



An assessment of available information to address the WCPFC17 recommendation on the Tropical Tuna CMM para 51 (Other commercial fisheries)

WCPFC-SC17-2021 **ST WP-02**

“Estimates of annual catches of tropical tuna by the Philippines
relevant to WCPFC CMM on Tropical Tunas [other commercial fisheries]”
(WCPFC-SC17-2021 **ST IP-08**)

“Availability of Catch Estimates from the Other Commercial Fisheries in Indonesia”
(WCPFC-SC17-2021 **ST IP-09**)

“Catch and effort data summaries to support discussions on the TROPICAL TUNA CMMS”
(WCPFC-SC17-2021 **MI IP-11**)

Online Meeting
11-19 August 2021

This paper is in response to WCPFC17 recommendation

198. CMM 2018-01, TCC16 had recognized the difficulty of the application of this paragraph in terms of the scope of “other commercial fisheries” in Indonesia and the Philippines.

...

200. The Commission agreed to task SC17 and TCC17 to review these papers and provide advice to the Commission to facilitate a decision by WCPFC18 on the application of paragraph 51 of CMM 2018-01.

Paragraph 51 of the tropical tuna conservation and management measure (CMM 2018-01 and CMM 2020-01):

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.

Approach

Assessment based on the following information

- [MOMAF & SPC \(2021 : SC17-ST-IP09\)](#) for the Indonesia domestic fisheries (SC17 ST-IP-09)
- [BFAR & SPC \(2021 : SC17-ST-IP08\)](#) for the Philippines domestic fisheries (SC17 ST-IP-08)

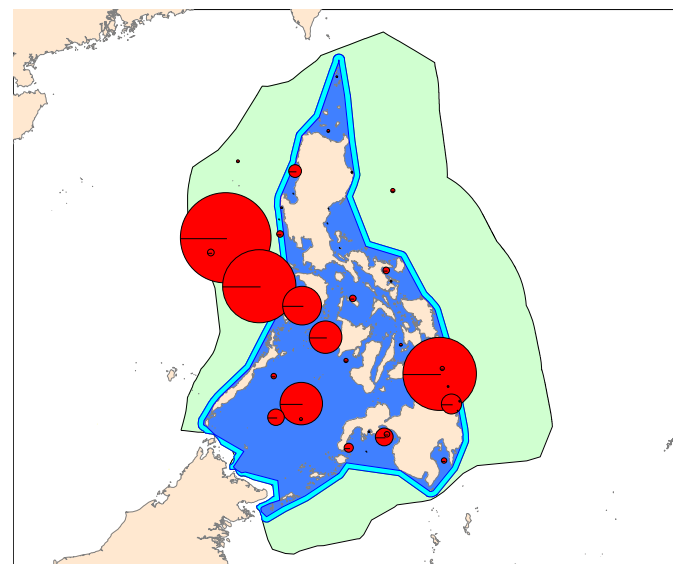
Detailed landings and port sampling data:

- Philippines National Stock Assessment Project (NSAP) landings and port sampling data (since 1997).
- Indonesia tuna landings and port sampling fishery data.

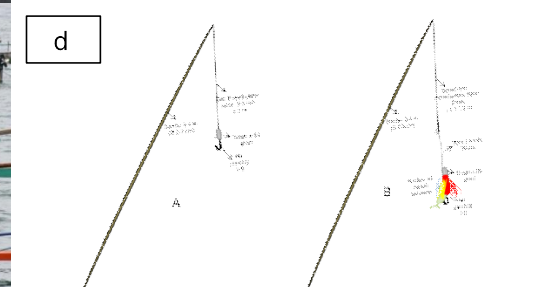
Based on information, WCPFC Scientific Services Provider (SSP) provides 6 recommendations

1. Based on the information presented in [MOMAF & SPC \(2021 : SC17-ST-IP09\)](#) and [BFAR & SPC \(2021 : SC17-ST-IP08\)](#), the following small-scale, artisanal fisheries in Indonesia and the Philippines are acknowledged to be important for food security and livelihoods and, for the reasons stated in these reports (including national regulations and safety), they are restricted to the AWs and TS of their respective EEZs, and are therefore considered **not** to be applicable under paragraph 51 of the TTMs:

- small-scale hook-and-line fisheries;
- small-scale troll fisheries;
- small-scale gillnet fisheries;
- small-scale pole and line (*funai* – Indonesia);
- pajeko (Indonesia mini-purse seine);
- bagnet, beach seine, artisanal longline and other artisanal gears with very minor tuna catch.



2. Based on the information presented in [MOMAF & SPC \(2021 : SC17-ST-IP09\)](#) and [BFAR & SPC \(2021 : SC17-ST-IP08\)](#), the only fisheries considered to be relevant to paragraph 51 of the TTMs, are
- the **Indonesia pole-and-line fishery** fishing outside AWs and TS for vessels > 30 GT, and
 - the **“large-fish” handline fisheries in Indonesia and the Philippines** fishing outside AWs and TS, which are also be restricted by vessel size.

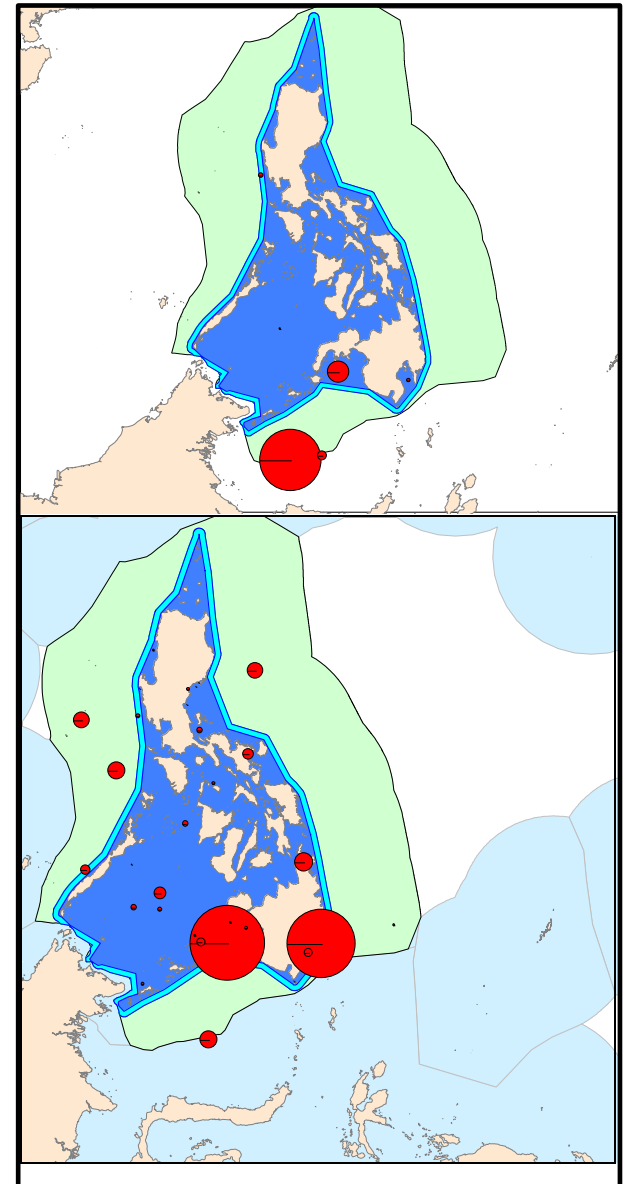


3. [The SSP assessed that] there are **sufficient** data available for the **Indonesia pole-and-line fishery** and the **Philippines large-fish handline fishery** to determine

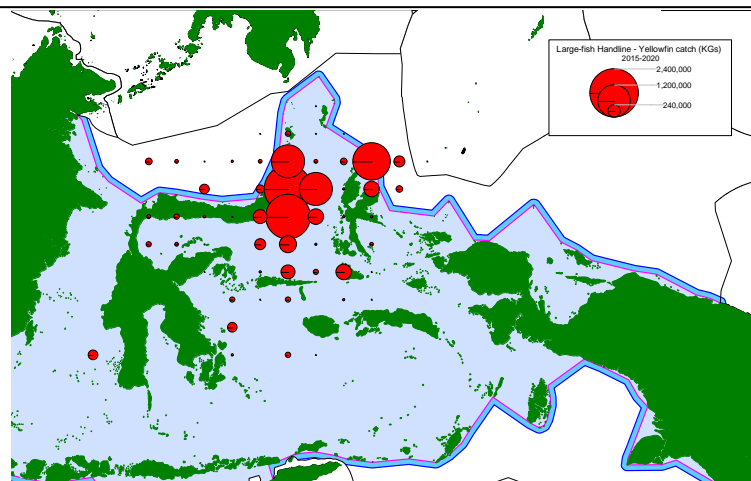
- i. the baseline levels of catch (2001-2004), and
- ii. the annual catches for these fisheries,

which are required to evaluate compliance related to para 51 of the TTMs.

Table 8 of [WCPFC Secretariat and SPC \(2021: SC17-MI-IP-11\)](#) provides the assessment for the most current calendar year.



4. Based on the information presented in [MOMAF & SPC \(2021: SC17-ST-IP09\)](#), there are **insufficient** data available for the **Indonesia large-fish handline fishery** to determine (i) the baseline levels of catch (2001-2004), and (ii) the annual catches which are required to evaluate compliance related to para 51 of the TTMs. The following suggestions are proposed to attempt to resolve these issues:
- The relevant WCPFC processes will need to consider what is an **appropriate baseline catch** in the absence of estimates in the TTM's baseline years. For example, the average for years when there were annual catch estimates generated (2013–2016) or 2015 could be used as the basis for setting a baseline catch for this fishery.
 - Indonesia intends to proceed with **dedicated workshops** to enhance data collection and estimation processes for this fishery, which will at least ensure reliability of catch estimates in the future.
 - In the interim, the SSP [and Indonesia] **continues to present the best available catch estimates and other related information** on this fishery to the WCPFC forums.



5. The WCPFC Secretariat, with assistance from the SSP, will continue to evaluate compliance for the **Indonesia pole-and-line fishery** and the **Philippines large-fish handline fishery** under the Other Commercial Fisheries (para 51) requirements of the TTMs based on these recommendations;

Table 8 of [WCPFC Secretariat and SPC \(2021 : SC17-MI-IP-11\)](#) provides the assessment for the most current calendar year. To ensure there is summary information available on other fisheries deemed exempt from the TTM, the WCPFC Secretariat and the SSP will continue to produce Table 9 of [WCPFC Secretariat and SPC \(2021 : SC17-MI-IP-11\)](#).

GEAR	FLAG	Total Catch (MT)			Area Note	Availability of EFFORT data	See NOTE
		CMM 2018-01 limit	2020	Evaluation			
HANDLINE	INDONESIA	Within EEZ only, excluding AWs	NO	5
HANDLINE (LARGE-FISH)	PHILIPPINES	13,343	764	Within Limit	Within EEZ only, excluding AWs	NO	6
POLE-AND-LINE	INDONESIA	41,025	1,501	Within Limit	Within EEZ only, excluding AWs	NO	
POLE-AND-LINE	JAPAN	114,573	79,795	Within Limit		YES	2, 4

See SC17-MI-IP-11

Table 8

GEAR	FLAG	Tuna catch (MT)		Reason for exemption
		2020	Average 2015-2020	
GILLNET	JAPAN	101	107	Less than 2,000 t.
GILLNET	VIETNAM	22,143	35,105	Outside of the WCPFC Convention Area
HANDLINE (LARGE-FISH)	USA	390	486	Less than 2,000 t.
HOOK-AND-LINE (SMALL-FISH)	PHILIPPINES	0	0	Within territorial seas and/or archipelagic waters only
POLE-AND-LINE	AUSTRALIA	0	0	Less than 2,000 t.
POLE-AND-LINE	FIJI	0	0	Less than 2,000 t.
POLE-AND-LINE	FRENCH POLYNESIA	199	275	Less than 2,000 t.
POLE-AND-LINE	KIRIBATI	0	40	Less than 2,000 t.

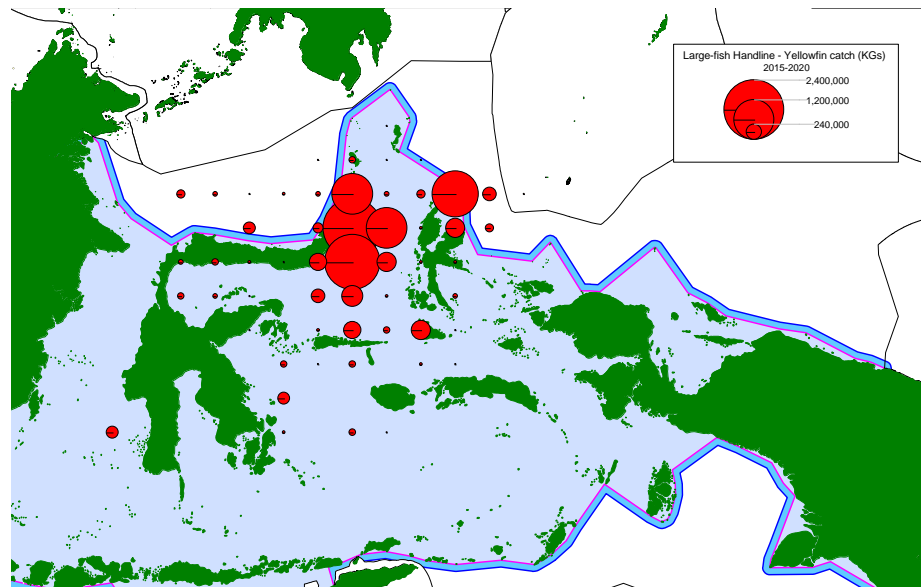
Table 9

Important note while on the subject...

This paper addresses the TTM requirements, noting the scope of the TTM excludes AWs and TS...

... but from a WCPFC scientific perspective, in particular for WCPFC stock assessments...

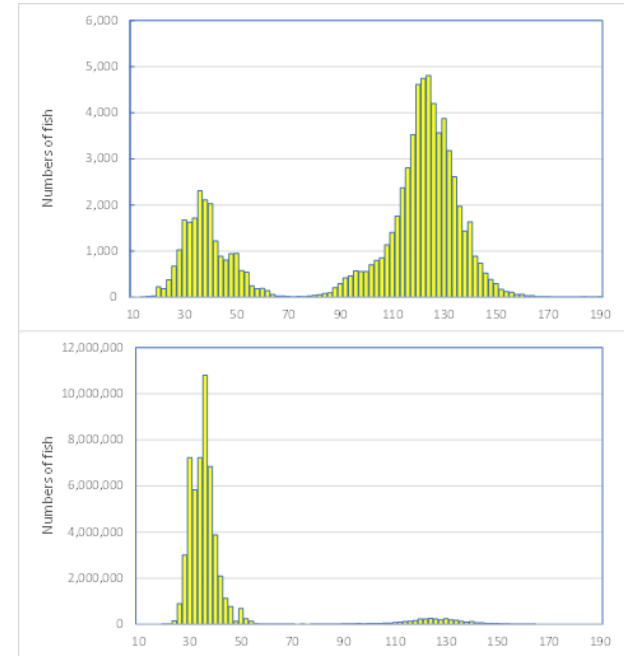
- Indonesia and the Philippines are encouraged to continue to compile and submit scientific data covering **all areas (incl. AWs/TS)** of their small-scale, artisanal tuna fisheries in the WCPFC Area, with assistance from the Commission where required.



Important note while on the subject ...

... from a WCPFC scientific perspective, in particular for WCPFC stock assessments... (continued)

- The **importance of distinguishing between large-fish and small-fish target handline fisheries** requires that the continuation and enhancement of data collection and estimation processes to ensure the data and estimates for large-fish handline and small-fish hook-and-line fisheries are distinguished (see [ANNEX 1 of the ST WP-03](#)).



6. The WCPFC Secretariat, with assistance from the SSP, will continue to work with Indonesia through the West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) Project to enhance their data collection and estimation processes to ensure there is distinction of catches between their large-fish handline fishery and their small-fish hook-and-line fishery.

Thank you - Questions ?



SC17 recommendations to consider

#1 – The list of small-scale fisheries in Indonesia and the Philippines that are **not applicable** under para 51 of the TTMs.

#2 – The only fisheries **applicable** under para 51 of the TTMs are :

- Indonesia P&L
- Large-fish HANDLINE in Indonesia and Philippines

#3 – Sufficient data to evaluate para 51 compliance for...

- Indonesia P&L
- Philippines large-fish HANDLINE

#4 – Insufficient data to evaluate para 51 for Indonesia large-fish HANDLINE:

- WCPFC processes consider a baseline using years where data available ?
- Continue to improve data for future estimates
- SSP (and Indonesia) continues to present estimates/other information for this fishery

#5 – Continue to evaluate compliance for...

- Indonesia P&L
- Philippines large-fish HANDLINE

#6 – Continue to improve estimates through the work of the WPEA