiving the data for entry. The data for 2017 shows some delays in receipt by SPC and consequent data entry.
10. It is noted in the said report that some flag CCM's observer coverage rate for longline may have increased compared to last year's figures for 2017 over 2016, noting that 654 trips have been entered this year more data is still to be entered for 2017 and that may increase the longline coverage figures further by the next report. It is challenging to work out an overall coverage rate as there are different metrics being used by fleets to determine coverage for long line vessels.
11. Members are reminded that it was agreed at WCPFC10, that a time frame for submission of observer collected data to the Secretariat or the Commission Data Provider (SPC) should normally occur within 100 days for purse seiners and 120 days for long liners. The time frame for carrier observation information data was suggested to be sent to the Commission Secretariat within 120 days.
12. There have been changes to the data forms used by the Pacific Islands observer programmes made at the 2017 Data Consultative Committee. The SPC database to which Commission members and others draw information needs to be accurate and requires good data debriefing of the observer on their return. The Secretariat understands that SPC, FFA and many Pacific Island Observer programmes have been making efforts to improve and refine debriefing standards and data collection mechanisms, and that recently there has been some improvements seen in this area. All data before being entered should be debriefed properly and that debriefing programmes in some countries need to review the staff and the manner in how information is debriefed.

Data Entry Staff "Pohnpei"

13. The Secretariat presently has three data entry positions filled. Data entry personnel primarily enter data collected by FSM Observer Programme. When this is completed the data entry staff continues to enter data from other programmes sent by SPC to the Secretariat.
14. The ROP Coordinator and the Data Quality Officer are involved regularly in offering advice and assistance to some of the data entry problems and questions.

Data and monitoring requirements by the ROP of the Commission's CMM 2012-04 on the protection of Whale Sharks from Purse Seine operations.

15. Whale shark interactions between vessels in the WCPO have been monitored by Pacific Island observer programmes since the early 1990's. In recent years, in part as a response to the requirements of CMM 2012-04, the collected ROP observer data on whale sharks has been expanded to give a more detailed account of the interactions

16. Table 1 shows the number of Whale Shark interactions & landings reported in the annual ROP report against trips recorded; please note the figures for previous years are lower than previously reported as the data collection format has changed and sightings only with no interactions or landings has been removed from the table.

Table 1 Whale shark 2013-2017 based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

Year	Annual ROP Reports	Observer Reported Whale Shark Interactions/Landings	Trips analyzed for each ROP Annual Report	% of trips where an interaction or landing occurs
2013	6 th	358	2044	17.5%
2014	7 th	352	2140	15.5%
2015	8 th	392	2165	18.1%
2016	9 th	152	2202	6.9%
2017	10 th	88	1208	7.3%

17. In 2017 ROP reporting noted 31 Whale Sharks landed on deck (most are of a small size and came aboard in the brail); 57 interactions (generally these are large sharks) with the net during the set; a couple reports by observers indicated the Whale Sharks escaping by their own accord, and several crew assisted releases/escapes from the net were recorded. There was one incident of 3 small Whale Sharks caught in a single set; all were released from the net alive and expected to survive although reported as being distressed. Several sets (43) were recorded as setting on a live whale sharks although it is unclear from the ROP data, whether all these were deliberate or accidental. In most cases the sharks were released alive many in a distressed state but expected to survive; however, two reported alive when caught were deceased when the set was finished.

Table 2 Whale Shark landings and interactions for 2017 based on ROP data as at 27th Aug 2018

Activity	Number	Released/ Escaped Alive and Healthy	Released Alive injured or Distressed	Alive Unknown Condition	Deceased	Unknown
Landings	31	8	12	6	3	2
Net Interactions	57	25	15	9	1	7
Total	88	33	27	15	4	9

18. Observers also reported that most vessels made every attempt to release the whale sharks in a healthy condition and in some cases sacrificed some of the catch of tuna to ensure the whale shark was released alive and quickly. Observers also reported that a small number of vessels did not seem to make any attempt to release the whale shark and if there was an attempt, it may not have been in accordance with the observers understanding of the guidelines for safe release (<https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/supplcmm-2012-04/guidelines-safe-release-encircled-animals-including-whale-sharks>).
19. Annex A Table I provides a summary of the outcomes of investigations by flag CCMs of ROP observer reported interactions with whale sharks based on ROP observer data that were notified for flag CCM investigation pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention, for the period 1 January 2016 – 15 July 2018.

Bird landing data recorded by National and ROP observers for 2017

20. Table 3 shows available 2017 observer collected data primarily from the Hawaii, French Polynesia and New Zealand longline observer programmes; there were 282 Black Footed Albatross & 104 Laysan Albatross reported, with a total of 809 birds reported. Unfortunately, the data shows that observers reported 287 confirmed deceased birds. The latitudinal coverage of the longline observed birds was from 23N to 30S; Purse seine observers did not record any interactions or landings but did record 228 individual sightings between 23N to 30S. The table shows many more than reported in years gone by and shows that materials distributed to observers plus training in how to identify and report these sightings and interactions has improved this data collection.

Table 3 Observer Reported Bird Catches and Sightings in 2017 based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

Gear	Species	Number Recorded	Alive	Dead	Unknown Condition	Sighted
LL	Albatross	17	6	3	8	0
LL	Black Petrel	15	0	3	12	0
LL	Black Browed Molly Hawk	1	0	0	1	0
LL	Black-Footed Albatross	282	90	181	0	11
LL	Boobies & Gannets	32	0	0	0	32
LL	Great Winged Petrel	2	0	0	2	0
LL	Grey Petrel	2	0	0	2	0
LL	Gulls, Terns and Skuas	4	0	4	0	0
LL	Laysan Albatross	104	10	71	0	23
LL	NZ White Capped Molly Hawk	17	2	5	10	0
LL	Petrels and Puffins	85	0	15	1	69
LL	Wandering Albatross	2	1	0	1	0
LL	Westland Petrel	10	0	1	9	0
LL	Bird (Unidentified)	4	0	4	0	0
PS	Black-Footed Albatross	1	0	0	1	0
PS	Boobies & Gannets	44	0	0	0	44
PS	Gulls, Terns and Skuas	167	0	0	0	167
PS	Laysan Albatross	7	0	0	0	7
PS	Petrels and Puffins	3	0	0	0	3
PS	Southern Giant Petrel	10	0	0	0	10
	Total Birds Caught	809	109	287	46	367

Turtle interactions recorded by observers for 2017

21. Available 2017 observer data from 654 long line trips and 544 Purse seine trips indicates there were 165 observed turtle landing and non-landed interactions recorded by observers on purse seiners and on long liners. Table 4 shows the number of reported landings/interactions and life status of the turtle when released or discarded. There were no deaths recorded by purse seine observers and in a number of cases observers reported that crew assisted the turtles out of the net before landing. Turtles landed on deck were in most cases carefully handled and were generally released in the same condition as they were when landed; Many long line caught turtles unfortunately were deceased when landed, of the 118 reported caught by observers on long liners, 51 were deceased on landing.

Table 4: Turtles caught on Long Liners and Purse Seiners in 2017 based on ROP data as at 28th August 2018

Gear	Species	Number Observed	Released Alive Before landing	Discarded after landing	Number Discarded Alive	Number Dead	Unknown Condition
L	Green Turtle	22	2	20	10	10	2
L	Hawksbill Turtle	21	1	20	13	8	0
L	Leatherback Turtle	9	1	8	8	0	1
L	Loggerhead Turtle	34	0	34	26	8	0
L	Olive Ridley Turtle	36	0	36	6	26	4
S	Green Turtle	15	6	9	15	0	0
S	Hawksbill Turtle	5	0	5	4	0	1
S	Leatherback Turtle	1	0	1	1	0	0
S	Loggerhead Turtle	9	3	6	9	0	0
S	Olive Ridley Turtle	13	7	6	12	0	1
Totals		165	165	20	145	104	52

Sharks

22. Two CMMs with a no-retention requirement have been adopted by the Commission CMM 2013-08 (Silky Sharks), and CMM 2011-04 (Ocean White Tip Sharks). Table 5 & 6 for Silky Sharks and Table 7 & 8 for Ocean WhiteTip shark's shows long line and purse seine catches recorded by observers during the 2017 period; data is supplied to the Secretariat by SPC the data provider. The data is for 544 purse seine and 654 long line trips and despite the CMM requirements, the reporting by observers indicates potential non-compliance by a couple of purse seine and long line vessels with the CMM requirements.
23. Since the introduction of CMM 2013-08 (Silky Sharks) which became effective from 1st July 2014, the alive ratio being discarded to amount caught has improved; in 2014 only 1.3% of silky sharks caught were reported as released alive, in 2015 this increased to 6.3%, and 2016 to 10%. Figures for 2017 indicate that approx. 52% silky sharks caught on long line were reported as released alive and approx. 21.2% on purse seiners. Overall a 22.1 % release rate, however this figure may change as it only represents approx. 50% of data collected in 2017, the measures in CMM 2013-08 has been the catalyst to why there is a decrease of the reduction of sharks being retained and an increase in the number being released alive.

Table 5 Silky Sharks 2017 based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

2017 Period 01-Jan to 31-Dec	Number Caught	Discarded Body, Fins Retained	Retained Body and fins	Condition when Cut off or Discarded			Released before landing	% Alive released
				Alive	Dead	Unknown		
Purse- seine	23521	22	12	4991	11279	7217	111	21.2
Long line	764	0	5	398	347	14	315	52.1
Total	24285	22	17	5389	11626	7231	426	22.1

Table 6 Silky Sharks Shark Catch Reports 2014-2017* based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

2014-2017 Silky Sharks	Estimated Number Caught	Discarded Body, Fins Retained	Retained Body and Fins	Condition when Cut/struck off or Discarded			Cut/Struck off before landing	% Alive released
				Alive	Dead	Unknown		
2014	42319	1019	1364	554	1658	37724	378	1.3
2015	37176	332	417	2352	14028	20047	241	6.3
2016	51880	130	51	5194	25771	20734	865	10.0
2017	24285	22	17	5389	11626	7231	426	22.1

*Note tables have been adjusted from previous reports as data is entered.

24. Table 7&8 show the totals for observer reports for the years since the CMM 2011- 04 (Ocean WhiteTip Sharks) became effective from Jan 1st, 2013. The table figures indicate that both the reporting and adherence to the CMMs measures has improved since the implementation. The processing of sharks has dropped, the amount released alive 2013 was (16.1%) compared to (67.4%) in 2017 unfortunately a couple of vessels appear to be allowing crew to retrieve shark fins and in a couple of cases are retaining the body.

Table 7 Ocean WhiteTip Sharks (2017) based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

2017 Period Jan 1 – Dec 31	Number Caught	Discarded Body, Fins Retained	Retained	Condition when Cut off or Discarded			Cut off before landing	% of Total Released Alive
				Alive	Dead	Unknown		
Purse seine	191	0	0	100	91	0	0	52.4
Long line	290	1	4	224	55	6	52	77.2
Total	481	1	4	324	146	6	52	67.4

Table 8. Oceanic Whitetip Sharks Catch Reports based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

2013-2016 Total Observed	Number Caught	Discarded Body, Fins Retained	Retained Incl, Fins	Condition when Cut off or Discarded			Cut off before landing	% of Total Released Alive
				Alive	Dead	Unknown		
2013	707	69	95	114	433	160	106	16.1
2014	782	27	69	116	410	256	205	14.8
2015	877	10	29	295	337	245	226	33.6
2016	924	2	0	346	324	254	220	37.5
2017	481	1	4	324	146	6	52	67.4

25. ROP observer data and the associated reports continue to be a source of information for potential alleged infringements that are presently notified by the Secretariat for investigation by flag CCMs in the WCPFC online compliance case file system. Annex A Table II provides a summary of the outcomes of investigations by flag CCMs of ROP observer reported alleged incidents related to retention of oceanic white tip sharks, retention of silky sharks and shark finning activity by vessels, based on ROP observer data that were notified for flag CCM investigation pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention, for the period 1 January 2015 – 15 July 2018.

Cetaceans

26. Many varied species of whales, dolphins and two species of seals were observed by ROP observers. On deck ID Guides produced by SPC allowed for a more accurate identification of each animal.

27. Table 9 shows Cetacean interaction data for 654 long line trips and 544 observed purse seine trips. There were 63 interactions with longliners who were all released alive but had taken hooks internally. There were 640 interactions or landings with purse seiners reported by observers with the predominate species reported caught being False Killer Whales (255) and Short Finned Pilot Whales (149). A few (9) False Killer Whales, were caught in the net and by the time they were discovered in the net, they were already deceased and a few Rough Tooth Dolphins (10) and Common Dolphins (11) were caught and a high proportion of these were also deceased.

Table 9: Whale, Dolphin & Seal 2017 encounters reported by ROP observers based on ROP data as at 27th August 2018

Species	Total	Cut of or Escaped before landing	Interacted or landed (discarded Alive)	Interacted or landed Dead	Unknown Condition when discarded
Beaked Whale	29		27		2
Blue Whale	1		1		
Bottle Nose Dolphin	17	1	14	1	1
Brides Whale	24		17	3	4
Common Dolphin	11		3	8	
Dolphin Spotted	2		2		
False Killer Whale	255	6	230	9	10
Fur Seal Guadalupe	3	3			
Ginko Toothed Whale	1		1		
Ind/Pac Bottle Nose Dolphin	11		11		
Killer Whale	1				1
Long Beaked Com Dolphin	27		15		12
Minke Whale	2		2		
NZ Fur Seal	28	1	21		6
Pygmy Killer Whale	4		4		
Rissos Dolphin	13	4	6	3	
Rough Tooth Dolphin	10		5	5	
Sei Whale	31		31		
Short Finned Pilot Whale	149	1	144		4
Spinner Dolphin	17		17		
Unknown Identification	4	4			
Totals	640	20	551	29	40

28. Observer reported several of the animals were entangled in the net, and all but one, was freed alive and were in a reasonable condition. In a few instances, the crew assisted in getting animals from the purse seine net before brailing began, and a few escaped by breaking through or jumping over the net. There were several reports of some whales and dolphins deliberately coming into the purse seine net and feeding on the catch and then they would go up to the cork line and push it down by themselves to swim over.

29. Of the 551 & 29 interactions recorded there were 111 landings on purse seiners many (91) of these being released alive in reasonable condition. Vessels do seem to be more aware of the requirements of the CMM and are assisting these animals in many ways to survive and are generally released in a careful manner.
30. The observer reports indicate a small number of interactions with cetaceans by vessels that may not be following CMM requirements. ROP observer data and the associated reports is a source of information for alleged infringements that are presently notified by the Secretariat in the WCPFC online compliance case file system. Annex A Table I provides a summary of the outcomes of investigations by flag CCMs of ROP observer reported interactions with cetaceans based on ROP observer data that were notified for flag CCM investigation pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention, for the period 1 January 2016 – 15 July 2018.

ROP Data Fields and subsequent observer training requirements

31. Additional data fields and instructional changes to the Commission Observer” Minimum Standard Data Fields” agreed at WCPFC12 and WCPFC13 “were added to data collection formats in early 2017. The list of minimum standard data fields are available on the WCPFC website: - <https://www.wcpfc.int/regional-observer-programme>
32. The Secretariat observes that there can be delays in observer programmes being able to duly implement the agreed updates of ROP data fields for observer collection. For example, it takes time for the data fields to be added into the observer databases or observer data collection format. New or changed fields and instructions in the Observer workbooks or forms need to be formatted and must be printed and distributed for observer use. E-technologies can speed up the process of adding or changing observer data fields however most observers are still using paper formats.
33. To date the Commission has not defined a set of minimum ROP required data fields for observers to collect when monitoring high seas transshipment activities.¹ However the Secretariat understands that SPC and FFA are presently working on the development of training courses and minimum data fields for Pacific Island observer programmes to collect whilst deployed on carrier vessels operating in the Convention Area, including when involved in in-port and high seas transshipments.

Observer Coverage - Long Line 2017

34. Coverage rates for long liners are set at 5%, using one of the approved and agreed metrics for long line coverage. 5% coverage was to be achieved by 30 June 2012. However, many programmes have struggled to achieve this coverage rate for several reasons; the figures included in paper *WCPFC-SC14-2018-ST IP-02* shows coverage with the different fleets Noting that some fleets fish domestically and may not have had observers placed on ROP trips.
35. There are no vessel size exemptions for the placement of observers on long liners, and that placement of observers is based on safety and the ability of an observer to be able to work on a vessel without unduly hindering the operation of the vessel.

Observer Coverage Purse-Seine 2017

36. Observer coverage was attempted to be monitored by the Secretariat with most information supplied by observer providers and from some flag States for purse seine vessels when fishing in the Convention area 20N – 20S. For varying reasons, the Secretariat could not verify all placements and is also unable to confirm positively that every purse seine vessel carried an observer during 2017. Table 10 indicates known ROP trips for 2017.

¹ The guideline published by the Secretariat that maybe considered by ROP observer programmes when developing their monitoring programmes for transshipment activities, including in high seas waters:= Form FC1 - Fish Carrier General Description; Form FC2 - Observer At Sea Transshipment Report; Form FC3 - Catch Destination Form (access from <https://www.wcpfc.int/regional-observer-programme>)

Table 10 – Available Purse Seine Observer Coverage of Vessels Jan - Dec 2017

Country	PS vessels on RFV	RFV “fished”	ROP notified placements	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
China	78	16	13	13	9	10	6	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
Ecuador	7	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	37	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	21	20	21	19	19	18	18	19	21	20	19	19	18	16	16
Japan	97	41	26	4	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	0	1	4	5
Kiribati	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Republic of Korea	51	26	26	25	25	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Marshall Islands	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6
New Zealand	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Papua New Guinea	37	18	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	13	10	10
Philippines	99	70	17	6	7	9	9	10	14	14	15	12	10	4	4
Solomon Islands	10	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
El Salvador	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese Taipei	101	29	35	25	27	28	27	27	28	28	27	27	27	27	27
United States	40	34	33	27	28	30	32	30	29	29	26	26	28	32	32
Vanuatu	4	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	290	215	160	158	164	159	155	163	162	155	151	151	145	146

Cross Endorsement of observers

37. There are many observers from Pacific Island countries with IATTC/WCPFC cross endorsement certification. These certified observers can carry out work in both Convention areas on the same trip on vessels approved to fish in both Convention areas. Cross Endorsed (CE) trained observers are currently in high demand with vessels wishing to cross over to the IATTC area on a regular basis. Observers on these trips operate under the PIRFO formats designed by SPC/FFA and continue to use this format for the complete trip, however when in IATTC waters they may be required to fill out extra forms for IATTC in areas of Dolphin catches and other IATTC reporting requirements. Because of the extra work some programmes are considering whether there is a need to charge extra to vessels using CE observers.
38. WCPFC fully funded CE Training was carried out in Honiara, Solomon Islands during May 2018, and 12 new cross endorsed observers trained from Solomon’s and Papua New Guinea were added to the list of available CE observers.
39. There have been many countries from the WCPFC contacting the Secretariat asking that a further cross endorsement courses be held in 2019, and they have asked that observers from their programmes be included. The current budget only allows for a single in-country training, and a very limited attendance by other countries. If a multi-national training for cross endorsement was to be run for all the countries requesting training for their observers, a midway point for training would need to be chosen, and the CE Budget would need to be expanded.

Observer availability

40. The Pacific Island ROPs managed to supply most observers on purse seiners in 2017, however with 5% coverage rate of long liners and 100% coverage of carriers transshipping at sea, as well as the usual attrition rate that occurs in observer programmes, training continues to be necessary for most observer programmes on a continual basis. Non-Pacific Island countries of the Commission also have available observers that are being used in ROP trips to collect data as required by the Commission, for example China, Korea, Japan, Chinese Taipei, and European Union - Portugal did make ROP observer placements. Philippines also places observers on their vessels in High Seas pocket one special management area. There have been many observers trained over the years and many have remained with the programmes, but a substantial number have left for several reasons, and the availability in all countries continually needs to be updated. Funding for training is an issue in some countries and allowances in local budgets need to be made to fund observer training courses.

Authorised observer providers to the ROP

41. A list of ROP authorised observer programmes and their coordinator contacts are available on the ROP section of the WCPFC website (<http://www.wcpfc.int/regional-observer-programme>); authorised programmes are reminded of the requirement (CMM 2007-01 paragraph 13) to send observer coordinator changes as soon as they are known, to keep this list up to date.

CMM Booklet for Observers

42. In 2017, the Secretariat compiled a booklet of all the current Commission Conservation and Management Measures and Resolutions that were relevant to observers for 2017, following WCPFC14 this was updated in Jan 2018 to include the new CMMs and any CMM changes that are applicable in 2018. The booklet was distributed to all programmes that requested copies. The booklet highlights some of the issues that will assist observers in understanding the CMMs and the importance of the data they are collecting. It was noted during some programme audits that the observer CMM booklet was also sought by vessel captains and that several non-English speaking countries have supplied translated versions and explanations of the observer CMM booklet for their captains.
43. Cost involved in printing and freight were within the budget allocation. Delivery costs being the main expenditure item; many programmes are embracing electronic reporting and electronic versions are available for down load from the WCPFC Website for observer tablets. There was a reduction of orders for hard copies in 2018, indicating that electronic version of the handbook, are being used. If needed a complete compendium of CMMs can be downloaded from the WCPFC website.

IWG-ROP and other observer-related working groups

44. It was recommended to WCPFC12 that the IWG-ROP not be activated, unless there is any urgent matter raised by members during a SC or TCC requiring the IWG-ROP to be reformed. In 2017/18, the “WCPFC TCC working group on the flow of observer reports and observer conduct” worked electronically as tasked by the Commission and will report to TCC14 (**TCC14-2018-14**).

Observer Trip Monitoring Summary

45. An “Observer Trip Monitoring Summary” is part of the minimum data standards of the Commission; the Pacific Island observer programmes use work books that contain a general form “GEN -3” that is used as a “Trip Monitoring Summary”. The form is not a written report but is an indicator of activities allegedly carried out by vessels and witnessed by the observer. The observer indicates by circling ‘YES or NO’ to the questions on the form. A response of ‘YES’ is an indicator only and does not indicate that there has been any infringement by a vessel. The observers will include in their written report the reasons “Yes” was circled. Table 11 below represents data as available by 27th August 2018 entered for 654 long line trips and 544-Purse seine trips observed from across all fishing fleets for 2017. The data shows the number of reports made by observers when “Yes” was indicated. Of concern are trips where observers reported some sort of obstruction, intimidation and interference of the observer in allowing him or her to carry out their normal duties, whilst the percentages are slightly lower than the 2016 report of 20 (RS-a) incidents reported.
46. The Secretariat was tasked at WCPFC12 to work with SPC-OFP in developing an online solution for providing advance notification to flag States of alleged infringements reported on observer trip monitoring summary. As advised to TCC13, this continues to be delivered through the Observer Obstruction Alleged Infringement list and the Pre-notification list both of which are maintained in the WCPFC online compliance case file system. At WCPFC14, the Commission noted that 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. WCPFC14 approved that this process be followed in future years.
47. Annex A Table III provides a summary of the outcomes of investigations by flag CCMs of ROP observer reported alleged observer obstruction incidents notified in ROP observer data for the period 1 January 2015 – 15 July 2018. Table IV provides a summary of the outcomes of investigations by flag CCMs of ROP observer reported pre-notification incidents (other than alleged observer obstruction incidents) for the period 1 January 2016 – 15 July 2018.

Table 11 - 2017 Observer Trip Monitoring Summary Indications as at 27th August 2018

Observer Trip Monitoring Summary				
GEN-3 Code	Item	PS Trips	LL Trips	% of all Trips
Observer Rights				
RS -a	<i>Did the operator or any crew assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate or interfere with observers in the performance of their duties</i>	15	3	1.5
RS -b	<i>Request that an event not be reported by the observer</i>	14	1	1.2
RS -d	<i>Did the operator fail to provide the observer, while on board the vessel, at no expense to the observer or the observer's government, with food, accommodation and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those normally available and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those normally available to an officer on board the vessel -</i>	1	1	0.2
National Regulations				
NR-a	<i>Fish in areas where it is not permitted to fish</i>	11	3	1.2
NR-c	<i>Use a fishing method other than the method the vessel was designed or licensed</i>	1	1	0.2
NR-e	<i>Transfer or transship fish from or to another vessel</i>	25	6	2.6
NR-g	<i>fail to stow fishing gear when entering areas where they were not authorized to fish;</i>	0	10	0.8
WCPFC CMMs				
WC-a	<i>Fail to comply with any Commission Conservation and Management Measures</i>	75	2	6.4
WC-b	<i>High-grade the catch</i>	11	6	2.4
Log Sheet Recording Position & Catch				1.5
LP-a	<i>Inaccurately record vessel position on vessel log sheets for sets, hauling and catch</i>	0	1.2	0
LP-b	<i>Fail to report vessel positions to countries, where required when entering and leaving an EEZ (crossing to or from an EEZ into or out of the High Seas)</i>	1	0.2	0.2
LC-a	<i>Inaccurately record retained "Target Species" in the Vessel logs</i>	115		12.8
LC-b	<i>Inaccurately record "Target Species" Discards</i>	178	1.2	19.7
LC-c	<i>Record species inaccurately</i>	186	0.2	15.6
LC-d	<i>inaccurately record By catch species discards;</i>	159	2.6	21.0
LC-e	<i>Inaccurately record retained bycatch Species.</i>	55	0.8	8.3
Species of Special Interest - Marine mammals turtles seabirds or whale sharks)				
SI-b	<i>Interact with non-target species</i>	136	6.4	18.7
Pollution and Safety				2.4
PN-a	<i>Dispose of any metals, plastics, chemicals or old fishing gear</i>	82		9.2
PN-b	<i>Discharge any oil</i>	23	0	2.7
PN-c	<i>Lose any fishing gear</i>	1	0.2	0.5
PN-d	<i>Abandon any fishing gear</i>	25	12.8	2.6
PN-e	<i>Fail to report any abandoned gear</i>	3	1	0.3
SS-a	<i>Fail to monitor international safety frequencies</i>	2	3	0.4

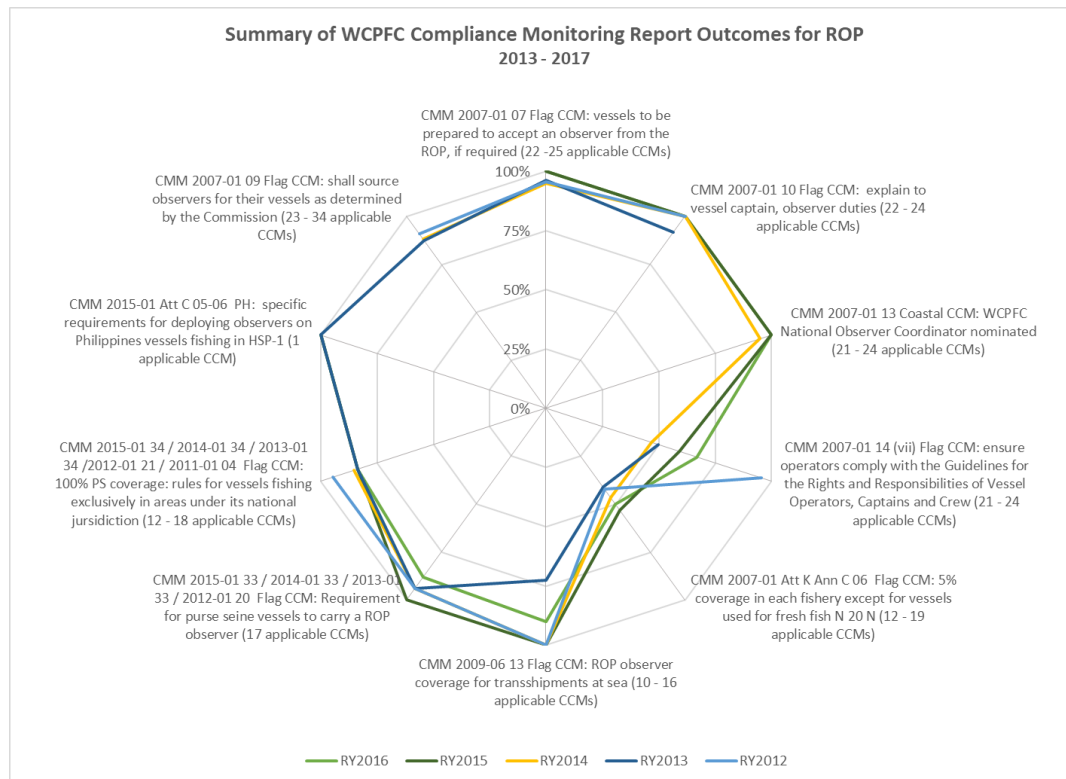
Summary of alleged infringements notified in the WCPFC online Compliance case file system based on ROP observer data

48. As has been noted previously Annex A provides a summary of the alleged infringements notified based on ROP observer data that were notified for flag CCM investigation pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention, for the period 1 January 2015 – 15 July 2018. There are five ROP-observer data based WCPFC online Compliance case file system lists: FAD Sets Alleged Infringements; Observer Obstruction Alleged Infringements; Shark Catch Alleged Infringements; ROP Pre-notification Issues; and Cetacean and Whale Shark Interactions. Updates to the ROP observer data related compliance case lists are made periodically, and through procedures that have been developed in joint-efforts of the Secretariat and SPC-OFP staff. The creation of cases is in part through scripted queries that the Secretariat runs over the ROP observer data. The frequency of updates depends on the frequency with which updates from SPC-OFP can be provided to the Secretariat (currently the frequency for updates is one to three months).

Review of ROP implementation by applicable CCMs under the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMS) 2014 - 2016

49. Figure 1 below provides an overview of the outcome of the evaluation of ROP-related obligations under the CMS over recent years. CMM 2007-01 and implementation of observer coverage requirements has been evaluated annually by the Compliance Monitoring Scheme since 2013 for the Reporting Year 2012 (RY2012) to 2017 (RY2016). For example, CMM 2007-01 paragraph 13 shows that consistently most ROP observer programs have provided some advice of their points of contact for their programs. In recent years there has been small improvements over time in the implementation by applicable flag CCMs of ROP observer coverage requirements, just over half of applicable flag CCMs are fully implementing the longline ROP coverage rate of 5%. The CMR outcomes related to the implementation of the requirement that vessels care and treatment of observers (CMM 2007-0114(vii) worsened in RY2013/14 compared to RY2012. This seems to correlate to the implementation by the Secretariat of the online compliance case file system in 2016, the formal creation of a WCPFC process that has facilitated the notification of “observer obstruction alleged infringements” from RY2015 to present. The CMR outcomes indicate general improvements in responses to observer obstruction incidents by applicable flag CCMs in recent years.

Figure 1



Observer Safety

50. At WCPFC14, the Commission adopted an updated version of CMM 2016-03 the new CMM 2017-03 is for the “Protection of WCPFC Regional Observer Programme Observers” and indicate the requirements that Observer Providers, Flag States and Vessels are to follow if an observer dies, is missing or presumed fallen overboard, suffers from a serious illness or injury that threatens his or her health or safety, or if an observer has been assaulted, intimidated, threatened, or harassed such that their health or safety is endangered.
51. To date there have been two incidents reported to the Secretariat in reference to CMM 2016-03 and related to 2017 calendar year; for one of the two incidents the Secretariat is still awaiting the final report on the outcome of the investigation. At the time of preparing this paper no incidents had been reported during 2018. A summary of reported incidents and the Flag CCM investigation response is provided in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Summary of outcome of flag CCM investigations of alleged infringements related to observer safety and CMM 2016-03/2017-03

	Year	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
				Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Observer safety matter - AS REPORTED UNDER CMM 2016-03 06 / CMM 2017-03 06										
Total	2017	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	50%

52. To support the implementation of CMM 2016-03/17-03; WCPFC13, also agreed on new minimum standards adopted for ROP observer programmes to support safety of observer which commenced in February 2017. The Secretariat began checking during audits and other opportune national visits to ensure the safety measures for observers are in place. It has been found that the standard agreed upon for the use of 2-way devices was well supported and introduced in many of the ROP’s, by the date of required implementation.

IFOMC

53. The Secretariat (ROPC and CM) attended the International Fisheries Observer Monitoring Conference in Vigo, Spain. The WCPFC ROP Programmes were well represented with delegates from Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, FFA Secretariat, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, SPC, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, New Zealand, Australia, United States of America, Republic of Korea and the PNA Observer Programme. The conference included posters and presentations on many relevant observer issues including “Observer Safety, Training, Observer Incidents, Debriefing, Electronic Monitoring, Electronic Reporting, and Health and Welfare”. It was evident that Pacific Islands region is well advanced in its minimum requirements for observer safety, and in many of its other standards, as well as the reviewing processes of observer programmes to ensure these standards are maintained. The conference was well organised and attended by many different observer programme experts from different countries and organisations. The next Conference will be hosted by CCAMLR in Hobart Tasmania in 2020.

Summary

- 54. The CMM booklet continues to be a popular tool for observers and managers who use the booklet as a quick guide to most of the CMMS of the Commission. The future printings will continue; however, hard copy versions will probably reduce, because many programs are making the electronic version available on their tablets provided to their observers.
- 55. The ROP continues to develop, and the introduction of Electronic Reporting as a tool to assist managers and make data more quickly available will make for better and more accurate reporting in the future, however the standards and mechanisms that will be required to ensure the data fields and information being collected is collected by all observer programmes will need some work. Training should be considered to support observers in the use of these Electronic reporting and the use of tablets.
- 56. The continued implementation of the WCPFC online compliance case file system, with support from SPC-OFP for ROP data access, is currently providing a mechanism for the Secretariat to draw on all available information related to implementation by CCMs of CMMs in its preparation of draft CMRs for consideration by TCC.
- 57. Overall the 23 observer programmes that are part of the Commission ROP are operating routinely within the standards required by the Commission, although a small number seem to have problems implementing a couple of the required standards of the Commission of which they are aware, and these problems in maintaining standards are being overcome. The EU nominated Portuguese programme was authorised during the year and has full authorisation for ROP placements. There is increased interest in additional cross-endorsement training opportunities from many ROP programmes.
- 58. The second phase of auditing programmes is all but complete with Australia and New Caledonia to finish the 2nd phase, the third round of auditing will commence in 2019, with programmes that were last audited in 2014.

Recommendation

- 59. TCC14 is invited to consider and note the information contained in the 10th Annual Report of the WCPFC Regional Observer Programme.

Summary of outcome of flag CCM investigations of alleged infringements that were notified to WCPFC as based on ROP data (based on ROP data available for the period 1 January 2015 – 15 July 2018, and updates from CCMs received as at 31 July 2018)

Table I: Cetacean and Whale Shark Interactions

This list contains cases where a ROP observer has reported one or more interaction/s occurred between a purse seine vessel and cetaceans or whale sharks during trips occurring in 2016 - current. Relevant WCPFC requirements include: prohibiting purse seine vessels from setting if a whale shark or cetacean is sighted prior to the commencement of the set; required reporting of any incidents of unintentional encircling; and guidelines for safe release.

The relevant WCPFC decisions that should be referred to, in investigating these cases to determine whether they are alleged infringements are:

- Conservation and Management Measure for protection of whale sharks from purse seine fishing operations – CMM 2012-04.
- Conservation and Management Measure for protection of cetaceans from purse seine fishing operations - CMM 2011-03
- Guidelines for the safe release of encircled whale sharks- adopted 2015

Applicable years: 2016 – to current

CMM 2011-03 01											
Conservation and Management Measure for Protection of Cetaceans from Purse Seine Fishing											
1. CCMs shall prohibit their flagged vessels from setting a purse seine net on a school of tuna associated with a cetacean in the high seas and exclusive economic zones of the Convention Area, if the animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set.											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2016	12	294	183	75	32	0	0	4	36	12%
Total	2017	12	140	91	46	3	0	0	0	3	2%
Total	2018	1	58	2	52	4	0	0	0	4	7%
CMM 2012-04 01											
Conservation and Management Measure for Protection of whale sharks from purse seine fishing operations											
1. This measure shall apply to the high seas and exclusive economic zones of the Convention Area. CCMs shall prohibit their flagged vessels from setting a purse seine on a school of tuna associated with a whale shark if the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set.											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2016	12	146	59	59	26	1	0	1	28	233%
Total	2017	10	71	49	18	4	0	0	0	4	6%
Total	2017	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Table II: Shark Catch Alleged Infringements

Contain alleged infringements, related to sharks, identified in ROP observer data.

Applicable years: 2015 – to current

CMM 2011-04 01											
Conservation and Management Measure for Protection of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks											
1. Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) shall prohibit vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM from retaining on board, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing any oceanic whitetip shark, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the Convention. 2. CCMs shall require all vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM to release any oceanic whitetip shark that is caught as soon as possible after the shark is brought alongside the vessel, and to do so in a manner that results in as little harm to the shark as possible.											
Flag CCM	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	5	12	0	9	1	0	0	2	3	25%
Total	2016	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CMM 2013-08 01											
Conservation and Management Measure for Protection of Silky Sharks											
1. Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) shall prohibit vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM from retaining on board, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing any silky shark caught in the Convention Area, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the Convention. 2. CCMs shall require all vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM to release any silky shark that is caught in the Convention Area as soon as possible after the shark is brought alongside the vessel, and to do so in a manner that results in as little harm to the shark as possible.											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	10	149	0	111	12	0	0	26	38	26%
Total	2016	7	38	10	23	4	1	0	0	5	13%
Total	2017	10	12	10	1	0	0	1	0	1	8%
CMM 2010-07 09											
Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks											
9. CCMs shall take measures necessary to prohibit their fishing vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, or trading any fins harvested in contravention of this Conservation and Management Measure (CMM).											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	4	30	0	14	2	0	0	14	16	53%
Total	2016	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table III: Observer Obstruction Alleged Infringements

Contain alleged infringements, related to observer obstruction, identified in ROP observer data.

Applicable years: 2015 – to current

CMM 2007-01 14 (vii)											
Conservation and Management Measure for Regional Observer Programme											
RS-A: Did the operator or any crew member assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate or interfere with observer in the performance of their duties											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	11	51	0	25	21	2	3	0	26	51%
Total	2016	9	28	9	12	4	0	0	3	7	25%
Total	2017	5	9	4	4	1	0	0	0	1	11%
CMM 2007-01 14 (vii)											
Conservation and Management Measure for Regional Observer Programme											
RS-B: Request that an event not be reported by the observer											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	12	60	0	33	16	2	4	5	27	45%
Total	2016	7	20	5	8	2	0	0	5	7	35%
Total	2017	5	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CMM 2007-01 14 (vii)											
Conservation and Management Measure for Regional Observer Programme											
RS-D: Did the operator fail to provide the observer, while on board the vessel, at no expense to the observer or the observer's government, with food, accommodation and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those normally available and medical facilities of a reasonable standard equivalent to those normally available to an officer on board the vessel											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	10	40	0	20	10	9	1	0	20	50%
Total	2016	8	14	4	5	3	0	1	1	5	36%
Total	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2018	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table IV:ROP Pre-Notification Issues (other than alleged observer obstruction incidents)

This new list provides notification to flag CCMs of those data elements (other than alleged observer obstruction incidents) that were answered in the affirmative by a ROP observer on the WCPFC Observer Trip Monitoring Summary, or which are included in SPC/FFA General Form 3 for trips that occurred in the 2016 - 2018 calendar year.

This list complements the Observer Obstruction Alleged Infringement list and is intended to complete the Secretariats implementation of the WCPFC12 decision “Commission Adopted pre-notification process from observer providers to flag CCMs of possible alleged infringements by their vessels and to coastal State CCMs of possible alleged infringements in their waters” (WCPFC12 Summary Report paragraph 569, Attachment U).

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. **WCPFC14 accepted TCC13 recommendation that this process be followed in future years (WCPFC14 final CMR).**

Applicable years: 2016 – to current

ROP Pre-notification issues, other than alleged observer obstruction incidents										
Year	# cases	#	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
				Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
LC.*										
LC-A := "inaccurately record retained "target species" in the vessel log" LC-B:= "inaccurately record "target species" discards" LC-C:= "record species inaccurately" LC-E:= "inaccurately record bycatch species discards" LC-F:= "inaccurately record retained bycatch species"										
2016	588	588	212	315	53	2	5	1	61	10%
2017	102	103	102	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LP-A (Could be relevant to CMM 2013-05 02)										
LP-A:= "Inaccurately record vessel positions on vessel log sheet for sets, hauling and catch"										
2016	7	7	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	14%
2017	1	1	1						0	
WC-b (If PS vessel, could be relevant to CMM 2015-01 30)										
WC-b := "high-grade the catch" (If PS vessel, could be relevant to CMM 2015-01 30)										
2016	22	22	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2017	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Other (Could be relevant to Convention Article 25(2))										
SI-b:= "Interact (not land with SSIs)" WC-a:= "Fail to comply with any Commission Conservation and Management Measures" NR-a:= "Fish in any areas where the vessel is not permitted to fish" NR-c:= "Use a fishing method other than the method the vessel was designed or licensed" NR-e:= "Transfer or transship fish from or to another vessel" NR-g:= "Fail to stow fishing gear when entering areas where vessel is not authorised to fish" LP-b:= "Fail to report vessel positions to countries, where required when entering and leaving an EEZ(crossing to or from an EEZ into or out of the High Seas)" PN-a:= "Dispose of any metals, plastics, chemicals or old fishing gear" PN-b:= "Discharge any oil" PN-c:= "Lose any fishing gear" PN-d:= "Abandon any fishing gear" PN-e:= "Fail to report any abandoned gear" SS-a:= "Fail to monitor international safety frequencies"										
2016	508	508	172	295	34	1	5	1	41	8%
2017	194	194	192	1	0	0	1	0	1	1%
2018	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Table V: FAD Sets Alleged infringements

Contain alleged infringements, related to setting on FADs during the FAD closure period, identified in ROP observer data.

Applicable years: 2015 – to current

Tropical Tunas (1 July - 30 Sept FAD closure)											
Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tunas											
Year 2015 = CMM 2014-01 14 Year 2016 = CMM 2015-01 14 Year 2017 = CMM 2016-01 14											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	10	250	6	12	230	0	0	2	232	93%
Total	2016	11	227	8	3	214	0	0	2	216	95%
Total	2017	8	248	175	13	60	0	0	0	60	24%
Tropical Tunas (1 - 31 Oct FAD closure)											
Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tunas											
Year 2015 = CMM 2014-01 16 Year 2016 = CMM 2015-01 16 Year 2017 = CMM 2016-01 16											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2015	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	100%
Total	2016	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2017	2	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Tropical Tunas (High seas FAD closure)											
Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tunas											
Year 2017 = CMM 2016-01 18											
	Year	# CCMs	# cases	Flag CCM notified	Flag CCM Investigation Response					Total cases with complete flag investigations	
					Under investigation	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction		
Total	2017	3	20	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0%
