



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

**Eleventh Regular Session
Apia, Samoa
1-5 December 2014**

SUMMARY REPORT

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SUMMARY REPORT

AGENDA ITEM 1 - OPENING OF MEETING

1. The Eleventh Regular Session of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC11) took place from 1-5 December 2014 at Apia, Samoa.
2. The following Members, and Participating Territories attended WCPFC11: 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 WCPFC11 as Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs): Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Thailand and Vietnam. Liberia participated at WCPFC11 as an observer.
4. Observers from the following governmental and inter-governmental organizations attended WCPFC11: Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIF), the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the United Nations Environment Programme, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

5. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations attended WCPFC11: American Albacore Fishing Foundation, American Fisheries Research Foundation, American Tunaboat Association, Birdlife International, Conservation International, Earth Island Institute, Environment Hawaii, Greenpeace, International Environmental Law Project,, International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA), the Pew Charitable Trusts, Tautai O-Samoa Longline & Fishing Association, the United States-Japan Research Institute, and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
6. A list of all participants is attached as **Attachment A**.

1.1 Welcoming Addresses

7. Faalavaau M. Perina Jacqueline Sila, government of Samoa, welcomed the Prime Minister of Samoa and Ministers of the government of Samoa, the WCPFC Chair, Dr Charles Karnella, the Interim-Executive Director, Dr Lara Manarangi-Trott, and delegations.
8. A benediction was offered by Reverend Afamasaga Mautofu Fuimaono.
9. On behalf of the government and people of Samoa, the Prime Minister of Samoa, the Honourable Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi, gave a warm welcome to attendees of this year's annual session of the WCPFC (see **Attachment B**). He noted that the meeting of WCPFC11 was opportune, after the success of the 3rd UN International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Samoa in September, which saw more than 130 countries and 100 organizations in attendance at the purpose-built and refurbished Faleata Sports Complex. The Prime Minister noted the importance Samoans place on sustainable management and strategic utilisation of their limited resources, and emphasized that fisheries were a main economic development opportunity available to SIDS. The Prime Minister urged participants to work together in the spirit of genuine and durable partnerships to ensure Pacific fish stocks remain healthy for current and future generations, including agreeing a strengthened measure for South Pacific albacore, a key target stock for Pacific islanders. The Prime Minister commented that compliance with CMMs and timely reporting remained important issues and noted that IUU fishing continues to threaten and undermine fisheries conservation efforts. Hard decisions needed to be made to ensure the long term conservation and systematic use of highly migratory fish stocks in the region, and to avoid mistakes made elsewhere in overexploiting fish stocks. The Prime Minister of Samoa emphasized that Samoa wished to make available its facilities in the future and wished delegates well in their deliberations.
10. The Chair thanked the Prime Minister of Samoa for his words of wisdom. He acknowledged the attendance at WCPFC11 of ministers and dignitaries, including The Hon. Prime Minister of Samoa Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi, the Hon. Ulu o Tokelau Kuresa Nasau, the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister of Samoa Fonotoe Nuafesili Pierre Lauofo, Ministers of the Cabinet, Government of Samoa, the Hon. Elisala Pita, Minister for Works and Natural Resources, Tuvalu, the Hon. Mao Zeming, Minister for Fisheries & Marine Resource, Papua New Guinea, the Hon. Mona Ioane, Minister of Marine Resource, Cook Islands, the Hon. Billy Talagi, Minister of Natural Resources, Niue, the Hon. Sione Sangster Saulala, Minister of Agriculture, Food, Forests and Fisheries, Tonga, the Hon. Luwalhati Antonino, Chair of Mindanao Development Authority, Philippines, His Excellency Shane Jones, Ambassador for Pacific Economic Development, New Zealand.

The Chair also acknowledged Interim-Executive Director of the WCPFC, Dr Lara Manarangi-Trott, FFA Director General, James Movick and PNA Chief Executive Officer, Dr Transform Aqorau, WCPFC Secretariat staff, Reverend Afamasaga Mautofu Fuimaono, police, security and volunteers. The Chair remarked on the hospitality shown by Samoa and the excellent facilities. He noted that the Commission would this week continue the process of helping ensure that highly migratory marine fish species are properly managed so they will be available for participants' descendants and their descendants, and that the Commission has to come together and work as partners and make accommodations on each side.

11. The Chair opened the meeting at 10 AM on 1 December 2014.

1.2 Adoption of agenda

12. The Chair advised that three suggested changes to the agenda were discussed at the Heads of Delegation meeting on 30 November: moving the Northern Committee (NC) deliberations (8.1) to Tuesday morning, to allow the NC Chair to meet his travel obligations; the Cook Islands withdrawing its proposal on EHSP (*WCPFC11-2014-DP18*) which removed Agenda item 10.10 from the agenda; and a report on the Kobe process added to the agenda at 13.4.

13. **The agenda *WCPFC11-2014-02_rev4* was adopted with those amendments (Attachment C).**

1.3 Meeting arrangements

14. The Interim- Executive Director and Compliance Manager, Dr Lara Manarangi-Trott, identified the Secretariat staff in attendance at WCPFC11: Finance and Administration Manager Aaron Nighswander; Science Manager Dr SungKwon Soh; Assistant Compliance Manager 'Ana Taholo; Regional Observer Programme (ROP) Coordinator Karl Staisch; Information, Communication and Technology Manager Sam Taufao; Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Manager Albert Carlot; Assistant Science Manager Anthony Beeching, GEF ABNJ Tuna Project Technical Coordinator-Sharks and Bycatch Dr Shelley Clarke, project management consultant Kerry Smith, Administrative Officer Lucille Martinez, Executive Assistant Arlene Takesy. In addition to Secretariat staff, participants included staff from SPC-OFP Dr John Hampton, Dr Shelton Harley, Dr Graeme Pilling and Dr Robert Scott, Third Management Objectives Workshop Facilitator Ian Cartwright, Rapporteur Dr Jane Broweleit, the five shortlisted interview candidates for the Executive Director position –Peter Flewelling, Feleti P. Teo, Dr Sachiko Tsuji and Dr David Wilson along with Dr SungKwon Soh - and the many Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Fisheries and Faleata Sports Complex staff helping the Secretariat with the meeting arrangements.
15. It was noted that David Angyal, WCPFC Legal Advisor, had taken ill on the journey to Samoa and was in hospital in Honolulu. He would not be in attendance at WCPFC11 and wishes for his speedy recovery were offered.
16. The Interim-Executive Director noted logistical and administrative arrangements in place to support the meeting, including proposed times for a PNA, SPC, ISSF side meeting and a GEF ABNJ Sharks and Bycatch Consultation Committee Meeting, along with an evening function on 1 December 2014 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Samoa. Interviews

to select the new WCPFC Executive Director were scheduled for the afternoon of 2 December 2014, the second day of the meeting. Heads of delegations of Members and Participating Territories only would participate in those interviews.

17. The Chair reminded member delegations to ensure the Secretariat received their credentials, to enable them to participate in negotiations. The Secretariat advised on facilities and processes for booking side rooms, power, printing and computer facilities and document management, and update arrangements for the public website and in-house meeting server.

1.3.1 Small working groups

18. The Chair informed WCPFC11 of his intention to continue the process used at recent meetings to introduce proposals early in the meeting to be worked on in small groups in the margins of the meeting. Issues related to the tropical tuna measure, including those within the measure which were scheduled to be addressed this year, as well as proposals for amendments to the measure, would be worked on as a single item in a small working group so as to not take up extensive amounts of time at the cost of time in plenary. Other small working groups would advance consideration of CNM applications, the Compliance Monitoring Review process, and responses to non-compliance.

AGENDA ITEM 2 - MEMBERSHIP AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2.1 Status of the Convention

19. After thanking the government and people of Samoa for their hosting of WCPFC11, and the WCPFC Secretariat for their hard work preparing the meeting, the depositary of the Convention, New Zealand, advised WCPFC11 that since its last report to the tenth regular session of the Commission in December 2013, New Zealand has not received notification of any instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention (*WCPFC11-2014-06*).

2.2 Applications for Observer status

20. The Chair noted that an application for observer status from Liberia was discussed at the Heads of Delegation meeting on 30 November, without objection.

21. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for observer status from Liberia for this meeting.**

2.3 Applications for Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) status

2.3.1 TCC10 advice and recommendations and updates from Secretariat

22. The TCC Chair, Rhea Moss-Christian noted that TCC had considered eight CNM applications for Cooperating Non-Member status for 2015, from Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Senegal, Thailand and Vietnam (*WCPFC11-2014-08*). A ninth application, from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), was received after the conclusion of TCC10. Ecuador, El Salvador and Vietnam attended TCC10. Belize had

advised WCPFC that they do not wish to be considered for Cooperating Non-Member renewal in 2015.

23. TCC10 recommended that all eight applications be forwarded to WCPFC11 and that WCPFC11 take into consideration the Compliance Status of all CNM applicants in making its decision on the CNM applications and participatory rights (para 26(iv)). Some Members, CNMs and Participating Territories (CCMs) at TCC10 recommended that WCPFC11 agree that, in addition to this year's financial contribution, CNMs should be required to make any past financial contributions that remain outstanding (para 26(vi)). A third recommendation is that if conditional grants of cooperating non-member status are given, that there be a clear process for how the final determination will be made (para 26(vii)). TCC10 noted that three CNM applicants (Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico) have expressed an interest in becoming full members and recommends that WCPFC11 consider whether to invite them to become Members (para 26(viii)).
24. Of the eight applications for CNM status for 2015 (Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Senegal, Thailand and Vietnam), gaps were noted for Mexico, Panama, Senegal, Thailand and Vietnam, as follows:
 - Mexico: TCC10 noted there was no commitment made to a financial contribution, high seas boarding and inspection; Mexico does not have vessels operating in the area; SPC reports data gaps.
 - Panama: submitted its Annual Reports 1 and 2 during TCC, so were not adequately assessed; were encouraged to submit earlier in future years; SPC receives some transshipment data, but reports that there may be gaps.
 - Senegal: made no commitment to provide a financial contribution.
 - Thailand: submits some transshipment data, but there may be gaps.
 - Vietnam: is continuing to improve its data submission, but there may be gaps.
25. DPRK's application was not considered by TCC10. Since TCC10, data and information from Liberia, Senegal and DPRK has been received. DPRK provided some fishery-specific data. Additional information was made available to CCMs through the secure section of the WCPFC website.
26. Japan stated that the over capacity problem in the purse seine fishery is one of the biggest problems for this Commission and CNMs should also seriously consider this. At WCPFC10, Japan had advised of the possible construction of 10 large purse seine vessels in Vietnam and requested Vietnam to oversee the ship building activities in its country. Japan also reminded the Commission that Vietnam had promised to convey the Commission's concerns on overcapacity issue to its home government and report back and asked Vietnam to update the Commission on the situation in its country.
27. One CCM acknowledged Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico's requests for membership, thanked them for their interest and highlighted that in the upcoming consideration of participatory rights, WCPFC shouldn't allow excess capacity into the region.
28. FFA members noted that two applications were submitted late. They stated that complete applications, in the template provided by the Secretariat, should be submitted on time. FFA members also supported TCC10's recommendation that compliance status should be taken into account in consideration of the granting of CNM status and participatory rights, and that CNMs should submit Annual Reports on time. FFA members noted that each year gaps have been noted in meeting the CNM criteria, yet CNM status is granted. Where

information is not provided, the application is incomplete and FFA members cannot agree to grant those applicants CNM status, though they are open to a 'conditional acceptance', provided the process for allowing CNM status intersessionally is clear, such as: (i) identifying the information/requirement gap; (ii) information/requirement is to be met or provided to the Executive Director by a certain date; (iii) the Executive Director advises CCMs and forwards the advice/information as appropriate; (iv) unless an objection is received by a certain date, conditional acceptance is lifted and CNM status is allowed; and (v) the Executive Director confirms this to all CCMs. FFA added that in setting dates under the process outlined above, the Commission should be flexible, depending on the magnitude and nature of the outstanding information.

29. FFA members noted that a number of CNMs have not paid their assessed contributions, including for 2011-2014. FFA members stated that CNMs are to pay a contribution to the Commission which is 50% of the amount that would be payable if the CNM was a member, as agreed at WCPFC7. In 2014, the assessed contributions for five of the eight CNMs were less than the assessed contribution of any of the SIDS; those for the other three CNMs were still far less than those for several SIDS. Such contributions are to be used to reduce the assessed contributions in the year following receipt. FFA members expressed concern that some CNMs are failing to provide their assessed contributions and requested that CNM applicants with outstanding financial contributions make these payments at the earliest opportunity. If the contributions are not made at this meeting, FFA members stated they will not accept these CNM applications, though they would allow a conditional acceptance provided contributions are made by a certain date.
30. The Chair queried the concept of conditional approval and asked how it would work, if a statement would be rendered along the lines of “the Commission approves CNM status for X country pending receipt of the following...”
31. New Zealand, on behalf of FFA, recalled that last year a conditional acceptance status was provisional for Mexico and DPRK. A process where a status was offered provisionally, pending outstanding contributions being paid, would be acceptable.
32. The EU sought further clarification from FFA members, stating that CNMs have to demonstrate their compliance status but contributions are not mandatory, so it should not be a formal requirement for granting or denying status.

2.3.2 *Granting of CNM status for 2015*

Ecuador

33. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 for Ecuador.**

El Salvador

34. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 for El Salvador.**

Liberia

35. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for CNM status in 2015 for Liberia.**

36. FFA members requested a clarification on the process, noting that it had raised the issue of non-payment of contributions, and that those who have not paid their contributions should not become CNMs. They also restated concerns about bringing excess capacity into the region.
37. The Chair suggested that for this to take effect, FFA members would need to vote 'no' for that particular CCM, unless it is agreed to grant conditional approval as FFA members had suggested. The Chair proposed that this and other issues be resolved in a small working group. The Chair noted that WCPFC11 had agreed to grant CNM status to the first three applicants considered and had not closed the discussion on Mexico's application. If the group wanted to discuss the possibility of status provisional to certain conditions, the group could see how that works. In response to a clarification sought by a CCM about CNM status being met without the contribution being made, the Chair reminded participants that the decision to grant or not grant is the Commission's and, although WCPFC has a procedure, this issue has come up two years in a row. Adopting a formal procedure may be necessary.
38. The EU made the point that the contributions are voluntary, not a formal obligation.
39. One CCM noted that the CMM reads: "shall include with its request an explicit commitment to make financial contribution... in accordance with section 18(2) of the Convention," which has subsequently been qualified to a 50% contribution. This CCM stated that it wasn't unreasonable to have such a condition in place.
40. The Chair requested that a small group form to look at these issues, and reminded WCPFC11 that if there were issues with the three CNMs which had been approved, the group would need to formally undo those statuses.
41. The TCC Chair offered further information on the CNM applicant countries:
 - Ecuador: has paid 2013 and 2014
 - El Salvador: has paid for 2014
 - Liberia: made a commitment to provide a contribution
 - Mexico: did not include an explicit commitment; did not pay in 2013
 - Panama: has paid 2013 and 2014
 - Senegal: did not include an explicit contribution; did not pay 2013 or 2014
 - Thailand: paid for 2014; partial payment in 2013
 - Vietnam: has paid for 2014
 - DPRK: included explicit commitment to make a contribution but has not paid for 2014
42. In response to a question from one CCM about whether Senegal was a CNM this year, the TCC Chair confirmed that Senegal was not a CNM this year; its application is for 2015. Senegal was a CNM for 2013 (and its contribution was then not paid).
43. One CCM queried whether an applicant could be accepted as a CNM but the second step in the two-step process could be to effectively not grant any participatory rights.
44. The TCC Chair noted that the process is to accept CNM status then determine participatory rights and confirmed that the financial contribution had not been discussed before to this extent in relation to the acceptance of their status.

Mexico

45. Since Ecuador and El Salvador made contributions for 2014, the Chair advised WCPFC11 that it may not need to revisit either of those cases. The Chair suspended discussion on Mexico's application and continued to work through the list of CNM applicant countries.

Panama

46. In response to a question about the process being undertaken, the Chair noted that the group was suspending decisions on applicants which have not made a voluntary contribution and the small working group will advise WCPFC11 how best to deal with their applications. He reminded delegations that the procedure is not explicit, but that Panama has paid.
47. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 for Panama.**

Thailand

48. The Chair noted that Thailand has paid for 2014, but not in full for 2013.
49. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 for Thailand.**

Vietnam

50. Japan reiterated its request that the Commission be updated by Vietnam on its shipbuilding, explaining that it wished for this update before granting Vietnam CNM status.
51. Vietnam confirmed that it could provide information by the end of this week.
52. The Chair suspended discussion on Vietnam's CNM status.
53. The Chair noted that several countries had raised concerns and a small working group would discuss and recommend to the Commission the nature of the participatory rights of the several countries that had been granted CNM status. The issues with the other countries do not fall neatly within the Commission's procedures, including the notion of conditional acceptance. The small working group could discuss how to treat the CNM status for those countries with contributions outstanding and report back with a general recommendation on whether or not to grant CNM status. If affirmative, the small working group would then discuss participatory rights and also perhaps improvements to the process.
54. One CCM noted there was a clear need to consider these issues as a whole, further noting there was some confusion about how to proceed.
55. New Zealand accepted the role of Chair of the small working group looking at CNM participatory rights and related matters.
56. The Chair recalled that one CCM had raised the issue of Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico and whether the Commission should issue invitations to these countries to become members.

57. The EU noted that it is better in general when CNMs become full members. This CCM views CNM status as a 'transition' status of sorts, on the way to having full rights, commitments and obligations. This CCM stressed that each application should be examined on its own merit.
58. Some CCMs noted that these countries are also members of IATTC and since that organisation shares fish stocks and an overlap area with WCPFC, it would be a positive development if they became members.
59. Several CCMs noted the problem of overcapacity, which WCPFC should consider when thinking about new members, and WCPFC may not be in a position to accept new members.
60. The Chair noted the lack of consensus on the issue and sought agreement that the Secretariat should develop a procedure for the next meeting around accepting new members. One CCM supported the suggestion.
61. One CCM requested clarification about this tasking of the Secretariat, noting that the Convention is clear: once there is consensus, non-members can be invited to become members. This CCM stated that this process worked quite well.
62. One CCM noted that while it too was concerned about capacity, it was an assumption that these countries would bring purse seiners into the region, or even capacity, and the group should not pass up an opportunity to engage these countries on management and improving sustainability. Having them within the Commission brings more engagement and there should be a dialogue about why they want to be members of the Commission.
63. One CCM suggested that establishing pre-conditions could be a solution; committing to a capacity reduction to become a full member.
64. The EU stated that these countries' motivations must be examined on their merit and they should be invited to explain what they see as their contribution to WCPFC.
65. One CCM noted that the issue was one of RFMOs harmonizing management in the region.
66. The Chair suspended discussion on this issue to accommodate discussions in the margins through the small working group established to prepare draft decisions points for consideration by WCPFC11 relevant to any reviews of Cooperating Non-Member participatory limits.
67. After consultations, on 5 December Mr Shannon Tau (New Zealand) presented the CNM SWG report (*WCPFC11-2014-28*).

Cooperating Non-Members - Report by Small Working Group

68. At the Chair's direction a small working group was established to consider the applications of CNMs and, where a decision to renew status was proposed, to assess associated participatory rights. Further, the group was directed to consider the concept of conditional acceptance raised in plenary and the process of progression of CNM applications generally.

69. Framework documents for the working group were CMM 2009-11 and Secretariat paper *WCPFC11-2014-08*. The group also referred to TCC10's recommendations in the CNM section of the TCC10 Summary Report and the further recommendations highlighted by the TCC Chair during plenary session. These recommendations are set out below for reference.
70. A decision on CNM status had already been made with regard to several of the applicants before the SWG commenced. Those applicants were Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, and Thailand. It was decided that where a decision to grant CNM status had already been made this would not be readdressed. TCC's recommendations would still be considered though where, for example, information gaps had been identified and this was considered relevant for the subsequent granting of participatory rights.
71. This left the DPRK, Mexico, Senegal, and Vietnam for the group to consider in relation to granting CNM status as issues were raised regarding these applications during plenary session.
72. The small working group reviewed:
 - TCC10's recommendations and requests regarding individual CNM applications;
 - Where necessary, information provided by applicants subsequent to TCC10;
 - Information provided during the course of the working group meeting.
73. The group noted with appreciation the attendance and participation of Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama and Vietnam in the SWG's discussions and encouraged other CNM applicants to attend in the future.
74. The group did not consider the issue of some CNM applicants indicating they would like to become full Members of the Commission.

Relevant TCC Recommendations

75. TCC10 provided the following decisions and recommendations to WCPFC11:
 - i. TCC10 has reviewed the following CNM applications and is forwarding them to WCPFC11 for consideration: Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Senegal, Thailand and Vietnam.
 - ii. TCC10 thanked the Secretariat for the development of the CNM application template which assisted the process greatly.
 - iii. TCC10 notes with appreciation the attendance and participation of Ecuador, El Salvador, Thailand and Vietnam at this year's meeting and encourages other CNM applicants to attend TCC meetings in the future.
 - iv. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 take into consideration the Compliance Status of all CNM applicants in making its decision on the CNM applications and participatory rights. Furthermore, TCC10 recommends that CNM applicants provide any information requested during the CMS process 30 days in advance of WCPFC11.
 - v. Some CCMs noted their strong reservations in forwarding the applications of Panama, Mexico and Senegal to WCPFC11 for consideration due to the failure to submit a complete and timely Annual Report or failure to make a commitment to make a financial contribution.
 - vi. Some CCMs recommended that WCPFC11 agree that, in addition to this year's financial contribution, CNMs should be required to make any past financial contributions that remain outstanding.

- vii. TCC10 recommends to WCPFC11 that if conditional grants of cooperating non-member status are given, that there be a clear process for how the final determination will be made.
- viii. TCC10 notes that three CNM applicants (Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico) have expressed an interest in becoming full members and recommends that WCPFC11 consider whether to invite them to become members.
- ix. TCC10 notes the following gaps in the applications for individual applicants and encourages applicants to rectify them if possible by WCPFC11:
 - a. Mexico – TCC10 notes that Mexico has not provided a commitment to make a financial contribution. TCC10 further notes that Mexico has not agreed to accept High Seas Boardings and Inspections, however, Mexico currently has no vessels operating in the Convention Area. In addition, SPC noted that there may be some remaining data gaps in Mexico’s historical data.
 - b. Panama – TCC10 noted that Panama submitted its Annual Report Part I and II during TCC and consequently it was not able to be assessed, and strongly encourages it to submit its Annual Reports on time in future years. SPC notes that it is receiving some transshipment data from Panama, but believes there remain some gaps in these data.
 - c. Senegal – TCC10 notes that Senegal has not provided a commitment to make a financial contribution.
 - d. Thailand - SPC notes that it is receiving some transshipment data from Thailand, but believes there remain some gaps in these data.
 - e. Vietnam – SPC notes with appreciation the continuing improvement in data submission by Vietnam, but notes there remain some gaps in logbook data.

76. Further recommendations identified by the TCC Chair are referred to below.

According Cooperating Non-Member Status

- 77. As above, status for Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Panama, and Thailand was decided in plenary.
- 78. Discussion was held around the nature of the payment commitment set out in para 2(g) of CNM 2009-11. The group did not form a view on whether the requirement was mandatory and it was observed that while the Commission has to have regard to the requirements set out in the measure, non-compliance with these requirements by a CNM was not necessarily conclusive for the Commission determination which retained a discretion in this regard.
- 79. Members of the group held different views on whether the requirement was to simply provide a commitment or to actually pay pursuant to this commitment.
- 80. In relation to process generally, there was discussion that an incomplete application did not necessarily lead to a recommendation of the SWG that a CNM application not be accepted and also required an assessment as to whether the reason for, or nature of, incompleteness warranted such a recommendation.
- 81. The group discussed paragraph 8 of CMM 2009-11 which states that, “The Commission shall accord CNM status on an annual basis. It may renew the CNM status subject to a review of the CNM’s compliance with the Convention’s objectives and requirements.”
- 82. The concept of conditional acceptance was also discussed by the group.

83. The group noted TCC's recommendation to WCPFC11 that if conditional grants of cooperating non-member status are given, that there be a clear process for how the final determination will be made (this report para 75(vii)).
84. The concept as relayed in plenary was presented to the group and is summarised below.
85. Members of the group were open to the concept of 'conditional acceptance' provided that the process for allowing CNM status intersessionally is clear, such as:
 - (i) clearly identifying the information/requirement gap;
 - (ii) that information or requirement is to be met or provided to the ED by a certain date;
 - (iii) the ED advises all CCMs, and forwards the advice/information as appropriate;
 - (iv) unless an objection is received within a certain date of receipt of the ED's letter, conditional acceptance is lifted and CNM status is allowed; and
 - (v) the ED confirms this to all CCMs.
86. This approach was endorsed by the group noting that the clarity of obligation was important for this process to work effectively and that conditional acceptance should be avoided where possible through the applicant fulfilling all relevant obligations in advance of the Commission.

DPRK

87. The small working group noted that DPRK's application was received after TCC and therefore was not able to be assessed by TCC. The application was also not in the template form provided by the Secretariat and no representative from DPRK was in attendance at the SWG. The group recommended that the Commission not accept the DPRK application in light of these factors.
- 88. WCPFC11 did not accept the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).**

Mexico

89. The group considered Mexico's application incomplete in that it didn't provide an explicit commitment to make a financial contribution or to accept high seas boarding and inspection but noted this was not necessarily conclusive.
90. Mexico was a participant in the small working group. Mexico advised that they continue to have national legislation which does not allow high seas boarding and inspection or the attribution of budget for financial contribution where Mexico is not a full member of the Commission.
91. The issue of whether commitment or actual payment was necessary was discussed in relation to Mexico's application. An aspect of discussion was whether imposing a condition of payment in Mexico's national law circumstance was appropriate. An indication was provided by Mexico that payment of any kind was unlikely but that it would investigate the possibility of a voluntary payment.
92. Mexico noted that it did not allow high seas boarding and inspection for any of its vessels worldwide but stated that were it to have a vessel presence in the WCPFC it would need to

address this issue. On this basis Mexico stated that until this issue was resolved it would not seek to have a vessel presence in the Convention area. The SWG recommended that the Commission ask Mexico to investigate the possibility of a voluntary payment. Noting Mexico's national laws position and its lack of vessel presence for 2015, this would not be a condition on Mexico's CNM status but a request to be met if at all possible.

93. Taking the above into account, the group provided a recommendation for granting of CNM status to Mexico which was accepted by the Commission.
94. Japan reminded the Commission that at TCC10 some CCMs made the point that CNMs must pay a contribution to the Commission commensurate with the benefits they receive from the fishery and should share the costs of managing and conserving it (para 23 of the TCC10 report).
95. **WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 from Mexico, on the understanding that the Secretariat will write a letter to Mexico advising that Mexico's non-payment of any financial contribution generated extensive discussion at WCPFC11. Some CCMs noted their strong concern at the unfairness for SIDS CCMs and other CNMs due to this non-payment and those CCMs did not consider the lack of presence of any Mexico vessels to justify non-payment. Those CCMs also noted that if this concern is not addressed before Mexico's next application for CNM status any such application would not be supported by those CCMs.**
96. New Zealand offered to draft this letter for the Secretariat.

Senegal

97. The group considered Senegal's application incomplete in that it didn't provide an explicit commitment to make a financial contribution but noted this was not necessarily conclusive.
98. The group recommended that the Commission grant Senegal CNM status conditional upon payment of financial contribution of its 2015 assessed amount by 90 days after 15 January 2015. It was noted that Senegal are requesting a small longline fishing presence as per previous years.
99. The EU made a point of clarification, noting that CCMs had not come to agreement whether a financial contribution was a condition. The EU recalled that some CCMs did not take that view, while the report wording implies there was a conclusion. For Mexico, it was one of the elements taken into consideration, and for Senegal it is mentioned.
100. The CNM SWG Chair confirmed the group did not form a final view, and clarified that the CNM status was not premised on whether or not a financial contribution was mandatory. Delegates were referred to para 8 of the CMM, which provides for the Commission to accord CNM status on an annual basis and may renew the CNM status subject to a review of the CNM's compliance with the Convention's objectives and requirements. This gave the Commission a broad mandate in this regard. The CNM SWG Chair noted that Senegal is seeking a fishing presence and to receive a benefit from the fishery. In response to a query from the EU as to the decision-making process, the CNM SWG Chair noted that the contribution wasn't the only basis for the decision.

101. One CCM asked about the contribution amount assigned to Senegal, and noted that it shared the EU's concern about disparate treatment. This CCM urged the SWG to ensure a fair, consistent approach when looking at this issue in the future.
102. The CNM SWG Chair advised that the contribution amount for Senegal would be assessed by the Secretariat for 2015 and would presumably be similar to the amounts assessed in 2013 of USD13,537, in 2012 of USD11,568 and 2011 of USD13,686.
103. Canada acknowledged the difficulty for some CNM applicants to provide a financial contribution, though noting that Senegal will receive financial benefits from the fishery. This CCM observed that the measure is clear on providing a commitment to make a financial contribution, as opposed to making that financial contribution and cautioned that making approval conditional appears to make the financial contribution mandatory. This view was supported by some other CCMs.
104. The Chair suggested the Commission consider modifying the measure next year or the year after, to have greater clarity around whether the contribution was 'voluntary' or 'required'.
105. Tuvalu stated that it, like most other FFA countries, manages to make a contribution even though many FFA members don't have any flagged vessels. This CCM stated that until the contributions are paid, the applicants should not be granted CNM status.
106. The EU expressed the view that if contributions are mandatory, that condition should be clarified somewhere, in the CMM or by adopting an interpretive rule, otherwise it could be arbitrary. The EU suggested this could be done next year.
107. The Chair suggested including the issue on the agenda for WCPFC12.
108. The CNM SWG Chair noted that Senegal's participation in the fishery was not the only factor the group considered, and advised that the initial position from some members was to not support the CNM status. However, as a compromise, they could support it this year.
109. One CCM took the view that CNMs should pay a contribution to the Commission compensatory with the benefit received from the fishery.
110. RMI stated for the record that if the issue is to be reviewed, it would like it reviewed in the light of implications on SIDS relating to both financial and fishing opportunities.
- 111. WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 for Senegal, on the condition that it pays its assessed contribution for 2015 by 90 days after 15 January 2015.**

Vietnam

112. The issue around capacity was resolved with Japan and the small working group recommended Vietnam be granted CNM status. Vietnam will present to the Commission the result of the investigation on the capacity issue raised by Japan.
113. Vietnam informed the Commission that six vessels were completed between 2010 and 2013 and a further one vessel last month. All vessels are currently operating in the Indian Ocean. One further vessel is being constructed, scheduled for 2015 delivery. It is not clear

yet where the vessel will be operating. There are no other contracts for the construction of further large-scale tuna fishing vessels in Vietnam. Vietnam noted that a report had been requested at future Commission meetings on the construction of large-scale tuna fishing vessels in Vietnam, and Vietnam will be happy to do this. Vietnam took the view that this should not be part of the procedure for the granting CNM status.

114. Japan acknowledged Vietnam's report, and expressed appreciation for Vietnam's commitment to reporting to WCPFC on further constructions in the future. Noting that the new vessel was ordered by a French company, Japan asked EU to take action to guide the company that its new vessel shall operate in the Convention Area without increasing total capacity of purse seine in the area.

2.3.3 *Participatory rights*

115. The group noted TCC's recommendation that that WCPFC11 take into consideration the Compliance Status of all CNM applicants in making its decision on the CNM applications and participatory rights (TCC10 summary report para 26(iv)) and the point that was made that participatory rights of CNMs need to be considered against the recognition of wider participation rights of SIDS members in the Commission. It was observed that capacity management of purse seiners needs to be considered, recalling the Commission's concerns on capacity.
116. In accordance with the WCPF Convention and its conservation and management measures and resolutions, the following limits apply to the participatory rights of Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) for fisheries in the high seas within the WCPFC Convention Area. 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. Such CNMs shall ensure vessels flying their flags comply with all provisions of the WCPF Convention and the WCPFC conservation and management measures. In addition, CNM vessels will be placed on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (WCPFC RFV). 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 WCPF Convention. Renewal of CNM status by the Commission will be conditional on full compliance with the national laws and regulations of any licensing CCM, and all conservation and management measures and provisions of the WCPF Convention. CCMs shall identify any violations by vessels flagged to a CNM and report on any investigations of such violations to the TCC.
117. The CNMs identified below provide assurances that they will comply with all requests from Commission Members for information and documentation to investigate cases of possible illegal fishing.
118. The Commission advised CNMs to ensure that they meet the deadline for submission of applications for CNM status and meet all the obligations contained in CMM 2009-11. The Commission noted that failure to meet the above requirements could prejudice the future granting or renewal of CNM status.
119. The Commission noted TCC's recommendation that WCPFC11 take into consideration the Compliance Status of all CNM applicants in making its decision on the CNM applications and participatory rights (TCC10 summary report para 26(iv)) and the point made at the

SWG that participatory rights of CNMs need to be considered against the wider participation rights of SIDS members.

WCPFC/IATTC Overlap Area

120. In accordance with the decision of WCPFC9 regarding the management of the overlap area south 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. Accordingly, the participatory rights for, Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico below apply to the WCPFC Convention Area excluding the overlap area.
121. 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.
122. 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.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

123. As the group did not consider DPRK's application should be accepted by the Commission, participatory rights were not considered or recommended.

Ecuador

124. The SWG noted Ecuador's non-compliant status from TCC10 and encouraged Ecuador to aim for full compliance in 2015.
125. The group noted WCPFC11's approval of the application for renewal of CNM status by Ecuador and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
126. **WCPFC11 agreed that Ecuador's participatory rights 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 2013-01 or its replacement measure.**

El Salvador

127. The SWG noted El Salvador's non-compliant status from TCC10 and encouraged El Salvador to aim for full compliance in 2015.
128. The group noted WCPFC11's approval of the application for renewal of CNM status by El Salvador and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.

129. Japan stated its view that Ecuador and El Salvador shall not increase the number of purse seine vessels with its flag operating in the Convention Area above the level of 31 December 2012.
- 130. WCPFC11 agreed that 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 2013-01 or its replacement measure.**

Liberia

131. The group noted WCPFC11's approval of the application for CNM status by Liberia and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
- 132. WCPFC11 agreed that 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.**

Mexico

133. The SWG noted Mexico's compliant status from TCC10.
134. The SWG recommended that the Commission ask SPC to further identify the remaining gaps in historical data identified at TCC10 and request that Mexico provide this to the Secretariat, if possible.
135. The group recommended that WCPFC11 approve the application for renewal of CNM status by Mexico and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
- 136. WCPFC11 noted that Mexico has participated in the work of the Northern Committee (NC) at NC 8, 9 and 10 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 2015. Any future introduction of purse seine fishing capacity is to be in accordance with paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-11 and CMM 2013-01 or its replacement measure.**

Panama

137. The SWG noted Panama's non-compliant status from TCC10 and encouraged Panama to aim for full compliance in 2015.
138. The group noted that Panama submitted its Annual Report Part 1 and 2 during TCC and consequently it was not able to be assessed, and that TCC10 strongly encouraged it to submit its Annual Reports on time in future years. SPC notes that it is receiving some transshipment data from Panama, but believes there remain some gaps in these data.
139. The group asked the Commission to strongly encourage Panama to provide its reports as above and recommended that the Commission request that SPC/Secretariat further identify

the transshipment data gap and request that this information be provided by Panama to the Secretariat, if possible.

140. The group noted WCPFC11's approval of the application for renewal of CNM status by Panama and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
- 141. WCPFC11 agreed that the participatory rights of Panama in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels.**

Senegal

142. The SWG noted Senegal's non-compliant status from TCC9 and encouraged Senegal to aim for full compliance in 2015.
143. The group noted WCPFC11's conditional approval for renewal of CNM status by Senegal and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
- 144. WCPFC11 agreed that the participatory rights of Senegal be limited to one Senegalese longline vessel to be authorised to fish in the Convention area. Any introduction of fishing capacity is to be in accordance with paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-11 and CMM 2013-01 or its replacement measure.**

Thailand

145. The SWG noted Thailand's non-compliant status from TCC10 and encouraged Thailand to aim for full compliance in 2015.
146. The SWG recommended that the Commission ask SPC to further identify the missing transshipment data identified at TCC10 and request that these data are provided by Thailand to the Secretariat, if possible.
147. The group noted WCPFC11's approval of the application for renewal of CNM status by Thailand and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
- 148. WCPFC11 noted the need for cooperation between Thailand and the Commission and the commitment from Thailand to provide data from canneries located in Thailand to assist in the work of the Commission. WCPFC11 agreed to grant CNM status to Thailand for 2015 on the understanding that Thailand will cooperate fully with the Commission in the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data. The Commission notes the provision of data from Thai canneries and encourages Thailand to continue to cooperate with the Commission to improve the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data. The participatory rights of Thailand in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.**

Vietnam

149. The SWG noted Vietnam's non-compliant status from TCC10 and encouraged Vietnam to aim for full compliance in 2015.

150. The SWG recommended that the Commission ask SPC to further identify the missing logbook data identified at TCC10 and request that these data are provided by Vietnam to the Secretariat, if possible. Vietnam noted that its fishing activities only occurred in its own waters outside the Convention area but that it was prepared in the interests of the Commission to make the data available, if possible.
151. The group recommended that WCPFC11 approve the application for renewal of CNM status by Vietnam and provided a recommendation for participatory rights which was accepted by the Commission.
152. **WCPFC11 noted the need for continued cooperation between Vietnam and the Commission to achieve compatibility of fisheries management and conservation, as well as on the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data, for which Vietnam would require assistance. WCPFC11 agreed to approve the application for renewal of CNM status in 2015 from Vietnam. The Commission notes the significant improvements in the collection and provision of data from Vietnam fisheries through the GEF WPEA project, administered by the WCPFC and encourages Vietnam to continue to cooperate with the Commission to improve the acquisition and exchange of fishery information and data. The participatory rights of Vietnam in the WCPO are limited to the provision of carrier and bunker vessels only.**

General Process

153. The group recommended that a more directive and particularised letter from the Secretariat be provided to a CNM applicant after TCC where an incomplete application had been identified. For example, that the nature of any data gap be set out more clearly. Also, there was a suggestion that TCC be more directive in relation to consequences of failure to provide such information. For example, that TCC would recommend an application be viewed less positively by the Commission if the required information were not to be provided.
154. **WCPFC11 accepted the recommendation from the CNM SWG that a more directive and particularised letter from the Secretariat be provided to a CNM applicant after TCC where an incomplete application had been identified.**

AGENDA ITEM 3 - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CCM REPORTS

3.1 Report of the Executive Director on the work on the Commission

155. Dr Lara Manarangi-Trott, Interim-Executive Director of the WCPFC Secretariat, presented a report on the work of the Commission for 2014 (*WCPFC11-2014-09*), offering apologies that the report wasn't provided in the minimum required time under the rules of procedure. Several key outcomes for the Secretariat in 2014 were reported, including the financial accounts being responsibly managed, the Secretariat working actively in the local community to promote the Commission and its work, a number of community programs and initiatives, which were well received, and Secretariat staff volunteering their personal time to assist with preparation for the Micronesian Games. SPC conducted a number of new stock assessments, activities under the WPEA project have continued through 2014 with inception workshops for that project, the buildings and surrounds are in good

condition and well maintained, and on 25 October the Commission signed an execution agreement with the FAO for a package of work designed to mitigate adverse impacts of bycatch in global tuna fisheries, which will continue through to early 2019. Dr Shelley Clarke has been appointed the GEF ABNJ Tuna Project Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch. The work will facilitate collaborative work between IATTC, WCPFC and FAO in the areas of sharks and bycatch. Compliance and information management activities by the Secretariat continued, with significant work building and supporting the Commission's CMS, including a full online system this year, generating a draft compliance report and following the compliance process all the way through TCC and the annual meeting. Implementation of RFV SSPs and the creation and delivery of a publicly available and fully searchable RFV. The Commission has continued to have interactions with organizations in the region and beyond and, as in other years, prepared for and held SC, NC, TCC meetings and a number of workshops. The Interim-Executive Director drew attention to two staffing matters that the Secretariat is required in accordance with the staff regulations to inform the Commission: the re-appointment of the WCPFC Science Manager, Dr Sung-Kwon Soh, who regained the position through an open recruitment process, and the Observer Programme Coordinator being advertised this year but the outgoing Executive Director pausing recruitment for that position until a new Executive Director was appointed. The Secretariat paper details various contracts and consultancies, as well as intersessional activities.

156. On behalf of the Commission Secretariat, the Interim-Executive Director acknowledged the excellent work outgoing Executive Director Professor Glenn Hurry did in support of the Commission. On behalf of the Secretariat she offered him the very best in his next ventures. The Chair observed that the Commission was lucky to have him.
157. FSM expressed sincere appreciation to the outgoing Executive Director for his excellent leadership and for working closely with the people and government of FSM to improve understanding of the work the Commission does for the region. FSM gave special mention to the Secretariat's support for the Micronesian Games, and for the continued support and assistance provided to FSM with entry of their observer data at the Secretariat.

3.2 Statements of CCMs

158. The Chair invited WCPFC11 participants to make brief opening statements.
159. His Excellency Shane Jones, New Zealand Ambassador for Pacific Economic Development, conveyed three key messages to the Commission:
 - the significance of fisheries resources in the Pacific region, especially to SIDS;
 - the imperative of an effective and functioning Commission to achieve regional conservation outcomes and the need for the Commission to be a global leader in this regard; and
 - key priorities for this meeting were the need for high quality and regular data to ensure well informed stock assessments and the effective management of the fishery.

New Zealand places a high priority on the management and development of fisheries resources and high quality and timely data. This CCM noted their industry's presence in the fishery, which needs national stocks to remain viable. New Zealand recalled that delegations enjoyed discussions in Samoa on economic development of SIDS and the need for partnerships; fisheries are almost the sole resource of some Pacific Island nations. New Zealand reminded delegates that it is essential to confront harmful subsidies in other

international fora, noting that New Zealand has stripped subsidies from industry. This region has some of the ocean's healthiest stocks, but the Commission needs to deliver benefits to resource owners and certainty to industry. New Zealand confirmed its key priorities for the Commission meeting included the operational data proposal, the harvest strategies proposal outlining the need for harvest control rules and target reference points, and the proposal for better management of South Pacific albacore. New Zealand noted that the Tokelau Arrangement is important initiative which can be built on year after year, and expressed the hope that all other CCMs will embrace the spirit of this agreement and commit to the South Pacific albacore measure proposed at this Commission meeting.

160. Hon Lenatai Victor Faafoi Tamapua, Associate Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, noted that Samoa takes its obligations very seriously, as reflected in its CMR. Samoa is experiencing a decline, especially in South Pacific albacore, due to a ramp up in longline effort in the Convention area and a lack of robust controls. The fishery is in jeopardy and Samoa called for urgent help. Samoa updated the Commission that it had declared limits for purse seine fishing and sought the support of the Commission and members to fulfill this aspiration. This CCM expressed its commitment for South Pacific albacore limits and FFA members' CMM for South Pacific albacore. This fishery needs a management and implementation framework. Samoa asked that CCMs not see this as a threat, and explained that the importance of the resource is not just about money, it is a lifeline.
161. Hon. Elisala Pita, Minister for Works and Natural Resources, Tuvalu drew the Commission's attention to the critical importance of the decisions made at this meeting to small, fishery-dependent states. Tuvalu is small and extremely remote, with almost nothing but fishery resources, revenues from which finance schools, hospitals, and outer island communities. CMM 2013-01's fourth month of FAD closure is implemented by Tuvalu but this closure has greatly reduced the profitability and attractiveness of fishing in the waters of Tuvalu, and has compromised Tuvalu's revenues. At the same time, other coastal states did not impose the closure in their waters, distant water longliners did not deliver bigeye catch reductions, and bigeye high seas catches have increased. This CCM explained that it was hard for Tuvaluans to understand why they should subsidise other fishing fleets. The capacity provisions of CMM 2013-01 are also problematic as Tuvalu struggles to develop its own domestic purse seine fleet and utilise its fishery resources. Along with other members of FFA and PNA, Tuvalu will fulfil its fishery management responsibilities, but also intends to pursue its rights within the Commission.
162. As a WCPFC Participating Territory, American Samoa explained that it has a substantial interest in the conservation and management of the region's highly migratory fish stocks. Pago Pago is the home port of a domestic albacore longline fishery that fishes primarily in the American Samoa EEZ, the home port for US purse seine vessels fishing in the region and the home of two of the largest canneries in the Pacific, employing nearly half of the territory's workforce. Like many other Pacific Islands countries, American Samoa's economy is dependent on tuna fishing and processing. This CCM noted that Pacific island nations have long enjoyed an intimate relationship with the sea. As modern technology brought advances in fishing and commercial exploitation, the ocean has suffered. Like other Pacific Island states, American Samoa has development aspirations and noted the importance of recognizing the special requirements of SIDS and Territories within Commission decisions. American Samoa stated that the most important issues for them at this meeting include:

- continuation of the Compliance Monitoring Scheme;
- adopting a comprehensive South Pacific albacore measure;
- eliminating loopholes for the non-provision of operational data; and
- establishing a fair and objective process to define and measure disproportionate conservation burden on SIDS and Participating Territories.

American Samoa looks forward to working with other CCMs on these issues during this meeting.

163. Indonesia noted its significant improvements in national policy for sustainable use of fisheries resources, including taking a number of regulatory actions in this regard such as a moratorium on the issuance of fishing permits for all vessels greater than 100 GT. At the Bali Tuna Conference, Indonesia made a commitment to permanently close for four months each year a suspected tuna spawning ground within its archipelagic waters to purse seine and gillnet fishing. The closure of the Banda Sea area will begin in mid-December 2014. Indonesia believes that protecting this area from fishing activities will contribute to the health of tuna resources in the WCPO. Indonesia will seek clarification at this meeting on how it can materialize Article 30 of the Convention and para 49 of CMM 2013-01. Indonesia stated that, as a developing country, it seeks to develop its purse-seine fisheries in the high seas of the WCPO, and construct new purse seine vessels without a prior written recommendation from this Commission.
164. Hon. Luwalhati Antonino, Chair of Mindanao Development Authority, Philippines gave a statement of support for the Commission.
165. Hon. Billy Talagi, Minister of Natural Resources, Niue noted that his country's interests in the Commission remain: stocks being managed sustainably, managing impacts of commercial fishing to avoid adversely affecting food security, realizing the economic development opportunities from highly migratory stocks and not diminishing or losing them, and the Southern Albacore longline fishery. This CCM stated that the wellbeing and interests of SIDS can't be excluded or ignored in an effort to maintain or enhance commercial interests in the fishery, or considered collateral damage. Niue's interests in the tuna fisheries, relative to most Commission members, are almost insignificant but they are significant to Niue's economy and people and could be catered for quite easily in the Commission, and without delay. Niue thanked Professor Glenn Hurry for his contribution to the running of the Commission, and wished him well in his endeavours.
166. Papua New Guinea would like to see effective and appropriate mechanisms developed to encourage members to comply with their obligations under the Commission. This CCM took the view that the Commission should focus on the effective management of the high seas, while recognising the sovereignty and sovereign rights of coastal states to develop their fisheries. SIDS should be given every opportunity to develop their fisheries through strategic investments in value addition by downstream processing their catch as it creates jobs and generates much needed revenue for their people. PNG is committed to the transformation of benefits derived from the harvest of tuna fisheries resources to coastal, inshore and inland fisheries developments to address food security and poverty alleviation in SIDS with limited capacity.
167. Tokelau highlighted the critical part fisheries play in SIDS' social and economic wellbeing. Fisheries are a main source of economic security and a vital part of Tokelau's culture and heritage and the region's health and food security. Tokelau valued its membership in the

Commission and other organizations and is prepared to do its fair share to conserve and manage the marine environment and looked forward to the Commission addressing its obligations to ensure conservation and management measures do not place a disproportionate burden on SIDS and Territories. Tokelau expressed concerns about the conservation of sharks, reminding the Commission that it declared its EEZ a shark sanctuary five years ago, and the southern albacore fishery. Tokelau highlighted the Tokelau Arrangement to improve the management of the albacore fishery and looked forward to a successful conclusion on this matter at this meeting. This CCM is also focused on a proposal with PNA to strengthen the tropical tuna measure and ensuring any new measure is fair and does not place a disproportionate burden on Tokelauans.

168. Australia noted the overriding purpose of the Commission is ensuring the long-term conservation and sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and members share an interest in meeting this objective, now and into the future. For the Pacific Island members, within whose waters a significant proportion of the fisheries lie, the offshore fisheries sector delivers up to 70% of national income and represents one of a limited number of development opportunities. In Australia's view the disproportionate burden on SIDS will only increase if fish stocks continue to be overfished. The evidence before the Commission increasingly suggests the need to take more purposeful and effective action. Australia's priority is the adoption of a new CMM that provides a framework for the development of harvest strategies for key fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, a mechanism that will bring together existing work, set the direction for the Commission's next endeavours, and provide the path to fair, effective harvest strategies for the region's fisheries.
169. Japan observed that it has two faces in the region as a distant water fishing nation whose fleet mainly operates in the tropical zone, and as a coastal state with artisanal fishing around its coastal area. As a distant water fishing nation, Japan has fully cooperated in introduction of meaningful and effective tropical tuna measures. On the other hand, as a coastal state Japan is suffering from disagreement between scientific advice and the reality in its coastal areas. For example, the science advice shows stock status of skipjack tuna in the Convention Area is healthy with a biomass twice as high as one that will support MSY, but Japan is suffering from poor skipjack migration to its coastal areas. Japan stated that its difficulty is the same as for many island members. Japan would like to cooperate to reach a compromise in the discussion of both the CMM on tropical tunas and TRP of skipjack. Finally Japan stressed its tremendous commitment to Pacific bluefin tuna resource management.
170. The Cook Islands highlighted the great importance it places on its marine heritage and ocean treasures, and also recognises the sovereign burden that comes with stewardship over its large EEZ area. At this session, the Cook Islands will be paying special attention to the conservation and management of the southern albacore longline fishery and, noting its recent signing of the Tokelau Arrangement, intends to seek a proportionate response from the distant water nations which fish in the waters of the Cook Islands. This CCM highlighted the importance of stronger management measures of the adjoining Eastern High Seas Pocket.

AGENDA ITEM 4 - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING STATES

4.1 CCM reports on the implementation of Article 30

171. The Chair noted that this was a standing agenda item and that a paper summarizing CCM Annual Report Part 2 reporting under CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 is accessible to CCMs on the secure side of the website (*WCPFC11-2014-10*).
172. Chinese Taipei reported on its implementation of Article 30 and CMM 2013-07, to provide assistance to SIDS including for MCS, technology transfer, observer training, and support for the fisheries sector. This CCM has assigned scholarships, conducted technical training and provided technology and technical staff for many years and encourages investment in SIDS' fisheries sectors. A total of USD2 million in a special fund over 5 years for fisheries-dependent SIDS now exists – the Chinese Taipei Trust Fund. This fund has been set up to finance SIDS' implementation of conservation and management. Chinese Taipei is assisting SIDS with technological capability to advance their participation in MCS activities. Chinese Taipei and island CCMs have developed close relations over the years and is confident the Trust Fund will make a meaningful contribution to SIDS.
173. The EU referred delegates to *WCPFC11-2014-DP19*, which summarizes its support to the region on fisheries-related issues. The main source of support is €18 million provided under the European Development Fund, with work delivered under two main projects, DEVFISH2 and SCICOFISH. DEVFISH2 funding of €8.2 million has been extended to March 2016, with an increase of over €500,000. It has supported several activities including addressing, among others, capacity building for competent authorities, for establishing the legal and organizational frameworks, sanitary/food safety issues related to certification of seafood for export, support to industry, E-Monitoring observer trials in longline fisheries, IUU catch certificate training, and support for combating IUU, including National Plans of Action in a number of Pacific Island nations. Scientific support is provided under SCICOFISH, which in 2014 provided €8.6 million and has been extended to September 2015 with a budget increase of €9.2 million. SCICOFISH has provided support for capacity building activities, including observer training courses in Pacific islands countries, Marine Stewardship Council certifications, trainers and debriefers, development of fisheries databases in a number of countries and web-based logsheet systems, and support to regional stock assessments including for silky sharks.
174. Nauru acknowledged and welcomed the initiative by Chinese Taipei in introducing the Trust Fund, and looked forward to its full implementation and Pacific Island nations' full utilization.
175. Japan noted that since 2008 it has supported SIDS' capacity building for fisheries statistics, stock assessments and monitoring through the Japan Trust Fund. This amounted to USD400,000 in 2014. Japan also supported SIDS through an FFA Promotion Fund, dispatching fisheries experts from Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Foundation and JICA and receiving trainees from developing states. Japan conducted a joint enforcement operation in one SIDS members' EEZ in October and plans to expand such operations. Project activities, including construction of infrastructures, have been funded totaling approximately 450 million Yen over the last 5 years. Japan plans to continue cooperating with SIDS members into the future.

176. FFA members noted that the outcome document of the SIDS conference, the Samoa Pathway 2014, underlined that SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development, with their unique characteristics and vulnerabilities, and highlighted the need for genuine partnerships with developed nations to achieve development. The WCPF Convention recognises the Commission's duty to give full recognition to the special requirements of SIDS in relation to conservation and management of fish stocks and the development of fisheries for such stocks, and recognises that they are the members most seriously affected by Commission decisions. FFA members noted that this is the backdrop for two significant CMMs adopted by the Commission last year, CMM 2013-06 on the criteria for consideration of conservation and management proposals and CMM 2013-07 on the special requirements of SIDS. Both seek to operationalise Article 30 of the Convention. Specific to CMM 2013-06, FFA members noted that consideration has been given to questions which seek to assess the impacts on SIDS and ensures SIDS' needs are mainstreamed into the WCPFC's decision-making process. CMM 2013-07 lays down a framework for transferring the provisions in Article 30 and Resolution 2008-01 into legally binding obligations and compels members of the Commission to take action. FFA members were keen to find a way the assistance can be targeted to specific SIDS' needs. These CCMs suggested a way forward:
- (i) SIDS continue to articulate their special requirements in a delegation paper (based on the approach used in *WCPFC11-2014-DP20*);
 - (ii) such delegation papers can be put before the SC and TCC meetings and any updates included before it is then put before the Commission meeting;
 - (iii) such delegation papers could be used as a checklist at each meeting to assess what specific needs have been met; and
 - (iv) the list could be updated by FFA Members, as required, when such needs have been met or as more specific needs are set out arising from new Commission obligations.
177. The delegation paper would be treated as a living document. FFA members welcomed input from non-FFA participating territories in the further development of this paper, and referred the Commission to *WCPFC11-2014-DP20*.
178. FFA members thanked CCMs who reported on their assistance to SIDS. Under para 19 of CMM 2013-07, CCMs are required to provide information in their Annual Report Part 2 on implementation of this measure. Referring to *WCPFC-TCC10-2014-10*, FFA members noted that out of the 11 received from developed CCMs, only 5 (which included two FFA members) provided detailed responses. This reporting is required of all developed CCMs to enable an assessment of whether assistance is being provided as required by the measure and Article 30. FFA members suggested the Secretariat be tasked to put together a reporting template for CMM 2013-07 para 19 in the Annual Report Part 2 which is based on the categories in CMM 2013-07, to facilitate analysis of the types of assistance provided and highlight gaps. FFA members also drew participants' attention to *WCPFC11-2014-DP23*, which proposes a new approach to how SIDS will be assessed in the CMS.
179. Korea noted that it will continue to cooperate with SIDS to develop capacity building to support fisheries conservation and management. This CCM hoped to finance the WCPFC's tag and release program by providing 100 million Korean Won, equivalent to around USD100,000, every year over the next 5 years. It would be delivered in December 2014. The Korean government will make efforts to provide more financial assistance to the WCPFC.

180. Australia advised that in 2013-14, it contributed approximately AUD12 million in development assistance to help Pacific Island countries manage their fisheries, and reported that Australia had provided an update on its implementation of CMM 2013-07 in its Annual Report Part 2. The Australian aid program is expanding its assistance to the Pacific fisheries sector, in recognition of the development aspirations of Pacific Island countries and the importance of fisheries to economic growth and food security in the region. In 2013-14, Australian aid included capacity development of SIDS nationals, enhancing the participation of SIDS in monitoring, control and surveillance activities and providing support for the domestic fisheries sector of certain SIDS. This funding and aid is largely delivered through regional organizations which provide services to members based on member-identified priorities: SPC Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division – approximately AUD4 million per annum, and FFA – AUD5.1 million per annum. In addition, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority provided capacity and technical assistance for port State measures and legal and administrative arrangements to PNG and Kiribati, and Australian Fisheries Management Authority officers regularly take part in regional operations, providing assistance to SIDS’ patrol boat boarding parties and joint operation coordination centres.
181. New Zealand noted that Article 30 is a critical feature of the Convention text, facilitating active participation by developing states to meet fisheries management objectives. This CCM stated that any measures agreed should not cause disproportionate burden. New Zealand has committed to provide NZD82 million to support Pacific island fisheries management development and compliance during 2012 to 2017/18. This includes support to specific countries for in-country institutional strengthening, regional and national information services, vocational training, regional observer program, SPC data management and stock assessments for Pacific island countries, FFA fisheries management development and compliance advice and services.
182. The Chair asked for views on adopting the recommended process that FFA outlined in *WCPFC11-2014-DP20_rev1*.
183. The Cook Islands urged members to consider the FFA paper, and noted its checklist is an example of a living document.
184. Several CCMs commented that more time was needed. One CCM noted that it was not clear if an obligation is placed on a CCM by the checklist.
185. The EU asked for clarification about the legal status of the paper, querying whether it was something like an aide memoire or more like a performance review. This CCM queried whether there were legal consequences as it was not a CMM.
186. Japan reminded the Commission that Asian nations need more time to digest the paper because of its language problem.
187. FFA members thanked all who spoke, and explained that the paper was premised on the question which is put to SIDS: “what do you require assistance on?” The table in the paper addresses this. FFA members asked that time that is given in this meeting to progress an outcome on this, noting that it was an FFA proposal which supported CMM 2013-07 and did not pre-empt the CMR process.

188. Canada queried how it related to the CMR process and what linkages there were with another proposal which would be discussed later in the meeting.
189. The Chair suspended the discussion on this issue to give delegations time to digest the information in hardcopy.
190. After some consultations during the meeting, FFA members tabled a revised working paper (*WCPFC11-2014-DP20_rev2*).
191. The EU asked for clarification on the paper's status, as it was not a CMM but a supporting paper, and commented that the paper would be more useful if it was country-specific, identifying specific needs, as not all SIDS need the same kind of assistance. The EU noted that it has specific internal procedures and rules for regional development aid and suggested language such as 'tool to better target assistance' or 'guide' were preferable. While the checklist can be transmitted to counterparts in other services of the European Commission, they would use it as a guide, and not as a compulsory document. The EU explained that development aid is organised regionally, and is discussed extensively with interested countries and with regional bodies.
192. Japan supported the EU and remarked that it was not comfortable with the name of "check list". Japan commented that the paper should be a list developed by SIDS. Japan also commented that the paper should be used as something for reference in the internal procedures for regional assistance.
193. FFA members explained that even though it is not in the form of a CMM, the paper is meant to implement a Commission obligation. These CCMs appreciated the assistance rendered to SIDS but noted the paper intends to provide targeted assistance, specifically for the obligations to SIDS under the Convention.
194. The Vice Chair noted para 2(iv) of *WCPFC11-2014-DP20_rev2* provides that it be treated as a living document. The Vice Chair noted that there was general agreement for the checklist existing, but that CCMs had expressed a preference not to be limited to the checklist; this would respect their own internal processes for using other things in addition to the checklist. The Vice Chair suggested that when CCMs go through their internal processes, this can be at the forefront of their considerations.
195. One CCM noted that this could be a useful tool, and did not see it as intended to limit assistance or raise an expectation from any one developing CCM that all these types of assistance will be required. The checklist helps identify needs so developed CCMs can target assistance toward that list.
196. FFA members stated their great appreciation for the reports of assistance provided by some developed CCMs. In addition, FFA members proposed an approach that would allow such reports to be more targeted to specific SIDS needs in tuna fisheries, through the following:
 - a. SIDS continue to articulate their special requirements and set this out in a Delegation Paper (similar to *WCPFC11-2014-DP20_rev2*);
 - b. such DP/checklist can be placed before the SC and TCC meetings and any updates included before it is placed before the Commission meeting;

- c. the FFA-SIDS DP could be used as a checklist at each meeting to assess what specific needs have been met;
 - d. the list could be updated by FFA Members, as required, where such needs are met or as more specific needs are set out arising from the annual ever-increasing Commission obligations. Hence, the DP is to be treated as a living document.
197. **WCPFC11 noted the checklist in *WCPFC11-2014-DP20_rev2* provided by FFA members, setting out an evaluation of SIDS special requirements and the respective status of assistance, and agreed to take into consideration the checklist as a guide to assist developed CCMs to assess the status of assistance to SIDS. (Attachment D)**
198. **WCPFC11 tasked the WCPFC Secretariat to put together a reporting template for paragraph 19 of CMM 2013-07, which incorporates the various categories in that measure. It was noted that this will facilitate the analysis of the types of assistance provided by developed CCMs to implement CMM 2013-07 as a whole, and highlight any gaps in such assistance.**
199. On the latter decision, the Interim-Executive Director remarked that the Secretariat was happy to have this tasking and would gladly receive input before the Annual Report Part 2 online system needs to be finalised for 2014 reporting.

4.2 Review of Implementation of CMM 2013-07

200. There was no further discussion on CMM 2013-07.

4.3 Report from the Chair on Implementation of CMM 2013-06 and Disproportionate Burden Workshop

201. The Chair reported on discussions during the 27 November 2014 *Disproportionate Burden Workshop* held just prior to WCPFC11, and advised that a final summary report from the workshop would subsequently be posted once comments were received (*WCPFC11-2014-11*). That report highlights a series of items that the workshop agreed, explaining that it took some time to agree those points and they would not be reopened. The group indicated that proponents should give the issue serious consideration, consulting with SIDS prior to full development of proposals so they will understand from the SIDS' point of view what burdens are likely to be placed on them. The workshop came to the view that the ultimate decision on whether a disproportionate burden stems from a decision taken by the Commission is on the Commission, not on an individual CCM, and the Commission should maintain some flexibility in how it deals with or mitigates an identified disproportionate burden. It was strongly encouraged that the proposals are provided at least one month ahead of the Commission meeting or earlier. It was agreed that for the immediate future the primary way the Commission would be deal with disproportionate burden in CMMs would be through CMM 2013-06.
202. PNA and Tokelau made a statement about the special requirements of developing states, especially SIDS. Most of the catch is taken in and around the waters of SIDS and many SIDS are dependent on these resources for their sustainable development. These special requirements include the obligation on the Commission to avoid transferring a disproportionate burden from its measures. PNA and Tokelau stated that they supported the workshop as an opportunity to make progress and to improve the Commission's

effectiveness in conserving and managing stocks, especially tropical tuna, where these factors are centrally important. These CCMs were encouraged by the paper presented by FFA on the concept of disproportionate burden and appreciated some of the analysis and ideas from the Honolulu workshop. However the Disproportionate Burden Workshop was an opportunity lost and did not address what these CCMs consider has been a systematic effort to sideline disproportionate burden and say it should not be taken into account until it is identified and measured through a complex bureaucratic process. Similarly, the importance of CMM 2013-06 as an instrument for addressing the impacts on SIDS and avoiding or removing disproportionate burden was undermined. As a result, the Commission now heads into an important discussion on arrangements to remove the disproportionate burden of conservation action transferred onto SIDS by CMM 2013-01 without any apparent progress on the form or content of those arrangements. The eight points in the report provide the basis for going forward. CCMs need to keep talking to each other on the basis of those points, especially through the application of CMMs 2013-06 and 2013-07, so it forms part of the mainstream of discussions on measures rather than a subject dealt with separately through workshops or working group processes.

203. Palau noted that it could not participate in the Disproportionate Burden Workshop but on reading the draft report it appears that disproportionate burden does not exist until it is proven that it exists. Palau reported it is already feeling the impacts of climate change, and the rhetoric on that very important issue sounds very similar. Palau does not want to see a situation where fish stocks are running out and small countries have to retreat from the central Pacific.
204. One CCM was pleased that the workshop report recognised those CCMs which used the checklist for their proposed measures, and commented that if a proponent wishes for a measure to be passed, SIDS should be consulted so mechanisms can be discussed.
205. **WCPFC11 accepted the report of the Implementation of CMM 2013-06 and Disproportionate Burden Workshop. (*WCPFC11-2014-11_rev1*)**

AGENDA ITEM 5 - REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

5.1 Report on Progress from MOW3

206. Ian Cartwright briefly presented *WCPFC11-2014-12_Rev1*, the summary report of the Third Management Objectives Workshop (MOW3), which was held on 28 November 2014, in Apia, Samoa prior to WCPFC11. The first MOW, in Manila in 2012, considered management objectives, indicators and reference points, and was primarily a capacity building exercise. The expert panel drafted for the second MOW (MOW2) a 'strawman' document which included a candidate list of management objectives, performance indicators, and target reference points for each major fishery. WCPFC10 had agreed to hold an additional workshop (MOW3) in 2014 with further input from the expert panel and supporting analyses by the Scientific Services Provider and tasked the Executive Director with exploring external sources of funding for another workshop in 2015.
207. Mr Cartwright made some observations on the MOW process:

- it is a useful opportunity to discuss technical issues in an informal setting, allowing for an open exchange on key matters of interest;
 - work is directed by the Commission, though most of the work is done by FFA and SPC, on which MOW can piggyback;
 - it is relatively cost-effective as it operates alongside Commission meetings but is still expensive;
 - it is an informal process which has grown from its original purpose and should perhaps be renamed a “Management Strategies Workshop”;
 - it is now too large for detailed technical discussions on important fisheries management issues, and there may be a need for small intersessional group work; and
 - there is no clear place in Commission structure in which to feed through advice/recommendations of this nature.
208. The objective for MOW3 was to discuss and report to WCPFC11 on management issues including: the establishment and development of a management framework based on a harvest strategy approach, determining risk levels, a TRP for skipjack and associated multispecies impacts and a process for developing a TRP for South Pacific albacore.
209. If the harvest strategy CMM is adopted, a one or two day workshop before a meeting is probably insufficient to progress some of the issues involved, with some delegations considering that a small technical advisory group might be a good approach. It would need to be funded at an appropriate level.
210. Mr Cartwright suggested three areas of future work:
- Technical scientific support through the Scientific Services Provider
 - External experts to support the scientific process
 - WCPFC level stakeholder meetings to consider and direct the work.
211. One CCM commented that it had wanted SPC to undertake the work on reference points and harvest control rules, and remarked on the conclusion on page 8 of the report supporting the establishment of a technical working group. This CCM did not agree with it being recorded as an agreed outcome and PNA members did not support the proliferation of such bodies, believing the work should be integrated into the work of SC and TCC.
212. Several CCMs supported the ongoing work of the MOW.
213. FFA members noted that although it has taken almost a decade for the Commission to get to the point of discussing management principles, general agreement is emerging on establishing a structured process to achieve shared management objectives for key stocks. Although the workshop was created to exchange views not make recommendations on particular proposals, FFA members were encouraged to hear the views expressed about the basic concept of the FFA Harvest Strategy CMM proposal. Comparing the current state of stocks to when the Commission was first established, developing measures to try and fix problems after they emerge is a system which is not working well. FFA members supported establishing a basic framework to help the Commission develop management rules in a structured, forward-thinking way, while allowing for existing reference point decisions and agreed objectives to be carried forward.
214. Japan was generally supportive of the idea of the precautionary approach, noting that Article 6.1 (a) of the Convention tasked the Commission to determine stock-specific

reference points and Article 6.3 to develop harvest control rules. Japan expressed its view that WCPFC should concentrate efforts to develop harvest strategies that are stock-specific in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of stocks in the Convention Area, pointing that development of a harvest strategy approach for fisheries in short period is practically impossible due to mixture of many fisheries in the area. It is with this understanding that Japan and Indonesia had jointly submitted comments on the FFA harvest strategy CMM. Regarding a TRP for skipjack, although the majority of CCMs think 50% of the estimated recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing would be appropriate, for Japan and some island members, it is not enough for recovery of this stock to the level before local depletion was observed. Japan also stated that the MSY approach is not perfect for the stocks like skipjack which are caught mostly in the tropical area but which exist almost across the entire WCPO. Finally, Japan supported 60% of the estimated recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing as a TRP for skipjack.

215. The Chair reminded delegates that the current discussion was focused on the MOW process and its utility to the Commission, rather than a specific reference point.
216. The EU supported the MOW process and expressed the view that the Commission was at the start of a much longer process which would guide the work of the Commission in years to come. The MOW provides a stable and objective framework by which the Commission can adopt CMMs. The EU could provide funding for this essential work.
217. Canada noted that this third session was much more focused on proposals, which moves the Commission in the right direction to a clearer focus on management objectives around tropical tuna stocks as well as South Pacific albacore. This CCM noted that within the NC there has been some tangible progress for some northern stocks, which should be continued, and suggested there be some congruity between the two processes. This CCM had been uncertain about the progress being made through the MOW process but was now more supportive given the more concrete results coming out of it. A lot will hinge on budgetary implications. It was noted that there could be contributions from the NGO community and others.
218. One CCM took the view that it should be a bit more formal, and remarked favourably on the suggestion of a management strategy approach. This CCM saw the MOW process as an investment and it was timely to be looking at a fisheries management role.
219. Referencing one CCM's comment on the meeting's record, Mr Cartwright noted that the record was still draft and nothing was locked in. The Report of MOW3 was finalised, and the latest draft was *WCPFC11-2014-12 Rev2* (dated 3 December 2014).
- 220. WCPFC11 accepted the Report of MOW3 (WCPFC11-2014-12 Rev2).**

5.2 Future work plan and funding

221. The Chair noted that a number of comments around the table supported the MOW process as a concept, and there was also a view that the kinds of activities happening in the MOW could be integrated into the SC and TCC.
222. In response to a query, the Interim-Executive Director advised that a MOW Workplan and budget was in preparation. It would take into account the comments which had been expressed and would be circulated and discussed at the FAC. The Interim-Executive

Director commented that it was always a pleasure having Mr Cartwright facilitate the MOW and his expertise was greatly appreciated by the Commission.

223. The Chair commented that with an increased focus on compliance issues in TCC, issues were coming to the Commission un-vetted. The Chair suggested that many of the proposals were considered by the Commission to be very complicated and technical, and it might serve WCPFC well if there were a body that could review those issues and report to the Commission.
224. One CCM agreed that there was a need to vet proposals, or conduct technical work, so by the time an issue is brought to the Commission, key technical discussions are able to have taken place. This CCM was loathe to create additional bodies as the Commission has limited resources, but agreed that it was a discussion the Commission must have.
225. One CCM commented that some or all of these issues can be put through SC or TCC.
226. The Chair confirmed that the FAC would review a draft work plan to progress WCPFC's consideration of a management framework as proposed by MOW3 (*WCPFC11-2014-12b*).
227. **WCPFC11, taking into account offers of supplementary funding through CCM voluntary contributions and those from external sources, was able to allocate sufficient funding in the approved 2015 budget, which should together allow for the proposed 2015 activities in the MOW3 workplan to progress the consideration of a management framework in 2015 (see *WCPFC11-2014-12b*) to be fully funded during 2015.**

AGENDA ITEM 6 - CMM 2013-01 TROPICAL TUNA MEASURE

6.1 Chair's presentation on Tropical Tuna Measure CMM 2013-01

228. Referring the Commission to *WCPFC11-2014-13*, the Chair noted a number of issues in CMM 2013-01 that required the Commission's attention at this meeting, including an issue in the measure relating to the duration of FAD closures, and capacity management. Recalling the proposal from PNA members + Tokelau to amend certain provisions of CMM 2013-01, and Japan's comments on that proposal, the Chair advised that discussions at Heads of Delegation suggested that considering the issues together and working them through in a small working group would be appropriate. The Chair advised that the group would need a Chair. The Chair sought views on how to progress the work on CMM 2013-01 during WCPFC11.
229. Referring to their paper, WCPFC11-2014-DP08, FFA members shared the view of others that CMM 2013-01 needs to be strengthened at WCPFC11 and reminded delegates that bigeye status has declined to a point where it is both overfished and subject to overfishing, and that the science shows that the CMM has the potential to come close to recovering the stock if fully implemented. FFA members' priorities for WCPFC11's deliberations on the tropical tuna CMM are as follows:
 - Improvements to purse seine measures, including the FAD closure, effort limits, particularly in the high seas, management to reduce effort creep and address disproportionate burden.

- A greater contribution to bigeye conservation and management by the longline sector, including compliance improvements, stronger effort management and an explicit limit for longline yellowfin catches.
 - Provision of operational data.
230. FFA members stated that the Commission has to find ways of improving the effectiveness of the primary management tools in CMM 2013-01, but not in ways that perpetuate the disproportionate burden on SIDS for conservation and management of tropical tunas. FFA estimates that the FAD closures have cost the purse seine fishery up to \$390 million since 2009, significantly eroding the profitability of this fishery from which many SIDS secure critical revenue. These CCMs strongly expressed the view that the Commission must not allow amendments to the tropical tuna CMM that further increase the cost borne by SIDS, and the draft PNA members + Tokelau CMM provides a comprehensive starting point.
231. Several CCMs supported the establishment of a small working group to work on these issues in detail.
232. Japan expressed strong concern about the decreasing trend of bigeye and skipjack stocks explained in the SC10 report. Japan reminded WCPFC11 that the number of FAD sets in 2013 still exceeded the level of 2010, although SC10 reaffirmed SC8 recommendation to reduce the number of FAD sets to below 2010 levels. Japan stated that the measure for tropical tunas is less effective than anticipated and the Commission needs to establish additional measures that consider the recommendation by SC10 seriously. Regarding the provision of operational data, Japan stated that it will provide the data under the cooperative analysis for Pacific-wide bigeye stock assessment although it has domestic legal constraints. Japan further noted the concerns of Japanese fishermen about the reduced migration of skipjack to its coastal area.
233. Some CCMs expressed the view that the tropical tuna measure is too young to properly assess its impact.
234. The USA expressed the view that the Commission should focus on addressing the outstanding elements of CMM 2013-01, not reopen or revise the measure more generally, and noted the sorts of projections that the Commission must rely on to design its conservation and management measures:
- a. The Scientific Services Provider's evaluation of the expected effectiveness of the measure tells us that CMM 2013-01 has promise to get close to the Commission's objectives, if not meet them.
 - b. The evaluation of CMM 2013-01 that was conducted by the Scientific Services Provider (*WCPFC11-2014-15*) concludes that if future recruitment remains on average consistent with recent (2002-2011) levels, the CMM will reduce the risk of the spawning biomass falling below the limit reference point (LRP) to 4% relative to the status quo (2012) risk of 32%, and will reduce the median level of fishing mortality to approximately the MSY level. This CCM noted that as the fisheries are monitored in the coming years, these projections will change, and the Commission can respond accordingly.

There is a measure in place, and there has not been enough time to see its impact, and while references have been made to failures to comply with CMM 2013-01, the lack of compliance doesn't seem to have been raised in the CMR process. The best course is to allow the existing measure to continue on, and focus on three issues that require resolution

this year: whether or not there is a disproportionate burden on SIDS created by this measure, b) the issue of capacity provided in para 54(c) and c) limits on yellowfin tuna catch.

235. The EU noted that there was no indication in the science that the measure is not achieving the desired results, as it is too early to assess results due to the lack of recent data. The EU expressed the view that rather than reopening the measure the Commission should focus on compliance and monitoring, removing existing loopholes in the measure, eliminate exceptions and look at any possible disproportionate burden, but the latter should be seen within a wider framework.
236. One CCM noted that the small working group should not be convened simultaneously with plenary. On the issue of operational data, this CCM noted that some members, including this one, have domestic constraints which limit its provision. But under a cooperative arrangement with SPC, which was agreed 2 months ago, some data can be provided. This CCM sought clarification about the additional month FAD closure and questioned whether additional longline closure was needed.
237. One CCM recalled that it took years of negotiations to adopt CMM 2013-01 and noted that the current approach to reduce fishing mortality in the existing measure is practical, hence it preferred to limit any significant change to the measure. This CCM noted that it currently cannot supply operational data due to domestic legal constraints, but it had sent its scientists carrying all the operational data to the office of SPC in February this year, these efforts have been acknowledged by SPC in many documents. Besides, an agreement to make available all the operational data for the pan-Pacific bigeye tuna stock assessment of 2015 has been reached between some CCMs and SPC, this CCM will continue to make operational level data available to SPC in accordance with the agreement for stock assessment. This CCM also stressed the issue of provision of operational level data shall be separated from discussion of this measure.
238. Referring to their proposal, *WCPFC11-2014-DP11*, three priority starting points for PNA members in reviewing CMM 2013-01 are: a) para 15, which commits the Commission to ensuring the CMM does not result in transferring a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS. These CCMs expressed the view that the existing CMM transfers a substantial disproportionate burden onto SIDS and arrangements were required to remove this burden, as agreed last year; b) para 56, in which it was agreed that the tropical tuna CMM would be reviewed this year. From information provided to SC and the TCC, key elements of the CMM are not having the intended effect of reducing fishing mortality on bigeye; previous longline bigeye catch limits have failed to reduce catches; purse seine bigeye catches are rising while the number of FAD sets is falling; and c) operational data – tropical tuna fisheries cannot be effectively managed while the major longline fleets conceal the high seas operations of their vessels, refuse to carry independent observers or enter ports where offloads can be monitored. PNA and Tokelau noted they have submitted proposed revisions to the CMM addressing these factors, to improve the prospects for the CMM.
239. The Chair noted the differing views.

6.1.1 Updated scientific advice (SPC-OFP)

240. Dr John Hampton (SPC-OFP) presented an update of key fishery data relevant to CMM 2013-01 as well as *WCPFC11-2014-15*, a quantitative evaluation of the potential impact of the CMM on the stock status of bigeye tuna. Regarding recent fishery trends:

- Purse seine effort has increased steadily and the level estimated for 2013 was a record high. 2014 effort, as indicated by VMS to 31 October, is tracking at the 2013 level.
- The number of purse seine associated sets in recent years has remained at a high level near to the 2004 level. Catches of bigeye tuna have increased substantially, in part because of higher effort in the eastern part of the western and central Pacific where bigeye catch per unit effort (CPUE) is higher. Effort in the eastern area is higher in 2014 compared to recent years, and therefore high bigeye catches should be expected for 2014.
- Purse seine FAD closures since 2009 have decreased the number of associated sets during the closure months to low levels, although not to zero because of legitimate sets on FADs in archipelagic waters and in the WCPFC/IATTC overlap area. As a result, the principal effect has been to dramatically reduce purse seine catches of bigeye tuna during the closure months. Some decreases in skipjack and yellowfin catches have also been observed during the FAD closures. By contrast, very high catches of all species are often observed in the months immediately following the FAD closures.
- Longline catches of bigeye tuna peaked in 2004 and dropped in 2005. Since that time longline catches have remained at roughly the same level (noting that the preliminary estimate for 2013 is likely to be an under-estimate at this stage). In the core area of the tropical longline fishery, bigeye CPUE has declined since 2014 and fishing effort has increased.

241. CMM 2013-01 was evaluated using a suite of models chosen by SC10 running in projection mode. Future recruitment was sampled either from the long-term time series or from the most recent 10 year period of the assessment. More emphasis was given to the latter recruitment scenario, as per the recommendation of SC6. The results of the evaluation can be summarised as follows, noting that the below comments refer to the recent recruitment scenario:

- Both the purse seine and longline fisheries are subject to measures, but with various exemptions or exclusions. The general approach was to assume that all measures scheduled to be in place by 2017 would be continued into the future, and that those parts of the fisheries that are not subject to measures would continue to operate at 2012 levels. Under these assumptions, purse seine effort with associated sets is estimated to reduce to 78% of the 2012 level, with effort using unassociated sets increasing by the same amount. Longline catch is estimated to decrease to 87% of the 2012 level under the assumptions noted above. All other fisheries were assumed to continue at 2012 levels.
- The multi-model projections indicated that continuation of the status quo (2012) would result in a 32% risk of the bigeye spawning biomass remaining below the limit reference point of 20% of the recent average unfished level. Also, fishing mortality is estimated to remain above the MSY level with high probability.
- The application of the CMM, as assumed, is estimated to reduce the risk of the spawning biomass remaining below the limit reference point of 20% of the recent average unfished level to 4%, and increase the median value of spawning biomass depletion from 24% to

- 30% of the recent average unfished level. Also, the median fishing mortality is estimated to reduce to approximately the MSY level.
242. Some CCMs noted exemptions and exceptions undermined the CMM's effectiveness.
243. The EU noted that a lot of fishing is taking place during FAD closures, and archipelagic waters are excluded from the measure, and that it is possible for a CCM that has adopted a national FAD management plan not apply the tropical tuna measure. The EU stated that the measure is applied in a patchy way that is difficult to monitor.
244. PNA members noted WCPFC Yearbook data showing a 40% increase in the catch of bigeye by purse seine vessels fishing on the high seas in 2013 compared to 2012. Because high seas effort was allowed to increase from 2014 under CMM 2013-01, FAD closures in the high seas is an issue that needs to be taken up by the Commission.
245. Noting that FAD sets are increasing even though there is a FAD closure, Japan stated that FADs should be controlled to a set number. Japan requested SPC provide longline data broken-down into a country by country basis, recalling data showing a longline effort increase. Japan noted that a breakdown figure on a country by country basis, by effort, by year for 10 years would be beneficial for the Commission to understand which CCM increased its longline effort. SPC agreed that it can do that and further clarified that it could do that during the meeting.
246. One CCM sought clarification about the longline catch, observing that it has been stable since 2007 but still well below the 2001 baseline average. Dr Hampton confirmed that it had declined dramatically since about 2005.
247. PNA members noted that the presentation shows that the CMM can be effective at removing overfishing of bigeye, but depends on the effectiveness of the FAD closure and the longline catch limits. These CCMs expressed the view that implementation of core measures have been a failure. Catches are at the same level as before agreed cuts and were the same as in CMM 2008-01. There was no reason to believe CMM 2013-01 would be any more effective, especially in light of a lack of operational data. Additionally, this CCM noted problems with the effectiveness of the FAD closure, and referred delegates to *WCPFC11-2014-DP12*.
248. PNA members expressed surprise that the longline reduction appears to amount to 12% at best; these CCMs recalled that it was agreed to reduce by 30% by 2017. PNA members noted an assumption in the data relating to one longline fleet, and observed that this is not the only fleet that seems to put more effort into getting around the bigeye catch limits than applying them, but this fleet, unlike some others, provides reliable data on their catches.
249. The Chair thanked Dr Hampton for the presentation and suspended discussion on CMM 2013-01.

6.3 Strategy for progress through WCPFC11

250. Upon resumption of the discussion, the Chair queried the best way forward given the time pressures on the Commission's discussions on the tropical tuna measure.
251. One CCM viewed CCMs talking and identifying common ground as useful.

252. Some CCMs noted that the SWG should not meet concurrently with the heads of delegation meeting which would select the new Executive Director, as they were small delegations.
253. The Chair proposed scheduling time to discuss the tropical tuna measure and reminded CCMs that if the Commission couldn't achieve everything then it should try and achieve as much as it could, and look for commonalities. The Chair noted that the Commission was faced with several outstanding matters in CMM 2013-01, including the capacity issue and establishing catch levels for yellowfin tuna, and needed to attend to those things. He reminded delegates that catch limits on yellowfin were agreed last year so there was no reason that issue could not be progressed at WCPFC11. The Chair further noted that WCPFC had been deferring significant activity on capacity; capacity issues were not something either SIDS or distant water fishing nations could resolve by themselves and durable partnerships were needed to address the tropical tuna issue.
254. After a number of meetings of the tropical tuna SWG, on 4 December Japan sought the Chair's guidance on how to approach the measure, noting its importance and the short time available to resolve outstanding issues. Japan expressed the view that it was the responsibility of the Chair to instruct the group.
255. The Chair confirmed that the Chair can guide the group but not instruct it, and noted that no delegates had indicated that common understanding had been reached. The Chair advised that the SWG was to look at the disproportionate burden, capacity and yellowfin aspects of CMM 2013-01 at a minimum.

6.1.2 Outstanding issues and requirements for 2014

Additional FAD Management Options

256. The Interim-Executive Director noted that in response to the tasking in paragraph 38 of CMM 2013-01, the former Executive Director had sent out Circular 2014/60, which was also tabled at SC10 and TCC10. The Secretariat had developed draft terms of reference for a FAD Management Options Working Group (Attachment 1 of *WCPFC11-2014-13*) and directed delegates to *WCPFC11-2014-13*, which lists outstanding issues and requirements under CMM 2013-01. The Interim-Executive Director directed delegates to refer to page 3 of *WCPFC11-2014-13*, noting that both SC10 and TCC10 had supported the establishment of the working group, and both committees had discussed possible elements which would be included in the objectives of a working group. The SC and TCC recommendations were considered by the Secretariat in developing the draft terms of reference (provided in *WCPFC11-2014-13* Attachment 1). There remains some discussion to be had at WCPFC11 about how such a working group would conduct its business, and also the need for a Chair.
257. The Chair suspended discussions and asked the Commission to consider the draft document, which he proposed returning to later in the week during discussions on CMM 2013-01.
258. In advance of the finalisation of the budget on 5 December, the EU expressed a preference to come to agreement for a working group on FAD Management Options and to adopt the terms of reference (*WCPFC11-2014-13_Att 1*). The EU recalled strong interest to advance this work and reminded delegates of SPC papers and discussion at SC10 on the issue which

highlighted the need for more info on FADs and their monitoring and tracking. The EU thought the working group's work could be mostly conducted electronically.

259. The Interim-Executive Director reminded the Commission that the Secretariat was asked to prepare a draft TOR in response to the interest by TCC and SC in having a working group established. The Secretariat had not received any formal comments on the TOR during WCPFC11.
260. PNA members informed the Commission they had been working with Pew, trialling electronic FAD tracking and monitoring. The initial trial showed it is feasible, and PNA members are working towards a trial period across all foreign fleets in 2016. These CCMs supported the proposed working group as a good forum for coordination and to continue to improve FAD management. They agreed with the scope of the TOR set out in the paper's Attachment 1 but asked that "FAD pricing" be added to the list of options in para (d) of the TOR.
261. PNA members asked for clarification about whether the FAD Management Options working group will be subsidiary body of the Commission, meaning the group would be open to all CCMs, that all observers to the Commission would have observer status, and that the working group may consult with any other organisation, including industry organisations. Otherwise industry would participate as members of national delegations. These CCMs noted that if a meeting took place, funding would need to be budgeted for SIDS.
262. The Commission discussed whether there was a difference between a subsidiary body and a working group, and examples of the CDS, E-reporting and observers working groups were mentioned. It was noted that "in principle" agreement to establish a working group as a priority would assist with FAC budget discussions.
263. The Interim-Executive Director commented that past practice indicates that for a meeting of a working group there has to be a certain amount of money allocated in the approved budget that provides for the travel, DSA and other costs for developing members and participating territories to attend. There were indications from SC or TCC of the types of material the group would consider but there has been no discussion or advice from these bodies about how the working group should work, and it would be important for the Commission to clarify this so that the FAC can consider an appropriate budgetary allocation. The Interim-Executive Director added that electronic working groups haven't worked particularly well, based on past experience.
264. Tuvalu noted that FAD management is important to PNA members, and they want an opportunity to participate actively in the working group.
265. The EU suggested that the group could start work as a virtual group and meet back to back with the SC and TCC, or independently of those meetings. This CCM noted that for the CDS working group the Commission only allocated USD20,000 but the EmandEr working group, because it was a standalone group, was allocated USD100,000 or USD120,000. The EU commented that there was a lot of coordinating work to be done and suggested that the working group have either a Co-Chair or Vice-Chair.
266. PNG hoped to be able to provide a Chair or a lead person to get it started, noting that it is currently working closely with PNAO and NGOs on this work.

267. Pew Charitable Trusts informed the Commission that Pew had been supporting FAD tracking trials and noted that it was pleased to see this working group potentially coming into being, and hoped to work constructively in the group and support its efforts.
268. There was no discussion on the Consultancy proposed in Circular 2014/60.
- 269. WCPFC11 agreed to establish a WCPFC FAD Management Options Working Group, and that USD100,000 should be allocated in the budget for 2015. WCPFC11 agreed to the TOR, including amendments (Attachment E). WCPFC11 elected Brian Kumasi (PNG) as Chair and Ray Clarke (USA) as Vice-Chair of the FAD Management Options Working Group.**

6.1.3 Reporting on CMM 2013-01 (Secretariat)

270. The WCPFC Secretariat tabled *WCPFC11-2014-14_rev1*, summarizing CCM reporting under CMM 2013-01, for review by the Commission.

6.2 Consideration of CCM proposals related to CMM 2013-01

6.2.1 PNA + Tokelau proposal to refine CMM 2013-01 Tropical Tuna CMM

271. PNA members + Tokelau introduced a proposal to refine CMM 2013-01 (*WCPFC11-2014-DP11*) which included four major elements:

- para 44 – operational data, which needed to be provided in full and openly, for stock assessments, analysis of management options, and for monitoring compliance.
- addressing the failure of tropical longline management – proposed provisions for a high seas closure period, a ban on transshipment of frozen bigeye at sea to address high seas IUU fishing by longliners, a limit on manual reporting in the event of a VMS breakdown, independent observers, and further reductions in bigeye catches.
- purse seine measures – including banning pre-dawn sets in FAD closure periods, bans on FAD deployment by tender vessels, reduction of high seas purse seine effort, bringing forward the high seas FAD closure, and limiting the number of FADs deployed by a vessel. These additional purse seine measures in PNA EEZs is conditional upon operational level catch data being provided and appropriate measures being adopted for high seas longlining.
- improving the effectiveness of the CMM in ways that also reduce the disproportionate burden on SIDS of the existing measures – this includes addressing capacity provisions to obstruct SIDS’ domestic development.

272. PNA members and Tokelau thanked the Chair for chairing the tropical tuna SWG. These CCMs noted that *WCPFC11-2014-DP11* included proposals to address the failure of the longline bigeye catch limits and excessive levels of longline effort, address the disproportionate burden on SIDS from the tropical tuna measure, and provide for operational data provision. These CCMs were pleased with progress made on operational data but expressed disappointment that no progress was made on any other aspects of CMM 2013-01.

273. PNA members reminded participants that, last year, the Commission agreed to adopt arrangements at this session to remove the disproportionate burden on SIDS from the

tropical tuna measure. PNA members and Tokelau's proposals on this were not adopted either, with no alternatives proposed. The result is that the Commission is non-compliant with one of the central elements of its Convention, and CMM 2013-01 will continue to transfer a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS.

274. PNA members stated their commitment to effective tropical tuna management. These CCMs will continue to improve the effectiveness of the vessel day scheme and increase the price of vessel days to strengthen capacity management, and develop FAD tracking, FAD registration and FAD charging.

6.2.2 *Strengthening CMM 2013-01 for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack (FFA)*

275. Discussions of paper *WCPFC11-2014-DP08* are covered under Agenda 6.1.

6.2.3 *Japan's comments on PNA members and Tokelau proposal for CMM for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the WCPO*

276. Discussions of paper *WCPFC11-2014-DP15* are covered under Agenda 6.1.

6.2.4 *Proposal by Japan on the Joint Reduction Plan of Purse Seine Fishing Capacity in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention Area*

277. Japan introduced its proposal for a joint reduction plan for purse seine fishing capacity in the WCPO (*WCPFC11-2014-DP16*). As stipulated in para 54 of CMM 2013-01, WCPFC10 agreed that CCMs other than SIDS shall jointly develop a scheme to jointly reduce the capacity of purse seine vessels larger than 24m with freezing capacity operating between 20°N and 20°S (LSPSVs), to the level of 31 December 2012 and submit it to WCPFC11. The proposal was made as a basis for discussion among non-SIDS CCMs to establish the agreeable reduction scheme. The proposed scheme included two implementation steps: a) CCMs which increased the number of LSPSVs flying its own flag from that of 31 December 2012 shall reduce the equivalent number of LSPSVs flying its own flag; and b) further reductions necessary shall be shared on a pro-rata basis of the number of LSPSVs flagged to each concerned CCMs of 31 December 2012 in order to share burden among those CCMs equally. Japan expressed its hope that there would be constructive discussion and rational deliberations on this important issue. Finally, Japan stated that the decision had already been made at WCPFC10 and requested the Chair not to mix up discussion on implementation of decisions with discussion on revisions to CMM 2013-01.

278. Several CCMs commented that Japan's proposal was a good start but, referencing paras 2 and 3 of Resolution 2008-01, in which developed CCMs are to make concerted efforts and consider innovative options to reduce and or restructure their fleet so as to accommodate aspirations of SIDS and Territories to develop their own fisheries, asked Japan for clarification about how the proposal assists SIDS to develop their fisheries.

279. Japan clarified its proposal focuses on para 54 of CMM 2013-01, implementation of agreement at WCPFC10 to develop a scheme of capacity reduction. Japan stressed that no other CCMs concerned proposed the capacity reduction scheme

280. USA noted that there were two paragraphs in CMM 2013-01 that deal with capacity plans – para 54, which requires non-SIDS CCMs to develop a joint proposal on capacity with

reductions back to 2012 levels for LSPSVs, and para 53 which relates to a capacity plan for the Commission, and asked Japan to clarify if the proposal responds to both paras. Japan clarified that the proposal related to para 54.

281. In plenary on 5 December, Japan noted that its vessel reduction scheme proposal did not come to a conclusion at this meeting, and Japan is still concerned about the continued expansion of purse seiners and excessive FAD utilisation by them. Japan wished to continue discussing this issue.

6.2.5 *Others papers and proposals relevant to CMM 2013-01*

Philippines proposal to use refrigerated vessels

282. The Philippines presented *WCPFC11-2014-DP22*, a report on Philippine-flagged vessels operating in High Seas Pocket 1, and informed the Commission of its intention to allow its vessels operating on the high seas to use refrigerated carrier vessels instead of traditional ice chilled vessels to transport their catch to port. This CCM assured the Commission that the level of effort will be the same, that this change will not result into addition of effort, nor will it be used for the purpose other than transporting the lawful catch of the 36 vessels.
283. One CCM expressed some concerns about the proposal as presented and commented that the exemption the Philippines had been granted was related to traditional activities. This CCM was concerned there may be the potential for the practice to grow into other areas.
284. The Chair asked the Philippines to consult with other CCMs.
285. USA shared the concerns and asked to be engaged in the Philippines' consultations.
286. Based on those consultations, the Philippines reported back to plenary later in WCPFC11. This CCM had consulted with FSM, Palau, USA and Chinese Taipei. It was able to provide more information and talk about their concerns. The Philippines explained that the proposal is linked to the effort to go from a volume-based production to a value-based production, to avoid waste of valuable resources. It is linked to the ongoing capacity management program of the Philippines, wherein it is now implementing a moratorium on the construction of new vessels; this will continue even if the fleet's capacity reduces and the catch of the remaining vessels will be kept at the same level. The Philippines committed to submit to TCC similar analysis that was provided to WCPFC11, reflecting the difference in volume caught versus wasted. This CCM expressed the view that it has a duty to prevent waste, and noted that about 6000mt of tuna is currently being wasted by the use of ice chilled carrier vessels. While a change can be made to a regulation, in order to minimise the possibility of confusion later on, this CCM proposed an amendment to Annex C of CMM 2013-01, deleting the word "ice chilled" next to the Philippines' fishing vessels.
287. The Vice-Chair asked whether CCMs wanted to amend CMM 2013-01 to take into account this request. One CCM suggested the Commission hold off on a decision and pass it to TCC to assess the proposal against the measure and provide a recommendation for the Commission. The Vice-Chair noted there was no consensus.
288. The Philippines reiterated that there remained the problem of waste, possibly 6000mt, and stressed that there would be no extra effort, that it was just a matter of preserving the quality of the fish. This CCM commented that it might be worth risking a TCC non-

compliance report if the Philippines fleet continues to lose 6000mt of tuna, and requested the proposal be kindly considered.

289. The Vice-Chair commented that the meeting did not have a lot of time left and referred the issue to TCC11.
290. The Philippines made a commitment to provide information to the Commission on the progress of this issue. This CCM noted that it was proposing to allow its vessels to change from ice chilled to refrigerated carriers this year and is weighing the options. The Philippines hoped CCMs would take account of the purpose for the change.

Views from Indonesia

291. Indonesia expressed its concern regarding the implementation of Article 30 of the Convention in relation to interpreting the agreed text under paras 49, 51 and 52 of CMM 2013-01 and expressed the view that Indonesia should not require any prior recommendation from the Secretariat and/or WCPFC members for the construction or purchase of longline vessels and/or purse seine vessels.

Addressing provision of operational level data

292. On 5 December, Japan announced that Japan, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, China, Philippines, Korea and FFA members had drafted an arrangement on data provision (*WCPFC11-2014-DP25_rev1*) that would alter para 44quinquies, regarding operational data provision, in the PNA + Tokelau proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-DP11*). It would also include two footnotes. Japan explained that if the changes were agreed by the Commission it could be incorporated into the existing tropical tuna measure (CMM 2013-01).
293. One CCM thanked the proponents for working hard for an agreement on this thorny issue. This CCM needed to review the proposal and raised initial queries about: which countries it applied to; what the timeframe for data submission was; whether historical operational data would be provided for south of 20°N, and this differs from data provision in 1 degree square data for the area north of 20°N; Indonesia's timeframe and whether there was a sunset; whether the CPUE indices would be stratified by 1 degree square per month rather than annually; whether it applied to all species or just tropical tuna.
294. Japan responded that the provisions would relate to all fishing subject to CMM 2013-01; the current draft is for future provision of operational level data – historical data is another issue, for consultation with FFA members and the Commission and bearing in mind the US's arrangements with SPC; and Indonesia's domestic law prohibits providing operational data at this stage. Japan noted that this was the maximum concession possible from Indonesia.
295. In response to Japan's query about the proposal's adoption, the Chair noted that one CCM had requested more time to consider the proposed text and the tropical tuna SWG had met three times without significant progress, although the issue was still open. In response to a query from the Philippines about the operational data proposal, which was part and parcel of the tropical tuna amendments, the Chair noted that the proposal will be incorporated into a revised CMM 2013-01 if adopted, and noted that the proposal is proposed to replace a paragraph in the PNA+Tokelau CMM proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-DP11*). The Chair wonder whether, if the Commission does not make progress on the PNA proposal

(*WCPFC11-2014-DP11*) after more consultations, a place should be found to insert it into the existing measure, or a decision to hold it in abeyance until WCPFC12. The Chair asked if delegations were comfortable with finding a place in CMM 2013-01 where the proposal could be included.

296. Japan responded that it was comfortable either way, but noted that it was necessary to adopt it this year. Japan suggested separating it from the PNA proposal and focusing on the data provision issue. Japan noted it was waiting for comments from USA, which was ready to address in the margins of the meeting.
297. After more discussions at WCPFC11, Japan advised that it could provide a revised version of the agreement, after consultations with the USA (*WCPFC11-2014-DP25_rev2*).
298. The Chair reiterated his question to CCMs as to whether the Commission agreed to put the paragraphs *WCPFC11-2014-DP26_rev2* into the existing CMM.
299. Japan responded to an earlier question about a) the proposal's application – it was limited to the 6 Asian CCMs, noting that other members already provide operational data; and b) the exemption of Indonesia – Indonesia has agreed to a 10 year time frame; the agreement shall not apply until Indonesia changes its national laws and in any event until no later than 2025.
300. The EU sought to understand the added value of the new proposal and the relationship between it and the current scientific data provisions, which already refer to the provision of operational level catch and effort data. This CCM cautioned that there may need to be amendments to ensure consistency between the two measures. The EU observed that there was a 3 year grace period, but noted that the tropical tuna measure is only in place until 2017 so these CCMs appear to have no obligation to provide data for the whole period of duration for the measure. So its added value is questionable.
301. Dr Hampton from SPC asked whether there is any commitment in this proposal to making this data available historically for stock assessment purposes. Depending on the interpretation of the para on data handling, the data provided would be useful immediately for the Commission rather than 10 or 15 years down the track after the data has been provided cumulatively.
302. Japan noted that there are legal constraints in provision of operational data according to the current scientific data rules. The main Asian distant water fishing members have domestic rules which prohibit the provision of operational data to the Commission, which is why there is an exemption clause in the rules. These domestic rules are not just regulated by the fishery authority but also by other authorities, therefore it is very hard to change the situation. However, these CCMs have sought to accommodate the concerns of the SIDS not only for the purpose of stock management but also for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30 of the Convention. Japan explained that these CCMs' had made a commitment to start to provide the operational data to the Commission and asked that the proposal be considered in good faith. In relation to historical data, this proposal only stipulates future provision of data. However, these CCMs understood the importance of historical data and consider very positively the provision of historical data. Japan understood that one CCM recently began providing operational data, together with some degree of historical data.

303. Korea said it was happy to join the agreement to supply operational data, noting that it was harder for some other CCMs.
304. EU noted that its question about the footnote was not answered. By the time the grace period ends, the measure ends. The EU also asked why the proponents want these provisions to sit within the tropical tuna measure and not the data provision measure, which doesn't expire in 2017 and is a permanent obligation. It would be preferable to amend the data provision measure instead.
305. Japan noted that that the proposed arrangement has the footnote for some Asian distant water fishing members which have real practical difficulties in providing operational level data from 2015. Japan explained that the proposed arrangement is the result of discussions among many members and asked CCMs to respect the Asian distant water fishing members' positive intention towards the data provision.
306. One CCM thanked the CCMs which put the measure together. This CCM explained that this was a small step – a number of stocks are not covered and it does not provide all the data other countries are providing. This CCM hoped the data could be made more robust, and in a rapid fashion, and sought clarification on whether the 1x1 would be provided on a monthly basis, and if so this was a clarification that might be useful in the text.
307. Japan confirmed it was monthly and provided in accordance with the data rules. Original language is annual, but the intention is for 1x1 data monthly.
308. FFA members thanked Japan for its leadership and for noting the concerns of others. This was a big compromise for FFA members too and they considered this a starting point, not the end point. The scientists are being provided with the data necessary for them to do their work. *WCPFC11-2014-DP06* attempted to change the rules but it was clear it would not receive consensus agreement; as the alternative, this was a good start.
309. Japan assured CCMs there was no intention to seek a loophole.
310. The EU commented that it would not oppose adoption if others are satisfied, but noted a preference for the FFA proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-DP06*). This CCM expressed disappointment with the lack of a certain delegation to abide by obligations which have existed for many years and hoped work continues in the future for full provision of operational data.
311. **WCPFC11 agreed that the four paragraphs and two footnotes in *WCPFC11-2014-DP26_rev2* as they were amended on-screen would be included in a revision of CMM 2013-01. The agreed paragraphs would be inserted after paragraph 55 and within a new section III titled 'Data Provision Requirements' (Attachment F, CMM 2014-01 Conservation and Management Measure for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack in the WCPO).**

Addressing outstanding matters in CMM 2013-01

312. The Chair returned discussions in plenary on 5 December to CMM 2013-01. Referring participants to para 25 of CMM 2013-01 on high seas purse seine effort limits, the Chair noted that the Commission was required to review these limits at its meeting in 2014 and agree on high seas purse effort limits to apply after 2014. The Chair suggested that the

mentions of 2014 in this para should be amended to 2015 so the limits remain effective, noting that everything will stay the same except the year.

313. **WCPFC11 agreed to replace references to “2014” with “2015” in paragraphs 25, 28, 29 and 43. (Attachment F, CMM 2014-01 Conservation and Management Measure for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack in the WCPO).**
314. Indonesia reiterated its proposal to add Indonesia to para 55 of CMM 2013-01:

“55. Nothing in this measure shall restrict the ability of SIDS to construct or purchase vessels from other CCMs for their domestic fleets.”
315. Japan stated that there remain some very significant issues to be solved and the Commission needs to work intersessionally, noting the serious status of the most important fishing resources in the region. Japan sought to clarify its understanding that paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 in CMM 2013-01 will continue to 2015 with respect to the management and use of FADs.
316. A number of CCMs viewed positively the progress made on operational level data provision, though one CCM noted that it was about the only positive thing the meeting achieved.
317. PNA members noted that their efforts tried to add value, but perhaps all that was added is more disproportionate burden. PNA members brought a number of issues to the Commission again, but these proposals were not taken up. These CCMs stated that aside from a small amount of closure on operational data, this meeting has seen a rejection of PNA’s efforts and of the SIDS’ interests in the sustainability of the tuna fisheries and their future.
318. Some CCMs expressed concern about bigeye tuna, with one CCM disappointed that FAD sets on the high seas were not banned as such FAD sets impinge on the biological status of bigeye tuna stocks.
319. The EU made three points: a) some of these issues were not discussed – they were not necessarily rejected; b) a point which is made every year is about the impact of fishing on FADs in the high seas, but catches of bigeye tuna in the high seas are very limited compared to the catches in the EEZ, so even a total ban on FAD fishing in the High Seas will not bring the expected positive impact on the rebuilding of the stock; c) regarding the idea to not apply a fourth month FAD closure but impose a fee on the use of FADs, which according to the proponents would have a conservation impact comparable or better than an actual closure, this delegation could not go along with that because there was no scientific evidence; so this CCM could not support the proposal because of conservation concerns.
320. USA noted that some issues were raised for that delegation and Participating Territories, and reminded participants that in thinking of the measures the Commission has to think about, the Participating Territory American Samoa is quite dependent on the high seas. This CCM reiterated that the Participating Territories must be borne in mind as well.
321. Japan stated it was the fault of all CCMs that little progress was made at WCPFC11. Japan reminded the Commission how much effort was allocated to discussions about

conservation and management of the tropical tunas – last year the discussions on revision of tropical tunas measure had begun the day before the meeting and finished on the last day spending most of the time while this year CCMs allocated themselves perhaps one or two days for discussions.

322. Kiribati reiterated its position on the proposal to move forward on FAD closures on the high seas and management of high seas effort, and reminded CCMs of the special case of Kiribati when looking at this issue.
323. Resuming the discussions on CMM 2013-01 after 3:25pm on 5 December, the Vice-Chair observed the mixture of disappointment and mild satisfaction of participants with CMM 2013-01 discussions, and noted that it was unfortunate that the Commission had not resolved a number of issues. However, she suggested that this discussion should simply be an ongoing one. CCMs will have to meet between this meeting and the next meeting and hopefully find some middle ground and bring proposals forward that are well considered. The Vice-Chair noted that this was really the Commission's main task.
324. FSM asked for clarity around what the tropical tuna measure would look like for 2015, noting that there were some agreed amendments.
325. At the request of the Vice-Chair the Interim-Executive Director reconfirmed that the amendments that had been agreed to CMM 2013-01 so far, were:
 - Edits to four paragraphs (paras 25, 28, 29 and 43) to replace references to 2014 with a reference to 2015; and
 - To include a new section in CMM 2013-01 based on the discussion of the four paragraphs in *WCPFC11-2014-DP25_rev2*; the new section would be added after paragraph 55.
326. CCMs noted other provisions in CMM 2013-01, noting that these also needed to be further discussed and possibly amended. These included:
 - a. Noting that the last sentence in para 56 could be simply changed to 2015;
 - b. If amendments were required to paras 40 and 41 on longline catch allocations;
 - c. If amendments or decisions had been made to paragraphs 26, 15 and 50; and
 - d. Whether para 15 can be amended to specify that the FAD closure should be based on UTC time.
327. The Interim-Executive Director responded that whilst there have been proposals tabled at WCPFC11 on these matters, which were discussed in the CMM 2013-01 working group, it was not the Secretariat's understanding that any changes to the above paragraphs had yet been agreed at WCPFC11. For example, in the SWG there was some support for including a reference to confirm that the FAD closure periods should be UTC time, but as the working group did not come back to plenary with agreed text, at this stage the Secretariat did not understand that any other changes had yet been agreed.
328. Some CCMs stated their understanding that the arrangements related to disproportionate burden in paragraph 15 of CMM 2014-01 had not been agreed at WCPFC11. Consequently the fifth month FAD closure and alternative FAD set limits in paragraph 17 would not apply until such time as these arrangements are agreed by the Commission.

329. The Vice-Chair remarked that these issues were not being reopened but the discussion was to ensure there is a common understanding about what applies in 2015.

AGENDA ITEM 7 - REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

7.1 Report of the tenth regular session of the Scientific Committee (SC10)

330. The SC Chair, Mr Ludwig Kumoru (PNG), highlighted key issues from the Executive Summary of the SC10 report (*WCPFC11-2014-16b_rev 1*) for the attention of the Commission. SC10 was held in Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands from 6 – 14 August 2014. The SC Chair explained that recommendations to SC or recommendations relating to the work of the Scientific Services Provider, SPC, would not be presented unless they carried financial implications.

Data and statistics theme

331. Regarding the inclusion of a reference to Section 6 of “Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission” in any revision of CMM 2012-05 (paragraph 82.b, SC10 Summary Report), the WCPFC Chair noted that there is currently no proposal to modify this measure, but proposed that when the measure is next re-opened, this recommendation be taken into account.
332. Regarding feedback from industry on purse seine catch sampling (paragraph 100.b, SC10 Summary Report), the WCPFC Chair urged CCMs and those industry groups present to contact the Secretariat to obtain information about the spill sampling approach, and to provide feedback to Secretariat on the implications and constraints to moving to such an approach.
333. Regarding the submission of ROP-defined observer data (paragraph 120.b, SC10 Summary Report), the Commission was informed that this year’s CMR process took this matter into account.
334. The Commission noted the support of SC10 for e-reporting and e-monitoring in paragraph 139 of the SC10 Summary Report.

Stock Assessment Theme

335. Dr Shelton Harley (SPC-OFP) briefly presented the results of seven stock assessments conducted in 2014 by SPC and ISC, and highlighted the current status and management advice as follows.

Bigeye tuna

336. Stock status is detailed in paragraphs 186-192 of the SC10 Summary Report. The spawning biomass of WCPO bigeye tuna breached the biomass LRP in 2012. SC10 advised that the stock was overfished and rebuilding would require a reduction in fishing mortality.

337. Management advice is found in paras 193-200 of the SC10 Summary Report. SC10 recommended that:
- fishing mortality on WCPO bigeye tuna be reduced. A 36% reduction in fishing mortality from the average levels for 2008–2011 would be expected to return the fishing mortality rate to F_{MSY} . This reduction of at least 36% should also allow the stock to rebuild above the LRP over a period of time. This recommended level of reduction in fishing mortality could also be stated as a minimum 33% reduction from the 2004 level of fishing mortality, or a minimum 26% reduction from the average 2001–2004 level of fishing mortality.
 - all operational data, including high seas data, should be made available for future stock assessments.
 - the Commission consider the results of updated projections at WCPFC11, including an evaluation of the potential impacts of CMM 2013-01, to determine whether the CMM will achieve its objectives and allow the bigeye tuna stock to rebuild above the LRP.

Yellowfin tuna

338. Stock status is found in paragraphs 244-251 of the SC10 Summary Report. SC10 concluded that yellowfin spawning biomass is above the biomass-based LRP that WCPFC adopted of $0.2SB_{F=0}$ and overall fishing mortality appears to be below F_{MSY} . It is highly likely that the stock is not experiencing overfishing and is not in an overfished state.
339. Management advice is found in paras 252-257 of the SC10 Summary Report. SC10 recommended that the catch of WCPO yellowfin tuna should not be increased from 2012 levels, which exceeded MSY , and measures should be implemented to maintain current spawning biomass levels until the Commission can agree on an appropriate target reference point.

Skipjack tuna

340. Stock status is found in paragraphs 303-318 of the SC10 Summary Report. Recent catches are slightly above MSY . The assessment continues to show that the stock is currently only moderately exploited ($F_{current}/F_{MSY} = 0.61$) and fishing mortality levels are sustainable. However, the continuing increase in fishing mortality and decline in stock size are recognized.
341. Management advice is found in paragraphs 314-318 of the SC10 Summary Report. SC10 recommended that:
- further research on range contraction of skipjack tuna be conducted in the framework of Project 67.
 - the Commission take action to avoid further increases in fishing mortality and to keep the skipjack tuna stock around the current levels, with tighter purse seine control rules and advocates for the adoption of TRPs and harvest control rules.
 - the Commission consider the results of updated projections at WCPFC11, including the evaluation of the potential impacts of CMM 2013-01 in order to determine whether the CMM will achieve its objectives, including impacts of the skipjack tuna fishery on bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

South Pacific albacore tuna

342. No stock assessment was undertaken in 2014. SC10 recommended that longline fishing mortality and longline catches be reduced to avoid further decline in the vulnerable biomass and possibly exceeding the biomass LRP, and so that economically viable catch rates can be maintained.

North Pacific albacore tuna

343. In paragraph 362 of the SC10 Summary Report, SC10 noted that ISC provided conclusions that the North Pacific albacore stock is healthy and that current productivity is sufficient to sustain recent exploitation. There were no specific recommendations to the Commission on this stock.

Pacific bluefin tuna

344. In paragraph 380 of the SC10 Summary Report, SC10 noted that the current (2012) Pacific bluefin biomass level is near historically low levels and experiencing high exploitation rates above all biological reference points except for F_{loss} . There were no specific recommendations to the Commission on this stock.

Western and Central North Pacific swordfish

345. Paragraph 390 of the SC10 Summary Report reported that an assessment was undertaken for Western and Central North Pacific Ocean (WCNPO) swordfish. Based on the assessment update, the WCNPO stock is not currently overfished and is not experiencing overfishing. The WCNPO stock is not fully exploited.

Blue shark in the North Pacific

346. Advice for blue shark in the North Pacific was complex and two different methods were used to assess the stock. In paragraph 462 of the SC10 Summary Report, the North Pacific blue shark stock is likely not experiencing overfishing and likely not to be in an overfished condition. However, in paragraph 464, SC10 noted that there is substantial uncertainty in the model results and the Commission should be cautious in interpreting the results.
347. In paragraph 467 and 468 of the SC10 Summary Report, SC10 recommended that:
- all targeted shark fisheries be required to submit management plans with robust catch limits to the Commission by WCPFC12; and
 - the catch and fishing effort on blue shark be carefully monitored, and 5% longline observer coverage and biological and ecological research continued.

348. There was no discussion in relation to these recommendations.

Other recently assessed stocks

349. The Commission received reports on other recently assessed stocks as follows:

a) *Southwest Pacific swordfish (2013)*

The South Pacific swordfish assessment was highly sensitive to growth assumptions. Two different growth models, one from Australia (GA) and the other from Hawaii (GH), were included in alternative model runs. SC could not make a definitive statement about which of these two assumptions was more reliable. Assessment runs using the GA growth data indicated that overfishing was occurring but that the stock was not in an overfished state. Assessment runs using the GH growth data indicate that no overfishing is occurring and that the stock is not in an overfished state.

b) *Southwest Pacific striped marlin (2012)*

The stock is fully exploited, is not experiencing overfishing, but may be overfished.

c) *North Pacific striped marlin (2012)*

The stock is overfished and experiencing overfishing.

d) *Silky shark (2013)*

Overfishing is occurring. It is highly likely that the stock is in an overfished state.

e) *Oceanic whitetip shark (2012)*

Overfishing is occurring and the stock is in an overfished state.

f) *Pacific blue marlin (2013)*

The stock is not currently overfished and is not experiencing overfishing. However, the stock is nearly fully exploited.

350. The Commission received a brief summary of stock status split into two groups:

a) Stabilize / Maintain / No increase:

- Skipjack tuna
- Yellowfin tuna
- Southwest Pacific swordfish
- Pacific Blue marlin

b) Rebuild stock / Reduce catch:

- Bigeye tuna
- Pacific bluefin tuna
- South Pacific albacore tuna
- Southwest Pacific striped marlin
- North Pacific striped marlin
- Silky shark
- Oceanic whitetip shark

351. The Chair noted the number of species in the 'rebuild' column.

352. Korea expressed appreciation to SPC and member states that participated in the stock assessments for major tropical tuna species in the WCPO. It noted that the stock assessment for bigeye tuna shows that stock status is below the LRP and there is a growing need for conservation of the stock. Korea asked whether the Scientific Services Provider could further analyse the impact of the purse seine and longline fishery on bigeye tuna stock. In response, SPC pointed out that Figure BET4 in the SC10 Summary Report may best answer the question at this stage. This is an analysis of impact by region and by gear on the spawning biomass of bigeye tuna.
353. Japan expressed particular concern that current spawning stock biomass of bigeye has breached the LRP and the provisional catch taken by the purse seine fishery in 2013 was the highest on record. Japan noted that the number of FAD sets in 2013 still exceeded 2010 levels, even though SC10 reaffirmed the recommendation of SC8 that the Commission consider a reduction of the total number of FAD sets to the level no greater than those in the fishery in 2010. Japan also expressed its concerns on the continuing increase in fishing mortality and decline in stock size of skipjack tuna and reiterated that the high catches in the equatorial area is causing local depletion of skipjack tuna, thus. Japan is expecting quite a low catch of this species based on recent years catches in its coastal area. Japan reminded the Commission that NC10 sent its strong concerns to the Commission regarding the plight of tropical tuna stocks, not only because those species are being caught in northern areas but also the status of these stocks could impact management of other species through target shifts. Japan also reminded the Commission that NC10 requested the Commission to instruct SC11 to prioritize the work on determination of the designation of North Pacific blue shark as a northern stock.
354. China commented that the stock assessment for South Pacific albacore took place 3 years ago; all the management advice and recommendations are based on old stock assessments. It asked what follow-on activities were planned for South Pacific albacore in future years, noting that a good grounding is needed to develop appropriate management measures. China observed that the South Pacific albacore proposal being deliberated at WCPFC11 would set catch limits for this species, but WCPFC doesn't have MSY or a stock status for the species.
355. The Chair confirmed that the Scientific Services Provider will be working on a South Pacific albacore stock assessment in 2015. SC11 will receive and discuss the results of that assessment.
356. With reference to the figure of estimates of reduction in spawning potential of bigeye due to fishing (Figure BET4), Japan asked how to interpret 100% on the x-axis (impact) in the figure. SPC confirmed that the closer to 100% on that axis, the higher the proportion of spawning population has been removed due to fishing. 100% would mean no spawning biomass is left. SPC pointed out that for the total region it is just over 80%, which is where the estimate of stock status is obtained. In response to a follow-up question from Japan, SPC confirmed that the figure of estimates of reduction in spawning potential of skipjack tuna due to fishing (Figure SKJ4) shows that 80% of the spawning population of skipjack tuna in Region 4 and 5 has been removed due to fishing. In response to Korea's query about whether Figure BET4 could include separation of impacts by vessel size category (small, medium and large scale vessels), SPC explained that the different fisheries are only separated into longline and purse seine, irrespective of size. However, 'other' refers to smaller scale fisheries which operate in the west of the region.

Management issues theme

357. In 2013, the Commission tasked SC to undertake further work to inform a decision on risk. SC10 recommended that WCPFC11 identify the level of acceptable risk that should be applied to breaching an LRP for the key target species. SC10 noted that the UN Fish Stocks Agreement states that the risk of exceeding LRPs should be very low.
358. The WCPFC Chair invited members to consider sending this recommendation to a small working group or deferring it until 2015.
359. FFA members stated, as they did at WCPFC10, that deciding a level of acceptable risk around breaching LRPs is a management issue and WCPFC cannot keep passing it back to SC. These CCMs noted that the Commission asked SC10 to clarify the implications of accepting alternative levels of risk, and SC10 has provided that guidance, which has been further considered by MOW3, and the Commission should make this decision.
360. SC10 reviewed work on shark LRPs and made two recommendations:
- a) That the Commission support the tiered, species-specific approach that is similar to that adopted for target species but noted that more work would be required to specify the values of the LRPs for key shark species, and to ensure consistency with article 10.1(c) of the Convention;
 - b) That the Commission support the proposal to hold an expert working group to compile and review life history data for use in LRPs for sharks.
361. The WCPFC Chair noted that there is a USD 25,000 proposed workshop budget in the Commission budget.
362. The following recommendation in paragraph 565 of the SC10 Summary Report relates to papers that were presented at both SC10 and MOW3 to inform consideration of target reference points:
565. Noting the request from the Commission for the scientific services provider to provide the third meeting of the Management Objectives Workshop (MOW3) with further analyses required to inform the Commission's consideration and adoption of a TRPs and harvest control rules (HCR) at WCPFC 11, SC10 reviewed working paper *SC10-MI-WP-09*. SC10 also reviewed three working papers (*SC10-MI-WP-02*, *SC10-MI-WP-03* and *SC10-MI-WP-04*) which had previously been presented to MOW2 together with a new analysis of the possibility of range contraction in the WCPO provided in working paper *SC10-MI-WP-06*. SC10 supported these analyses and recommends that WCPFC11 take the results of these papers into consideration when considering the adoption of any TRPs and HCRs for the key target species.
363. The WCPFC Chair noted that this was discussed in the MOW and when the Commission considers the CMM proposals it should be aware of the advice provided in MOW3.
364. The SC Chair noted information in section 5.3 of CMM 2013-01, MOW3 papers, and the SPC presentation at WCPFC11 which should be used to inform consideration of the tropical tuna measure.

Ecosystem and bycatch mitigation theme

365. Regarding an external review of the spatial ecosystem and population dynamics model (SEAPODYM) project in paragraph 598, the Commission endorsed this recommendation.
366. Regarding SC10 recommendations on shark mitigations in paragraph 625 a - d, the Commission responded as follows:
- a) SC10 recommends the Commission consider the analysis of longline shark mitigation methods (e.g. hook type, leader material, non-deployment of shallow hooks, and a prohibition on shark lines) presented in EB-WP-01, as well as additional modeling of combinations of these measures and post-release mortality if available, in order to inform WCPFC11's further consideration of revising shark CMMs to incorporate shark mitigation requirements that reduce catch rates and at-vessel mortality.*
367. The WCPFC Chair suggested that the work recommended in subparagraph a) should be considered when working on the shark proposals before the Commission.
- b) SC10 recommends the Commission task TCC with identifying barriers to implementing the mitigation methods raised in SC10-EB-WP-05 (e.g. costs, operational issues and safety), along with any considerations raised by WCPFC11, and develop solutions, where appropriate.*
- 368. WCPFC11 agreed to add identifying barriers to implementing the mitigation methods raised in SC10-EB-WP-05 along with any considerations raised by WCPFC11, and develop solutions where appropriate, to TCC's agenda.**
- c) SC10 recommends the Commission note that SC will not be able to review the specification of the ratio of fin weight to shark weight as described in para 8 of CCM 2010-07 because of the lack of reliable data and of appropriate species- and fleet-specific methodology.*
- d) SC10 recommends the Commission request that for CCMs that apply fin-to-carcass weight ratios, these CCMs report to the Commission the details of the methods used to estimate the ratio of shark fin-to-carcass weight and CCMs should encourage its purse seine and longline observers to collect data related to shark fin-to-carcass ratios. This information should be included in Part 2 of the Annual Reports to WCPFC.*
369. The SC Chair noted in respect of recommendations in c) and d) in paragraph 625 of the SC10 Summary Report, that SC did not have sufficient information to review fin weight to shark weight ratios.
370. The EU highlighted SC's view that it is impossible to monitor the fins to carcass ratio because of a lack of reliable data, and stated that this methodology does not work and the Commission should no longer use this way of monitoring whether finning is occurring or not.
371. Japan noted the importance of data collection on shark fin ratios and expressed its intention to review the specification of the ratio based on the data in the future SC meeting.

372. The Commission noted SC10's priorities for shark research and that there were budgetary implications associated for a) and b) below:
- a) Monte Carlo simulation of mitigation options (see *SC10-EB-WP-01* for details).
 - b) Expert panel work on the identification of appropriate life history parameters for use in developing shark LRPs.
 - c) Desktop examination of fin-to-carcass ratios (building on work underway by New Zealand).
373. SC10 identified several seabird research areas in paragraphs 661 and 662. The WCPFC Chair suggested that these research priorities could be discussed during the deliberations at WCPFC11 to modify the seabird measure.

Other issues

374. The Commission noted that SC10 and the Scientific Services Provider agreed that the 2015 service agreement will include the following:
- a. Pacific-wide bigeye stock assessment
 - b. South Pacific albacore stock assessment
 - c. Indicator analyses for key shark species
 - d. Development of Shark Research Plan
 - e. Update of stock assessment for WCPO bigeye incorporating 2013 data in projection mode.
375. Japan reminded the Commission of the NC10 request which had been adopted by the Commission regarding "the Commission to instruct SC11 to prioritize the work on determination of the designation of North Pacific blue shark as a northern stock, including a prompt establishment of criteria and process for the designation of northern stocks (paragraph 82, NC10 Summary Report)."
376. The Interim-Executive Director advised that while the paragraph was adopted, it appears that the WCPFC does not currently hold the data necessary for this assessment to be undertaken. There is a problem with how this paragraph will be implemented. Japan responded that the NC also requested that the ISC to provide relevant information for the SC's consideration of this issue at SC11 (paragraph 82, NC10 Summary Report).
377. The WCPFC Chair encouraged CCMs which hold data on blue shark to pass that data to the Commission. SC11 will receive a report from ISC, noting WCPFC11 adopted para 82 of the NC10 report.
378. The Secretariat briefly introduced a proposal submitted by SC Chair and SC theme conveners to hire two additional rapporteurs for Scientific Committee meetings in order to free up the Conveners to concentrate on the scientific work of the Committee and leading their sessions, rather than drafting their theme reports. The proposal was costed at USD 40,000 to hire two additional professional support rapporteurs, including expenses.

379. FFA members supported the approach as long as there are no additional costs associated. This could be achieved through greater use of Secretariat staff to provide support in the development of the SC report. These CCMs encouraged the SC to review its current structure and operations. Although restructured a few years ago, there is a need to develop mechanisms to ensure that the scientific advice being provided to the Commission is not politicised. Efficiency gains could be made by streamlining the meeting to focus on its core work and activities tasked by the Commission, to reduce the meeting length.
380. Several CCMs suggested that Secretariat staff can help, along with participating scientists as other RFMOs do, and that the proposal had significant budget implications.
381. Regarding the election of SC officers in paragraph 720, the WCPFC Chair reminded delegations that the Chair and Vice-Chair positions for SC are open and that there has not been an SC Vice-Chair for several years. FFA has recommended that the current Chair, Ludwig Kumoru (PNG), be re-elected to that position.
382. The Chair confirmed that the next two SC meetings were proposed to be held in Pohnpei (2015) and Indonesia (2016).

7.2 Future work programme and budget for 2015-2017

383. The SC Chair noted that the following items in the SC budget are changes, and highlighted:
- Project 35: an increase of USD 50,000 to begin analysing bigeye samples collected.
 - Project 57: workshop for developing limit reference points for sharks.
 - Project 74: proposed Pacific-wide stock assessment; extra costs relating to collaboration with IATTC and model developments.
 - Shark mitigation: work identified as high priority to help quantify potential impact of mitigation.
 - Project 67: examining data from skipjack fisheries outside the main tropical area.
384. The WCPFC Chair noted that this will be considered at FAC.
385. **WCPFC11 accepted the Summary Report of the Tenth Regular Annual Session of the Scientific Committee.**

AGENDA ITEM 8 - REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE NORTHERN COMMITTEE

8.1 Report of the Tenth Regular Session of the Northern Committee (NC)

386. Mr Masanori Miyahara (Japan), NC Chair, summarized the outcomes of NC10 (*WCPFC11-2014-17*), which was held in Fukuoka, Japan, from 1-4 September 2014. Seven NC CCMs and eight observer CCMs participated.

North Pacific bluefin

387. After considering the latest ISC Pacific bluefin tuna stock assessment, NC10 adopted a draft CMM for Pacific bluefin tuna and submitted it to the Commission for adoption. The NC Chair noted that advice on Pacific bluefin tuna was very clear – there was only one way to ensure the recovery of this stock, a 50% reduction in Pacific bluefin tuna catch, sized less than 30kg from the 2002-2004 average levels. NC agreed to initial goal of rebuilding the SSB to the historical median within 10 years from 2015 with at least 60% probability. NC also agreed to consider and develop, at its meetings in 2015 and 2016, reference points and harvest control rules for the long-term management of Pacific bluefin tuna.

North Pacific albacore

388. The NC Chair reported ISC's latest stock assessment for North Pacific albacore, which showed the stock is healthy and current productivity is sufficient to sustain the recent level of exploitation, assuming average historical recruitment continues. NC10 adopted a decision regarding the precautionary management framework for North Pacific albacore.

North Pacific swordfish

389. The NC Chair reported ISC's latest stock assessment for North Pacific swordfish, which showed that the stock is not subject to overfishing, nor overfished. As a result, discussion on a management framework was deferred until the North Pacific albacore work is completed and endorsed by the Commission.

Other issues

390. The NC Chair also noted the following issues considered by NC10:
- *Tropical tuna species*: NC10 again expressed strong concern regarding tropical tuna stocks, not only because those species are being caught in the Northern area but also because the status of those species could impact management of other species through target shift.
 - *Sharks*: NC10 agreed to request the Commission to instruct SC to prioritize the work on determination of the designation of North Pacific blue shark as a northern stock, including a prompt establishment of criteria and process for the designation of northern stock. NC10 requested ISC to provide relevant information for SC's consideration.
 - *North Pacific Striped Marlin*: No discussion.
 - *Seabirds*: NC10 agreed to encourage NC members to provide necessary information to evaluate the effect of the exemption of seabird mitigation measure for small scale vessels.
 - *Sea turtles*: No discussion.
 - *Regional Observer Programme*: NC members were requested to review the implementation of the ROP in the NC area and report to NC11.

- *Vessel Monitoring System*: No discussion.
391. The NC Chair reported on other matters and noted the following:
- NC will continue to review the current management framework for North Pacific albacore through 2015-2016, then consider the results of the new stock assessment in 2017, at which time the NC will overhaul the current management measures.
 - If the Commission adopts the draft CMM for Pacific bluefin tuna, NC proposes in 2015 to review CCM reports on domestic management and trade. In 2016 there will be a new stock assessment. NC may need to consider emergency measures in the event the stock assessment shows a recruitment drop. NC may also consider a CDS for Pacific bluefin.
 - Masanori Miyahara (Japan) and Mike Tosatto (USA) were nominated as Chair and Vice-Chair candidates, respectively, through NC12.
 - Japan offered to host NC11 in early September 2015 at a place to be confirmed.
 - Upon verification of Fiji's catch reports by SC11, Fiji will become a new member of NC.
392. The NC Chair submitted Attachment C of the *NC10 report draft Conservation and Management Measure to establish a multi-annual rebuilding plan for Pacific bluefin tuna* for the Commission's consideration and adoption (*WCPFC11-2014-18*).
393. Several CCMs supported the draft CMM being formally adopted by WCPFC11.
394. Chinese Taipei stated that Pacific bluefin is an important species to this CCM and the Commission, and expressed concern about the species' stock status, noting that the stock biomass is close to historic low levels. This CCM reiterated the ISC advice that the decline of spawning stock biomass is mostly impacted by the taking of too many juveniles. Adoption of the draft CMM was necessary to reduce juvenile catch to 2002-2004 levels.
395. Canada offered views on two NC stocks: a) Pacific bluefin – the existing measure is only in place for 2014 and with the stock status less than 4% of its unfished biomass, a comprehensive measure was needed. The draft CMM includes short term measures, particularly reducing fishing mortality of juveniles and, over the longer term, the development of a stock rebuilding programme, and should work well with the IATTC measure; b) North Pacific albacore – the 2014 ISC stock assessment shows the stock in quite a healthy state, making it an opportune time to begin discussions on management frameworks. Progress was made at NC to agree to an LRP, an overall management objective, and some decision rules if the LRP is breached. An LRP of 20% of the spawning stock biomass was agreed. This CCM was pleased with progress towards a management strategy evaluation, noting synergies between NC management objectives work and the MOW.
396. Japan noted that the draft measure for Pacific bluefin was adopted at NC considering the stock status, which is currently at its historically lowest level. Japan reminded the Commission that IATTC was requested to introduce a compatible measure in the eastern Pacific Ocean and it has adopted measures for 2015-2016, introducing a 40% reduction of the commercial catch in October 2014. To facilitate a rapid recovery of the stock, Japan urged the Commission to adopt the draft measure recommended by NC. Japan reported to the Commission that in March 2014, the government of Japan decided to reduce its catches of Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30 kg to 50% of the 2002-2004 annual average level from 2015 and held consultations at more than 50 sites across Japan with its fishermen to explain to them the importance of the management. Japan also reported that it is developing a timely monitoring system.

397. FFA members expressed appreciation for the focus on future management to rebuild the stock to desirable levels, and noted the strong link between the Pacific bluefin rebuilding plan and the harvest strategies FFA have proposed for all major stocks. FFA members also supported the recommended management arrangement for North Pacific albacore, and were pleased to see the recommendation of a spawning stock biomass LRP, which is consistent with the Commission's decisions on skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and South Pacific albacore. These CCMs noted that SC has raised concerns about aspects of the stock assessment for North Pacific albacore and looked forward to continued improvement to allow the management strategy evaluation approach anticipated by the NC.

8.1.1 Recommendations and advice

398. WCPFC11 adopted CMM 2014-04: Conservation and Management Measure to establish a multi-annual rebuilding plan for Pacific bluefin tuna (Attachment G).

399. In response to NC10s request, WCPFC11 agreed to task SC11 to prioritise work on determining the designation of North Pacific blue shark as a northern stock, including establishing a criteria and process for the designation of northern stocks. WCPFC11 noted that the NC has requested the ISC to provide relevant information for the SC's consideration of this issue at SC11.

400. Mexico noted that it expects that countries involved in the fishery will take the necessary steps to ensure the CMM is effective. However, Mexico expressed its concern that the measures are not sufficient and voiced concerns along the following lines: a) ISC advice on juvenile catch warned NC that reductions should be effected not only on Pacific bluefin tunas weighing less than 30 kg, but across the range of juvenile sizes; therefore the CMM adopted does not take account of the scientific advice. Mexico expressed the hope that WCPFC considers this management advice next year, and noted that reducing catch for juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna allows fleets catching bigger tunas to increase their catches, so the benefit to the stock will be lower than expected; c) adult Pacific bluefin also urgently requires protection; d) protecting the spawning stock biomass, estimated to be below 5%, is urgently required, since it is doubtful that such low levels will produce high recruitments.

401. The EU expressed disappointment at the lack of ambition of the WCPFC Pacific bluefin measure and, while not opposing its adoption, noting delegations were not given a chance to change it, considered that the Commission could have done better than rebuilding the stock to its historical median spawning biomass within 10 years with a 60% probability. As the Pacific bluefin stock has been heavily depleted for many years, the measure is not expected to have a sufficient impact on the rebuilding of the stock. WCPFC should have aimed at rebuilding the stock to a higher percentage of the unfished biomass. This CCM noted that member countries of ICCAT jointly agreed to significant catch reductions on bluefin tuna; they decided collectively to take an ambitious approach that is bearing tangible results. The EU expressed the view that WCPFC is not on the same track.

8.2 Future work programme for Northern Committee

402. There was no specific discussion on this item.

403. WCPFC11 accepted the Summary Report of the Tenth Regular Annual Session of the Northern Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 9 - REPORT OF THE TENTH TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

9.1 Report of the Tenth Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC10)

404. Ms Rhea Moss-Christian (FSM), TCC Chair, summarized the outcomes of TCC10, held 25-30 September 2014 in Pohnpei, FSM.

9.1.1 Compliance with Conservation and Management Measures - Report on Compliance Monitoring Scheme

405. The TCC Chair noted that Agenda item 9.1.1 also relates to the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR) which TCC10 adopted and has forwarded to the Commission for adoption. During WCPFC11 reviews of compliance scores for individual CCMs as contained in the Provisional CMR, taking into account any new information submitted by CCMs 30 days before WCPFC11, would be done through a small working group led by the TCC Vice-Chair.

406. The TCC Chair advised that in addition to the Provisional Compliance Report, there were two groups of recommendations from TCC10 related to the Compliance Monitoring Scheme which should be considered by the Commission: those which were substantive and those which were process or administration-related. She also noted that there were some ROP-related CMR recommendations made by TCC10, but noted that TCC10 has recommended these matters be forwarded to the IWG-ROP for further discussion and resolution, rather than being tabled for discussion at this Commission regular session.

Substantive Recommendations arising from the Compliance Monitoring Scheme process

407. The TCC Chair advised that this group of recommendations related to matters where there was some difficulty at TCC, due to differing interpretations among CCMs. While compliance scores were made in 2014 by TCC, and are reflected in the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report recommended by TCC10, difficulties had been noted in the Executive Summary and in the TCC10 summary report. TCC10 is seeking guidance and decisions on interpretation of these obligations to assist them in future compliance reviews.

i. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 discuss the difference in interpretation of paragraph 3 of Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission, as a priority concern with a view to resolving this as soon as possible (para 55).

408. The TCC Chair noted that the issue of operational and aggregated data provision has been an issue for TCC in conducting its compliance assessments for at least two years.

409. In response to a query from the Chair about whether this issue would be covered by the measure being brought forward by the FFA, RMI confirmed this was likely and discussion could take place under negotiations of the measure, and then brought back to the group.

410. Japan stated that it fully recognizes the importance of operational data in terms of science, thus has established a cooperative arrangement with SPC through which its operational data is used for stock assessments. Japan also stated that compliance in provision of

operational data should be discussed based on the related paragraph in the data provision rule. Japan reminded the Commission that the related paragraph in the data provision rule (Section 3) stipulates CCMs which cannot provide operational data due to domestic legal constraints shall provide aggregated data and concluded that non-provision of operational data itself does not constitute non-compliance as long as aggregated data are provided.

ii. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 should discuss the interpretation of paragraph 10 of CMM 2012-01 with respect to the obligations and how those obligations should be assessed for compliance (para 64(iii)).

411. The TCC Chair noted that in relation to para 10 of CMM 2012-01 (FAD closures), there were questions around what constitutes compliance and how it should be assessed.

412. In response to a query from the Chair, the TCC Vice-Chair, Alexa Cole (USA), advised that this issue related to cases when a CCM's vessel was found to be in violation of the measure, and at what point the CCM becomes compliant. The TCC Vice-Chair advised that she was clarifying this in the proposed CMM for Compliance Monitoring Scheme she was drafting, which makes it clear that in investigating or prosecuting and taking the necessary steps as a flag state, they would be compliant.

413. The EU stated that it had a different view of how this measure should be interpreted and would discuss this with other members in the small working group.

414. Japan requested that the Commission should also discuss how to implement the definition of a FAD practically during the FAD closure period. Japan stated that para 3 of CMM 2009-02 provides that the FAD can be an object of any size and extreme implementation of the definition led to several members being alleged to be non-compliant with the FAD closure requirement at TCC10. Japan stressed that it was not challenging the FAD definition itself but wanted to open up a discussion about its practical implementation in the Commission. In response to a question, Japan responded that rigorous application of the FAD definition to purse seine fishing will stop its operation in the FAD closure period because if even the smallest object is observed, which is impossible to spot during the set, after the set the vessel could be alleged to contravene FAD closure requirement.

415. PNA members noted that the third PNA Implementing Arrangement and its implementation in their national waters should also be a consideration in these matters.

iii. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 should discuss the interpretation of paragraph 48 of CMM 2013-01 with respect to the obligation to provide the necessary catch and effort data and how these obligations should be assessed at TCC11 for compliance (para 64(iv)).

416. The Interim-Executive Director advised that para 48 is one of three paras in CMM 2013-01 that relate to 'other commercial fisheries for skipjack, bigeye and yellowfin' (gears and fisheries, other than purse seine and longline fisheries). She observed that the challenge TCC and the Secretariat faces in this section is that the limits that are placed on 'other commercial fisheries' in CMM 2013-01 are: level of fishing effort or capacity or vessel numbers, however, in general the information that is made available has been catch data. Under the requirements of CMM 2013-01, CCMs subject to those limits should be providing catch and effort data.

417. Referring to para 3 and in relation to para 48, FFA members supported the view that all catches of tropical tuna, whether target or bycatch, and regardless of the fishing method, should be reported. FFA members sought the Commission's endorsement of this.
418. One CCM stated that based on its own reading of the text it relates to the targeting of tropical tuna, and bycatch data was not required. Japan supported this and observed that assessments of compliance should be based on requirements as clearly written. It was observed that this data was of scientific importance.
419. SPC offered advice to assist discussions about what species might be provided in these data. It was important to consider bycatch species even when analyzing tropical tuna data, as differential targeting was taken into account. Without the species catches in the data it is difficult to do that. The Chair observed that if the Commission wants SPC to provide the best stock assessments, CCMs as a group had to give them the best data possible.
420. One CCM recognized the importance of data for scientific work but concurred that this was about compliance. According to the context of the measure, it was made very clear in para 47 and 48 that the focus was on commercial tuna fishing. Those data from tuna fisheries should be provided to the Commission. This CCM stated that it has provided as much bycatch data to SPC and the Commission as is available.
- iv. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 provide advice to CCMs on interpretation of paragraph 8 of CMM 2009-03 (para 64(v)).*
421. The TCC Chair noted that this recommendation relates to issues of interpretation around whether the reporting requirement applies to target fisheries, bycatch fisheries or both, and has been a repeat issue for TCC. The TCC Vice-Chair supplemented that this stems from the provisional CMR and relates to whether the requirement is for CCMs to report all swordfish catches (targeted catches and bycatch) by their vessels in the applicable area, or if CCMs only report catches of their vessels targeting swordfish.
422. The Chair noted that para 8 of the measure states: "CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish".
423. One CCM stated that in their view the measure's purpose is to regulate the targeted fishing for swordfish, and only catches of vessels targeting swordfish should be reported.
424. Some other CCMs stated the opposite view, and noted that para 8 talks about both "the number of vessels that fish for swordfish" (referring to the number of vessels targeting swordfish) with the second part requiring that CCMs report "the total catch of swordfish." The latter part is not limited to just the vessels, and so the total catch of swordfish should be comprised of both target and bycatch fisheries. These CCMs confirmed their understanding that CCMs whose vessels have caught swordfish in the area south of 20°S and who have provided a report of total catches by their vessels, both targeted or bycatches, should be assessed as compliant with the reporting obligation in CMM 2009-03 para 8.
425. The CCM that had initially expressed a contrary view, confirmed that it can go along with this interpretation, and acknowledged that the second sentence creates an obligation for CCMs to report both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.
426. The Interim-Executive Director and Compliance Manager asked the Commission to note that this is a reporting obligation for CCMs to provide certain information in their Part 1

Annual Reports and asked the Commission to confirm that the information in para 8 of CMM 2009-03 should be included by CCMs in that report next year. It was broadly understood among CCMs that they would do so.

427. **The Chair closed discussion on this series of recommendations, noting that there was now a common understanding of the reporting obligation as contained in CMM 2009-03 paragraph 8.**
428. The Chair asked the small working group led by the TCC Vice-Chair to come back to plenary with recommendations on ways forward for the first three matters discussed here (CMM 2012-01 paragraph 10; CMM 2012-01 paragraph 30 and Scientific Data to be Provided paragraph 3).

Process-Related or Administrative Recommendations for the Compliance Monitoring Scheme process.

429. The TCC Chair noted that these recommendations were for the Commission to agree on maintaining certain processes that TCC has adopted in compiling the provisional CMR.
430. **Taking into consideration the CMS process-related recommendations from TCC10, WCPFC11 agreed the following:**
- i. WCPFC11 noted that TCC10, as with TCC9, found conducting the review on an obligation by obligation basis both useful and informative. **WCPFC11 agreed that improvements to this process should continue to be made, taking into account the recommendations of the 2014 Final CMR report (para 56).**
 - ii. WCPFC11 noted there were difficulties experienced at TCC in the interpretation of some CMMs, **WCPFC11 agreed that all new CMMs should be drafted with clear criteria as to the nature of the obligation and how compliance with that obligation will be assessed (para 57).**
 - iii. **WCPFC11 agreed that CCMs will confirm if they have nothing to report on obligations when completing Annual Reports to make it clear to the Secretariat that this obligation has been considered (para 59).**
 - iv. Noting that a number of CNMs have high levels of non-compliance, **WCPFC11 agreed to consider the compliance status of CNMs in the granting of CNM status and their participatory rights for 2015 (para 60).**
 - v. Noting that TCC10 advised that CCMs consider that exceeding catch and effort limits and non-provision of Annual Reports are priority issues for the Commission to consider in the CMR, **WCPFC11 agreed that in future reviews, non-compliance with these obligations should be assessed as “priority non-compliant” (para 61).**
 - vi. **WCPFC11 agreed that in future reviews where there are technological constraints in implementing a measure, an assessment of “non-compliant” is appropriate (para 62).**
 - vii. **WCPFC11 agreed to prioritize the obligations that will be assessed (para 63).**
431. Noting that the Commission had agreed to prioritize the obligations that will be assessed by CMR, the TCC Chair advised that the Commission should also discuss priorities for TCC11.

432. USA noted that in the draft CMM on the CMS, proposed language is that each year the Commission may add or subtract measures from para 3, giving the Commission the opportunity but not the obligation to choose.
433. The Chair suggested that instead of undertaking the exercise of prioritizing what CMM obligations will be assessed next year, the Commission could deal with them in the draft measure and if the measure is then adopted the Commission could do this next year. During WCPFC11, a list of obligations to be assessed was finalised and agreed. WCPFC11 also considered a number of other CMS process-related recommendations, see Agenda item 10.9.1 and 10.9.2.
434. The TCC Chair stressed the need to make changes to the CMS. Noting that TCC has trialed different processes and also had some substantial outcomes, there is frustration about whether these processes are getting the Commission closer to a scheme which would be more helpful to its work and realize the objectives of the scheme. The TCC Chair thanked New Zealand and RMI for leading the CMS small working group, noting that issues of interpretation also took up a lot of time. The TCC Chair made the observation that TCC couldn't repeat the volume of this year's work next year, a volume which has doubled if not tripled. The Secretariat has successfully put a system in place to collate the large volume of information and help the committee get through it. Notwithstanding that, the process took too long. The TCC Chair urged the Commission to take up these issues, which will assist the TCC's work in future years.
435. The WCPFC Chair noted that he was impressed with the amount of work completed. He observed that if so much time and energy is going to be committed, the Commission needs to make sure it is deriving significant benefit from the process.

Provisional CMR and Executive Summary

436. The TCC Vice-Chair, Alexa Cole (USA), presented the Provisional CMR and Executive Summary, reporting that the CMS-SWG working group had met in two sessions to assess the extra information which had been provided by CCMs after TCC10. Finalisation of the CMR was pending decisions on the outstanding substantive recommendations from TCC10 related to matters of interpretation of certain CMMs and decisions, which had not yet come back to plenary, including the operational data CMM. Resolution of those issues may require compliance status changes.
437. After consultations during WCPFC11, the TCC Vice-Chair reported that a draft of the final Compliance Monitoring Report (final CMR) was completed and the SWG-CMS was working to update the matrix and associated tables to reflect the outcomes, and an executive summary.
438. Referring to the final CMR and noting paragraph 3, New Zealand congratulated Niue, Tokelau, Nauru and Tonga for achieving 'compliant' status, making the point that these are some of WCPFC's smallest members.
439. Noting the large number of non-compliant countries in the Final CMR, Japan requested the TCC Vice-Chair to explain to the Commission how the SWG-CMS approached the review of non-compliance statuses for CCMs who were not able to attend the SWG.

440. The Chair observed that the CMR process can help the Commission find out if it has adopted measures that are practically impossible to comply with, or if there are certain parts of them that are practically impossible, but could be fixed.
441. On 5 December, the TCC Vice-Chair introduced section B of *WCPFC11-2014-31*, which considered the three outstanding substantive recommendations from TCC10 related to matters of interpretation of certain CMMs and decisions. This document contained draft recommendation text for the Commission to consider, including with suggestions of how TCC11 might approach these matters during 2015.
- a. CMM 2012-01, Tropical Tuna measure, Para 10 – FADs: There were questions as to if and when a CCM would be considered compliant if there were allegations of violations by its vessels. The SWG did not have time to fully address this, but there is proposed language in the draft CMM on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme on this language that seemed to have general support.*
- The SWG recommended that “when there are alleged violations by a CCM’s vessels, the CCM will be deemed compliant, for the purposes of the Compliance Monitoring Report, when any alleged violations have been fully investigated and/or resolved [as much as practically possible] by charging or other appropriate resolution.”*
442. The CMS SWG Chair confirmed that the SWG’s recommendation intends to reflect how TCC addressed it this year, which was that CCMs were non-compliant until they had fully investigated the matter, which included receiving the observer report. This year, all CCMs that had investigations pending were deemed non-compliant, and this reflects the proposed language in Annex 1 of the revised measure. The CMS SWG Chair noted that the SWG seemed to reach agreement that members would be deemed compliant once they have completed that investigation, including receiving the observer report, and taken action.
443. There was a lively discussion about the considerations that should occur before a CCM is assessed by TCC as compliant or non-compliant. Some CCMs noted their view that a compliant rating can be given where a CCM says it has made best efforts to investigate with the limited information available. EU noted its disagreement with this interpretation, with the CCM still considering it an infraction, viewing as a separate issue the CCM taking steps. One CCM expressed the view that other rules are needed to decide whether alleged violations have been fully investigated.
444. One CCM noted that its recollection of the SWG’s discussion was that it was based on TCC: where there was an ongoing investigation, the status would be assessed non-compliant. This issue was resolved, and any wording would have to be to the satisfaction of the TCC.
445. One CCM supported Japan’s proposal, referring to Convention Articles 20 and 25(2) and noting that within two months the investigation should be finished but charging would take longer. This CCM expressed the view that this needs to be practical. If, in the beginning of September, a CCM receives some evidence, with TCC starting at the end of September there wouldn’t be time to finish the investigation, let alone charge, so in that particular year that country would be non-compliant. The Commission should avoid such a situation.
446. The Chair noted that there are some parts of the new measure on which it is going to be difficult to reach resolution. He suggested that the group could consider reaching an

agreement that we weren't able to resolve these issues at this meeting and task the TCC Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretariat to improve the process in 2015.

447. The TCC Vice-Chair noted the pending compliance assessments, so the group only has the choices of “compliant”, “non-compliant”, or “not assessed” and cautioned that without a resolution, TCC will be bogged down next year. The TCC Vice-Chair urged a decision to be taken at least for the year going forward, in order to adopt the report at WCPFC11. The Chair asked the Commission to consider a decision that could assist the TCC during 2015, pending a longer-term resolution.
448. Several CCMs could not support this approach regardless of what had happened at TCC: One CCM stated that compliant or non-compliant is not clear, and judging from the legal process, in its case it was not non-compliant. Japan did not support it and stated that alleged non-compliance is equal to compliance under its legal system. Japan said the consequence of accepting this approach would be that at the next annual meeting the Commission will take action against it. Another noted that it was very important to receive complete reports from relevant coastal states.
449. One CCM clarified an earlier intervention, with the delegate explaining that he was not speaking to overall compliance scores but about TCC's approach, which was to assess all of these obligations at that time. The working group's conclusion was based on the factual approach that TCC took on this issue. Mindful of the time and the press of other business, one CCM suggested a temporary solution to assess the CCMs implicated here as ‘not able to be assessed’ and drop the recommendation for now and seek a compromise.
450. The Chair repeated his suggestion that the Commission agree that it could not agree and ask the TCC Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretariat to work on the issue in consultation with CCMs for a way forward. Some CCMs disagreed and stated that they were seeking a change in score from non-compliant to compliant.
451. Another CCM preferred to resolve the issue at this meeting and stated that fishing on FADs during closures is one of the main implementation issues in CMM 2013-01 and there is danger in a CCM not being assessed because the group cannot agree on an interpretation. In this CCM's view it was fair to continue in the way decided at TCC10. If a CCM has not taken action where it would have been appropriate, it would be fair to consider the member non-compliant. This CCM expressed concern that the work of TCC could be endangered.
452. WCPFC11 agreed to not agree on those specific obligations, but continued to finalise the Final CMR report.
- b. CMM 2012-01, Tropical Tuna measure, Para 30: TCC10 recommended that WCPFC11 discuss the interpretation of paragraph 48 of CMM 2013-01 with respect to the obligation to provide the necessary catch and effort data and how these obligations should be assessed at TCC11 for compliance.*
- c. Scientific data, paragraph 3: TCC10 recommended that WCPFC11 should discuss the different in interpretation of this paragraph as a priority matter*
- The SWG did not have a recommendation – this needs further discussion.*
453. The TCC Vice-Chair noted that the SWG could not agree on recommendations for b) and c) and explained that there was no final assessment or agreed language for these.

454. The TCC Vice-Chair noted that the next SWG recommendation was agreed language at CMS-SWG at TCC, and across the floor at TCC10, and so should be non-controversial.

The provisional Compliance Monitoring Report also included several agreed decisions from TCC10 on interpretation of measures that CCMs agreed would govern our future assessments:

- a. *CMM 2007-01: Att K, Annex C, para 04, Regional Observer Programme*
-TCC agreed that it will assess presence and absence of data
- b. *CMM 2009-06 Para 11: Annex 2, Transshipment reporting*
-TCC agreed that when preparing Part 1 Annual Reports, CCMs will provide all required fields to the Secretariat for assessment. CCMs are non-compliant until satisfactory information is received.
- c. *CMM 2009-06 Para 35a(iv), Transshipment*
-TCC agreed that it would continue to assess this obligation as it did at TCC10.
- d. *CMM 2005-03 Para 2: North Pacific Albacore*
-TCC agreed that it would continue to assess this obligation as it did at TCC10j.
- e. *CMM 2011-03 Para 5, Cetaceans*
-TCC agreed to include Para 2b in this assessment to ensure the reports in paragraph 5 reflect what is required in paragraph 2b.

SWG recommendation: WCPFC11 agrees that that the decisions of TCC10 in its Appendix 1 of preliminary Compliance Monitoring Report, detailed above, will apply to future compliance assessments on the obligations as specified

455. A few CCMs noted that they objected to some of these TCC10 recommendations. Japan pointed out that these decisions were made for TCC11 assessment, thus could not support SWG recommendation that these decision will apply to future compliance assessment. The Chair noted that the CMS SWG Chair had advised that some agreements were reached this year at TCC10 and if the Commission does not agree the same issues will arise next year.
456. Other CCMs expressed surprise at hearing these views now, recalling the agreements and proposed ways forward at the CMS SWG. One delegation invited other delegations to have a constructive attitude to these negotiations and noted it was a big task to move forward and streamline the TCC, and not repeat discussions. Another CCM observed that there was a difference between reserving a compliance score and unravelling TCC's work. This CCM recognized that a very large body of work went into this years' CMR and expressed the view that the intervention had effectively rendered that work redundant.
457. In response, one CCM asked for clarification about not being able to overturn a TCC recommendation, asking if the Commission just endorses subsidiary body recommendation's then in this CCM's view we should not talk about these issues at all. The Commission has a right to overturn TCC decisions, although it should do that only when there is a demonstrated good cause for doing so, for the overall benefit of what the Commission is trying to accomplish. Another CCM noted that it was not here to undermine anything, but must protect itself, and suggested that TCC discuss it again next year.
458. Australia noted that the CMS process was an important aspect of the work of the Commission and encouraged members to retain the integrity of the CMS process.

459. The Chair observed that there was no consensus on this proposed recommendation from TCC10.

Adoption of Final CMR covering 2013 activities

460. In response to a request for confirmation that the status for CCMs who cannot attend the SWG stays non-compliant, even though they have submitted more information, TCC Vice-Chair noted that as agreed at TCC10, and as had been mentioned in the executive summary, the SWG did not review the statuses for CCMs which did not attend the SWG meeting. The statuses of CCMs that were not in attendance did not change.
461. The concerned CCM explained that its delegation has a limited number of English speakers. The proceedings move fast and the language barrier appears to be disregarded.
462. One CCM observed that the first discussion of this issue was being made across the floor. This CCM noted that if there was a concern, there were opportunities for it to be raised, and the SWG could have addressed it at the time.
463. One CCM noted that its delegation, too, has very few people who speak English. This CCM concentrated on the tropical tuna SWG and no member of its delegation could go to the SWG on compliance. While it tried to get the information subsequently, no one had informed them of the result. This CCM noted that it may still be assessed non-compliant.
464. Speaking as FFC Chair, Tokelau noted that the majority of FFA members are non-English speaking and they often find it hard to manage the Commission business. These members consider the language barrier and the small size of their delegations a disproportionate burden, but considered it was unfair to open up the TCC recommendations on these grounds.
465. The Chair asked CCMs to ensure they are communicating with each other well before TCC, to make sure concerns are known so the Commission can address them.
466. Noting that the draft recommendations in section B of *WCPFC11-2014-31* were not agreed, WCPFC11 directed the TCC Vice-Chair and Secretariat to update the Final Compliance Monitoring Report, including the matrix and table of compliance statuses to reflect that CMM 2012-01 paragraph 10; CMM 2012-01 paragraph 30 and Scientific Data to be Provided paragraph 3 were “not assessed” in this year’s CMR.
- 467. WCPFC11 agreed to adopt the Final Compliance Monitoring Report for 2013 comprised of an Executive Summary, a matrix and a table of compliance statuses (Attachment H).**
- 468. WCPFC11 agreed to ask TCC to address some CCM’s concerns regarding the CMS process.**

9.1.2 Adoption of the WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2015

469. TCC10 recommended to the Commission that the existing WCPFC IUU Vessel List remain unchanged (para 18).

470. FFA members supported TCC10's recommendation, noting that these vessels have been listed for 4-5 years and requesting that all CCMs cooperate so WCPFC can follow their activities and track any name, flag or ownership changes. For vessels not flagged to a CCM, FFA members requested CCMs use diplomatic channels to seek updates and action from the flag States of listed vessels. These CCMs requested that when the WCPFC Secretariat advises other organizations of the WCPFC IUU Vessel List, it seeks their cooperation to stay alert for the listed vessels through registration processes and networks.
- 471. WCPFC11 adopted an unchanged WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2015. (Attachment I)**

9.1.3 Recommendations and advice

Data provision and gaps

472. Dr John Hampton (SPC-OFP) presented *WCPFC11-2014-19b*, in which a proposed tiered scoring system for evaluating compliance with the provision of scientific data to the Commission was outlined. TCC10 had requested SPC develop such a system, to reflect the magnitude of implications of data gaps and report back to WCPFC11 (para 256). There are two aspects of data provision that should be considered: (i) the completeness of the data fields provided; and (ii) the level of coverage achieved by the data provision. Minimum standards for both data fields and coverage are specified in Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission and the WCPFC Regional Observer Programme Minimum Data Standards. There are three categories of compliance that are commonly observed for provision of scientific data: (i) that the data are not provided at all; (ii) that data are provided but are incomplete either because not all data fields have been provided or that minimum coverage levels have not been met; and (iii) that complete data have been provided at or above the minimum level of coverage. For category (ii), it was recommended that a compliance score be computed based on a multiplication of the percentage of the data fields provided and the percentage of the minimum coverage level achieved. It was not felt appropriate to give greater importance to some data fields over others – they are all required and important, and it was recommended that they be treated equally in the compliance scoring system.
473. Several CCMs thanked SPC for developing the scoring system and expressed support for the recommendations in the paper.
474. Japan expressed general support for the idea of a scoring system noting that there are many data gaps to be addressed. On the other hand, Japan stated that the proposed application of this scoring system should be applied to compliance issues. In this point, Japan reminded the Commission that Section 3 of the Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission stipulates that if there are domestic legal constraints, aggregated data shall be provided until such constraints are overcome, and thus CCMs should be regarded as being in full compliance on the requirement if required aggregated data was provided.
475. The Chair suggested that before the requirements to which this will apply are determined, the Commission needed to work through the FFA-proposed CMM on provision of catch and effort data and confirmed that the system as described in the paper would only apply to the data fields that are required to be provided to the Commission.

476. EU suggested the Commission tries and integrates it into the revised CMS, and noted that new ideas on how to further refine the scoring system may be presented in the future and should be able to be taken into account. The EU considered the system a work in progress.
477. Other CCMs stated a preference that the proposal should be run through SC11 before TCC11.
- 478. WCPFC11 adopted the tier scoring system for evaluating compliance with the provision of scientific data to the Commission, on the understanding that TCC will keep looking at the process of refining the CMR. The tiered scoring system would be sent to the SC for its consideration. (Attachment J)**

VMS

- 479. WCPFC11 accepted the recommendation from TCC10 (para 102) and extended the VMS manual position reporting requirements (the WCPFC9 agreed amendments to the VMS SSPs Section 5) until 1 March 2017. (Attachment K)**

ROP

480. The TCC Chair referred the Commission to *WCPFC11-2014-IP03*, particularly the tables at the front of the paper, and noted that there were a number of TCC recommendations under this agenda item.

IMO number as minimum data standard observer is to collect:

- 481. WCPFC11 agreed that the data field International Maritime Organisation (IMO) number or Lloyd's Register number required as per CMM 2013-04 is added to the list of minimum standard data fields an observer is asked to collect from vessels that are more than 100 GT or GRT (para 114).**

Guidelines for ROP Identification Cards:

- 482. WCPFC11 adopted as guidelines the following list of information for ROP Identification Cards (para 119):**

Suggested minimum required information on the front of each card:

- 1) Name of the observer
- 2) Name of the observer provider
- 3) Nationality of the observer
- 4) Unique identifying number for the observer
- 5) Passport style photo of the observer

Information that could be placed on either the front or back of the card:

- 6) Issue date and Expiry date
- 7) WCPFC logo to indicate observer is ROP observer
- 8) Logo of Programme and or Country Flag

Optional information that could be included on the back of the card:

- 9) Signature of Observer;
- 10) Status of observer Qualifications.

- Measuring and Monitoring ROP longline coverage:*
483. WCPFC11 approved the guidelines for ROP longline coverage by fleet/fishery described in Attachment L Table 1, noting that it should be open to review and adjustments at future TCC meetings.
484. WCPFC11 agreed that CCMs shall:
- a. Decide on the observer coverage metric and then compile the observer coverage using this metric for their fleet activity in 2013 (as required in Attachment L Tables 2 and 3) and submit this information to the WCPFC Secretariat before 28 February 2015. A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (Attachment L Table 4)
 - b. (for subsequent years) Compile and include this information in their respective Annual Report Part 1 to be submitted from 2015 onwards, noting that revisions can be provided at the annual TCC meeting.
485. WCPFC11 tasked the WCPFC Science/Data service provider with compiling estimates of total activity of each fleet for the nominated metric (outlined by the SC10 ISG7) to be included in the template (Attachment L Table 3)
- a. For 2013 activities, this information should be combined in the template (Attachment L Table 3) with the observer coverage provided by the CCMs (deadline 28th February 2015) and made available by 30th March 2015.
 - b. For subsequent years, this information should be combined in the template (Attachment L Table 3) with the observer coverage provided by the CCMs (in their Part 1 reports) and made available for SC and TCC
486. WCPFC11 tasked the WCPFC Secretariat (with assistance from the Science/Data service provider) with compiling the information reported by CCMs on longline observer coverage and reporting the information included in Attachment L Tables 2 and 3 in papers tabled for future SC and TCC meetings.

- Guideline timeframes to submit ROP data for high seas transshipment monitoring:*
487. WCPFC11 agreed that ROP providers which place observers on fish carrier vessels that transship on the high seas are strongly encouraged to send the completed data forms, workbooks, reports and journals of the observer to the Commission Secretariat where possible within 120 days of the disembarkation of the observer from the carrier (para 156).

- CMM Booklet (ROP specific) to be prepared by Secretariat:*
488. WCPFC11 agreed to task the Secretariat to produce a ROP observer-specific CMM booklet commencing in 2015, to be updated on a yearly basis. Based on requests from ROP authorized observer programmes, the Secretariat should arrange for the printing and distribution of the ROP focused Observer CMM booklet. An electronic version of the observer-specific CMM booklet and a booklet containing a complete set of current CMMs should also be made available on the WCPFC public website for download (para 164).

Matters to be forwarded to IWG-ROP:

489. **WCPFC11 agreed that the following matters identified by TCC10 should be forwarded to the IWG-ROP:**

- i. **Discuss the suggested mechanisms to Prevent and Deter Alcohol-Related Misconduct of Observers (para 149) (Attachment M).**
- ii. **Further discuss and provide direction on the following proposed transshipment notification rules for all fish carriers (para 157):**

a) **24 hrs prior to entry of the vessel into the WCPFC Convention area must inform the Commission Secretariat on their intentions to either tranship at sea, tranship in a designated port, or tranship both in port and on the high seas;**

b) **24 hrs prior to departing a port in the WCPFC Convention area must inform the Commission Secretariat on their intentions to tranship at sea or tranship in a designated port or tranship both in port and on the high seas;**

c) **on completion of their transshipping activities at sea or in port in the WCPFC Convention Area must inform the WCPFC Secretariat within 24hrs of their destination port; and**

d) **intending to tranship at sea on entry into the Convention area, or departing from a port in the Convention area, will notify to the Commission Secretariat the name of the ROP certified observer onboard.**

Note that the above proposed transshipment notification reporting to the Commission Secretariat is not intended to negate any current zone or port entry or exit procedures.

- iii. **Discuss and provide guidance to WCPFC12 on the definition of the responsibilities of the flag states in respect of obligation CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C paragraph 4 (para 64(ii)).**
- iv. **The matter of interpretation of CMM 2007-01 paragraph 9 to the IWG-ROP (para 64(vi)).**

490. TCC10 had recommended that the IWG-ROP should “encourage discussion to develop processes to facilitate the provision of data, including observer reports, from the observer providers and placement information from Flag States to the Commission (para 64(i)).”

491. In relation to this TCC10 recommendation, FFA members noted that they have submitted a proposal to deal with the provision of data, including observer reports, from the observer providers and placement information from Flag States to the Commission in a definitive manner and referred delegates to *WCPFC11-2014-DP07*.

492. The Chair suspended discussion on this TCC10 recommendation pending the results of the consideration of the proposed amendment to CMM 2007-01 under agenda 10.7. The Chair noted in the event that the proposed CMM is not adopted, the TCC10 recommendation (para 64(i)) could also be forwarded to the IWG-ROP for discussion.

- 493. Noting that WCPFC11-2014-DP07 was not agreed, WCPFC11 agreed that the IWG-ROP should also encourage discussion to develop processes to facilitate the provision of data, including observer reports, from the observer providers and placement information from Flag States to the Commission (para 64(i)).**

Transshipment

494. The TCC Chair noted there were no substantive recommendations to WCPFC11 from TCC10 related to transshipment. Two TCC10 recommendations set out in para 190 and 191 were noted.

HSBI

495. The TCC Chair noted there were no substantive recommendations for WCPFC11 from TCC10 relating to the HSBI scheme. One TCC10 recommendation set out in para 200 was noted.
496. Japan made a general comment about HSBI Firstly, Japan reported that there have been some cases where boarding and inspection activities were conducted without notification although paragraph 20(d) of CMM 2006-08 calls for the inspecting side to give prior notification to flag States. Secondly, Japan explained that in some cases its vessels have been reported with no active VMS and its investigation identified that the cause was non-provision of VTAF information to the VMS providers by the Secretariat. Japan requested the Secretariat to ensure this information will be provided to the VMS provider.
497. The Interim-Executive Director responded that the Secretariat has recognised the issue and explained that over the last 12 months the Secretariat has undertaken a significant amount of work to align the VMS database with the RFV, and had a thorough review of the vessel tracking database. The Secretariat will be contacting some CCMs in the coming year to resolve gaps and improvements can be expected in 2015.
498. The Chair expressed the hope that the appropriate HSBI notifications are being made and asked CCMs to be mindful of the requirement.
499. FFA members supported the TCC10 recommendation in paragraph 200 of TCC10 report for the Secretariat continuing to work on mechanisms to ensure updated contact details for authorities of fishing vessels as well as authorities of inspection vessels.

RFV

- 500. WCPFC11 accepted the TCC10 recommendation (para 217), and agreed that information reported by flag CCMs as part of Record of Fishing Vessels updates, related to charter notifications and high seas transshipment authorizations should be treated as public domain data.**

EHSP

- 501. WCPFC11 accepted the TCC10 recommendations (paras 228 and 234), and agreed:**
- i) to the development of clearer and consistent specifications to address the issues relating to the reporting of data in this and similar CMMs;**

ii) to task the Secretariat to work with interested CCMs on some joint initiatives that CCMs might use on a voluntary basis, with a view to streamlining the WCPFC data entry processes for EHSP-SMA reporting; and

iii) to amend CMM 2010-02 paragraph 2 to add vessel name to reporting requirements.¹

Swordfish

502. TCC10 recommended to WCPFC11 that the Secretariat be tasked to complete two outstanding tasks in the TCC9 recommendations and to present additional information to SC11. (para 303).
503. The EU asked to revisit wording relating to the words “identify mitigation measures to help address and avoid overfishing”, opining that this implied overfishing in the western Pacific is occurring, when SC has confirmed that overfishing is not occurring. The EU noted that overfishing might be happening in the eastern Pacific Ocean but not in the WCPO, where the stock is healthy.
504. Japan asked SPC for its scientific view on whether swordfish in the Pacific Ocean is a single stock, and expressed concern that the EU’s intervention might weaken the recommendation if it was a single stock, which would not be good for the Commission.
505. Dr Harley (SPC-OFP) noted that the SC could not come to a conclusion on the status of the swordfish stock but provided a recommendation related to fishing mortality (that there should be no increase). In response to a question, SPC also clarified there is one stock which covers the eastern Pacific Ocean and another in the western and central area; there is mixing in the central area. The current understanding is that there are three stocks in the Pacific.
506. The Chair stated that the amended wording did not weaken the measure but clarifies that there is no overfishing occurring and the hope to avoid it in the future. The EU confirmed that the suggested wording was not intended to weaken the recommendation language; “may it occur” was preferred for the sake of preciseness.

¹ **Secretariat note:** At WCPFC11 the Commission did not specify the exact amendment that should be made to the EHSP entry and exit report format as prescribed in paragraph 2 of CMM 2010-02. In the absence of clear direction from the Commission, and in response to two comments received on the draft WCPFC11 summary report, the Secretariat provides the following guidance to CCMs to consider in their implementation of the WCPFC11 decision:

Flag CCMs should instruct their vessels to include the “Vessel name” (exactly as it is written in the Record of Fishing Vessels), at the end of specified reporting format prescribed in paragraph 2 of CMM 2010-02: VID/Entry/Exit: Date/Time¹; Lat/Long¹; YFT/BET/ALB/SKJ/SWO/SHK/OTH/TOT(kgs) /TRANSHIPMENT (Y/N) /VESSEL NAME²

¹ Of anticipated point of entry or exit.

² Exactly as it written in the Record of Fishing Vessels.

- 507. WCPFC11 tasked the Secretariat to complete two outstanding tasks in the TCC9 recommendations and to present additional information to SC11. These were: (i) distribution of swordfish catches between EEZs and high seas, to the extent possible, and (ii) identify mitigation measures to help address and avoid overfishing, may it occur.**

9.2 E-monitoring and E-reporting initiatives

508. The E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Workshop (EmandErW) was held in Honiara, Solomon Islands, from 31 March-1 April 2014, chaired by Ray Clarke (USA). TCC10 subsequently received the EmandErW Chair's Report of the workshop, updates from CCMs and a paper from the Secretariat on proposed next steps for the development of draft electronic standards.
509. The Interim-Executive Director noted that the Secretariat had prepared for consideration by CCMs a draft TOR for an EmandEr working group (*WCPFC11-2014-20*). During the meeting a revised TOR was circulated (*WCPFC11-2014-20_rev1*), which took into account comments received from CCMs during WCPFC11. The proposal to establish an ErandEm working group had come about as a recommendation from TCC and SC that, recognising that a number of CCMs are already using or are soon to commence using E-reporting systems as part of their fisheries monitoring and information management systems, and if the Commission failed to agree on standards for electronic data the Secretariat may be left behind. Agreeing a TOR would be a step in developing the electronic reporting standards which will take into account the current and developing fisheries monitoring and information management systems in use by members, and provide a basis for the Secretariat's preparations to be ready to receive electronic forms of fisheries data and reporting.
510. Several CCMs supported the establishment of a working group and the draft TOR.
511. Australia nominated Kerry Smith (Australia) to progress the group's work, which several CCMs supported, noting her excellent work in the previous year.
512. It was particularly important for the EU that WCPFC does not reinvent the wheel. This CCM noted there is a lot of work going on in other RFMOs and internationally and whatever systems WCPFC considers they need to be able to talk to one another.
513. One CCM commented that to reduce trial and error it would be beneficial to seek views from experts, including port coordinators, as they will collect and monitor certain information in major Convention area ports. This could be closely related to E-reporting. This CCM proposed the insertion of 'port coordinators' in para 5.
514. Japan queried whether port coordinators should be added to para 5 as the port coordinator proposal was still under discussion, and asked to keep it blank until the proposal is adopted. The Chair noted that port coordinators were already in place in the region and the Commission should take advantage of their expertise, to which Japan agreed.
- 515. WCPFC11 agreed to form an ErandEm working group, with terms of reference set out in Attachment N. WCPFC11 elected Kerry Smith (Australia) to be Chair of the ErandEm working group.**

516. The Interim-Executive Director noted that Kerry Smith was very well suited to progressing this important piece of work. The Secretariat noted that there is a budgetary implication to the proposal, and that there was currently a line item in the draft budget for the work.

9.3 CDS-IWG Report

517. WCPFC9 established the Catch Documentation Scheme Intersessional Working Group (CDS-IWG), and appointed Mr Alois Kinol (PNG) as Chair. A Workplan for the CDS-IWG was approved at WCPFC10. The CDS-IWG met on 24 September 2014 and the CDS-IWG Chair reported to TCC10 (*WCPFC11-2014-IP05*). TCC10 endorsed the CDS-IWG Workplan for 2015 and recommended it to the Commission (para 280).
518. FFA members thanked the IWG Chair for the IWG meeting reports and noted the range of views held by CCMs, which meant high level discussions took place but not the detail of a CDS framework. Despite this, these CCMs took the view that the discussions at the second IWG meeting moved the Commission further than any previous attempt. FFA members have commenced preparations for the next IWG meeting and referred CCMs to the FFA paper submitted prior to the second IWG meeting (*WCPFC-2014-CDSIWG-DP01*). These CCMs supported the proposed Workplan and expressed the view that this process would deliver a framework for the development of specific systems which could meet the national and sub-regional requirements of CCMs and the regional objectives of a CDS.
519. The Interim-Executive Director noted that this recommendation has budgetary implications, and the Secretariat included the costs of a CDS-IWG workshop in the budget proposal for 2015 that is being considered by FAC.
- 520. WCPFC11 accepted this recommendation of TCC10, and approved the CDS-IWG Workplan for 2015. (Attachment O)**

9.4 Port Coordinators Proposal

521. A joint discussion paper between FSM-NORMA/WCPFC was circulated to CCMs (Circular 2014/36) and discussed at TCC10. TCC10 requested that the Secretariat and FSM further develop the paper, taking into account the discussion at TCC10, and bring a draft proposal with TOR to WCPFC11 for further consideration.
522. The Interim-Executive Director referred delegates to a revised joint proposal between the Secretariat and FSM-NORMA which was revised following discussions at TCC10 (*WCPFC11-2014-WP21*). In response to a request from some CCMs during TCC10, a table has been included on the front page of the proposal which contains available information about the volume of transshipment activities that occurs in the five ports which are proposed for funding; this is based on information available in Annual Reports Part 1 and which were confirmed by the relevant CCMs. The proposal is for a port coordinator to be funded by the Commission in five fisheries administrations: FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Solomon Islands and PNG. It is proposed that each administration could claim up to USD15,000 over 2 years and a one-off overhead and equipment costs of up to USD5000. The proposal takes into account concerns raised by a number of CCMs during TCC10 including that ports are areas of sovereignty, and that it was important to allow flexibility in how individual agencies take into account their existing staff and needs. The paper provides a broad list of potential duties for each Port Coordinator and Heads of fisheries agencies are provided flexibility to direct those duties to areas of greatest need. While

funding would come from the Commission, the port coordinator positions, as national staff, would be accountable within the usual lines of reporting within their national fisheries agency.

523. FSM noted that SPC was included in the consultation process to ensure it was as comprehensive as possible, and explained that some CCMs have been undertaking data collection in their ports and making information on transshipments available to SPC. WCPFC and SPC have advised that the entirety of this information is not always useful. FSM explained that the proposal addresses maintaining activities in ports and expanding to meet the needs of WCPFC, and while these CCMs can collect and make the information available, but it has to be paid for. FSM explained that some have had to scale back port monitoring activities as they were not funded. FSM noted that a 2 year trial is proposed.
524. The Chair noted that this is a start and the Commission can keep improving the programme.
525. One CCM asked what the linkage is with the FFA port State measures proposal in *WCPFC11-2014-DP04* and whether the data that was collected by port coordinators under the programme would be provided to the Commission.
526. The Interim-Executive Director responded to confirm that the proposal is for the port coordinators to be national staff of the relevant Fisheries Agency or Department. The proposal recognizes that a number of Pacific island countries already submit data collected from port monitoring activities to SPC, and this data underpins scientific work for the Commission; the proposal is intended to provide assistance to Pacific Island countries by supporting fisheries data collection procedures that they currently undertake in their ports.
527. FSM confirmed there is no current linkage between this proposal and the port State measures proposal – port coordinators are the starting point for capacity building activities, with the Commission playing a role to support SIDS. There are a significant number of transshipments. National agencies would collect the data and get it to SPC and make it available to WCPFC through the data rules.
528. Many CCMs supported the proposal, with one asking that the discussion be deferred until the port State measures CMM was discussed. Several CCMs supported the trial period.
529. FFA members explained that the Commission needs to meaningfully address the capacity needs of SIDS and support this approach. During discussions in subsidiary meetings, the assistance of coastal states is often requested to monitor foreign fleets, in particular transshipment and unloading activities. However, resourcing is not forthcoming. FFA members supported a 2 year trial period.
530. While supporting the measure, the EU attention to the issue of data exchange with SPC and coordination between observer programs. This CCM saw the proposal as distinct from port State measures, with different objectives, noting it would improve understanding about transshipments in ports.
531. Japan generally supported the concept of WCPFC Port Coordinator considering the importance of monitoring and data collection of transshipment activities as the Commission activities, noting that capacity building in these areas are the main objective of the Japan Trust Fund. Considering the positions character was as Commission

coordinators, Japan proposed that its duties should be decided by the Commission in consultation with relevant port States. Japan also proposed that the information collected should be shared with all Commission members and requested SPC, as a scientific provider, to prepare a progress report each year for SC and TCC. As for the future after the 2 year trial, Japan stated that priority should be placed on possible expansion of monitoring ports considering the WCPFC's limited budget and its maximum utilisation.

532. One CCM supported the proposal as it seeks to address the capacity needs of SIDS, but requested that non-SIDS CCMs consider funding for this work, to avoid adding costs when SIDS are trying to address capacity issues. Other CCMs supported deferring discussion of the port State measures proposal until after the port coordinators trial period.
533. Some CCMs stated there was not a link between this proposal and the port State measures proposal, or any need to suspend while discussion on the latter is pending. However, one CCM added there were very good elements in the port State measures proposal, especially the Annex which provides comprehensive guidelines about how port inspections might take place. These should be formally adopted by the Commission.
534. The Chair noted that the port coordinators project focuses on collecting fisheries data. The port State measures proposal has many more issues associated with it than simply data collection. The Chair reminded CCMs that WCPFC has acknowledged many times the need to get as much accurate data as possible, to help the scientists give the best advice.
535. Some CCMs disagreed, commenting that there should be strong linkages between the two proposals. Discussions on this proposal were suspended pending the port State measures discussions.
536. On Friday 5 December, the Chair revisited the port coordinator proposal, noting that although discussion had been suspended there was a placeholder in FAC for it. One CCM reiterated its view that the port coordinator proposal has linkages with the port State measures proposal, and as the port State measures proposal had been withdrawn this CCM could not agree with the port coordinator proposal.
537. The Chair noted that FFA had not withdrawn the proposal, and stressed that port coordinators would collect fisheries data, not compliance or other kinds of data.
538. FSM confirmed that the port State measures proposal was not withdrawn by FFA, it simply was not adopted and reiterated that the port coordinator proposal is about data collection. FSM commented that SIDS continue to carry the burden of providing data, and considered the proposal would go a long way to assisting SIDS not only in meeting their obligations but in facilitating the flow of data for stock assessments. These SIDS want to continue these activities but there were costs to them, as well as group benefits. FSM saw no linkage between data collection by the port coordinators and port State measures.
539. One CCM noted that it had listened carefully and could now support the proposal.
540. The EU stated that it did not see the linkage with port State measures. This proposal was not about performing inspections; port coordinators would improve data collection. This CCM regretted that the Commission could not reach agreement on this proposal just because one delegation believes there is a linkage.

541. Japan took the view that the proposal was a comprehensive and appropriate scheme, considering the importance of monitoring and data collection of transshipment activities, and agreed with the concept that the Commission should work closely in consultation with coastal states. Japan stated their view that SPC should provide progress reports of activities to SC and TCC in order to facilitate information sharing of the activities among all CCMs.

542. WCPFC11 agreed:

- a. To establish a trial WCPFC port coordinators programme based on the proposed terms of reference (Attachment P). The programme will be implemented on a trial basis for two (2) years in 5 ports in the WCPO. The positions would be funded from the WCPFC Annual Budget during 2015 and 2016 (based on local salary rates), but the positions would operate as an integral part of the National Fisheries Agency/Department with reporting through the appropriate line manager in the National Fisheries Agency/Department.**
- b. That the five ports which would be eligible to receive funding would be Pohnpei, (FSM), Majuro (RMI); Tarawa or Christmas Island (Kiribati); Rabual (PNG) and Honiara in the Solomon Islands (SI). Each WCPFC Member would be able to submit an invoice to WCPFC Secretariat for payment towards their Port Coordinator, which is up to USD15,000 per year over a two year period plus \$5,000 one off equipment and establishment cost.**
- c. Relevant Members, SPC-OFP and WCPFC Secretariat will jointly report to SC and TCC (in 2015 and 2016), on the implementation of the trial WCPFC port coordinators programme.**
- d. If after two years the evaluation proves that the program has been successful the Commission can then take an informed decision to extend the program to other ports in the WCPO, where appropriate.**

9.5 Proposal to refine CMM 2013-03 – RFV SSPs Proposal (Secretariat)

543. The Interim-Executive Director briefly introduced *WCPFC11-2014-22* and *WCPFC11-2014-22 supplA*, noting that *WCPFC11-2014-22 Attachment 1* is a proposal to revise the CMM 2013-03 on Standards, Specifications and Procedures for the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels (the RFV SSPs CMM). The Secretariat had provided some suggestions for changes in a proposal to TCC10 based on a 4-5 month review of implementation challenges CCMs had faced when submitting excel spreadsheet-based data for RFV updates. Some key points of the current proposal, which takes on board comments from TCC10 include:

- updating references to current CMMs;
- providing a mechanism for CCMs to submit an IMO or LR number for their vessels where it is available. Currently only countries using the online system are able to submit these numbers, the proposed amendment will ensure that those CCMs submitting updates via an excel document can also add an IMO or LR number, where available;
- clarifying the use of data action codes;
- edits to the 'vessel type' list;
- using abbreviations or codes for long phrases to reduce errors in submissions of RFV updates from CCMs, particularly in submissions via an excel document;

- a process for using abbreviations in place of full text names for vessels Port of Registry. The proposal is for the Secretariat to maintain a living list of port codes; any time a CCM wants to include a new port code this can be added to the list within 2 days;
 - in response to a concern raised at TCC10, a 6 month delay in implementation is proposed, with the amended RFV SSPs applying from June 2015.
544. Japan confirmed its support for the proposal on the condition that there is a 6 month delay for implementation following the adoption of the amendments. Japan expressed thanks to the Secretariat for taking their concern into account in the revised proposal.
545. The Interim-Executive Director noted two matters the Secretariat had not been able to take up in this proposal and referred delegates to page 3 of *WCPFC11-2014-22*: a) One CCM had requested a two letter country code change; and b) there was a proposal to include a deadline for CCMs to provide minimum data fields for all vessels that were on the RFV prior to June 2014.
546. Several CCMs supported the proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-22 Attachment 1*), with some thanking the Secretariat for reflecting their comments during the development process.
547. FFA members commented that the amendments will further improve the quality of vessel records in the WCPFC RFV database. These CCMs continued to support the compulsory inclusion of the IMO number, which had been part of the original proposal, and offered to work with other CCMs to finalise the remaining data requirements.
548. In reference to one of the two matters noted to not have been taken up in the proposal, a CCM supported the Commission making sure all CCMs have completed the minimum fields for their vessels on the RFV. They acknowledged that this may be a compliance issue that can be taken up through future reviews of implementation of the RFV SSPs. Having a fully accurate RFV is an important issue for this CCM.
549. In response to queries from CCMs, the Interim-Executive Director confirmed that:
- the proposed modifications in the RFV SSPs related to the IMO number were to duly reflect CMM 2013-04 in the RFV SSPs.
 - If CCMs prefer, that the IMO number could be displayed on the public website version of the RFV more prominently. The placement of the IMO number towards the end of the RFV SSPs specifications for excel documents is for technical/database reasons.
 - The proposed abbreviations are mostly based on international codes, existing codes have been used where they are available, but where they are not available the approach has been a little more arbitrary.
- 550. WCPFC11 agreed to the proposed changes contained in Attachment 1 to *WCPFC11-2014-22* and agreed to adopt CMM 2014-03: Conservation and Management Measure for Record of Fishing Vessels Standards Specifications and Procedures (RFV-SSPs). (Attachment Q).**

9.6 Responses to Non-Compliance – IWG Report

551. WCPFC10 established an IWG to develop responses to non-compliance (CMM 2013-02, para 24). Advising that there was no paper available for the meeting, the IWG-Responses

to Non-Compliance Chair, Alexa Cole (USA), noted that it became clear from discussions at TCC10 that CCMs were thinking about responses to non-compliance and were working towards building that into the existing process as the draft revised CMS CMM. The IWG Chair noted that Annex 1 was significantly revised to more clearly outline steps for corrective action. Language in Annex 1 would allow for sanctions and if that language is adopted as part of the new CMS CMM, over the next year this would provide the IWG with a basis to put together a process for applying sanctions and ensuring that the relevant CCM had sufficient opportunity to respond before corrective actions might be applied.

552. Japan commented that in the discussion over responses to non-compliance the Commission should take prioritization of non-compliance and consistency with Article 25 of the Convention into consideration.
553. The IWG-Responses to Non-Compliance Chair agreed that both are considerations that should be part of the process as any possible sanctions for non-compliance are developed.

9.7 TCC Workplan 2015

554. TCC10 recommended that the Commission maintain the existing 2015 TCC Work Plan and the Secretariat's normal practice of preparing draft budget for 2015 and indicative budgets for 2016-2017 will continue (para 398).
555. The Interim-Executive Director noted that the 2015 TCC Workplan (*WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-14*) and priorities had been discussed during the FAC meeting, and some CCMs had signalled a preference to discuss it further.
- 556. WCPFC11 accepted the Summary Report of the Tenth Regular Annual Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee.**

AGENDA ITEM 10 - CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE PROPOSALS

557. In addition to proposals to refine the tropical tuna measure CMM 2013-01 for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in the WCPO (which were considered under Agenda item 6), a number of proposals for new CMMs or to refine existing CMMs were considered by the Commission.

10.1 Proposal to refine CMM 2012-07 – Seabirds (USA)

558. USA introduced proposed revisions to CMM 2012-07 to mitigate impacts of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds (*WCPFC11-2014-DP01*), noting that since the current CMM has been in place, vessels less than 24 metres in length have been exempt from employing seabird mitigation methods when fishing in the Convention Area north of 23°N. The Commission was supposed to consider the exemption last year and, this year, the SC and TCC have not provided evaluations. The USA's proposed revisions to the measure phases out the exemption, to be removed by 1 January 2017. The proposal includes a process for a CCM to nominate appropriate alternative mitigation measures, including identifying alternative minimum technical specifications for small longline vessels or areas within which seabird mitigation is not needed by small longline vessels

because of an absence of seabirds, and for the Commission to act on CCMs' requests based on the recommendations of the SC and TCC.

559. Japan stated that it could not support the proposal at this meeting, noting that it is continuing to research seabird mitigation measures for small scale fishing vessels in the North Pacific. Japan reminded the Commission it has reported that a) a single tori line pole with unweighted branch lines is effective in the Northern hemisphere; and b) the current specification of the tori line in CMM 2012-07 is not appropriate for small vessels in the North Pacific ocean.
560. Several CCMs supported the proposal, with FFA members noting there is no evidence to suggest any difference in seabird interaction rates between smaller vessels and larger ones. These CCMs viewed the proposal as a responsible way to reduce the impact of the tuna fishery on birds. The proposal allowed flag States and vessel operators time to investigate which mitigation measures work best for them and to learn how to use them. These CCMs supported a phased-in approach applying mitigation measures to any new fleet.
561. The Chair noted that the USA should keep working on the proposal.
562. After consultations during WCPFC11, USA advised on 5 December that there had been no progress on the seabird proposal. This CCM requested that the Commission close discussion on the measure, but keep working intersessionally on this important issue.

10.2 Proposal to refine CMM 2011-02 – Commission VMS (USA)

563. USA described its proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-DP02*) to revise CMM 2011-02 for the Commission VMS as housekeeping for the Commission, to reflect WCPFC9's endorsement of the NC8 commitment to implement VMS in the northwest quadrant of the Convention Area.
564. After consultations during WCPFC11, a revised version of the proposal was circulated (*WCPFC11-2014-DP02_rev1*). The USA noted that the only change being proposed (aside from the removal of duplicated para 8) was to add a footnote against para 3 ("3. With respect to the area north of 20°N and west of 175°E, the system will be activated at a date to be determined by the Commission¹") which reads: "Activated on 31 December 2013."
- 565. WCPFC11 agreed to adopt CMM 2014-02 Conservation and Management Measure for Commission VMS, which replaces CMM 2011-02. (Attachment R)**

10.3 Proposals to refine CMM 2010-07 – Sharks

566. FFA members introduced (*WCPFC11-2014-DP03_rev1*), advising that they are working towards more comprehensive measures for sharks taken in their waters, through increasingly stringent Harmonised Minimum Terms and Conditions for access and through National Plans of Action. These CCMs noted that for these measures to be fully effective they need to be complemented by compatible measures on the high seas. FFA members have proposed comprehensive shark measures at previous Commission meetings and have taken comments by other CCMs into account in the proposal submitted to WCPFC11. This proposal has more flexibility than previous versions, including:
- CCMs can choose between two main mitigation measures: banning the use of wire traces by their vessels or banning the use of shark lines and using circle hooks with increased observer coverage.

- All vessels to land sharks with all fins, including the tail fin, attached to the shark, but some domestic vessels fishing in their EEZ which are subject to additional, stringent MCS regimes can continue to land sharks with fins removed.
567. EU noted its own proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-DP17*) provided for fins naturally attached, and considered the FFA and EU measures could be combined; the delegation would work with FFA. The EU observed that there were some weaknesses in the FFA proposal, including exceptions to fins naturally attached. The EU saw its approach as more ambitious in this respect, and noted that the fin to carcass ratio is impossible to monitor and ineffective. The EU didn't want to run the risk of this methodology continuing, and called for more dialogue, if not an SWG to look at the shark measure.
568. FFA members noted that they are fishing nations as well, and longlining is an important part of the economies of many of their members, perhaps more important, proportionally, than most non-SIDS CCMs present. The proposed measure does not intend to cripple fisheries but to secure a long-term viable future. These CCMs noted that Commission members have witnessed the growing trend towards trade restrictions and species retention bans, both of which reduce the profitability of longliners but do not change their behaviour. Since these measures do not contribute to reducing shark mortality, growth in such measures continues.
569. On 4 December, Palau reported that FFA CCMs has consulted on the draft sharks CMM and concerns centred around the finning provisions. A revised version of the proposal had been posted for consideration.
570. Based on further consultations, Palau on behalf of FFA CCMs tabled a revised measure (*WCPFC11-2014-DP03_rev3*) and reported that the proposal had progressed significantly. The rev2 document did not receive full support from some CCMs, however agreement was reached, in rev3, on a measure that limited the mitigation measures to just a) and b) of the original proposed list:
1. *CCMs shall ensure that their vessels comply with at least one of the following options:*
 - a. *do not use or carry wire trace as branch lines or leaders; or*
 - b. *do not use branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines.*
571. Palau noted that the CMM provides for the Commission to review the implementation and effectiveness of the measure's management arrangements, including data requirements, after 2 years and consider the application of additional measures for the shark management in the Convention area, as appropriate. The CMM does not replace any other CMM. Palau noted that it is simple in approach but a step in the right direction for these endangered species.
572. EU thanked FFA members for their efforts and supported the measure, noting that the proposal was not its preferred option as this CCM favoured fins naturally attached with no exceptions; this CCM recognised that this will have a huge impact particularly on vulnerable species. EU expressed disappointment with countries that continue to oppose significant progress in the protection of shark species and reminded the Commission that there is a lot of work being done at the international level and adopting rev2 would have brought forward significant progress. It was regretful that it had to be watered down to meet the needs of a few delegations. The EU commented that the Commission cannot think it operates in isolation and wondered if the new Executive Director could approach other organizations that are carrying out this kind of work and report back to the Commission.

573. Some CCMs were able to go along with the proposal if edits were made to paragraph 2. Japan which had proposed to change “avoid catch of highly depleted species” to “release highly depleted release” stated that longline fishers cannot avoid bycatch of those species practically.
574. Some CCMs commented that the measure did not go far enough.
575. One CCM recalled the obligation under the Convention to manage the WCPO fisheries in a way that takes account of ecosystem effects and bycatch. This CCM opined that this was a small step forward, and could not accept the edit proposed, as “avoid catch of” is an important element of the measure.
576. The EU remarked that a CCM had said at TCC that its fishers did not catch a single oceanic whitetip shark, and thought this might be an opportune time for CCMs to inform the Commission about techniques to achieve this. The EU saw ‘avoid’ as important, noting that there is already an obligation to release silky and oceanic whitetip sharks.
577. The Vice-Chair closed discussions on the proposals recognising that agreement had been reached based on amendments to *WCPFC11-2014- DP03 rev3* which had been made on screen.
- 578. WCPFC11 agreed to adopt CMM 2014-05: Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks (Attachment S), and noted that this CMM is not intended to replace or prejudice any other Shark CMMs.**

10.4 Port State Measures (FFA)

579. FFA members proposed a CMM on port State measures, outlined in *WCPFC11-2014-DP04*. Revisions had been made to the proposal since its initial consideration at WCPFC10 and further discussion at TCC10, based on input from other CCMs. FFA members emphasized that their proposal was a good starting point on which to build further port State-based MCS activities. The proposal maintains the inspection-request mechanism, removes the vessel of interest component, the requirement to inspect high risk fishing vessels, and includes guidelines for inspection procedures, port inspector training and an inspection report. It addresses the special requirements of SIDS.
580. The EU expressed its support for the proposal, noting that it is stronger this year, and incorporates comments provided by delegations.
581. Some CCMs could not go along with the proposal at this time.
582. The Chair noted there was no consensus to adopt the measure.
583. FFA members expressed their disappointment as in these CCMs’ view the measure is much needed. They stressed that it is not the FAO Port State Measures Agreement, with which some CCMs had confused the proposal. FFA members advised the Commission of their commitment to continuing the development of port State measures, and will consider implementing this proposal through their internal processes.

10.5 Proposal to refine CMM 2010-05 – South Pacific Albacore (FFA)

584. FFA members presented a proposal for a more comprehensive CMM for South Pacific albacore tuna, to replace CMM 2010-05 (WCPFC11-2014-DP05). FFA members’ proposal covers the entire WCPO range of the stock, promotes cooperation with IATTC, and would limit catch rather than effort in part of this area. It defines a total catch limit for the stock, set at the latest assessed MSY level – around 100,000t – an interim limit which would be

replaced by a TRP when one is agreed by WCPFC, and proposes that the total stock limit be divided into four different sub-limits. There are no flag limits for EEZs, with zone limits instead, so fishing nations are not limited by their flag state allocations, which only apply on the high seas. Access arrangements are still possible.

585. American Samoa acknowledged the presence of US Congresswoman Aumua Amata Coleman. This CCM described how highly dependent on South Pacific albacore it is. Catches in the WCPO have risen dramatically in recent years, while the local fleet has declined. The Pago Pago-based longline fleet which principally fishes around American Samoa is now effectively unviable. This CCM urged the Commission to agree to limit high seas and EEZ catches of this species. American Samoa announced an intention to establish a catch limit in its EEZ and wanted to nominate the American Samoa albacore fishery as a performance indicator for high seas South Pacific albacore.
586. On 4 December, FFA members advised that they had met as a group and discussed comments received. Later on 4 December, New Zealand reported that it had received comments on the draft and would soon be in a position to provide a revised version.
587. On 5 December, New Zealand noted that South Pacific albacore was one of FFA's top priorities this year. FFA members have engaged with countries with a strong interest. A range of opinions were offered but few specifics, with the exception of the USA's written comments.
588. USA strongly supported many aspects of the proposed shift in the CMM from effort based to catch based measures, and noted that limiting catches of South Pacific albacore in-zone and on the high seas is a necessary change. The USA would like to see more support for the shift to catch limits, and actual controls of catch limits that are in place.
589. Several CCMs supported the proposal, noting general concern with the management of these stocks.
590. A few other CCMs could not support the proposal, with concerns including: a) no new stock assessment has been carried out on South Pacific albacore, so it was premature to consider establishing a catch limit; b) if FFA member countries want to establish a catch limit transfer, it should be applied to all the WCPFC stocks, not just South Pacific albacore; c) establishing separate high seas and waters under national jurisdiction catch limits is not suitable for tropical tuna species; d) para 1 of the measure was deleted and that had included catch and effort limits; e) longline fishing effort and capacity should not be transferred to other parts of the Convention area; f) there was no evident justification for changing the 2001-2004 baseline; g) the kind of transfers envisaged among PNA members should be applied to all members.
591. Sympathising with FFA members' concerns on recent expansion in catch of this species, Japan requested that effort limit provided in paragraph 1 of the current measure should be maintained. Japan also stated that CCMs shall not transfer longline fishing effort and capacity to areas within the Convention Area north of the equator in order not to undermine the effectiveness of the measure.
592. EU had submitted its concerns to FFA and was fairly certain it could support the measure.
593. One CCM considered that only targeted fishing for South Pacific albacore between 10 and 15°S should be subject to management and should not apply to CCMs which do not actively fish for South Pacific albacore between 10 and 20°S. This CCM noted that the tables do not contain exact data as high seas catch is not submitted.

594. Samoa commented that although the Tokelau Arrangement has only just come into effect, the Harvest Strategy for the South Pacific Albacore Fishery and associated rules have been in place for two years. The high seas are subject only to CMM 2010-05, which simply limits the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore south of 20°S above 2005 or 2000-2004 levels, and requires CCMs to report their albacore catch and bycatch south of 20°S. The high seas between the equator and 20°S are subject to no limits.
595. One CCM commented that it would be useful to get SPC's opinion but noted the SC's consensus that longline fishing mortality and catch of South Pacific albacore should be reduced to avoid further declines and possibly exceeding the LRP, and maintaining economically viable catch rates. These CCMs stated that nothing is gained by waiting for the next stock assessment, except perhaps the need to adopt more stringent limits.
596. The Cook Islands commented that coastal states are moving towards zone-based management and seek some high seas compatibility, observing that there is a tremendous amount of albacore being caught in the high seas pocket next to the Cook Islands EEZ. This CCM stated that there is insufficient scientific data to set an Olympic TAC or MSY.
597. The Chair suggested sending the proposal back to FFA CCMs to work these issues through. However, New Zealand commented that it may not happen this year.
598. The Cook Islands suggested re-engaging with CCMs in the margins.
599. After more consultations held on the last day of WCPFC11, New Zealand, on behalf of FFA CCMs, reported there was no further progress.
600. Niue's Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. Billy Talagi, expressed disappointment on behalf of FFA and commented that the Commission's process left him wondering how the region's fish stocks will be managed sustainably and how Niue can ever develop its fisheries. The Honourable Minister lamented that his country's fishermen will now see no hope in their waters and the people of Niue are prevented from participating in their own fishery because of those developing their fisheries just outside the waters of Niue. The Honourable Minister observed that it looked as though it will be left to SIDS to take the necessary management action in their area of influence, Pacific Island nations' EEZs.
601. The Vice-Chair closed discussion on this proposal.

10.6 Provision of operational level catch and effort data (FFA)

602. RMI presented the FFA proposal for a CMM on operational data (*WCPFC11-2014-DP06*), which requires operational data to be provided in accordance with the standards set out in the data rules, revises the data rules to remove the reference to domestic legal constraints, noting that the exemption was provided to CCMs some ten years ago, and requires the Commission to take into account provision of data in any allocation as set out in Article 10 of the Convention. FFA expects that the CMM will also provide a basis for the Executive Director to implement the existing requirement that a CCM's access to non-public domain WCPFC data is removed for CCMs that fail to comply with WCPFC data provision rules. It was noted that SIDS are providing operational level catch and effort data, even those with the smallest administrations.
603. The Chair noted that an agreement would be welcome so the Commission can begin to get all the information it should be getting to assist science and management in the WCPO.
604. Indonesia stated that it had some concerns and was directed by the Chair to make RMI aware of those concerns.

605. Some CCMs expressed support for the measure.
606. One CCM asked whether the proposal clarifies that if a country has provided aggregated data it still has an obligation to provide operational data. RMI responded that the proposal aims for the provision of operational level data, with the provision of aggregated data not sufficient.
607. During WCPFC11, FFA members and the six Asian countries worked together on an agreement relating to operational data, which was considered in the amendments that were agreed to CMM 2013-01 Conservation and Management Measure on Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack in the WCPO. See Agenda item 6.2.1.
608. There was otherwise no further discussion on the proposed CMM on operational data (*WCPFC11-2014-DP06*).

10.7 Proposal to refine CMM 2007-01 – Regional Observer Programme (FFA)

609. FFA members introduced a proposal (*WCPFC11-2014-DP07*) for amendments to the CMM for the Regional Observer Programme (CMM 2007-01) and asked that the Commission agree to its recommendation to remove the provision that would see observer reports provided to vessel masters, for the following reasons:
 - a. it directly compromises the safety and impartiality of the observer;
 - b. it has created confusion amongst flag States on how they can gain access to ROP data;
 - c. it is contrary to the Commission's rules and procedures for the protection, access to, and dissemination of data; and
 - d. it is impractical.
610. FFA members stated that observer safety concerns override the reasons for the paragraph's inclusion in the CMM; concerns that are based on observers' compliance role and documented cases of intimidation. These CCMs feel that this issue has created confusion around flag states accessing observer data to demonstrate their vessels' compliance. This confusion also arises in some CCMs' understanding of reporting requirements.
611. FFA members reported on 4 December that no CCMs had expressed concerns, and asked that the proposal be tabled for adoption by WCPFC11.
612. Japan commented that the independence of the observer is important but it was more important that observers and fishermen promote mutual understanding on their activities on the vessel. Japan stated that it was essential for them to have regular conversations with each other in order to promote mutual understanding. Japan believed the proposal would make the situation of observers on board worse by reducing communication although its aim is to protect them, therefore could not support the proposal.
613. Some CCMs expressed the view that a careful balance was needed on observer issues, and if the Commission is going to look at the ROP, it should take the time to review the whole programme, not parts of it.
614. One CCM commented that the proposal points to the importance of better working relationships between observer providers and flag States and expressed the view that the relationship between the FFA and USA was a good model. This CCM could not support the proposal to delete para 1 of Attachment K, Annex B of CMM 2007-01, believing that respecting the contents of observer reports and preventing errors in the report are two different issues. This CCM commented that during on board inspections in port, an inspector shows the report to the vessel master for signature, which cross-checks important facts. If the observer report has compliance-related information, para 1 verifies the fact

between the observer and vessel master. This CCM suggested that if the current provision compromises observer safety, perhaps the vessel master could have the opportunity to read the observer report once the vessel has returned to port and the observer has disembarked.

615. One CCM reminded CCMs that the Commission has been having this discussion for a few years. The proposal aims to simply remove the impracticality and confusion around this provision – observers are compliance officers and are on board to report. It is not appropriate for them to even have a conversation about matters they have to report on. It is also impractical, as observers are subsequently debriefed through a rigorous process.
616. Japan expressed the view that the provision should be improved, not simply deleted.
617. The Vice-Chair commented that this was an ongoing issue and CCMs should find some middle ground before the Commission discusses it again.

10.8 Management Objectives process-related proposals

10.8.1 Harvest Strategy Proposal (FFA)

618. FFA members introduced (*WCPFC11-2014-DP09 rev_1*), which establishes a formal framework for the development of harvest strategy approaches for the WCPO's key fisheries. A resource of such importance to many coastal states, especially SIDS, demands a formal management structure to ensure it is properly managed. The proposal notes the work the Commission and some members have already done on elements of harvest strategies. The proposal asks the Commission to commit to a formal management framework and outlines the key elements needed for this framework to operate. FFA members expressed their gratitude for comments received and asked for some time in which a small working group could meet to progress the proposal.
619. The Chair noted the request for an SWG.
620. After consultations during WCPFC11, on 4 December Australia reported that the working group had met and a revised draft would be circulated for further comments, preferably in writing. After further consultations, Australia advised that *WCPFC11-2014-DP09_rev4* was available and hoped to get a sense as to the Commission's position in plenary.
621. Several CCMs supported the initiative.
622. EU noted that it was one of the CCMs which had provided comments, which had been taken into account, and noted that this work was of extreme importance and money was allocated in the budget to bring it forward.
623. Canada commented that it moves the Commission in the right direction in providing clear parameters, both in terms of harvest strategies and implementation of Article 6, which calls for the application of the precautionary approach.
624. One CCM needed more time to consider the revised proposal, but in general had no difficulty going along with the proposal.
625. Japan confirmed it can support the proposal.
626. The Chair commented that the comments around the table were encouraging, and asked the group to review the draft measure and get back to Australia.
627. After further consultations during WCPFC11, Australia tabled a revised proposal (*rev5*), explaining that there had been a formatting issue with rev4 but rev5 was the same in substance. On behalf of FFA CCMs, Australia sought support to adopt it.

628. WCPFC11 agreed to adopt CMM 2014-06: Conservation and Management Measure to develop and implement a harvest strategy approach for key fisheries and stocks in the WCPO (Attachment T).

10.8.2 Skipjack target reference point (PNA+ Tokelau)

629. PNA members and Tokelau presented *WCPFC11-2014-DP12*, a draft CMM to establish a TRP for skipjack, which is a further step for the WCPFC in implementing the precautionary approach through the application of reference points and a response to SC advice that the Commission take action to avoid further increases in fishing mortality, keep the skipjack stock around the current levels, and adopt a TRP and harvest control rules. The measure proposes that the Commission adopt a skipjack TRP of 50% of the spawning biomass without fishing, aiming to cap at around 50% the depletion of the adult skipjack stock by fishing, which is broadly consistent with maintaining fishing effort at the 2012 level, aiming to maintain economic conditions at their current levels with similar skipjack catch rates and catch size distribution to that seen now. In the short term, these CCMs hope to see the TRP used as a basis for scientific advice on skipjack and work on comprehensive purse seine effort levels. The TRP is a necessary component of a harvest strategy.
630. The Chair encouraged delegates to work with PNA and Tokelau to get the proposal ready for adoption, reminding the Commission that Japan has proposed a different TRP and the preference is to reconcile them and not have two different proposals.
631. After consultations held during WCPFC11, Tuvalu advised the Commission on 5 December that consensus was not reached on the PNA + Tokelau proposal, with CCMs close to agreement except for one CCM, which was deeply disappointing.
632. Japan stated that the lack of data is a serious problem to determine TRP of skipjack and will do its best effort to report those data intersessionally for WCPFC12.

10.8.3 Skipjack target reference point (Japan)

633. Japan presented its proposal for a draft conservation and management measure on a target reference point of 60% of the estimated recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing for skipjack tuna (*WCPFC11-2014-DP13*), noting that skipjack tuna is a widely distributed stock through almost the entire WCPFC area, from 40°N to 40°S. Most of the catch comes from the tropical purse seine fisheries and in the west Island states in Areas 4 and 5. Japan observed that management interest appears to have focused on the tropical purse seine fisheries, with the difficulties of other areas overlooked. Skipjack stock is healthy according to the scientists, but Japan expressed the view that poor migration to northern area has been occurring, and is a problem. At beginning of the 2000s the catch decreased dramatically and has not come back to previous levels. The proposal is that the skipjack tuna resource should be recovered to the level before the local depletion was observed. Japan noted its efforts in scientific research, citing the four major skipjack migration routes to Japan, the western-most route shows a clear decrease in migration volume. Looking at this migration route and combining with tidal currents and area impacts as assessed by SC, Japan stated that it is clear that the origins of the western migration route are Areas 5 and 4, which are the most depleted areas for skipjack. Japan believes the local depletion problem can be solved by joint efforts of those members located in Areas 4 and 5. Japan proposes the TRP be set precautionary at 60% of the estimated recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing. Japan proposed that the approach should be consistent with other principles set forth in the Convention: a) stocks be managed in their entirety (Art. 5); b) due respect for artisanal fisheries (Art. 5

(h)); c) historic catch in an area (Art. 10.3 (c)); and d) the needs of coastal communities which are dependent mainly on fishing for the stock (Art. 10.3 (g)). A copy of the presentation from Japan was tabled as *WCPFC11-2014-DP26*.

634. The Chair thanked Japan for its presentation. This skipjack target reference proposal was not further discussed in plenary during WCPFC11.

10.9 Compliance Monitoring Scheme

10.9.1 Comments on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (FFA)

635. FFA members gave their support for the CMS in seeking to assess compliance by CCMs. Further improvements can be made to the process. Referring delegations to *WCPFC11-2014-DP10*, FFA members noted that the number of obligations assessed each year has increased and will continue to do so as the Commission adopts more CMMs and more categories are added. These CCMs noted that the Commission has gone from reviewing 14 CMMs and scientific data rules in 2011 to 25 CMMs, Convention provisions and scientific data rules in 2014, and observed that the CMS small working group took the majority of the TCC's time at TCC10. Allowing CCMs to provide additional information up to 30 days prior to the Commission meeting adds to this work. 15 CCMs have indicated that they have additional information which would revisit 79 potential compliance issues. FFA members have noted in previous meetings that this means members must review additional information in the margins of a heavily scheduled Commission meeting, which prolongs the review of information that are already for activities which took place the previous year. The current practice of assessing CMMs and rules for the relevant categories both at TCC and the Commission meeting cannot be sustained. The Commission should prioritize what gets assessed, and the FFA paper offers suggestions.

636. FFA members also provided a second paper (*WCPFC11-2014-DP23*) specifically related to the CMS assessments of SIDS. During WCPFC11 discussions of the recommendations proposed by FFA CCMs took place initially in the context of the presentation of the TCC10 Summary Report Recommendations related to the CMS process. Subsequently the draft recommendations were considered in turn through reporting back from the SWG led by the TCC Vice-Chair on the proposed CMM for CMS. The discussions and subsequent WCPFC11 outcomes based on the FFA recommendations have been grouped here into four topics:

i. List of suggested priorities for compliance review by TCC11:

637. Noting that WCPFC11 had earlier agreed to prioritize the obligations that will be assessed by the CMS (paragraph 63 of TCC10 Summary Report), WCPFC11 considered a proposal from FFA members for a list of priority obligations for assessment in 2015 as set out in *WCPFC11-2014-DP10*. These include: operational data and aggregated data reporting and Annual Reports, catch and effort limits for key target species, and MCS tools. FFA members noted that they based this priority list on two key considerations:

(i) the crucial limits to ensure that fishing mortality for key target species are being maintained within sustainable limits and thereby fulfil the objective of the Convention – where non-compliance with such limits carry significant risk to the fisheries; and

(ii) ensuring there is appropriate and sufficient information and verification tools which are fundamental to the Commission's ability to make well-informed and meaningful assessments and decisions.

638. The Chair observed that there needs to be a sense of priority, and noted that the concerns or recommendations from the Commission's subsidiary bodies would be useful to hear.
639. One CCM commented that a compliance assessment should be based on the requirement which is clearly written in CMM and Commission text.
640. The Interim-Executive Director agreed that the Commission should discuss what to prioritize in the CMS next year, as the CMR has become very large with a vast number of rows of information contained in the draft and provisional compliance monitoring reports. The Secretariat encouraged the Commission to consider prioritizing the measures it would like the CMR to concentrate on. The Interim-Executive Director noted that, owing to the new CMMs that came into effect in 2014, the proposed new draft CMM on CMS tabled for consideration at WCPFC11 (*WCPFC11-2014-19a*) would seem to suggest that next year's draft CMR may be longer than this year's CMR. The length of this year's CMR did present challenges for CCMs, the TCC and the Secretariat.
641. The Chair suggested that the list of priority issues for the next compliance monitoring review, which may not be an all-inclusive list, be sent to the small working group.
642. During WCPFC11, the SWG Chair reported that a list of priority obligations was included in *WCPFC11-2014-29*. This list was prepared recognising that there is a large burden on TCC to get through its work.
643. Japan commented that it could accept the proposed list on the condition that there was a footnote against "operational data", along the lines that 'non-provision of operational data is not itself non-compliance if aggregated data and size data are submitted, according to section 3 of the data rules.' Japan noted that some non-compliance issues in FAD closure raised by observer reports discussed at TCC10 are due to extreme implementation of the FAD definition and requested to add a footnote against "FAD Closure" along the lines that "practical implementation of FAD definition should also be considered".
644. The FFA Secretariat recalled that the issue this CCM had was about the obligation to provide catch and effort data, but clarified that the list was only about what would be assessed, not what each obligation meant.
645. The Chair asked if there had been any objection in the SWG to them. Japan responded that no participant except for FFA Secretariat and Japan made comments on the proposed list in the small group and that its comments (paragraph 642 of this report) were not reflected in *WCPFC11-2014-29*.
646. One CCM stated that this was just a list and that the substantive discussions will take place at TCC.
- 647. WCPFC11 agreed that the list of obligations contained in Attachment U will replace the obligations contained in paragraph 3 of CMM 2014-07 *Conservation and Management Measure for Compliance Monitoring Scheme* and reflect the obligations that the Secretariat will assess for consideration by TCC11 during the Compliance Monitoring Scheme.**
- ii. *Convene CMS Working Group prior to TCC for at least two days in order to complete the review of each CCM and develop the draft Provisional Report, before convening TCC proper for three days.*
648. FFA members proposed that the Commission formally recognise the CMS as a core function of TCC and specifically dedicate time to this work (*WCPFC11-2014-DP10*). They suggest that the CMS SWG convenes for at least 2 days prior to TCC, to review each CCM

and develop the draft provisional report, then convene TCC proper for the following 3 days.

649. One CCM expressed the view that if the recommendation was intended to dedicate sufficient time for the CMS SWG, this would not achieve that. This year's deliberations took three of the five days, not two. This CCM's preference is to extend TCC by one day, which reflects how long TCC takes and will continue to take.
 650. The Chair noted that this would make TCC 6 days in duration.
 651. The EU noted that if the Commission was prioritizing measures to be examined, the Secretariat could be tasked to analyze which CMMs are related to provision of data or deadlines, which do not need so much time. The EU preferred to do the work in two days rather than three, and suggested it may be possible to streamline the work.
 652. One CCM observed that by convening this work separately, before TCC proper, those who did not have to be there could go later. New Zealand supported 'at least' two days, but thought if the list could be prioritized, it should only take two days.
 653. The Chair asked if it would be sufficient that in setting the agenda for this year's TCC, the TCC Chair and Secretariat would ensure the CMS gets adequate attention within the agenda and at the meeting and could come back next year with a more definitive proposal if that does not work. It is clear that the CMS is a serious part of the Commission's business now. The Chair also observed that it would not be easy for non-English speakers to work that intensively for so long. He also suggested that the Commission understood that there was a need to provide adequate time to conduct the compliance review.
 654. One CCM made the observation that for at least the last two years, the Sunday is used at TCC for the small working group, which is a 12 hour work day, so effectively an extra day is already being worked by many. If the rules of procedure require a Commission decision to extend the meeting duration then that should be done here; it could not be put off.
 655. One CCM opposed the recommendation, stating that once TCC starts the meeting gets a lot of work completed. Most of TCC's time is allocated to the CMS process and this CCM could not agree to expand by more days. The CMS is an important task but TCC has other important tasks and the Commission's capacity and budget should be considered
 656. The Chair noted that extending TCC has budgetary implications which would need to go before FAC.
 657. **WCPFC11 subsequently agreed that TCC11 would be extended by a day (see Agenda 12.5)**
- iii. *Conduct an independent audit and review of where the Commission stands in relation to delivering on the CMS objectives. The specific tasks could include an analysis of what impacts, if any, has the CMS had and what difference has it made in terms of any trends in compliance.*
658. FFA members noted they are generally supportive of the current process used to undertake the CMR, but noted their belief that there is a need to task an independent review and audit of the CMS process to take stock of where the Commission stands in terms of its effectiveness and where efficiency gains can be made in meeting the CMS' objectives.
 659. Responding to a query from one CCM, the Interim-Executive Director responded that she expected the proposed independent audit would have budget implications.
 660. Several CCMs expressed the view that an independent look at the CMS will improve it.

661. The EU noted that the Commission budget was already increasing this year. An audit would require additional resources. This CCM asked the Secretariat for costings, suggesting a consultancy might cost USD50,000.
662. One CCM noted that the CMS was just a few years old and was still finding its feet. It may be premature to put it through such a review and perhaps when the Commission has a longer term CMS measure it might be more appropriate.
663. One CCM noted that the measure had been in place for four years and was getting some footing. The audit would do a stock take, to ensure it is meeting its objectives. This CCM noted that the TOR would look at impacts and any difference the scheme has made.
664. The Chair summarized that it was an excellent idea but as a logistical issue, the Commission is going to amend the measure and engaging a consultant while it is being amended does not necessarily make good sense. The Chair suggested going through the revised scheme at the next TCC and then have the analytical work done.
665. The Interim-Executive Director recognized the CMS was a scheme which is still being shaped. The Secretariat sees merit in advice being given on the CMS and whether the volume of information the CCMs and TCC are being asked to review each year in CMRs, is achieving what people are hoping the CMS will achieve. To assist the Commission's consideration the Secretariat offered to look at costing.
666. Reflecting on the comments, one CCM suggested it might be better to revisit the proposal next year.
667. One CCM cautioned that if the CMS process runs for too much longer without analysis, the Commission might get set in its ways, which risked only tinkering around the edges.
668. Some CCMs disagreed with the approach of independent audit of the measure. Japan stated that if there are difficulties with the measure, it is the members' responsibility to change it.
669. The Chair asked if an audit should be set in motion now, or after the Commission has amended the measure and it is applied at TCC.
670. EU observed that the Commission has not even tried the new process and, though not opposed to the audit, done at the right time it would be more meaningful and beneficial.
671. One CCM asked the Secretariat to provide some costings and asked for a commitment to agree a Workplan to do this in the near future.
672. The Chair noted costs should be prepared for inclusion in planning for the following year.
673. Reflecting on its capacity, one CCM preferred a process which would continue on a trial basis while CCMs work through deficiencies at a national level. This CCM was especially concerned about the sanction part of the process, which would present difficulties.
- 674. WCPFC11 agreed that there should be an audit of the CMS at some point. The Secretariat was tasked with preparing a paper for TCC11, which will include consideration of the costs of conducting an independent audit of the CMS.**
- iv. *Proposal to amend the CMM to provide for further recognition of the special requirements of SIDS in the CMS process (WCPFC11-2014-DP23)*
675. FFA members expressed the view that despite the clear obligation under Article 30 to assist SIDS, the Commission is only just beginning to actively mainstream the consideration of impacts on SIDS into the decision making of the Commission. Yet the Commission assesses SIDS against obligations that have been put in place over the last 10 years that did

not, when they were created, benefit from CMM 2013-06's questions. These CCMs stated that continuing to rate these CCMs as non-compliant marginalizes them.

676. FFA members proposed an approach that in their view builds a fairer way of dealing with SIDS in the CMS process, starting with the Annual Reports, where SIDS can flag a specific assistance need early. The Secretariat and the SIDS can then develop an implementation plan, which will require a template to be developed which elaborates the assistance need and what it requires, and a plan and timeframes to meet it. The implementation plan would identify a budget and include funding sources for any financial assistance. It would be attached as part of the dCMR for each CCM, and would be part of the documentation reviewed by the TCC. Where TCC accepts an assistance need as genuine and its existence has meant the SIDS cannot fulfil a particular obligation, the TCC would not assess that obligation and would instead recommend to the Commission to allow the implementation plan to run through its agreed timeframes. Until the end of that agreed timeframe, the SIDS would not be assessed against that particular obligation. At the end of the agreed timeframe the need should have been met and the SIDS can then be assessed against that obligation. FFA members believed this approach recognises the unique and vulnerable situation of SIDS and territories. The majority of WCPFC CCMs are SIDS and territories, and the majority of fishing takes place in the waters of SIDS. WCPFC must find ways to shape measures and processes that include SIDS as equal partners and implementers of decisions.
677. WCPFC11 agreed to further consider the proposal set out in *WCPFC11-2014-DP23* through the small working group which was tasked with preparing a revised CMM for the Compliance Monitoring Scheme (see Agenda 10.9.2).

10.9.2 Proposal for CMM on Compliance Monitoring Scheme (TCC Vice-Chair)

678. TCC Vice-Chair, Alexa Cole (USA), noted that the current CMS measure expires at the end of the year and directed CCMs to a revised measure (*WCPFC11-2014-19a*), noting that it was a redlined copy of last year's measure. The TCC Vice-Chair noted that she had received comments on the proposal and was in the process of putting together a revised version in advance of the SWG discussions on 3 December at WCPFC11. This version will reflect discussions from the CMS-SWG held during TCC, Australia, FFA and Japan's comments intersessionally and discussions which occurred during the CMS SWG sessions during WCPFC11.
679. After consultations during WCPFC11, the TCC Vice-Chair reported that the CMS CMM SWG was working through a number of proposed changes in *WCPFC11-2014-DP23* and *WCPFC11-2014-DP20_rev2* regarding capacity building for SIDS and prioritizing obligations, and was preparing a revised draft of the CMM.
680. On 5 December, the TCC Vice-Chair reported that a revision of the draft CMM for the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, *WCPFC-2014-19a rev 1*, had been posted and circulated. She noted that this draft reflects very productive discussions during several working group sessions during the week. There was broad agreement on many of the suggested revisions and the discussions provided several helpful new concepts that will improve the Compliance Monitoring process. The TCC Vice-Chair expressed that she would welcome any comments on the proposed revisions, but noted that it may not be possible to finalize the substantial revisions at this meeting
- 681. WCPFC11 agrees to extend the existing CMM on the Compliance Monitoring Scheme, CMM 2013-02, for one additional year, and to modify paragraph 26 to read as follows: "This measure will be effective for 2015 only."**

682. **WCPFC11 agreed to adopt: CMM 2014-07 Conservation and Management Measure for Compliance Monitoring Scheme (Attachment V)**
683. **WCPFC11 agrees that it is a priority to complete the work of revising and updating the Compliance Monitoring Scheme CMM, including addressing the proposals of FFA to address the capacity building needs of SIDS. WCPFC11 agrees that the United States will continue to progress this proposal intersessionally for adoption at WCPFC12.**
684. The TCC Vice-Chair also provided a draft recommendation from the SWG that the Commission agree to use the same template for preparation of the draft Compliance Monitoring Report in 2015 as was agreed last year at WCPFC10.
685. **WCPFC11 agrees that the Secretariat will use the same template adopted at WCPFC10 for preparation of the draft Compliance Monitoring Report in 2015. (Attachment W)**
686. The International Seafood Sustainability Foundation made a statement on behalf of ISSF, WWF, Pew and Greenpeace, noting that this group has twice written (in 2013 and 2014) to the Commission to express their collective concerns regarding transparency in the Compliance Monitoring Scheme process (see *WCPFC11-2014-OP13*). These organizations expressed the following points:
- a. The principle of transparency is a fundamental hallmark of responsible collective management and all other tuna RFMOs allow accredited observers to attend their compliance committees, including making appropriate materials under discussion available either in advance of or during these sessions.
 - b. During the working group to revise the CMS, observer organizations offered several suggestions to balance the need to protect confidential information while also ensuring appropriate observer participation. Unfortunately, these suggestions were not afforded any discussion or consideration and the CMS process remains closed.
 - c. Concern regarding compliance has been at the heart of a number of CMM negotiation discussions this week, highlighting the critical importance of a robust and transparent compliance process.
 - d. The Commission has a responsibility, under international law and under its own Convention, to promote transparency in its work and decision-making. We look forward to working further with delegations on revisions to the CMS CMM during the intersessional process and seeing further action in this regard at the next Commission meeting.

10.10 Proposal for CMM on Fisheries and Access Agreement Information

687. The EU noted that this was the third year it had proposed this CMM (*WCPFC11-2014-DP18*), explaining that the primary reason for the proposal is transparency. The proposal asks that fisheries access agreements between coastal states and fishing nations are made publicly available. The EU clarified that its proposal was the same as for the last two years.
688. FFA members stated that they did not support the proposal due to commercial sensitivities and the perception of interference by others on issues relating to national waters. These CCMs noted that the proponent has not taken these issues into account.

689. The EU responded that it hoped to receive comments from FFA members to enable it to better understand the precise nature of these members' concerns, and would appreciate continuing a dialogue on this issue.

AGENDA ITEM 11 - REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

11.1 Budget approval for 2015 and indicative budgets for 2016 and 2017

690. The Co-Chair of the FAC, Dr Paul Callaghan, tabled the report of the eighth meeting of the FAC, including a proposed Commission budget for 2015 in the amount of USD7,428,298 for WCPFC11's approval (*WCPFC11-2014-23*). The FAC met three times during WCPFC11.
691. The FAC Co-Chair presented the report's main points and recommendations, noting that:
- FAC8 recommended that the FAM update the figures in *WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-06* and that it be forwarded to WCPFC11 for endorsement. FAC8 recommended that the Secretariat continue to pursue unpaid contributions. (para 16 and 17)
 - FAC8 agreed to include a line item in the amount of USD25,000 in the 2015 WCPFC Budget for a job sizing exercise to be conducted for the WCPFC Secretariat by a consultant. (para 21)
 - FAC8 considered that the Interim-Executive Director should be compensated at the entry level Executive Director pay-grade (assuming this is higher than the Interim-Executive Director's current pay grade) and be entitled to work-related allowances such as use of the Executive Director's vehicle and business class travel. This compensation and allowance would only apply to an Interim-Executive Director appointed for a minimum term of four weeks and would apply through the Interim-Executive Director appointment. (para 27)
 - FAC8 agreed that the cost increases faced by the Commission are of concern. FAC8 agreed to task the Executive Director to undertake a review which would present options for a more sustainable budget in the longer term including cost savings and identifying other sources/methods of revenue. (para 40)
 - FAC8 agreed that developing harvest control rules is a high priority activity and should be funded. It was agreed to transfer USD83,000 from the SC budget for "other" projects (ranked by the SC as not high priority) to support the MOW in 2015. (para 47)
 - FAC8 agreed to a budget of USD113,000 for Targeted Capacity Building for 2015 which is comprised of a contribution of USD100,000 from Australia and USD13,000 from the WCPFC 2015 budget. (para 51)²
 - FAC8 agreed to include a line item in the amount of USD65,000 for regional capacity building workshops for 2015, and provisionally for 2016-2017. (para 58)

² **Secretariat note:** In comments provided on the draft report Australia has clarified that its contribution noted here to targeted capacity building would be via existing support directly to the FFA Secretariat.

- FAC8 confirmed its support for a line item in the WCPFC budget of USD20,000 entitled “funding for Chair of Commission or subsidiary bodies if they are from a developing state”. (para 61)
 - FAC8 agreed to include a line item in the amount of USD7,800 to cover additional costs (DSA, venue and catering) associated with extending TCC by an additional day. (para 63).
692. It was further noted that the final 2015 budget figure would be finalised once decisions on the port coordinators proposal and the election of a new Chair were reached at WCPFC11. In addition, if it is agreed that WCPFC12 will be held over a weekend, an extra USD8,000 will need to be built into the Commission budget.
- 693. WCPFC11 adopted the summary report and recommendations of FAC8 (*WCPFC11-2014-23 – Attachment X*) and an eventual Commission budget for 2015 of USD7,556,298 (*Attachment Y*).**

AGENDA ITEM 12 - ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

12.1 Appointment of new Executive Director

694. The five candidates shortlisted for the Executive Director position were interviewed by Contracting Parties during a meeting of their heads of delegation, and observed by members and participating territories, on Tuesday 2 December 2014 (*WCPFC11-2014-24* and *WCPFC11-2014-IP11*).
695. The Chair reported to the Commission the outcome of the appointment process on the morning of Wednesday 3 December 2014, advising that the top candidate was Mr Feleti P Teo OBE (Tuvalu). The Chair invited Mr Teo to address the Commission.
696. Mr Teo thanked the Chair, Ministers and heads of delegation for the opportunity to address the Commission as the Commission’s Executive Director designated to lead the Secretariat for the next four years. Mr Teo was humbled by the strong indication of trust and confidence in him and while he was still coming to terms with the enormity of the responsibility bestowed on him he assured the Commission that he would take on the charge of looking after the Secretariat. He noted that it was a joint responsibility and he asked each Commission member for support and assistance. Mr Teo thanked his government and particularly Minister Elisala Pita for their support even though the process had not required such support. Mr Teo sincerely looked forward to working with the Commission.
697. The Chair noted that he likewise looked forward to working with Mr Teo and that he will inherit a very competent Secretariat whose staff will assist him. The Chair observed that the interview and appointment process had worked well but there were a few aspects which concerned him and he will refer these concerns to FAC to make the procedure more efficient.
698. On the last day of WCPFC11, the Chair advised the Commission that a contract had been signed by the incoming Executive Director and that he would be starting in March 2015.

12.2 GEF ABNJ Programme

699. At WCPFC9, the Commission endorsed participation and in-kind co-financing for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Project (Tuna Project). Mr Alejandro Anganuzzi, Project Coordinator for GEF-ABNJ Programme, provided a briefing on the current status of the Tuna Project (*WCPFC11-2014-25*), one of four projects under the Common Oceans Programme which aims to achieve global sustainable fisheries in ABNJ. The structure of the Tuna Project is based on partnerships with institutions including the five tuna RFMOs, governments, NGOs and subregional initiatives. WCPFC is a direct partner of the project. Mr Alejandro Anganuzzi stated that the Tuna Project can support the implementation of another MOW.
700. The Tuna project has three components:
- Sustainable management: aims at the full implementation of the precautionary approach through the adoption of harvest strategies in the t-RFMOs. The Tuna Project will also support the preparation of ecosystem approach plans in each RFMO.
 - Reduce IUU fishing: supported through a number of strategies including capacity building for enforcement officers through establishing certification-based training; direct support to various initiatives to improve compliance by RFMO developing State members; creating templates to facilitate port State measures' incorporation into national legislations; pilot e-monitoring trials; development of guidelines on best practices for MCS and market controls and traceability schemes; expanding a consolidated global record of authorized tuna vessels for the five RFMOs.
 - Reduce ecosystem impacts: supporting the collaboration between WCPFC and IATTC to develop integrated and consistent management plans for sharks; supporting, exploring and disseminating mitigation techniques for seabird mortality, including the development of a global portal to access information success of various techniques.
701. The Tuna Project principles are:
- to facilitate global collaboration between RFMOs, in the spirit of the Kobe process and the joint work of the t-RFMO Secretariats.
 - to facilitate and accelerate existing processes in the t-RFMOs consistent with the Tuna Project's objectives.
 - not to interfere with or duplicate existing efforts.
 - To leave implementation to the partners, whenever possible.
702. The Tuna Project focuses on global benefits, even when activities are regional or national. The Kobe process has been meeting for more than ten years. There are two global working groups seeking global common ground which were left orphaned. This project can reinvigorate this technical side and facilitate and accelerate existing processes. Mr Anganuzzi encouraged WCPFC to identify how the Tuna Project can help with ideas and processes decided in WCPFC with the Project can support. The project leaves implementation up to partners, like WCPFC, because the partners know what needs to be done. Mr Anganuzzi finished by noting that collaboration is the key to the project.
703. The Interim-Executive Director thanked Mr Anganuzzi on behalf of the Secretariat, including for the potential offer of support towards the MOW process.

12.3 WPEA SM Project

704. Dr SungKwon Soh, WCPFC Science Manager and West Pacific East Asia (WPEA) Project Manager, provided a briefing on the current status of the WPEA SM Project. After the success of the first GEF-funded WPEA Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, UNDP and GEF provided the second project called Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas, which commenced on 28 October 2014 for three years. The Project Inception Workshop was held in Da Nang, Vietnam, from 4-5 November 2014. The objective of the project is to improve the management of highly migratory fish stocks in the WCPF Convention Area by strengthening national capacities and participation of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in WCPFC activities. Key activities include fishery data collection and sub-regional stock assessments, addressing climate change-related issues, and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management. The Science Manager manages this project through WCPFC's in-kind contribution, assisted by national project coordinators and WCPFC staff.
705. Indonesia, along with the Philippines and Vietnam, receives assistance from this project, which has delivered benefits in capacity building and institutional strengthening in particular. Collaboration between this project and a national initiative allowed Indonesia to finalize its National Tuna Management Plan, launched by the Indonesian government in November 2014 during the Bali Tuna Conference. In order to secure support for effective implementation of this plan and to strengthen Indonesia's contribution to global sustainable tuna management practices, Indonesia will hold the Bali Tuna Conference every two years and invite WCPFC members to take part. Indonesia advised that its average annual catch 2005-2012 was around 1.1 million metric ton per year, composed of 45% tuna and 55% neritic tuna. Around 76% was taken from Indonesian archipelagic waters and 24% was taken from its EEZ plus a small portion from high seas. Indonesia looked forward to WCPFC's support for another three years.
706. Vietnam expressed gratitude for the Commission's support to improve its capacity including information sharing, and looked forward to participating in the coming project.
707. The Philippines also extended its gratitude for the WPEA project and joined Vietnam and Indonesia in requesting the Commission to support the continuation of this project.

12.4 Election of officers

708. The Commission nominated and elected the following officer bearers of the WCPFC:

- ***WCPFC Chair* – Rhea Moss-Christian (RMI).**
- ***WCPFC Vice-Chair* – Russell Smith (USA)**
- ***SC Chair* – Ludwig Kumoru (PNG)**
- ***SC Vice-Chair* - no nominations**
- ***NC Chair* – Masanori Miyahara (Japan)**
- ***NC Vice-Chair* – Mike Tosatto (USA)**
- ***TCC Chair* – Alexa Cole (USA)**
- ***TCC Vice-Chair* – Joanna Anderson (NZ)**
- ***IWG-ROP Chair* – Ray Clarke (USA)**

- *FAC Co-Chair – Joyce Ah Leong (Samoa)*
- *EmandEr Working Group Chair – Kerry Smith (Australia)*
- *FAD Management Options Working Group Chair – Brian Kumasi (PNG)*
- *FAD Management Options Working Group Vice-Chair – Ray Clarke (USA)*

709. Upon the election of Ms Rhea Moss-Christian, the Chair remarked that this is the first time that both the Chair and the Executive Director of the WCPFC are both from SIDS.
710. Some CCMs asked the Chair to clarify the arrangements in place to allow for his early departure on the afternoon of Friday 5 December 2014, and noted Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure which provided for voting in a Vice-Chair for the unexpired term.
711. The Chair advised that a Vice-Chair could be elected to replace Matt Hooper whose term does not expire until the end of WCPFC11.
- 712. WCPFC11 elected Ms Rhea Moss-Christian (RMI) to be Vice Chair for the unexpired term of the former Vice-Chair (which was due to expire at the end of WCPFC11), and in this capacity Ms Moss-Christian chaired the meeting from 3:25pm until WCPFC11 closed at 6:00pm on 5 December 2014.**
713. In order to meet travel obligations, Dr Charles Karnella left the chair at 3:25pm on the final day of the meeting. The Chair made some kind remarks upon his departure, saying that he very much appreciated the work of the Secretariat staff and expressed his thanks to them, noting that they take great care of the Commission and he will miss them and all WCPFC participants. The Chair wished the Commission luck and thanked delegates, noting that the issues WCPFC faces are difficult but he has confidence they will find the best way to perpetuate the WCPO's fish stocks.
714. The Interim-Executive Director sincerely thanked the Chair and remarked that the Secretariat very much appreciated his leadership, particularly for stepping into a gap left when the former Executive Director, Professor Glenn Hurry, left. The Interim-Executive Director commented that it had been a challenging meeting, and no doubt there were some disappointments. But there were a number of positive outcomes, including the commencement of an important dialogue amongst all CCMs through the Disproportionate Burden Workshop.
715. Although it had been a difficult week, PNG expressed appreciation, on behalf of all CCMs, for the Chair's efforts at WCPFC11 and as Chair, a position from which Dr Karnella was stepping down.

12.5 Future meetings

716. WCPFC11 agreed that:

- **SC11 will be held in Pohnpei, FSM from Wednesday 5 August to Thursday 13 August 2015.**
- **NC11 will be held in Japan in early September 2015, with a specific date and place to be determined.**

- **TCC11 will be held in Pohnpei, FSM from Wednesday 23 to Tuesday 29 September 2015.**
- **WCPFC12 will be held in Bali, Indonesia from Thursday 3 – Tuesday 8 December 2015. As this period includes a weekend (giving delegates one free day) there will be a supplementary budgetary implication of around USD\$8,000.**

717. The Vice-Chair noted that details of other meetings to be held in association with various subsidiary bodies and, as appropriate, intersessional working groups in 2015 will be finalised intersessionally, with the Secretariat sending out Circulars with proposed dates and venues.

AGENDA ITEM 13 - OTHER MATTERS

13.1 Progress on the Performance Review of the Commission

718. The Interim-Executive Director noted that WCPFC10 tasked the Executive Director to revise the Performance Review matrix (contained in *WCPFC10-2013-14*) and to present the revised matrix to WCPFC11 (*WCPFC11-2014-IP07*). This was circulated to CCMs as WCPFC Circular 2013/128 (dated 20th December 2013).

719. There was no discussion of this item.

13.2 Strategic Plan

720. The Interim-Executive Director noted that at WCPFC9, the Commission accepted a recommendation from the FAC that the discussions about the Strategic Plan take place at the Commission rather than FAC. While the Commission discussed the Strategic Plan at WCPFC10, there were no agreed outcomes.

721. There was no discussion on this item.

13.3 Ad hoc task group – data (AHTG-Data)

722. The Vice-Chair asked whether the Commission wanted to elect a Chair for this group and restart its work, or whether there were any suggestions on a work plan.

723. There was no discussion on this item.

13.4 Kobe process questionnaire

724. The Interim-Executive Director briefly introduced *WCPFC11-2014-IP13*, a questionnaire developed by the Kobe steering committee for each tuna RFMO to review and provide comments. The Interim-Executive Director suggested the Commission note the paper and set a tentative date of 15 February 2015 for comments to the Secretariat, which will collate and provide a revised or updated version to the Kobe committee.

725. Russell Smith (USA), head of the Kobe steering committee, explained that the questionnaire was a tool developed to identify the extent to which each of the tuna RFMOs

has addressed the recommendations that were adopted at the three Kobe meetings. It lists the recommendations against the five tuna RFMOs and tracks whether that recommendation has been implemented, for further review and comparison. Mr Smith noted that it was a useful tool to identify what WCPFC has done and what others have done and perhaps learn from them or identify mentors.

726. **WCPFC11 noted the Kobe process questionnaire (WCPFC11-2014-IP13) and tentative date of 15 February 2015 for CCM comments to be provided to the Secretariat.**

AGENDA ITEM 14 - SUMMARY REPORT

727. The Commission will adopt a Summary Report of its Eleventh Regular Session out of session, as per its usual practice. The Secretariat will advise CCMs of the draft Summary Report and arrangements for finalising the Summary Report by Circular.

AGENDA ITEM 15 - CLOSE OF MEETING

728. Speaking on behalf of NGOs, WWF stated that, despite best efforts, meaningful progress in WCPFC is at a virtual standstill, with virtually no meaningful substantive decisions taken: no new tropical tuna measure, no agreement on South Pacific albacore, no new compliance regime, to even agree to a plan to develop fundamental harvest strategies appeared to be too much of a commitment. These organisations thought it possible there was no hope for this process. Noting that the Commission adopted the Pacific bluefin CMM, WWF suggested that if it takes driving a stock down to less than 4%, the Commission should forego future meeting costs and transfer that money to SPC – until then participants are wasting time. Bilateral and multilateral meetings must take place before this Commission meeting comes together, to collaborate and cooperate in order to make progress at the meetings. WWF stated that the Commission has a collective responsibility to the world, the people of this region and the stocks on which they depend.
729. Samoa confirmed its willingness to host future Commission meetings, perhaps as early as 2016. Samoa thanked participants on behalf of the government of Samoa and the people of Samoa and wished them a safe trip home. Samoa thanked the Vice-Chair for her work.
730. The Vice-Chair thanked Samoa for its offer to host future meetings.
731. The Hon. Elisala Pita, Tuvalu Minister for Natural Resources, thanked the Secretariat and the government of Samoa for their excellent arrangements for the meeting and hospitality. The Honourable Minister noted that Article 30 of the Convention requires that management measures should not impose a disproportionate burden on SIDS, yet there is still a debate about it, what it means, how it can be measured and how Article 30 can be operationalised. Distant water fishing nations continue to hold the view that the disproportionate burden isn't real. Others, like Japan, try to apply it to their own countries. In Tuvalu's case it is very real and can be illustrated by the FAD closure to reduce bycatch of bigeye tuna. Fishing on FADs is very profitable, however the current mechanism creates a disproportionate burden for Tuvalu, which is currently losing about USD2 million due to this FAD closure a year. Although Tuvalu and other SIDS accepted this FAD restriction, it is not working. In reality there is no significant reduction in longline catches as a result of

the FAD closure. Other arrangements impose a disproportionate burden, such as fishing capacity restrictions so SIDS can't expand their domestic fleets, burdensome reporting requirements, multiple and concurrent meetings which small delegations struggle to meet. The decisions made by the Commission more and more do not favour SIDS. The Honourable Minister hoped that during the next meeting things go forward in a partnership, and accommodate everybody's interests.

732. Indonesia expressed gratitude to the government of Samoa for hosting the meeting with such excellent facilities. This CCM also thanked the Chair, Vice-Chair and the Secretariat staff for the meeting arrangements and distinguished delegations from member countries for their partnership and collaboration at WCPFC11. As the hosting country of the 12th Regular Session, Indonesia looked forward to seeing participants in Bali.
733. The Philippines expressed their thanks and noted that in Samoa they have very much felt at home, noting this was not surprising given that their understanding that there are ancestral linkages between the Samoan people with the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia region.
734. The Interim-Executive Director expressed her gratitude to the following people: Government of Samoa as hosts of WCPFC11, for providing the excellent facilities and for the opening function, with a special thanks to Faalavaau Perina Sila, the Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff, Police, Security and Drivers, particularly Fale who drove for the WCPFC Secretariat; and the staff of the Fale'ata Sports Complex, including Ronnie and the multimedia team and IT support from Malua, James and Fetu. The Interim-Executive Director thanked the outgoing Chair, Dr Charles Karnella, particularly for his support to the Secretariat during the interim period. She thanked the Secretariat staff in Apia, SPC-OFP staff and rapporteur by name. She congratulated the incoming Chair, and noted that the Secretariat looked forward to working with her in this new capacity. The Interim-Executive Director congratulated the newly appointed Executive Director, Mr Feleti Teo, and noted that the Secretariat staff looked forward to welcoming him and his family to Pohnpei in March 2015. The Interim-Executive Director concluded her remarks with two Samoan salutations: *Fa'afetai tele* and *Soifua*.
735. The Vice-Chair echoed these words of thanks, especially to the Secretariat for their hard work. The Vice-Chair thanked delegates for entrusting the end of the meeting to her, and the future meetings she will chair. She looked forward to the Commission meeting next year before wishing participants a safe journey home.
736. The meeting closed at 6:00pm on Friday 5 December 2014.



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

**Eleventh Regular Session
Apia, Samoa
1-5 December 2014**

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Western and
Central Pacific
Fisheries
Commission

ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION (WCPFC11)

Faleata Sports Complex,

Apia Samoa

1-5 December 2014

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CHAIRMAN

Charles Karnella

WCPFC Chairman and International Fisheries
Administrator
NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service
1601 Kapiolani Blvd. , Suite 1110, Honolulu HI
96814
808-944-2206
charles.karnella@noaa.gov

Perry Head

Director, Fisheries & Environment
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Canberra
+61466770196
perry.head@yahoo.com

MEMBERS

AUSTRALIA

Gordon Neil

Assistant Secretary, Fisheries Branch
Department of Agriculture
+61 2 6272 5863
gordon.neil@agriculture.gov.au

CANADA

Robert P. Jones

Assistant Director
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA
K1A 0E6
1 613-990-9387
robert.jones@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Kelly Buchanan

Director, Regional Fisheries and Treaties
Section
Department of Agriculture
+61 2 6272 4719
kelly.buchanan@agriculture.gov.au

Kate Johnson

Analyst
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 Kent St, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0E6
613-993-2877
Kate.Johnson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Jenny Baldwin

Assistant Director, Regional Fisheries and
Treaties Section
Department of Agriculture
+61 2 6272 3756
jenny.baldwin@agriculture.gov.au

CHINA

Liu Xiaobing

Director of Division of International
Cooperation
Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law
Enforcement, Ministry of Agriculture
xiaobing.liu@hotmail.com

Trent Timmiss

Senior Manager, Tuna and International
Fisheries
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
73 Northbourne Ave. Canberra 2601
trent.timmiss@afma.gov.au

Wan Chen

Deputy Director of Division of Distant Water
Fishing
Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law
Enforcement, Ministry of Agriculture
bofdwf@agri.gov.cn

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Zhao Gang

Deputy Secretary General
China Overseas Fisheries Association
admin1@tuna.org.cn

Chen Xuejian

Director of Highseas Fisheries Department
China Overseas Fisheries Association
admin1@tuna.org.cn

Xiao Mengjie

Deputy Director of Highseas Fisheries
Department
China Overseas Fisheries Association
admin1@tuna.org.cn

Xiaojie Dai

Professor
Shanghai Ocean University
999 Hucheng Huan Road, 201306, Shanghai,
CHINA
86-21-61900325
xjdai@shou.edu.cn

Wang Xuyang

General Manager of Zhongyu Global Seafood
Corp.
China Overseas Fisheries Association
Building 19, Block 18, 188 West Road, South
4TH Ring Road, Fengtai District, Beijing, China
86-13511010921
wxy@cnfc.com.cn

Jing Chun De

Executive Vice-GM
CNFC Overseas Fisheries Co., Ltd
6F CNFC Mansion, 31 Minfeng Lane, Xidan,
Beijing, China
+86 13311252607
jingchunde@vip.sina.com

Chen Qingbai

General Manager
Liancheng Overseas Fishery (Shenzhen) Co.,
Ltd
Room 4203, Landmark Tower, 4028 Jintian
Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, China 518035
+86-755 2151 3722
qingbaichen@hotmail.com

Ni Jianbo

President
Piingtairong Ocean Fisheries Group Co. Ltd.
China
NYY@PTRCN.COM

Ni Yongyi

Manager
Piingtairong Ocean Fisheries Group Co. Ltd.
China
PTR@PTRCN.COM

Qian Weibin

VP
Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea Fisheries Co.,
Ltd.
Alanqian2008@gmail.com

Gu Fuchun

Assistant to Vice President
Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea Fisheries Co.,
Ltd.

Wu Decheng

Manager of Purse Siner Dept.
PS Department, Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea
Fisheries Co., Ltd.
densenwoo@gmail.com

Zhao Sufang

Manager
Shandong Zhonglu Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd,
China

Li Qiao

Vice General Manager
Liaoning Pelagic Fisheries Co. Ltd., China
LIQIAO1961@163.com

Liu Zheng

Manager
Liaoning Pelagic Fisheries Co., Ltd
JOHNLIU55@163.COM

Wang Cheng

President
Shanghai Rerhe Marine Investment Co Ltd
789 Hongxu Road, Shanghai China
86 13585980366
fastmanlink@vip.lbs.com

Zhou Xindong

President
Liancheng Overseas Fishery (Shenzhen) Co, Ltd
Room 4203, Landmark Tower, 4028 Jintian
Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, China 518035
+86-755 2151 3602
samchou1@aol.com

Zhang Zuliang

Vice President
Shanghai Rerhe Marine Investment Co Ltd
789 Hongxu Road, Shanghai China
86 13901897767
zzlonly@163.com

COOK ISLANDS

Hon. Mona Ioane

Minister for Marine Resources
Ministry of Marine Resources
mioane@minoffice.gov.ck

Ben Ponia

Secretary
Ministry of Marine Resources
P.O. Box 85, Avarua, Rarotonga,
Cook Islands
+682 28721
b.ponia@mmr.gov.ck

Andrew Jones

Acting Director Offshore Division
Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources
Box 85 Rarotonga, Cook Islands
682-28721
a.jones@mmr.gov.ck

Mathilda Miria-Tairea

Director of Policy and Legal
Ministry of Marine Resources, Government of
the Cook Islands
P.O. Box 85, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands
682 28721
m.miria-tairea@mmr.gov.ck

Joshua Mitchell

Director, UN & Treaties Division
Ministry of Marine Resources
PO Box 105, Rarotonga, Cook Islands
+682 29347
josh.mitchell@cookislands.gov.ck

Georgia Langdon

Senior Fisheries Officer - Data Manager,
Offshore Fisheries Division
Ministry of Marine Resources, Government of
the Cook Islands
PO BOX 85, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands
+682 28721
G.Langdon@mmr.gov.ck

Joe Murphy

Director Corporate Governance, LTFV

Barbara Hanchard

TVM Coordinator
TVM Development Programme
P.O Box 2132, Arorangi, Rarotonga
Cook Islands
+682 28662 or +682 50640
barbara@hanchard.net

Jacqueline Evans

Marae Moana Project Manager
Cook Islands
Maraerenga, Rarotonga
682-72650
tepaeruevans@gmail.com

EUROPEAN UNION

Angela Martini

International Relations Officer
European Commission
angela.martini@ec.europa.eu

Stamatis Varsamos

International Relations Officer
European Commission
32495792303
stamatios.varsamos@ec.europa.eu

Javier Ariz

Scientist
Instituto Español de Oceanografía
Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Canary Islands. Spain.
+34 922 549400
javier.ariz@ca.ieo.es

Juan Ignacio de Leiva Moreno

Fisheries Attache
EU Delegation for the Pacific
Level 6, TappooCity Complex, Suva, Fiji
Juan-Ignacio.de-Leiva-Moreno@eeas.europa.eu

María Moset

Technical Adviser of the Spanish General
Secretary for Fisheries
European Union delegation
Velázquez, 144. 28006 Madrid - Spain
34913476138
smosetma@magrama.es

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Julio Moron

Director
OPAGAC
Ayala 54, 28001 Madrid
34616484596
julio.moron@opagac.org

Daniel Calvo Burón

Associate
OPAGAC
daniel.calvo@isabel.net

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Eugene Pangelinan

Deputy Director
National Oceanic Resource Management
Authority
P.O. Box PS122, Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941
(691) 320-2700/5181
eugene.pangelinan@norma.fm

Naiten Bradley Phillip Jr.

Chief of Research
National Oceanic Resource Management
Authority
P.O. Box PS122 Palikir, Pohnpei FSM 96941
bradley.phillip@norma.fm

Justino Helgen

VMS/Compliance Manager
National Oceanic Resource Management
Authority
P.O BOX PS 122
691 320-2700
justino.helgen@norma.fm

Rhea Moss-Christian

Fisheries Adviser
Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia
PO Box PS3, Pohnpei, FM 96941
691-320-2324
rhea.moss@gmail.com

Pole Atanraoi-Reim

Assistant Attorney General
FSM National Government
P.O. Box PS 105, FSM Department of Justice,
Palikir, Pohnpei
691 320 2644
par.fsm@gmail.com

Peter Sitan

President/CEO
National Fisheries Corporation
P.O. Box R Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941
(691) 320-2529
psitan@mail.fm

Claudia A. David

Commissioner/Manager -PPBC
Pohnpei Public Broadcasting Corporation
P.O.Box 1086, Kolonia,Pohnpei FM 96941
(691) 320 2296
claudia_pni@yahoo.com

Marko Kamber

Assistant General Manager
Caroline Fisheries Corporation, Inc.
cfc@cfctuna.com

Derrick Wang

Luen Thai Fishing Venture

FIJI

Inoke Wainiquolo

Head of Delegation
Ministry of Fisheries & Forests
P.O. Box 2218, Government Buildings, Suva
679-3301611
wainiquoloinoke@gmail.com

Suresh Chandra

Acting Director Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries & Forests, Fisheries
Department
P.O. Box 2218, Government Buildings, Suva
679-3301611; 679 9906913
suresh.fjf@gmail.com

Sanaila Naqali

Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries & Forests
Suva, Fiji
679 9906984
snaqali@gmail.com

Anare Kataula Raiwalui

Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Fisheries and Forests, Fisheries
Department
+679 3301011 (EXT: 104104), +679 9 711 939
raiwalui.anare@gmail.com

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Bhan Pratap Singh

CEO - Pacific Fishing Company Ltd
Pacific Fishing Company Ltd
PO Box 1371, Suva
679 3343860
bsingh@pafcofiji.com

Jone Amoe

Senior Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Department, Ministry of Fisheries and
Forests
Takayawa Tower, Toorak, Suva, Fiji
679 3301011
Amoe.jone@gmail.com

Reg Sanday

Resource Economist
GPO box 762 Suva, Fiji
679 8307815
regsanday@hotmail.com

FRANCE

Thomas Roche

Policy Officer
France - Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable
Development and Energy
1 place des Degrés - 92055 La Défense cedex -
France
+33140819751
thomas.roche@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

INDONESIA

Toni Ruchimat

Director of Fisheries Resources Management,
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jln Meden Merdeka Timur No.16, Gedung Mina
Bahari II, Lantai 10 Jakarta Pusat, 10110
Indonesia
62 21 3519070 ext. 1002 / 62 21 3453008
truchimat@yahoo.com

Saut Tampubolon

Deputy Director for Fisheries Resource in
Indonesia EEZ and High Seas
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jln Meden Merdeka Timur No.16, Gedung Mina
Bahari II, Lantai 10 Jakarta Pusat, 10110
Indonesia
62 21 3519070 ext. 1002 / 62 21 3453008
s.tampubolon@yahoo.com

Novia Tri Rahmawati

Staff of Directorate for Fisheries Resources
Management
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jln Meden Merdeka Timur No.16, Gedung Mina
Bahari II, Lantai 10 Jakarta Pusat, 10110
Indonesia
62 21 3519070 ext. 1002 / 62 21 3453008
sdi.kjpt@yahoo.com

Hesti Warih

Assistant Deputy Director for Data Management
of Fisheries Resources
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jln Meden Merdeka Timur No.16, Gedung Mina
Bahari II, Lantai 10 Jakarta Pusat, 10110
Indonesia
62 21 3453008

Fayakun Satria

Head, Research Institute for Fisheries
Enhancement and Conservation
jl cilalawi 1 jatiluhur purwakarta, indonesia
81381585651
fsatria70@gmail.com

Andhika Putra Hardjanto

Mohammad Fiquir Ames

JAPAN

Hisashi Endo

Chief Counselor
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
hisashi_endo@nm.maff.go.jp

Masanori Miyahara

Chair of NC10
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
masanori_miyahara@nm.maff.go.jp

Katsuma Hanafusa

Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and
Fisheries
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
katsuma_hanafusa@nm.maff.go.jp

Takashi Koya
Counsellor
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
takashi_koya@nm.maff.go.jp

Kenji Maki
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
kenji_maki@nm.maff.go.jp

Shingo Fukui
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
shingo_fukui@nm.maff.go.jp

Yujiro Akatsuka
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
yuujirou_akatsuka@nm.maff.go.jp

Shigeki Tachibanada
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
sigeki_tachibanada@nm.maff.go.jp

Mako Iioka
Fisheries Agency Government of JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
mako_iioka@nm.maff.go.jp

Nabi Tanaka
Official
Fishery Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
Japan
2-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
JAPAN
81-3-5501-8000
nabi.tanaka@mofa.go.jp

Kunikazu Shimamoto

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Assistant Director, International Exchange
Promotion Division, Technical Cooperation
Department
Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of
Japan
Toranomom 30 Mori Building, 2-2, Toranomom
3, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-6895-5383
shimamoto@ofcf.or.jp

Toru Kitamura
Sub Leader
Japan NUS CO., LTD
Nishi-Shinjuku Kimuraya Building 5F 7-5-25
Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-5925-6770
tkitamura@janus.co.jp

Jun Yamashita
President
Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association
2-31-1, Eitai, Koto-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN
81-3-5646-2382
gyojo@japantuna.or.jp

Hisao Masuko
Director, International Division
Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association
2-31-1, Eitai, Koto-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN
81-3-5646-2382
gyojo@japantuna.or.jp

Kikuo Chiyo
Deputy Director, International Division
Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association
2-31-1, Eitai, Koto-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN
81-3-5646-2382
gyojo@japantuna.or.jp

Keihachiro Ichida
President
Asahi Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
126 Origuchi-cho, Makurazaki-shi, Kagoshima-
ken, JAPAN
81-993-72-1311
keihachiro@po.synapse.ne.jp

Kenji Murata
President
Murata Gyogyo Co., Ltd
2-3-15, Sakana-machi, Kesennuma-shi, Miyagi-
ken, JAPAN
81-226-23-0210
murata.1@fine.ocn.ne.jp

Teruaki Yabuta

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

President
Nikko Suisan Co., Ltd.
5590 Omaezaki, Omaezaki-shi, Shizuoka-ken,
JAPAN
81-548-63-3216
t-yabuta@nikko-f.com

Hirobumi Shindomo

Deputy Manager
National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association
Co-op Bldg, 7F 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo Japan
81-3-3294-9634
h-shindomo@zengyoren.jf-net.ne.jp

Satoru Shimizu

Secretariat
National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association
Co-op Bldg, 7F 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo Japan
81-3-3294-9634
s-shimizu@zengyoren.jf-net.ne.jp

Miki Noriyuki

President
National Offshore Tuna Fisheries Association of
Japan
Tohan No.3 Bldg. 1-3-1, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-
Ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-3295-3721
zenkinjp@kinkatsukyo.or.jp

Yoshihiro Notomi

Managing Director
National Offshore Tuna Fisheries Association of
Japan
Tohan No.3 Bldg. 1-3-1, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-
Ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-3295-3721
zenkinjp@kinkatsukyo.or.jp

Tai Nozaki

Vice President
Suya Fishery Co., Ltd
4, Sakaecho, Onahama, Aza, Iwaki-shi,
Fukushima, Japan
81-246-54-2155
mako_iioaka@nm.maff.go.jp

Kotaro Tanaka

Associate Director
Federation Of North Pacific District Purse Seine
Fisheries Cooperative of Japan
1-9-13, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-3585-7941
hokubu-taiheiyou@kbe.biglobe.ne.jp

Taro Kawamoto

Director
Kyokuyo Suisan Co., Ltd.
1441-1, Habuchi, Yaizu-shi, Shizuoka, Japan
81-54-622-5112
tarokawamoto@nifty.com

Taichiro Kondo

Director
Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd.
9-25 Nakaminato 4Chome, Yaizu-shi, Shizuoka,
Japan
81-54-627-1211
fkgcoltd@mbf.sphere.ne.jp

Minoru Honda

Executive Managing Director
Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association
14-10 Ginza 1Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-3564-2315
honda@kaimaki.or.jp

Akihito Fukuyama

General Manager
Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association
14-10 Ginza 1Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-3564-2315
fukuyama@kaimaki.or.jp

Miki Ogura

Director
5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka
National Research Institute of Far sea Fisheries
81-54-336-6000
ogura@affrc.go.jp

Shojiro Toguchi

Deputy Manager
ITOCHU Corporation
5-1, Kita-Aoyama, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo,
Japan
81-3-3497-3025
toguchi-s@itochu.co.jp

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

KIRIBATI

Aketa Taanga

MFMRD
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Development
Bairiki, Tarawa, Kiribati
21099
aketat@mfmrd.gov.ki

Mbwenea Teioki

Senior Fisheries Officer
Monitoring Control and Surveillance
FLEU, MFMRD
Phone:686 21099, Ext.121 or 122
mbweneat@mfmrd.gov.ki

Ana Delailomaloma

Marketing & Projects Manager
Golden Ocean Fish Ltd
33 Freeston Road, Walu Bay, Suva
6793312666
ana@golenocean.com.fj

Li Changhong

General Manager
Kiribati Fish Ltd
Betio Wharf, Tarawa, Kiribati
68626886
winfull@connect.com.fj

Agnes Yeeting

MFMRD
Kiribati
ayeeting@gmail.com

Xue Jun Du

Managing Director
Golden Ocean Fish Ltd
33 Freeston Road, Walu Bay, Suva
6793312666
goldhold@connect.com.fj

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Wanhyun Choi

Director General
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Government Complex Sejong, 94, Dasom 2-Ro,
Sejong Special Self-governing City, 339-012,
Korea
044 200 5320
fishtopia@korea.kr

Jonghwa Bang

Deputy director
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Government Complex Sejong, 94, Dasom 2-Ro,
Sejong Special Self-governing City, 339-012,
Korea
044 200 5342
bjh125@korea.kr

Youngseok Woo

Assistant director
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Government Complex Sejong, 94, Dasom 2-Ro,
Sejong Special Self-governing City, 339-012,
Korea
044 200 5343
yswoo@korea.kr

Anna Jo

Adivisor
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Government Complex Sejong, 94, Dasom 2-Ro,
Sejong Special Self-governing City, 339-012,
Korea
044 200 5344
anna88112@naver.com

Sohoon Lee

Inspector
Fisheries Monitoring Center
638, Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun,
Busan, Korea
051 410 1404
010 4546 1079
shanox@korea.kr

Jaehoon Kim

Assistant director
National Fishery Products Quality Management
Service(FIQ)
106, Haneulmaeul-ro, Ilsandong-gu, Goyang-si,
Gyeonggi-do, 410-315 Rep. of KOREA
031 929 4662
010 4811 5279
kkimjaehoon@korea.kr

Hyejin Hwang

Assistant director
National Fishery Products Quality Management
Service(FIQ)
229, Samho-ro, Buk-gu, Pohang-si,
Gyeongsangbuk-do, 791-802 Rep. of KOREA
054 231 0092
hjhwang00@korea.kr

Sang Chul Yoon

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Researcher
National Fisheries Research & Development
Institute
216 Gijanghaeanro, Gijangseup, Gijanggun
Busan 619-705 Korea
051 720 2334
yoonsc75@gmail.com

Sangjin Park
Director
Dongwon Industries
275, Yangjae-dong, Seocho-Gu, Seoul, Korea
02 589 3078
sjpark@dongwon.com

Jaeyeong Lee
Assistant Manager
Dongwon Industries
275, Yangjae-dong, Seocho-Gu, Seoul, Korea
02 589 3306
rachellee0130@dongwon.com

Changsoo Kim
Staff, Dongwon Industries
275, Yangjae-dong, Seocho-Gu, Seoul, Korea
02 589 4077
chk1015@dongwon.com

Chigon Kim
Director
Sajo Industries
107-39, Tongil-Ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul,
Korea
02 3277 1650
tunaone@sajo.co.kr

Kyungyung Lee
Manager
Sajo Industries
107-39, Tongil-Ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul,
Korea
02 3277 1669
dada1000@sajo.co.kr

Tuna Lee
Executive Director
SILLA.CO.,LTD
362, Baekjegobun-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul, Korea
02 3434 9777
kslee@sla.co.kr

Anthony Kim
Manager
SILLA.CO.,LTD
362, Baekjegobun-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul, Korea
02 3434 9717
jhkim@sla.co.kr

Henry Lee
Staff
SILLA.CO.,LTD
362, Baekjegobun-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul, Korea
02 3434 9730
ytlee@sla.co.kr

Hyun ai Shin
General Manager
Korea Overseas Fisheries Association
6th fl. Samho Center Bldg. "A" 83, Nonhyeon-
ro Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea
02 589 1612
fleur@kosfa.org

Bongjun Choi
Staff
Korea Overseas Fisheries Association
6th fl. Samho Center Bldg. "A" 83, Nonhyeon-
ro Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea
02 589 16152
bj@kosfa.org

Jihyun Kim
Advisor
Korea Overseas Fisheries Association
6th fl. Samho Center Bldg. "A" 83, Nonhyeon-
ro Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea
042 471 6435
zeekim@ififc.org

Kim Sang-Doo
Dongwon Fisheries / Director
Dongwon Fisheries / S.Korea
#569-34, Sinpyung-Dong, Saha-Gu, Busan,
Korea
010-8705-6410
sdkim@dwsusan.com

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A
Pan Pacific Foods (RMI), Inc.

Glen Joseph

Director
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority
6926258262
gjoseph101@gmail.com

Samuel K. Lanwi, Jr.

Deputy Director
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority
(MIMRA)
P.O. Box 860
+692 625 8262/5632
blanwi@gmail.com

Tion Nabau

Legal Adviser
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority
Majuro, Marshall Islands
(692) 625-455-6981
tion.nabau@gmail.com

Edward Bigler

Trust Co. of the Marshall Islands

James M. Myazoe

Deputy Commissioner of Maritime Affairs
Maritime Administrator
P.O. BOX 1405, Majuro, MH 96960
692-247-3018
JMyazoe@Register-IRI.com

Charles Abraham, Jr

Deputy Commissioner of Maritime Affairs, RMI
RMI Office of the Maritime Administrator
tcmi3@ntamar.net

Eugene Muller

Manager
Marshall Islands Fishing Co.
P.O. Box 1138
(692)625-7410
gene.muller@ntamar.net

Johnson Chuang

Koo's Fishing Co., Ltd.

Joseph Chou

Vice President
Luen Thai Fishing Venture
4203 Landmark Tower
75521513658
joseph_chou@luenthai.com

Wanjunn Yang

NAURU

Hon. Cyril Buraman

Minister Rep
Government of Nauru
Nauru
6745573191
cyrilburaman@gmail.com

Gordon Dageago

Chairman of Board
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resource Authority
Meneng district
6745573139
gordon_dageago@yahoo.com

Charleston Deije

Chief Executive Officer
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resource Authority
Anibare District
6745573055
cdeije@gmail.com

Murin Jeremiah

Oceanic Manager
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resource Authority
Meneng district
6745573137
mhzjere@gmail.com

Camalus Reiyetsi

MCS Montor Control Surveillance Officer
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resource Authority
Uaboe District
6745573140
camalus.reiyetsi@gmail.com

Adam Baske

Consultant
Sea Strong, LLC
adam@seastrong-llc.com

NEW ZEALAND

HE Shane Jones

Ambassador for Pacific Economic Development
NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Auckland, NZ
shane.jones@mfat.govt.nz

Joanna Anderson

Senior Policy Analyst

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Ministry for Primary Industries
Pastoral House, PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140
64-4-894-3481
joanna.anderson@mpi.govt.nz

John Annala

Principal Scientist
Ministry for Primary Industries
Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington,
New Zealand 6011
64-21-0298-5921
John.Annala@mpi.govt.nz

Lesley Gould

Senior Fisheries Analyst
Ministry for Primary Industries
PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand
+64 4 819 4639
Lesley.Gould@mpi.govt.nz

Arthur Hore

Manager HMS/Pelagic
Ministry for Primary Industries
608 Rosebank Road, Avondale, Auckland, New
Zealand
+64 9820 7686
arthur.hore@mpi.govt.nz

Don Syme

Senior Policy Analyst
Ministry for Primary Industries
25 The Terrace Wellington
+64 4 8194634
don.syme@mpi.govt.nz

Shannon Tau

Legal Adviser
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Wellington, New Zealand

Rebecca Wood

Policy Officer
NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
rebecca.wood@mfat.govt.nz

Andy Smith

Operations manager
Talleys
+ 64 21 337756
andy.smith@nn.talleys.co.nz

Karli Thomas

Oceans campaigner
Greenpeace
Aotearoa New Zealand
6421905582
karli.thomas@greenpeace.org

NIUE

Hon. Billy G. Talagi

Minister of Natural Resources
Billy.Talagi@mail.gov.nu

Brendon Pasisi

Director of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
Brendon.Pasisi@mail.gov.nu

Brooke Campbell

Consultant
ANCORS-UOW
brookec@uow.edu.au

PALAU

Nannette Malsol

Director, Bureau of Oceanic Fishery
Management
Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment &
Tourism
1 Kesebelau Rd.
6807756519
dillymalsol@gmail.com

Eric Gilman

Fisheries Advisor
Palau Bureau of Marine Resources
EricLGilman@gmail.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Hon. Mao Zeming, MP

Minister for Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
maozeming63@gmail.com

Frank Mohi Aisi

Director International Relations Unit
Department of Prime Minister & NEC
P. O. Box 639, Waigani, NCD, PNG
(675) 76877973
frankmohi@gmail.com

Martin Taumu

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Gisa Komangin

A/Executive Manager, MCS
National Fisheries Authority

Jerome Tioti

International Fisheries Liaison Coordinator
National Fisheries Authority

Ronald Kuk

Economics & Planning Division Manager
Coastal & Inland Fisheries Development
Agency
Coastal Fisheries Development Agency P.O.
Box 906
+675 325 9487
kuk.ronald@gmail.com

Christine Siwisika

Economist
Coastal and Inland Fisheries Development
Agency
CIFDA House Gordons NCD PNG
6753090444
CSiwisika@cfda.gov.pg

Leban Gisawa

Acting Executive Manager Fisheries
Management Unit
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
lgisawa@fisheries.gov.pg

David Karis

Manager VMS
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
dkaris@fisheries.gov.pg

Brian Kumasi

Offshore Fisheries Manager
National Fisheries Authority
11th Floor, Deloitte Tower, Douglas Street, Port
Moresby
6753090444
bkumasi@fisheries.gov.pg

First Secretary
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
MTaumu@cfda.gov.pg

Jennifer Molia Rudd

Board Member
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
jayrudd87@gmail.com

Jonathan G Kidu

Senior Foreign Service Officer
Department of Foreign Affairs
Westpac Bldg Waigani NCD Papua New Guinea
6753090444
jgekidu@hotmail.com

Noelene Geno

Legal Officer
Department of Justice and Attorney General
Sir Buri Kidu House Waigani Independence
Drive Waigani NCD PNG
6753090444
Noelene.Geno@justice.gov.pg

Frazer Murray

Director
Department of Commerce, Trade & Industry
fmurray02@gmail.com

John Edward Kasu

Managing Director
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
jkasu@fisheries.gov.pg

Ludwig Kumoru

Deputy Managing Director
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
lkumoru@fisheries.gov.pg

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Philip Lens

Observer Manager
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
plens@fisheries.gov.pg

Alois Kinol

Chairman WCPFC CDS
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
akinol@fisheries.gov.pg

Nancy Taka

Legal Officer
National Fisheries Authority

Maurice BrownJohn

Commercial Manager
P.O. Box 3992
Majuro
maurice@pnatuna.com

Rene M. Barrion

Senior AVP, Corporate & External Affairs

Samuel Luis F. Resma

AVP-Finance and Administration
RD Fishing Industry, Inc.
1st Road Calumpang General Santos City,
Philippines 9500
083 552-3590
slfresma@rdfishing.com.ph

Augusto Natividad

President
Frabelle PNG Limited
Lae City, Papua New Guinea
63917-8172746
gus@frabelle.net

Patrick Dale Sacay

Chris Hsu

Executive Vice President
South Seas Tuna Corporation
Wewak, Papua New Guinea
886933301733
sstechris@gmail.com

Harry Chen

Executive Officer

South Seas Tuna Corporation Limited
PO Box 376, Port Moresby 121, National
Capital District, Papua New Guinea
3213200
sstcharry@gmail.com

Jennifer Lai

Fair Well Fishing (PNG) Ltd.

Francis Houji

Fair Well Fishing (PNG) Ltd.

Henk Brus

Bede Tomokita

Board Member
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
b.tomokita@gmail.com

Dale Sacay

Frabelle PNG Limited
Frabelle PNG Limited
Lae City, Papua New Guinea
-8347275
dale.sacay@frabelle.net

Deborah R. Telek

Manager, Port Moresby
South Seas Tuna Corporation
PO Box 376, Port Moresby, NCD, Papua New
Guinea
+675 72204519
deborah.telek@gmail.com

Job Pomat

Chairman to NFA Board
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
jpomatjp@gmail.com

John Emilio

Norman Barnabas

Director - Devads Ltd
PO Box 1924, Port Moresby, NCD, PNG
+675 325 4438
nbarnabas@hotmail.com

Pete Pedro Celso

Chairman PNG Fishing Industry Association
and Managing Director RD PNG Ltd
National Fisheries Authority
Douglas St. Level 11 Deloitte Tower POM NCD
Papua New Guinea
6753090444
pccelso27@gmail.com

Sisenio Jhun Pagalan Jr
Supervisor International Business Development
Trans-Pacific Journey Fishing Corp
1094- North Bay Boulevard Navotas Cuty,
Philippines
6.3917545805e+011
slp@tuna.ph

Johnny Wu
Manager
Haya No.17, Ltd
Top Floor, Haus Tisa, Suite, 2-4-2 Lae
8.8691210695e+011
johnnywa@reigno.com

Memphis Han
Chief Executive Officer
Haya No.17, Ltd
Top Floor, Haus Tisa, Suite, 2-21-2.22, 2nd
Street Lane, Morobe, Province , PNG
memphisyachts@hotmail.com

Daniel Korimbao
Ministry of Fisheries
jtioti@fisheries.gov.pg

PHILIPPINES

Luwalhati Antonino
Secretary/ Minister
Mindanao Development Authority & Phil
Signing Minister to BIMP - EAGA, Republic of
the Philippines
0917 800 1008
scs_mc@yahoo.com

Asis G. Perez
Undersecretary for Fisheries, Department of
Agriculture and Director, BFAR
aperez@bfar.da.gov.ph / perezasis@yahoo.com

Drusila Esther E. Bayate
Asst. Director for Technical Services, BFAR
632 4538457
drusilaesther@yahoo.com

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Severino L. Escobar Jr.
Supervising Fishing Regulations Officer
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
PCA Bldg Elliptical Road, Diliman
1101, Quezon City, Philippines
+63-2 4266532 / 4551049
jojo_escobar@yahoo.com

Elaine G. Garvilles
Aquaculturist II/Asst. National Tuna
Coordinator
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources/Nat'l
Fisheries Research & Dev't Institute (BFAR-
NFRDI)
5F Corporate 101 Bldg Mother Ignacia Avenue,
Quezon City, Philippines 1103
632 3725063
egarvilles@yahoo.com

Rosanna Bernadette B. Contreras
Executive Director
Socksargen Federation of Fishing and Allied
Industries, Inc.
Second Floor SAFI 4 Building, Magsasay
Avenue, General Santos City, Philippines
63 9177212634
fishing.federation@gmail.com

Melissa Genevieve Joven
Executive Asst V
Mindanao Development Authority, Republic of
the Philippines
Davao City, Philippines
0917 800 1008
scs_mc@yahoo.com

Sylvester Sales
Development Mngt. Officer III
Mindanao Development Authority, Republic of
the Philippines
Davao City, Philippines
9104246761
scs_mc@yahoo.com

SAMOA

Hon. Lenatai Victor Faafoi Tamapua
Associate Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
joyce.ahleong@maf.gov.ws

Fonoiava Sealiitu Sesega

Chief Executive Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
fono@maf.gov.ws

Sharon Potoi-Aiafi

Assistant Chief Executive Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Apia
+685 21171
sharon@mfat.gov.ws

Joyce Samuelu Ah Leong

Assistant CEO Fisheries - Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Samoa
joyce.ahleong@maf.gov.ws

Ueta Jr. Faasili

Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
ueta.faasili@maf.gov.ws

Ulusapeti Tiitii

Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
(685) 20369
sapeti.tiitii@maf.gov.ws

Maria Sapatu

Senior Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
(685) 7268018
maria.sapatu@maf.gov.ws

Toetu Pesaleli

Senior Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
toetu.pesaleli@maf.gov.ws

Roy Lee

President
Fish Exporter Association
Apia
(685) 29230
rlee@samoa.ws

John Luff

Managing Director
Apia Export Fish Packers Company Ltd
Apia
(685) 26127
john@apiaexportfish.ws

Eteuati Leiataua

President
Tautai Samoa Association
Apia
(685) 7518301
eteuati@regulator.gov.ws

Siegfried Levi

Managing Director
Tradewinds Fihsing Company Limited
Apia
(685) 29482
tradewindsfishing@ipasifika.net

Frank Ah Wong

Managing Director
Boat Builder
Apia
frankboatcraft@yahoo.com

LCDR Malcolm Parsons

MSA- Samoa
AHK- Apia
7773600
msasamoa@samoa.ws

Fetogi Vaii

Legal Adviser
Ministry of Police, Adviser

Yohni Fepuleai

Senior Fisheries Officer, Compliance Unit -
MAF
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fisheries
Division
Apia, Samoa
20369
yohni.fepuleai@maf.gov.ws

Dimary Stowers

Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
dimary.stowers@maf.gov.ws

Lui Bell Jr.

Fisheries Officer

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
lui.bell@maf.gov.ws

Terava Loia
Support staff

Esmay Tanielu
Support staff

Belinda Filo

Maxine Hunter
Support staff

Sulesa S. Aivale
Support staff

Renate Rivers
Media Liaison for Samoa
Press Secretariat
FMFM2 Government Building
763 5636
renate.rivers@gmail.com

Tauvae Su'a
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
685-20369
tauvae.su'a@mfat.gov.ws

Laeimau Oketeve Savea
CEO, CSL
Apia
22417

Tau Jurgen Kappus
Foreign Service Officer
MFAT, Samoa
Siusega
21171
tau@mfat.gov.ws

Joseph Lee
Support staff

Aaron Hobman
Technical Director

Dan Van Hes
Visual Engineer

Heath Clapperton
Audio Engineer

Fale Siaosi

Constance Tafua-Rivers
Legal Consultant (Drafting) - Govt.
Corporations
Office of the Attorney General
Level 6, TATTE Bldg, Apia, Samoa
20295
constancetr@ag.gov.ws

Dominic Talouli
State Solicitor
Office of the Attorney General
Level 6, T.A.T.T.E Building, Apia, Samoa
685 20295
dominic.talouli@ag.gov.ws

Kamelie Seuseu-So'o
Principal State Solicitor
Office of the Attorney General
P.O. Box 27, Level 6 TATTE Bldg, Apia,
Samoa
20295
kamelie.seuseu@ag.gov.ws

Noelani Manoa
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Government Delegation
Apia
+685 21171
noelani@mfat.gov.ws

Autalavou Taua
Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
autalavou.taua@maf.gov.ws

Lene Fau
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
(685) 22561
lene.fau@maf.gov.ws

Lynell Betham
Member
Tradewinds Fishing Company Ltd
Apia
tradewindsfishing@ipasifika.net

Malua Solinuu
IT Officer
Ministry Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
(685) 22561
malua.solinuu@maf.gov.ws

Sarai Faleupolu
Senior IT Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
(685) 22561
sarai.faleupolu@maf.gov.ws

Tusolomanaia Faletoi Tuilaepa Suavi
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Apia
(685) 22561
faletoi.suavi@maf.gov.ws

Fred Amoa

Vito Lui

Tupai Savaiinaea Avala
Vaitele
722-1001

Tagaolo Iosefatu Wright

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Sylvester Diake
Under Secretary of Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Leon Hickie
Principle Fisheries Officer (Offshore)
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
P.O. Box G2, Honiara, Solomon Islands

Selina Lipa
Principle Fisheries Officer (Licensing)
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
P.O. Box G2, Honiara, Solomon Islands
slipa@fisheries.gov.sb

Amanda Hamilton
Senior Manager
National Fisheries Development
PO Box 717, Honiara, Solomon Islands
ahamilton@trimarinegroup.com

Phil Roberts
Managing Director

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

National Fisheries Developments Ltd
P.O.Box 717, Honiara, Solomon Islands.
philroberts@trimarinegroup.com

Russell Dunham
Director - Pacific Operations Fresh & Frozen
National Fisheries Development
PO Box 717, Honiara, Solomon Islands
rdunham@trimarinegroup.com

Ching Huan Ting
Industry Southern Seas Investment
P.O. Box 2211, Honiara Solomon Islands
677-749-5460
ting6361@gmail.com

Walter Mac'Avien Diamana
Assistant Secretary, Regional and Economic
Cooperation Branch
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & External Trade
P.O. Box 910
677-21250
walterdiamana@yahoo.com /
WDiamana@mfaet.gov.sb

TONGA

Hon. Sione Sangster Saulala
Minister for MAFFF and Head of Delegation

Losaline Ma'asi
Chief Executive Officer, MAFFF

Nunia Mone
Deputy CEO, MAFFF and Head of Fisheries
Division

Vilimo Fakalolo
Deputy CEO for Fisheries

CHINESE TAIPEI

Chia Chang Tsai
Specialist
Taiwan Tuna Purse Seiners Association
jason@ttsa.org.tw

Chi-Chao Liu
Section Chief
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec.2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng
Dist., Taipei, Taiwan
chichao@msl.f.a.gov.tw

Chris Liu
Manager

Win Far Fishery Co. Ltd.
wf268@winfar.com.tw

David Chang

President
OFDC
david@ofdc.org.tw

Ding-Rong Lin

Director
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec.2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng
Dist.,Taipei, Taiwan
dingrong@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Edward C.C. Huang

General Secretary
Taiwan Tuna Association
3F-2 No.2 Yu-Kang Central 1st Road Qianzhen
Dist. Kaohsiung Taiwan R.O.C
edward@tuna.org.tw

Eric, H.L. Tsai

General Manager
Yuh Yow Fishery Co. Ltd
eriktsai@gmail.com

James, T.P. Tsai

Chairman
Taiwan Tuna Purse Seiners Association
james@fongkuo.com.tw

Joseph Chia-Chi Fu

Secretary
OFDC
Joseph@ofdc.org.tw

Joy Hsiang-Yi Yu

Officer
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec.2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng
Dist.,Taipei, Taiwan
hsiangyi@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Martin Ho

Secretary General
Taiwan Tuna Longline Association
sefe121@hotmail.com

Peter Sheu

General Secretary
Taiwan Tuna Purse Seiners Association
peter@tpps.org.tw

Rex Ko

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Assistant to President
Jih Yu Fishery Co. Ltd.
nicerexko@gmail.com

Shui-Kai Chang

Associate Professor
National Sun Yat-sen University
No. 70, Lienhai Rd., Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan
skchang@faculty.nsysu.edu.tw

Takuay Lee

Counselor
Department of International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2 Kaitakelan Blvd., Taipei 10048, Taiwan
tklee@mofa.gov.tw

Teresa Hsu

Manager
Fong Kuo Fishery Co. Ltd.
twushu@fongkuo.com.tw

Tony Lin

Senior Officer
Taiwan Tuna Association
3F-2 No.2 Yu-Kang Central 1st Road Qianzhen
Dist. Kaohsiung Taiwan R.O.C
tony@tuna.org.tw

Tsung-han Wu

Officer
Department of International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
thwu01@mofa.gov.tw

Tzu-Yaw Tsay

Deputy Director-General
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec.2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng
Dist.,Taipei, Taiwan
tzuyaw@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Wang Liang-Chun

Secretary
Taiwan Tuna Longline Association
duo_w@livemail.tw

Wen-Ying Wang

Specialist
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec.2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng
Dist.,Taipei, Taiwan
wenying@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Yun-Hu Yeh

Instructor
Dept. of Maritime Police, Central Police
University
una108@mail.cpu.edu.tw

TUVALU

Hon. Elisala Pita

Minister of Natural Resources

Vaovai Pita

Minister's spouse

Kakee P. Kaitu

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources

Lotokufaki Kaitu

Fisheries Officer

Samasoni Finikaso

Director of Fisheries

Solomua Ionatana

Principal Fisheries Officer - Oceanic Section
Tuvalu Fisheries Department
Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu
68820814
tualen@gmail.com

Garry Preston

Fisheries Department Advisor

Afasene Hopi

Managing Director
Tuvalu funa Fong Haur Ltd.

Moeao Homasi

Secretary
TTFH
Funafuti
688 20289
momoho70@gmail.com

Antony Chan

Assistant Manager
Tuvalu Tuna Fong Haur Ltd.

Feleti P. Teo

feleti_teo@hotmail.com

Mahu Melita Tinapa

Personal Assistant to Minister of Natural
Resources - Tuvalu
Ministry of Natural Resources
C/-Ministry of Natural Resources, Government
of Tuvalu, Funafuti, Tuvalu
00688-2016
meltinapa@yahoo.co.nz

Wei-Yen Chu

Executive Assistant
drizzle1126@gmail.com

Steve Chen

General Manager
Tuvalu Tuna Fong Haur Ltd.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Russell Smith

Deputy Assistant Secretary for International
Fisheries, NOAA
14th & Constitution NW, Washington DC
20230
202-482-5520
russell.smith@noaa.gov

Michael Tosatto

Regional Administrator
National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific
Islands Region
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg 176, Honolulu, HI USA
808-725-5001
michael.tosatto@noaa.gov

Thomas Graham

Fishery Policy Analyst
National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific
Islands Region
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg 176, Honolulu, HI USA
808-725-5032
tom.graham@noaa.gov

Raymond Clarke

Supervisory Fishery Biologist
National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific
Islands Region
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg 176, Honolulu, HI USA
808-725-5031
raymond.clarke@noaa.gov

Alexa Cole

Deputy Chief, Enforcement Section
NOAA Office of General Counsel
1315 East West Highway, SSMC3 - 15422,
Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA
301-427-8286
alexa.cole@noaa.gov

Emily Crigler

Fishery Policy Analyst
National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific
Islands Region
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg 176, Honolulu, HI USA
808-725-5036
emily.crigler@noaa.gov

Bill Pickering

SAC NOAA OLE
NOAA Office of Law Enforcement
1845 Wasp Blvd. #176, Honolulu, Hawaii,
96818, USA
808/725-6100
bill.pickering@noaa.gov

Frederick W. Tucher

Chief, Pacific Islands Section, NOAA Office of
General Counsel
NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176, Honolulu HI USA
96818
(808)725-5201
Frederick.Tucher@noaa.gov

Keith Bigelow

Supervisory Fisheries Research Scientist
NOAA Fisheries
1845 Wasp Boulevard., Bldg. #176 Honolulu,
Hawaii 96818
+1 (808) 725-5388
keith.bigelow@noaa.gov

Deirdre Warner-Kramer

Deputy Director, Office of Marine Conservation
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520-7878
+12026472883
warner-kramerDM@state.gov

Michael Thomas Brakke

Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Marine
Conservation
U.S. Department of State
12026473941
BrakkeMT@state.gov

Eric Roberts

Fisheries Enforcement Specialist

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

United States Coast Guard
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm 9-232, Honolulu, HI,
USA 96850
808-535-3265
Eric.T.Roberts@uscg.mil

Dorothy M Lowman

United States Commissioner - PFMC chair
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
6507 SW Barnes Road
503-804-4234
dmlowman01@comcast.net

Timothy E. Johns

US Commissioner
c/o Hawaii Medical Service Association
818 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, HI 96814
(808) 948-5581
tim_johns@hmsa.com

Kenny Alameda

WCPFC Commissioner
Kenny@clipperoil.com

Michael Goto

Commissioner
United States
mgoto@unitedfishingagency.com

Mike Kraft

VP Sustainability
Bumble Bee Seafoods
mike.kraft@bumblebee.com

Rose (Kitty) Simonds

Executive Director
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management
Council
1164 Bishop St, Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813
(1-808) 522 8220
kitty.simonds@noaa.gov

Joe Hamby

COO
Tri Marine Management
10500 NE 8th Street, Bellevue, WA 98004
425-623-1200
ncarmichael@trimarinegroup.com

Ricardo Da Rosa

Purse Seine
RicardodaRosa@cox.net

Donald McIsaac

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Pl., Ste 101, Portland, OR
97220 USA
503-820-2280
Donald.McIsaac@noaa.gov

Christopher Dahl
Staff Officer
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Pl., Ste 101, Portland, OR
97220 USA
503-820-2422
kit.dahl@noaa.gov

Max C Chou
ATA Delegate
American Tunaboat Association
1 Tuna Ln., San Diego, CA 92101
619-233-2060
jenadams@sopactuna.com

Michael McGowan
Consultant
Bumble Bee Seafoods
600 W. Broadway, Ste 1100, San Diego, Calif.
92101, USA
858-232-7713
michael.mcgowan@bumblebee.com

Svein Fougner
Policy Analyst, Hawaii Longline Association,
USA
Hawaii Longline Association
32506 Seahill Drive
3103772661
sveinfougner@cox.net

Matt Owens
Director, Sustainability
Tri Marine Management
10500 NE 8th Street, Bellevue, WA 98004
425-623-1200
ncarmichael@trimarinegroup.com

Stuart Chikami
Manager
Western Pacific Fisheries, Inc.
schikami@westpacfish.com

William M Sardinha

Vessel Manager
Sardinha & Cileu Management, Inc
2811 Nimitz Blvd #D, San Diego, CA 92101
619 236 1191
Bill@SardinhaCileu.sdcoxmail.com

Josh Madeira
Federal Policy Manager
Monterey Bay Aquarium
866 Cannery Row, Monterey, CA 93940 USA
jmadeira@mbayaq.org

Helen Packer
Sustainability and Science coordinator
ANOVA LLC (Fishing & Living)
helen-packer@fishing-living.org

Sean Martin
President
Hawaii Longline Association
1133 N. Nimitz Hwy, Honolulu Hawaii 96817
808 478 0023
sean@pop-hawaii.com

Cary Gann
Senior Manager - Seafood Procurement
StarKist Samoa
225 North Shore Drive, Suite 400, Pittsburgh
PA 15212
412-402-8892
cary.gann@starkist.com

Frederick M. Rice
Council member WESPAC
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management
Council
1164 Bishop St, Suite 1400 Honolulu, Hawaii
96813
808 9601424
mcgrew@hawaii.rr.com

Gerry Leape
The Pew Environmental Group
901 E. Street, NW, Washington DC 20004
gleape@pewtrusts.org

VANUATU

Jason Raubani
Manager, Management & Policy Division
Vanuatu Fisheries Department
PMB 9045, Port Villa Vanuatu
3jraudinbani@gmail.com

Chu-Lung Chen
President

Ming Dar Fishery (Vanuatu) Co., Ltd.
kevin.mdfc@msa.hinet.net

Kevin Lin

Vice General Manager
Ming Dar Fishery (Vanuatu) Co., Ltd.
kevin.mdfc@msa.hinet.net

PARTICIPATING TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

Ruth Matagi-Tofiga

Director, DMWR
ruth.tofiga@dmwr.as.gov

Claire Tuia Poumele

Council Member
Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Pago Pago, American Samoa
6847333076
ctpoumele@gmail.com

William Sword

Member, American Samoa Delegation

Keniseli Lafaele

Director of Commerce
Government of American Samoa
PO Box 4587, Pago Pago, AS 96799
(684)252-5791
keniseli.lafaele@doc.as

Marie Alailima

Attorney
American Samoa Government
P.O. Box 997989 Pago Pago, AS 96799
1-(684)-254-8888
Marie_Alailima@yahoo.com

Selaina H. Vaitautolu Tuimavave

Deputy Director -Am. Samoa Dept. of Marine &
Wildlife Resources
P.Box 3730, Pago Pago AS 96799
684-633-4456
selaina.tuimavave@dmwr.as.gov

Domingo Ochavillo, PhD

Chief Fisheries Biologist
Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources
P.O. Box 3730, Pago Pago, American Samoa
684-633-4456
ochavill@gmail.com

Eric Kingma

Intl. Fisheries, Enforcement, NEPA Coordinator

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council
1164 Bishop St. Ste 1400
808 522 8141
eric.kingma@noaa.gov

Nate Ilaoa

American Samoa Island Coordinator
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management
Council
P.O. Box 12
(684)252-3175
nate@lava.net

Peter Eves

Enforcement Division Head
Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources
P.O. Box 3730 - Pago Pago Am. Samoa
684-633-4456
peter_eves@yahoo.com

Tepora Toliniu Lavata'i

Fisheries Technician
American Samoa Department of Marine &
Wildlife Resources
684-633-4456
poratolinu@gmail.com

Tony Langkilde

Aumua Amata

US Congressman
American Samoa
P.O. Box 1178
684-256-8659
aumua.amata@gmail.com

**COMMONWEALTH OF THE
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
(CNMI)**

Arnold I. Palacios

Secretary
Dept. Lands and Natural Resources,
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
P.O.Box 502543, Saipan MP. 96950
670-322-9834/ 670-285-4217
aipalacios55@gmail.com

David Itano

Fishery Consultant
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management
Council
1164 Bishop St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 USA
1 808 522-8220
dave.itano@gmail.com

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Cedric Ponsonnet
Deputy Director
Direction des Ressources Marines
BP 20 98713 Papeete
689 40 50 26 24
cedric.ponsonnet@drm.gov.pf

Marie Soehnlén
Technical Adviser for Fisheries and Agriculture
Ministry for Primary Industries
BP 2551 - 98713 Papeete
00 689 40504417
marie.soehnlén@hoturau.min.gov.pf

GUAM

Michael P. Duenas
Head of Delegation
Government of Guam
P.O. Box 24023 GMF, Guam 96921
1 (671) 472-6323
mpduenas77@gmail.com

Paul Callaghan
Consultant, Member Scientific & Statistical
Committee
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management
Council
1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu,
Hawaii, USA
(1-808) 522 8220
paul.callaghan.1942@gmail.com

NEW CALEDONIA

Regis Etaix-Bonnin
Deputy Head of the Fishery and Marine
Environment Service - New Caledonia
Department of Maritime affairs
Government of New Caledonia
BP 36 - 98845 Noumea Cedex - New Caledonia
(+687) 27-06-93
regis.etaix-bonnin@gouv.nc

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Eric Mévélec
Director of Maritime Affairs
Government of New Caledonia
BP 36 - 98845 Noumea Cedex - New Caledonia
(+687) 27-26-26
eric.mevelec@gouv.nc

TOKELAU

Hon. Kuresa Nasau
Ulu o Tokelau

Feleti Tulafono
Offshore Fisheries Officer
EDNRE
Fakaofu, TOKELAU
(wk) +690 3134 / (hm) +690 3248
ftulafono@gmail.com

Grant (Stan) Crothers
Tokelau Fisheries Advisor
EDNRE
Wellington, New Zealand
+64 21466140
crothers@xtra.co.nz

Lise Suveinakama

Tiga Galo
tigagalo@gmail.com

Siuleoalofa Aleta

Jovilisi Suveinakama
Central Manager - TALO
TALO

Arnold Loia

OBSERVERS

LIBERIA

Christian Mollitor
Vice President
Liberian Registry
8619 Westwood Center Dr. #300, Vienna, VA
22182, USA
703-473-1471
cmollitor@liscr.com

COOPERATING NON-MEMBERS

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Narin Niruttinanon

General Manager
Thai Union Group
979/13-16 MFL Sm Tower Phaholyothin
Rd., Bangkok Thailand
60867566835
narin@thaiunion.co.th

VIETNAM

Pham Anh Tuan

Deputy General Director, Head delegate of
Vietnam
Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH), Ministry of
Agriculture and Rural Development
No. 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ba Dinh, Hanoi,
Vietnam
tuanpa.khcn@mard.gov.vn

Nguyen Tien Thang

Officer, Department of capture fisheries and
resources protection, Directorate of Fisheries
No. 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ba Dinh, Hanoi,
Vietnam
thangcomeon@gmail.com

Erik Molenaar

Legal Advisor
Strubben 3, 7921ER Zuidwolde, the Netherlands
e.j.molenaar@uu.nl

ECUADOR

Borja Alonso

Legal Counsel
Ecuador
P.I. Landabaso, Ed. ALBACORA, 48370
Bermeo (Spain)
+34 94 618 7000
borja.bermeo@albacora.es

EL SALVADOR

Juan Jose Osorio Gomez

WCPFC Delegate
MAG-CENDEPESCA
Final 1a Av Norte, Santa Tecla, La Libertad,
El Salvador
503-2210-1961
juan.osorio@mag.gob.sv

Oscar Gustavo Alvarez

Manager
CALVOPESCA
Calle Loma Linda 151, Colonia San Senito, San
Salvador
oscar-gustavo.alvarez@calvo.es

MEXICO

Michel Dreyfus

Researcher, INAPESCA
Carretera Tijuana-Ensenada KM 97.5 Parque
Industrial FONDEPORT, El Sauzal de
Rodriguez, C.P. 22760, Ensenada, Baja
California
(646) 1746135 / 1746130 ext. 55660
michel.dreyfus@inapesca.gob.mx

PANAMA

Raul Delgado

Director of Monitoring, Control and
Surveillance
Autoridad de los Recursos, Acuaticos de
Panama
Calle 45, Bella Vista, Edificio Riviera
507 667 95200 / 507 5116000
rdelgado@arap.gob.pa

THAILAND

**OBSERVERS: INTER-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

***FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED
NATIONS (FAO)***

Alejandro Anganuzzi
Global ABNJ Tuna Coordinator
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome ITALY
00153
alejandro.anganuzzi@fao.org

Francis Chopin
Chief, Fishing Operations and Technology
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome ITALY
00153 390657055257
francis.chopin@fao.org

Gilles Hosch
ABNJ CDS Expert
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome ITALY
00153
352-621-752418
gilles.hosch@fao.org

***PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM
FISHERIES AGENCY (FFA)***

James Movick
Director-General
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
james.movick@ffa.int

Wez Norris
Deputy Director-General
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
wez.norris@ffa.int

Mike Batty
Director of Fisheries Development
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
mike.batty@ffa.int

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Noan Pakop
Director of Fisheries Operations
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
noan.pakop@ffa.int

Tim Adams
Director of Fisheries Management
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1, FFA Road, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
tim.adams@ffa.int

Pamela Maru
Fisheries Management Adviser
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
Pamela.Maru@ffa.int

Alice McDonald
Fisheries Management Adviser
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
alice.mcdonald@ffa.int

Chris Reid
Fisheries Economics Adviser
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
chris.reid@ffa.int

Manu Tupou-Rooson
Legal Counsel
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
manu.tupou-roosen@ffa.int

Lisa Williams-Lahari
Media Officer
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
media@ffa.int

***PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM
SECRETARIAT***

Elizabeth Brierley

Oceans Analyst
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji
679 322 2600
simones@forumsec.org

***PARTIES TO THE NAURU
AGREEMENT (PNA)***

Transform Aqorau

Chief Executive Officer
Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) Office
PO Box 3992, Majuro
(692) 625 7626
transform@pnatuna.com

Les Clark

Consultant
PNA Office
85 Innes Rd, St Albans, Christchurch, NEW
ZEALAND, 8052
64 3 3562892
les@rayfishresearch.com

Sangaa Clark

Policy Development Advisor
PNA Office
Christchurch, NZ
sangaa@pnatuna.com

Robert Saqusaqu Matau

PNA Office
Suva Fiji
679 - 8356439
rob.matau46@gmail.com

***SECRETARIAT FOR THE PACIFIC
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME (SPREP)***

Anthony Talouli

Pollution Adviser
SPREP
Vailima, Apia, Samoa
+685 21929 ext 243
anthonyt@sprep.org

Catherine Siota

SPREP
catherines@sprep.org

Michael Donoghue

threatened and migratory species adviser
Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment
Programme (SPREP)
SPREP, PO Box 240, Apia, SAMOA
(685) 21929 ext 281
michaeld@sprep.org

Penina Solomona

CMS Pacific Officer
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment
Programme
C/- SPREP, Vailima, Samoa.
+685 21929
peninas@sprep.org

Posa A. Skelton

Biodiversity & Ecosystem Management
SPREP
Apia
(685) 21929
posas@sprep.org

Scott Willson

Marine Pollution Advisor
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environmental Programme
scottw@sprep.org

Sefanaia Nawadra

Director, Environmental Monitoring and
Governance Division
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment
Programme
PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa
(685) 21929
sefanaian@sprep.org

***UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME***

Greg Shirley

Task Manager and Regional Focal Point Head of
Agency
United Nations Environment Programme
Private Bag, Apia, Samoa
+685 7505346
greg.sherley@undp.org

OBSERVER: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

AMERICAN FISHERIES RESEARCH FOUNDATION AND AMERICAN ALBACORE FISHING ASSOCIATION

Peter H. Flournoy

General Counsel
International Law Offices of San Diego
740 North Harbor Drive
6192320954
PHF@PACBELL.NET

AMERICAN TUNABOAT ASSOCIATION

Brian Hallman

Executive Director
American Tunaboat Association
1 Tuna Lane, Suite 1, San Diego, CA 92101
USA
1-619-888-4960
bhallmanata@gmail.com

Jim Sousa

Director
GS Fisheries Inc.
2535 Kettner Blvd #1A2 San Diego, Ca. 92101
1-619-239-1147
jim.sousa@marpacifico.net

Larry DaRosa

Fleet Manager
Tradition Mariner LLC
ldarosa1@cox.net

Jose F. S. Finete

Managing owner FV Jeanette
President of C & F Fishing LTD
1101 Fleetridge Dr.
6193475292
Jeanfinet@aol.com

John Zuanich

Commercial Manager
Tri Marine Fishing Management
220 Cannery Street
13105471166
jzuanich@trimarinegroup.com

**WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A
*BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL***

Karen Baird

BirdLife International Marine Programme
Regional Coordinator
BirdLife International
400 Leigh Road, RD5, Warkworth, New Zealand
+64 9 4226868
k.baird@forestandbird.org.nz

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Jonathan Peacey

Program Leader, Global Tuna Initiative
Conservation International
29 Belvedere Road, Wellington 6021, New Zealand
64272817152
jpeacey@conservation.org

Johann Bell

Consultant Fisheries Scientist
Conservation International
(+61) 412 657 319
b.johann9@gmail.com

Schannel van Dijken

Senior Marine project manager
Conservation international
Vaialele, Samoa
6857770010
svandijken@conservation.org

EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE

Paolo Bray

European Director
Earth Island Institute
393485650306
silviaroversi@friendofthesea.org

ENVIRONMENT HAWAII

Teresa Dawson

Staff Writer
Environment Hawaii
1179 Uluopihi Loop, Kailua, HI, 96734
1-808-381-4469
teresadawson@hawaiiantel.net

GREENPEACE

Chow Yuen Ping

EA Oceans team leader
Greenpeace East Asia
achow@greenpeace.org

Haibo Wang

Greenpeace East Asia Beijing office
Greenpeace
8618618421095
wang.haibo@greenpeace.org

Jeonghee Han

Greenpeace East Asia, Seoul office, Oceans
Campaigner
Greenpeace
jeonghee.han@greenpeace.org

Lagi Toribau

Head of Oceans, Greenpeace Australia Pacific
Greenpeace Australia Pacific
Level 2, 33 Mountain Street, Ultimo, NSW,
2007
61418298746
Lagi.Toribau@greenpeace.org

Mark Dia

Campaign Manager Greenpeace
Philippines
639178430549
mark.dia@greenpeace.org

Phil Kline

senior ocean campaigner -Greenpeace
701 H St NW, suite 300, WA., D.C., 20001
+1 202 462 1177, mobile +1 202 271 6710
phil.kline@greenpeace.org

Wakao Hanaoka

Senior Oceans Campaigner
Greenpeace
whanaoka@greenpeace.org

Yen Ning

Oceans Campaigner
Greenpeace
nyen@greenpeace.org

Kazue Komatsubara

Oceans Campaigner
Greenpeace Japan
NF Bldg 2F, 8-13-11, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku,
Tokyo, 160-0023 Japan
kazue.komatsubara@greenpeace.org

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW PROJECT (IELP)

Chris Wold

Professor
International Environmental Law Project
10015 SW Terwilliger Boulevard, Portland,
Oregon, USA
503-768-6734
wold@lclark.edu

INTERNATIONAL SEAFOOD SUSTAINABILITY FOUNDATION (ISSF)

Holly Koehler

Vice President of Policy and Outreach
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
805 15th Street NW Suite 650 Washington D.C.
20005 United States
hkoehler@iss-foundation.org

Victor Restrepo

Vice President of Science
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
805 15th Street NW Suite 650 Washington D.C.
20005 United States
vrestrepo@iss-foundation.org

Claire van der Geest

Strategic Advisor
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
805 15th Street NW Suite 650 Washington D.C.
20005 United States
cvandergeest@iss-foundation.org

MARINE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

Bill Holden

Pacific Fisheries Manager
Marine Stewardship Council
10/46-48 Urunga Parade, NSW Australia 2228
+61 415 964 236
bill.holden@msc.org

ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE TUNA FISHERIES (OPRT)

Daishiro Nagahata

Managing Director -OPRT
9FSankaido Bldg. 9-13, akasaka 1-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
+81 3 3568 6388
nagahata@oprt.or.jp

**PACIFIC ISLANDS TUNA INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION (PITIA)**

Naitilima Tupou

Secretariat
Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
P. O Box 1704, Nuku'alofa
secretariat@pitia.org

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Amanda Nickson

Director, Global Tuna Conservation
The Pew Charitable Trusts
anickson@pewtrusts.org

Angelo Villagomez

Manager
The Pew Charitable Trusts
avillagomez@pewtrusts.org

Dave Gershman

Senior Associate
The Pew Charitable Trusts
dgershman@pewtrusts.org

Frank Meere

Consultant, Ending Illegal Fishing Project
The Pew Charitable Trusts
fmeere@aapt.net.au

Luke Warwick

Manager
The Pew Charitable Trusts
lwarwick@pewtrusts.org

Michael Crispino

Officer
The Pew Charitable Trusts
mcrispino@pewtrusts.org

Jim Gray

Officer
The Pew Charitable Trusts
jgray@pewtrusts.org

**TAUTAI-O-SAMOA LONGLINE &
FISHING ASSOCIATION**

Leiataua Eteuati

President
Tautai Samoa Association
Apia
eeteuati@regulator.gov.ws

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Christinna Lutu-Sanchez

Director/ Officer-Sec/Treas
Tautai-O-Samoa Longline & Fishing
Association
P. O. Box 997423, Pago Pago, AS 96799
684-252-2222
longlineservices@gmail.com

Carlos Sanchez

Business Development
Tautai-O-Samoa Longline & Fishing
Association
P. O. Box 997423, Pago Pago, AS 96799
684-258-1234
longlineservices@gmail.com

John Douglas Gibbs

Tautai-O-Samoa Longline & Fishing
Association
P. O. Box 997423, Pago Pago, AS 96799
684 252 8733
pachorizon1@cox.net

Krista Corry

Tautai-O-Samoa Longline & Fishing
Association
P. O. Box 997423, Pago Pago, AS 96799
khcorry97@yahoo.com

**US-JAPAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(USJI)**

Hiroshi Ohta

Professor
USJI (US-Japan Research Institute)
1-6-1 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
81-3-5286-1728
h-ohta@y.waseda.jp

**WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE
(WWF)**

Ian Campbell

Global Shark and Ray Initiative Manager
World Wide Fund for Nature
4 Ma'afu Street, Suva, Fiji
679 331 5533
icampbell@wwf.panda.org

Alfred "Bubba" Cook

WWF WCP Tuna Programme Manager
World Wide Fund for Nature
49 Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand
6010
+64 027 833 0537
acook@wwf.panda.org

Aiko Yamauchi
WWF Japan
WWF
Shiba 3-1-14, Minatoku, Tokyo Japan
81337691713
ayamauchi@wwf.or.jp

WCPFC SECRETARIAT

WCPFC
Kaselehlie Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993

Lara Manarangi-Trott
Interim Executive Director and Compliance
Manager
lara.manarangi-trott@wcpfc.int

Jane Broweleit
Rapporteur
jane.broweleit@gmail.com

SungKwon Soh
Science Manager
sungkwon.soh@wcpfc.int

Samuelu Taufao
ICT Manager
samuel.taufao@wcpfc.int

Aaron Nighswander
Finance & Administration Manager
aaron.nighswander@wcpfc.int

Albert Carlot
VMS Manager
albert.carlot@wcpfc.int

Karl Staisch
Observer Program Coordinator
karl.staisch@wcpfc.int

Anthony Beeching
Assistant Manager - Science
anthony.beeching@wcpfc.int

'Ana F. Taholo
Assistant Compliance Manager
ana.taholo@wcpfc.int

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment A

Shelley Clarke
ABNJ Technical Project Coordinator – Sharks
and Bycatch
shelley.clarke@wcpfc.int

Lucille A. Martinez
Administrative Officer
lucille.martinez@wcpfc.int

Arlene Takesy
Executive Assistant
arlene.takesy@wcpfc.int

Ian Cartwright
MOW Consultant
thalassa@bigpond.com

Kerry Smith
Consultant Project Coordinator – seconded
from Australian Fisheries Management
Authority
kerry.smith@afma.gov.au.

Short-listed candidates - Executive Director

Peter Flewelling
Sachiko Tsuji
David Wilson

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)

Secretariat of the Pacific Community
B.P. D5, 98848 Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia

John Hampton
Chief Scientist, SPC Oceanic Fisheries
Programme
johnh@spc.int

Shelton Harley
Principal Fisheries Scientist
sheltonh@spc.int

Graham Pilling
Senior Fisheries Scientist
grahamp@spc.int

Robert Scott
Fisheries Scientist
roberts2@spc.int



Statement
By
Honourable Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi
Prime Minister of Samoa
For The Opening Ceremony of
the 11th Regular Session Of The WCPFC (Tuna Commission)
Upolu Plenary Hall, Faleata Complex, Tuanaimato
Monday, 1 December 2014 at 9.00am

Reverend Afamasaga Mautofu Fuimaono,
Honourable Ministers,
Chairman of the Commission, Your Excellency Dr Charles Karnella,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen.

I am very pleased to be here today and to say a few words on the occasion of the official opening in Samoa of the 11th Regular Session of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, or commonly referred to as the Tuna Commission. On behalf of the Government and people of Samoa, I would like to extend to you all, especially those from outside the Pacific region and those visiting Samoa for the first time, a very warm welcome to our island country. Thank you for accepting our offer to host this year's annual session in Samoa and hope that you have been able to enjoy our country since your arrival.

Your meeting this week is most opportune as it follows immediately after the successful completion of the 3rd United Nations International Conference on Small Island Developing States which

Samoa hosted in September this year. As host and President of that Conference, we were honoured to have hosted more than 130 countries and 100 organizations in this same complex and in this very Hall. These facilities were purposely built and refurbished for the SIDS Conference and we are very pleased to have been able to use them again for the Tuna Commission meeting this week. These same facilities will be used again next year when we host the Commonwealth Youth Games. These are examples of the importance we place on sustainable management and strategic utilization of limited resources and the promotion of economic development opportunities available to small island developing States especially in the Pacific region.

The outcome document of the Conference entitled the **SIDS Accelerated Modalities for Action Pathway or the 'SAMOA Pathway'** in short, highlights oceans and seas as essential components of the Earth's global ecosystem and their intrinsic connection to sustainable development, including that of Small Island developing States. Healthy, productive and resilient oceans and coasts are critical for poverty eradication, access to sufficient and nutritious food, livelihoods, economic development, and essential ecosystem services and many other elements of sustainable economic development that are important to us all.

In the spirit of collective aspiration, it is incumbent upon all of us, both members and cooperating non-members, to work together in the true spirit of genuine and durable Partnership to ensure our fish stocks remain healthy for current and future generations. Your annual meeting is an important forum to continue the dialogue on strategies and management measures to achieve this goal.

The fisheries resource represents a most significant natural resource for all the Pacific countries with many of the economies relying heavily on fish and fish products. Fishing and fisheries have historically provided sustenance for our Pacific peoples and it is our sincerest wish that it would continue to do so into the future.

The Pacific Leaders at its annual Forum and in the Pacific Plan have continued to give high priority to fisheries issues and development, underscoring the importance of fish resources to the economies and societies of the Pacific countries. Indeed, this year's Forum Leaders meeting held in Palau selected the theme "The Ocean: Life and Future" demonstrated the emphasis that Pacific Island countries place on the ocean and fisheries and a consistent call for optimum benefits to be derived from these resources.

I understand an important issue before you this week is a strengthened and enhanced conservation and management measure for the South Pacific albacore. South Pacific albacore is the most important target species for many island countries in the region, Samoa included. In order to maintain the long-term sustainability and economic viability of the fishery for South Pacific albacore, and to ensure livelihoods for local fishermen, it is important that stronger and more effective fisheries management arrangements for the South Pacific albacore are agreed at this meeting. A new strengthened measure will promote SIDS domestic access to resources and provides a better enabling framework for SIDS' development aspirations. I encourage you all to work together in the true spirit of Partnership to reach this common goal. In signing the Tokelau Arrangement, Samoa, like other signatories, actively contributes to the cooperating effort to conserve and manage albacore, an important fishery to the Pacific Islands.

The issue of compliance to conservation and management measures as well as timely reporting are equally important. Illegal, unreported and unregulated or IUU fishing in the high seas and in the Convention area, continue to threaten and undermine fisheries conservation and management efforts by both national fisheries administrations and regional organizations.

Much of the success of any measure the Commission puts in place will depend on the commitment and compliance of all parties and especially the adherence by the fishing industry. Therefore, hard decisions need to be made to give meaning to the principal objective of the Tuna Commission to ensure the long term conservation and

sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific ocean.

Evidence indicates that fisheries in other regions are severely overfished or have collapsed. The Pacific fisheries clearly face the same danger. But it is not too late to manage the Pacific fisheries resources to be sustainably harvested into the foreseeable future. However, it would require everyone represented in this hall to avoid cynicism and instead to work and cooperate together in the spirit of genuine and durable Partnership, to heed the lessons and avoid the mistakes made in other regions in the exploitation of their fish stocks. I wish you well in your deliberations and for a successful conclusion to your meeting.

To end my remarks, I do recognize and support that the Commission rules require that the annual sessions of the Commission should be held at the Commission headquarters unless the Commission decides otherwise. The reason for holding the Commission in the Pacific is obvious as custodians of the resources and its environment. In order to preserve those rules and the principle that as many Commission meetings be held in the Pacific region, Samoa stands ready and willing to avail its services and these facilities before you, for that purpose.

I hope you will enjoy your stay with us and that you return home safely to your families for a happy festive season. It is now my pleasure to officially declare this meeting open.

Thank you. Soifua.



**COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
1 - 5 December 2014

PROVISIONAL AGENDA – AS ADOPTED

WCPFC11-2014-02_rev4¹
1 December 2014

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¹ Revised to accommodate new delegation proposals
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COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
 Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
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CHECKLIST PROVIDED BY FFA MEMBERS SETTING OUT AN EVALUATION OF SIDS SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE STATUS OF ASSISTANCE

WCPFC11 agreed to take this into consideration as a guide to assist developed CCMs to assess the status of assistance to SIDS.

The checklist was proposed to be treated as a living document, which could be updated by FFA members as required, including at each WCPFC meeting.

SIDS NEED	STATUS (√= met and X = not met)
General areas of assistance	
(a) increased commercialism of tuna fisheries and related industries;	Ongoing longer-term objectives/needs
(b) enhanced capacity for conservation and management of fisheries by SIDS; and	
(c) broader cooperation of the importance of rights-based management.	
Identification of priority areas where specific assistance is needed	
(i) providing operational level data to ensure high quality and more accurate scientific advice in order to ensure that the stocks which SIDS heavily rely on are effectively managed;	X - to be considered at WCPFC11 – FFA proposal in DP06
(ii) ensuring in the revision of the tropical tuna measure that there is no disproportionate burden placed on SIDS	X – to be considered at WCPFC11 – FFA proposal in DP08 and PNA + Tokelau proposal in DP12
(iii) agreeing a Target Reference Point for skipjack tuna to ensure its effective management and sustainable use;	X - to be considered at WCPFC11 – PNA and Tokelau proposal in DP12
(iv) ensuring in the management of the fisheries for South Pacific albacore that CCMs contribute to increasing the participation of SIDS in the WCPO tuna fisheries;	X – to be considered at WCPFC – FFA Proposal in DP05
(v) ensuring that priority for ROP funding be given to the national observer programmes of SIDS, including assistance with implementing the longline coverage requirements;	X

SIDS NEED	STATUS (√= met and X = not met)
(vi) ensure resourcing is provided to build the capacity of Small Island Developing States in developing port monitoring and port sampling programs;	X
(vii) building the capacity of SIDS' nationals to develop and implement the IMS at a national level, including to implement E-HSP reporting and transshipment reporting;	Ongoing
(viii) reporting on sharks;	√ – revised logsheets in place
(ix) development of FAD management plans;	X
(x) development of Seabird NPOAs and Shark NPOAs;	X
(xi) assistance to train national VMS MTU inspectors/audits;	X
(xii) providing a budget for the participation of chairs of subsidiary bodies who are SIDS nationals to the annual Commission meetings to assist them in fulfilling their roles effectively;	X
(xiii) ensuring a rationalisation of Commission workloads, including a prioritisation of issues and streamlining agendas.	X
(xiv) ensure annual regional capacity building workshops are adequately resourced such as the tuna data workshops, regional observer coordinator workshop (proposed budget 130,000)	X
(xv) ensure sustainability of the Special Requirements Fund through the establishment of a SIDS assistance fee of \$10,000 added to the contributions of developed CCMs	FFA Proposal at FAC
(xvi) request that developed CCMs provide an annual report of resources that they may provide to SIDS to address targeted capacity building assistance identified in the CMS process.	FFA Proposal at FAC



TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A WCPFC FAD MANAGEMENT OPTION WORKING GROUP

Background

1. At WCPFC10 in adopting CMM 2013-01 the Secretariat was tasked with preparing a report for consideration by the SC, TCC and Commission in 2014. Paragraph 38 of CMM 2013-01 says:
38. The Commission Secretariat will prepare a report on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Scientific Committee, the Technical & Compliance Committee and the Commission in 2014, including:
 - a. Marking and identification of FADs;
 - b. Electronic monitoring of FADs;
 - c. Registration and reporting of position information from FAD-associated buoys; and
 - d. Limits to the number of FADs deployed or number of FAD sets made.
2. As a response to this tasking, on 23 July 2014 the Secretariat sent out WCPFC Circular 2014/60, which provided a number of relevant papers and draft proposals, and proposed the establishment of a working group on FAD Management Options.
3. These terms of reference define the objectives, scope and responsibilities of the working group. They set out the expectations of the Commission with respect to the outputs of the working group. These TORs may be subject to review or modification by the Commission.

Objective

To review the reference papers listed below, as well as other relevant information and advice from SC and TCC, and to recommend a way forward for the Commission on the following issues:

- a. Collection of additional data on FADs and their use in WCPO fisheries;
- b. FAD marking, and identification, and use of electronic signatures;
- c. FAD monitoring, tracking and control;
- d. FAD Management options; and
- e. Advise on options for FAD marking and monitoring for WCPO wide application.

Working group

1. The working group shall be open to all Commission Members and Participating Territories.
2. All CCMs are encouraged to provide input to the work of the working group.
3. To the highest degree possible, the working group shall conduct its work electronically or, if convenient and cost effective, in targeted face to face meetings.

4. The working group shall report to TCC and SC, as appropriate, where the advice and recommendations shall be considered.
5. The working group shall consult with or seek advice from technical experts and industry as necessary.
6. The working group shall include participation by PNAO, FFA, industry, SPC and NGOs, and will be open to participation by any other interested WCPFC observer.
7. The working group shall consider the fisheries information management systems that are proposed or established in the WCPO and other RFMOs for FAD registration and tracking.

Timeframe

The working group and its progress will be reviewed at WCPFC12

References

1. Papers attached to WCPFC Circular 2014/60
 - Feasibility study – PNA FAD tracking and management (Oct 2013)
 - Conservation and Management Measure for the Collection and Analyses of Data on Fish Aggregating Devices – Proposal by the United States of America (WCPFC10-2013-DP05) 5 November 2013
 - Attachment E of CMM 2013-01 – Preparation of FAD Management Plans
 - FFA Proposal on FAD identification and tracking (WCPFC-TCC5-2009/DP-21) 5 October 2009
 - FAD Management – A study on the impacts of fish aggregating devices (FADs) and the development of effective management strategies for their responsible use by industrial tuna fishing fleets – A report prepared for the WTPO (June 2009)
2. Other papers, studies and information suggested at TCC10 to be reviewed by the Working Group
 - a. Preliminary analysis of the Regional Observer Programme data on FAD design (WCPFC-SC10-ST-IP09)
 - b. SPC study which looked at the comparative value of catches from FAD and free school sets, taking into account the relative prices of fish by size class.
 - c. Review measures adopted by other RFMOs on FAD management.
 - d. Any other papers submitted as well as relevant information from SC and TCC
 - e. [Proposed consultancy study to be commissioned in 2015, to analyse commercial implications of FAD usage in order to inform a sensible debate on FAD limits and controls.]

WCPFC11 Summary report: Attachment F



**COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION**
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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR BIGEYE, YELLOWFIN
AND SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN**

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-01¹

¹ Includes the amendments as agreed at WCPFC11 to CMM 2013-01 which were to: i) replace references to “2014” with “2015” in paragraphs 25, 28, 29 and 43; and ii) include agreed new data provision requirements after paragraph 55. The Secretariat has also made some non-substantive edits to update cross-references to CMMs within this measure: these can be found in paragraph 32, paragraph 62, Attachment C paragraphs 1 and 9 and Attachment E.

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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) were developed to mitigate the overfishing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna and to limit the growth of fishing capacity in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and that these measures have been unsuccessful in either restricting the apparent growth of fishing capacity or in reducing the fishing mortality of bigeye or juvenile yellowfin tuna;

Recalling that the objective of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Convention) is to ensure through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean in accordance with the 1982 Convention and the Agreement;

Recalling further the final statement of the Chairman of the Multilateral High Level Conferences in 2000 that: “It is important to clarify, however, that the Convention applies to the waters of the Pacific Ocean. In particular, the western side of the Convention Area is not intended to include waters of South-East Asia which are not part of the Pacific Ocean, nor is it intended to include waters of the South China Sea as this would involve States which are not participants in the Conference” (Report of the Seventh and Final Session, 30th August- 5 September 2000, p.29);

Recognizing that the Scientific Committee has determined that the bigeye stock is subject to overfishing, and that yellowfin stocks are currently being fished at capacity, reductions in fishing mortality are required in order to reduce the risks that these stocks will become overfished;

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;

Taking note of Article 8(1) of the Convention requiring 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 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 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;

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

I. Objectives and general rules

Objectives

The objectives of this Measure are to ensure that:

General

1. Compatible measures for the high seas and exclusive economic zones (EEZs) are implemented so that bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna stocks are, at a minimum, maintained at levels capable of producing their maximum sustainable yield 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. The Commission will amend, or replace the objectives with target reference points after their adoption.

Skipjack

2. the Fishing Mortality Rate (F) for skipjack will be maintained at a level no greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.

Bigeye

3. the fishing mortality rate for bigeye tuna will be reduced to a level no greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$. This objective shall be achieved through step by step approach through 2017 in accordance with this Measure.

Yellowfin

4. the fishing mortality rate is not greater than F_{msy} , i.e. $F/F_{msy} \leq 1$.

General Rules

Attribution of Charter Arrangements

5. For the purposes of paragraph 9, 10, 16-18, 25, 28, 40, 43, 49, 50, 51, and 52, attribution of catch and effort shall be to the flag State, except that catches and effort of vessels notified as chartered under CMM 2011-05 shall be attributed to the chartering Member, or Participating Territory. Attribution for the purpose of this Measure is without prejudice to attribution for the purposes of establishing rights and allocation.

Non-Parties

6. In giving effect to CMM 2009-11 or its replacement the Commission shall advise non-Parties to the Convention wishing to acquire Co-operating Non Member (CNM) status as follows: (a) that for bigeye tuna the current fishing mortality rate is above that associated with MSY and the Scientific Committee recommends a reduction in F for bigeye tuna; (b) yellowfin tuna is not being overfished but current F is close to F_{msy} and the Scientific Committee recommends no increase in F for yellowfin tuna; (c) that skipjack tuna is not being overfished and that the Scientific Committee recommended that the Commission consider adopting limits on fishing for skipjack tuna and noted that additional purse seine effort on skipjack tuna will yield only modest long term gains in catches. Therefore, where necessary, the limits that apply to CNMs, particularly on the high seas, will be determined by the Commission in accordance with CMM 2009-11 or its revision.

Small Island Developing States

7. Unless otherwise stated, 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. This paragraph shall not be applied to paragraphs 14 - 24, 30 and 32 – 37.

8. In giving effect to this CMM, the Commission shall pay attention to the geographical situation of a small island developing State which is made up of non-contiguous groups of islands having a distinct economic and cultural identity of their own but which are separated by areas of high seas.

Transfer of effort

9. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of these measures for the **purse seine** fishery are not undermined by a transfer of effort in days fished into areas within the Convention Area south of 20S. In order not to undermine the effectiveness of these measures, CCMs shall not transfer fishing effort in days fished in the purse seine fishery to areas within the Convention Area north of 20N.

10. CCMs shall ensure that the effectiveness of other measures of the Commission is not undermined by a transfer of **longline** fishing effort or capacity to other areas within the Convention Area.

Area of Application

11. This Measure applies to all areas of high seas and all EEZs in the Convention Area except where otherwise stated in the Measure.

12. Coastal States are encouraged to take measures to reduce fishing mortality on juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna in archipelagic waters and territorial seas and to notify/inform the WCPFC Secretariat of the relevant measures that they will apply in these waters including longline bigeye catch limits and expected number of FAD sets or bigeye catches from purse seining.

Overlap Area

13. The catch and effort limits in paragraphs 16 - 18 (FAD sets), paragraph 25 (high seas purse seine effort limits), paragraph 40 (bigeye longline catch), and paragraphs 28 and 43 (yellowfin purse seine effort and longline catch) shall be calculated from the relevant historical levels within the Convention Area except for those Member flag

States who, consistent with the WCPFC9 decision (paragraph 80 of WCPFC9 Summary Report), notify of their choice to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area. For those Member flag States who choose to implement IATTC measures in the overlap area, the calculation of their limits for the Convention Area (excluding the overlap area) shall exclude historical catch or effort within the overlap area. Notwithstanding decisions on application of catch and/or effort limits, all other provisions of this measure apply to all vessels fishing in the overlap area.

II. Measures for 2014-2017

Purse seine fishery in tropical area (20N – 20S)

FAD Set Management²

Common measures for 2014-2017

14. A three (3) months (July, August and September) prohibition of setting on FADs shall be in place for all purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and high seas (see paragraphs 3 -7 of CMM 2009-02 for the rules for the FAD closure in the high seas).

15. The Commission shall at WCPFC11 adopt arrangements to ensure that this CMM, consistent with the Convention Article 30 2(c), does not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS. The fifth month FAD closure and alternative FAD set limit in paragraph 17 shall only take effect when these arrangements are agreed.

Additional FAD Measures for 2014

16. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by April 1, 2014.³

a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional month, for a total of 4 months (July, August, September, and October). OR

b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall

² For members of the PNA, this measure will be implemented through the Third Arrangement Implementing the Nauru Agreement of May 2008.

³ Purse seine vessels flagged to a developing coastal state member smaller than 50 m LOA (13+36=49 vessels currently on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels) are exempted from this reduction requirement described in paragraphs 16 - 18. When a SIDS CCM chooses limitation of annual FAD sets stipulated in paragraphs 16 - 18, purse seine vessels newly introduced after January 1 2010 are managed outside of the FAD set limit for that CCM for 3 years following their introduction. After 3 years the FAD sets/total sets by those vessels shall be incorporated into the calculation of the baseline figure for that CCM. Those purse seine vessels exempted or managed outside the FAD set limit shall be notified to the Secretariat by 31 March 2014 or within 15 days of vessels introduced after this date.

limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column A in Attachment A.⁴

Additional FAD Measures for 2015 and 2016

17. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by December 31 of the previous year.

a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional two (2) months, for a total of 5 months (January, February, July, August, September). If a non-SIDS CCM chooses this option, the CCM shall take necessary measures to ensure that its total FAD sets in 2015 and 2016 shall not increase from its average number of FAD sets in 2010-2012, as listed in column D in Attachment A. OR

b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column B in Attachment A.

Additional FAD Measures for 2017

18. In addition to the FAD measures 2015 and 2016, except for those Kiribati flagged vessels fishing in the adjacent high seas, it shall be prohibited to set on FADs in the high seas, unless the Commission decides on other alternative measures at its 2014 or 2015 or 2016 annual meeting.⁵

Reporting for FAD set limit option

19. CCMs that select an option that limits the number of FAD sets in addition to the 3-month prohibition of FAD sets (paragraph 16b, 17b) shall implement the limit on FAD sets in accordance with the following:

(a) The captain of a purse seine vessel shall weekly report (i) the number of FAD sets, (ii) the number of total sets, and (iii) estimated bigeye catch in the previous week to the flag CCM and the observer on board.

(b) The flag CCM shall provide information set forth in (19a) every month by its vessels to the Secretariat.

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.

⁵ The high seas FAD closure in paragraph 18 does not apply in 2017 to a CCM that has achieved a verifiable reduction in bigeye catches by its purse seine vessels to 55% from current levels (2010-2012), to be reviewed on the basis of the advice of the Scientific Committee. The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment C.

- (c) After the number of FAD set conducted reaches 80% of the set limit, the CCM shall report the information (19a) above weekly to the Secretariat.
- (d) After the number of FAD sets conducted reaches 90% of the set limit, the captain shall report the information daily to the flag CCM authority.
- (e) When the number of FAD set conducted reaches the limit, the CCM shall promptly take necessary measures to ensure that no further sets on FADs shall be made by its purse seine vessels during that calendar year and report the measures taken to the Secretariat.

Purse Seine Effort Control

Exclusive Economic Zones⁶

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

21. CCMs shall support the ongoing development and strengthening of the PNA VDS including implementation and compliance with the requirements of the VDS as appropriate.

22. Other coastal States within the Convention Area with effort in their EEZs exceeding 1,500 days annually over the period 2006-2010 shall limit effort in their EEZs to 2001-2004 average or 2010 levels.

23. Other coastal States within the Convention Area other than those referred to in paragraph 20 and paragraph 22 shall establish effort limits, or equivalent catch limits for purse seine fisheries within their EEZs that reflect the geographical distributions of skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tunas, and are consistent with the objectives for those species. Those coastal States that have already notified limits to the Commission shall restrict purse seine effort and/or catch within their EEZs in accordance with those limits. Those coastal State CCMs that have yet to notify limits to the Commission shall do so by 30 June 2014.

Reporting against EEZ Limits

24. PNA shall report to the Commission against its collective annual limit by 1 July for the previous 12-month calendar period. CCMs subject to limits in paragraph 22 and 23 shall report their quantitative limits and their bases in their Annual Report Part 2 for 2013 and shall annually report fishing days in their Annual Report Part 2 for the

⁶ The requirement in this section to establish coastal State effort and/or catch limits shall apply to all coastal States within the Convention Area, including those north of 20N and south of 20S.

previous 12 month calendar period.

High Seas purse seine effort limits

25. For 2015, non-SIDS CCMs shall restrict the level of purse seine effort on high seas to the limits indicated in Attachment D.⁷ The Commission shall review these limits at its meeting in 2015 and agree on high seas purse seine effort limits to apply after 2015.

26. Notwithstanding any agreement that may be reached at its annual meetings in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on high seas purse seine effort limits the total effort level for non-SIDS CCMs shall not exceed the total level of effort in Attachment D.⁸

27. The limits in paragraph 25 and 26 do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

Yellowfin tuna purse seine catch

28. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their vessels of yellowfin tuna. At its 2015 regular session the Commission will formulate and adopt appropriate limits for CCMs, based on recommendations from the Scientific Committee, and taking into account other measures in this CMM. At its 2015 regular session the Commission will also formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.

29. The Scientific Committee at its 2015 regular session will provide advice to the Commission on the relative impact on fishing mortality for yellowfin, of FAD set measures and any increases of yellowfin purse seine catch in unassociated schools.

Catch retention

30. To create a disincentive to the capture of small fish and to encourage the development of technologies and fishing strategies designed to avoid the capture of small tunas and other fish, 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, yellowfin tuna. (See CMM 2009-02 paragraphs 8-12 for the Commission's rules for catch retention in the high seas.) The

⁷ The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment C.

⁸ The limits in paragraph 25 are without prejudice to the positions of CCMs concerned about whether the effort on which the limits are based was compliant with CMMs.

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.

31. Nothing in paragraph 14-18 and 30 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

32. Notwithstanding the VMS SSP, a purse seine vessel shall not operate under manual reporting during the FADs closure periods, but the vessel will not be directed to return to port until the Secretariat has exhausted all reasonable steps to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions in accordance with the VMS SSPs. The flag State shall be notified when VMS data is not received by the Secretariat at the interval specified in CMM 2011-02 or its replacement, and paragraph 36.

33. 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).

34. Each CCM shall ensure that all purse seine vessels fishing solely within its national jurisdiction within the area bounded by 20° N and 20°S carry an observer. These CCMs are encouraged to provide the data gathered by the observers for use in the various analyses conducted by the Commission, including stock assessments, in such a manner that protects the ownership and confidentiality of the data.

35. 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.

36. 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.

FAD Management Plan

37. By 1 July 2014, CCMs fishing on the high seas shall submit to the Commission Management Plans for the use of FADs by their vessels on the high seas, if they have not done so. These Plans shall include strategies to limit the capture of small bigeye and yellowfin tuna associated with fishing on FADs, including implementation of the FAD closure pursuant to paragraphs 14 – 18. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).

38. The Commission Secretariat will prepare a report on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Scientific Committee, the Technical & Compliance Committee and the Commission in 2014, including:

- a. Marking and identification of FADs;
- b. Electronic monitoring of FADs;
- c. Registration and reporting of position information from FAD-associated buoys; and
- d. Limits to the number of FADs deployed or number of FAD sets made.

Juvenile Tuna Catch Mitigation Research

39. CCMs and the Commission shall promote and encourage research to identify ways for vessels to avoid the capture of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna during FAD sets, including, *inter-alia*, the possibility that the depth of the purse seine net is a factor in the amount of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna taken during such sets. Results shall be presented annually, through the Scientific Committee and the Technical and Compliance Committee, to the Commission.

Longline fishery

Bigeye Catch limits

40. The catch limits in 2014 and thereafter for bigeye tuna shall be as specified in Attachment F. Any overage of the catch limit by a CCM shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year for that CCM.

41. Paragraph 40 does not apply to members that caught less than 2,000 tonnes in 2004. Each member that caught less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye in 2004 shall ensure that their catch does not exceed 2,000 tonnes in each of the next 4 years (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017). Consistent with paragraph 6 opportunities for non-members will be decided by the Commission on a case by case basis.

42. The limits in paragraphs 40 and 41 do not confer the allocation of rights to any CCM and are without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission.

Yellowfin measures

43. CCMs agree to take measures not to increase catches by their longline vessels of yellowfin tuna. At its 2015 regular session the Commission will formulate and adopt appropriate limits for CCMs, based on recommendations from the Scientific Committee, and taking into account other measures in this CMM. At its 2015 regular session the Commission will also formulate and adopt any in-season reporting requirements needed to support full implementation of these limits.

Monthly bigeye catch report

44. CCMs listed in Attachment F shall report monthly the amount of bigeye catch by their flagged vessels to the Secretariat by the end of the following month. When 90% of the catch limit for a CCM is exceeded, the Secretariat shall notify that to all CCMs.

Spatial Management

45. CCMs will explore spatial approaches to managing the tropical tuna stocks, particularly bigeye tuna, including zone-based longline management measures and FAD set limits in the purse seine fishery.

Other Commercial fisheries

46. 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 meetings in 2014 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.

47. CCMs shall take necessary measures to ensure that the total effort and capacity of their respective other commercial tuna fisheries for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna but excluding those fisheries taking less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack, shall not exceed the average level for the period 2001-2004 or 2004.

48. CCMs shall provide the Commission with estimates of fishing effort for these other fisheries or proposals for the provision of effort data for these fisheries for 2013

and future years.

Capacity Management

Purse Seine vessels

49. Other than SIDS and Indonesia, CCMs shall not increase the number of purse seine vessels flying their flag larger than 24m with freezing capacity between 20N and 20S (hereinafter “LSPSVs”) above the current level.⁹

50. The concerned CCMs shall ensure that any new LSPSV constructed or purchased to replace a previous vessel or vessels, shall have a carrying capacity or well volume no larger than the vessel(s) being replaced, or shall not increase the catch or effort in the Convention Area from the level of the vessels being replaced. In such case, the authorization of the replaced vessel shall be immediately revoked. Notwithstanding the first sentence in this paragraph, for those vessels for which building approval has already been granted and notified to the Commission before 1 March 2014, the construction of those vessels will be in accordance with existing regulations of the concerned CCMs.

Longline vessels

51. Other than SIDS and Indonesia¹⁰, CCMs shall not increase the number of their longline vessels with freezing capacity targeting bigeye tuna above the current level.

52. Other than SIDS and Indonesia, CCMs shall not increase the number of their ice-chilled longline vessels targeting bigeye tuna and landing exclusively fresh fish, above the current level or above the current number of licenses under established limited entry programmes.¹¹

Capacity management work plan

53. The Commission shall develop a scheme for:

- a. Reduction of overcapacity in a way that does not constrain the access to, development of, and benefit from sustainable tuna fisheries, including on the

⁹ China shall limit its number of flagged purse seine vessels to 20 vessels to accommodate vessels moving back under its flag from the flags of other CCMs.

¹⁰ This paragraph shall not create a precedent to respect to application of exemptions non-SIDS CCMs.

¹¹ The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to those CCMs who apply domestic individual transferable quotas within a legislated/regulated management framework.

high seas, by developing coastal states, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies; and

b. Transfer of capacity from developed fishing members to developing coastal fishing members within its area of competence where appropriate, including market-based mechanisms for the voluntary transfer.

54. CCMs, other than SIDS, shall jointly develop a scheme to jointly reduce the capacity of LSPSVs to the level of 31 December 2012 and submit it to WCPFC11.

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

III. Data provision requirements

56. Paragraphs 56 - 60 apply to China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines and Chinese Taipei.

57. Operational level catch and effort data in accordance with the *Standards for the Provision of Operational Level Catch and Effort Data* attached to the *Rules for Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission* relating to all fishing in EEZs and high seas south of 20N subject to this CMM except for artisanal small-scale vessels shall be provided to the Commission¹² not only for the purpose of stocks management but also for the purpose of cooperation to SIDS under Article 30 of the Convention.¹³

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

59. 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.

¹² CCMs which have a practical difficulty in providing operational data from 2015 may take a grace period of three (3) years under their national plan. This plan shall be provided to the Commission. Such CCM shall provide operational level data which are collected after the date of lifting domestic constraint.

¹³ This paragraph shall not apply to Indonesia, until it changes its national laws so that it can provide such data. This exception shall expire when such changes take effects, but in any event no later than 31 December 2025. Indonesia will, upon request, make best effort to cooperate in providing operational level data in case of Commission's stock assessment of those stocks under a data handling agreement to be separately made with the Scientific Provider

60. Those CCMs shall report such agreement to the Commission.

IV. Review of measures

61. The Commission shall review this CMM annually to ensure that the various provisions are having the intended effect(s). It is anticipated that significant new information will enable a further review in 2014.

V. Final Clause

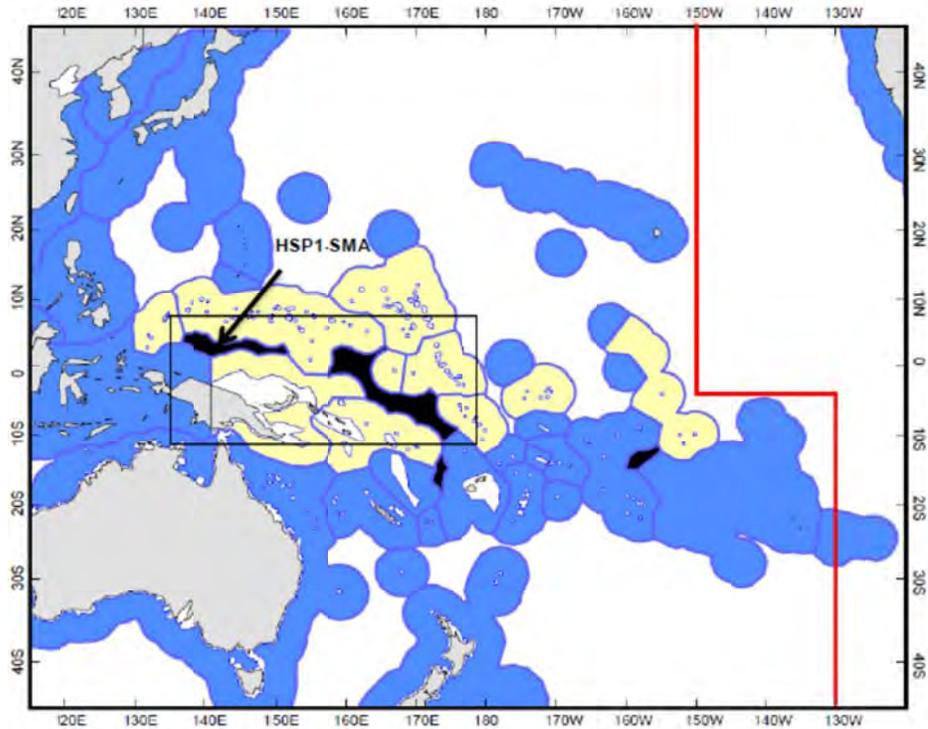
62. This measure replaces CMM 2012-01, and CMM 2013-01 and shall remain in effect until 31 December 2017.

Attachment A: FAD set limits tables (2014 – 2016)

	Column A		Column B		Column D
	2014 FAD set limit	2014 Rule (baseline period is 2010 - 2012)	2015 and 2016 FAD set limit	2015 and 2016 Rule (baseline period is 2010 - 2012)	Baseline for FAD set limits (2010-12 average except for fleets of five or fewer vessels who have the maximum for 2010-12)
CHINA	845	31.5% of average total sets	738	27.5% of average total sets	1,272
ECUADOR	119	31.5% of average total sets	104	27.5% of average total sets	349
EL SALVADOR	59	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	52	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	185
FSM	604	8/9 average FAD sets	528	7/9 average FAD sets	679
JAPAN	2,139	31.5% of average total sets	1,867	27.5% of average total sets	1,256
KIRIBATI	493	36.5% of average total sets	439	32.5% of average total sets	421
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1,028	8/9 average FAD sets	900	7/9 average FAD sets	1,157
NEW ZEALAND	183	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	160	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	190
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2,215	36.5% of average total sets	1,972	32.5% of average total sets	1,723
PHILIPPINES (distant-water)	462	31.5% of average total sets	403	27.5% of average total sets	322
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,286	31.5% of average total sets	1,996	27.5% of average total sets	1,479
SOLOMON ISLANDS	165	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	145	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	186
EUROPEAN UNION	170	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	149	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	506
CHINESE TAIPEI	2,416	31.5% of average total sets	2,109	27.5% of average total sets	2,612
TUVALU	127	36.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	113	32.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	73
USA	2,522	31.5% of average total sets	2,202	27.5% of average total sets	3,061
VANUATU	349	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	306	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	393
TOTAL	16,183		14,181		15,864

Attachment B: WCPFC Convention Area Related to Attachment C

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

Attachment C: Measure for Philippines

1. This Attachment of CMM 2014-01 shall apply to Philippine traditional fresh/ice chilled fishing vessels operating as a group.

AREA OF APPLICATION

2. This measure shall apply only to High Seas Pocket no. 1 (HSP-1), which is the area of high seas bounded by the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the Federated States of Micronesia to the north and east, Republic of Palau to the west, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea to the south. For the purposes of this measure, the exact coordinates for the area shall be those used by the WCPFC vessel monitoring system (VMS). A map showing the HSP-1 Special Management Area (in Attachment B).

REPORTING

3. Philippines shall require its concerned vessels to submit reports to the Commission at least 24 hours prior to entry and no more than 6 hours prior to exiting the HSP-1 SMA. This information may, in turn, be transmitted to the adjacent coastal States/Territories.

The report shall be in the following format:

VID/Entry or Exit: Date/Time; Lat/Long

4. Philippines shall ensure that its flagged vessels operating in the HSP-1 SMA report sightings of any fishing vessel to the Commission Secretariat. Such information shall include: vessel type, date, time, position, markings, heading and speed.

OBSERVER

5. The fishing vessels covered by this measure shall employ a WCPFC Regional Observer on board during the whole duration while they operate in HSP-1 SMA in accordance with the provisions of CMM 2007-01.

6. Regional Observers from other CCMs shall be given preference/priority. For this purpose, the Philippines and the Commission Secretariat shall inform the CCMs and the Adjacent Coastal State of the deployment needs and requirements at 60 days prior expected departure. The Secretariat and the CCM that has available qualified regional observer shall inform the Philippines of the readiness and availability of the Regional Observer at least 30 days prior to the deployment date. If none is available, the Philippines is authorized to deploy regional observers from the Philippines.

VESSEL LIST

7. The Commission shall maintain an updated list of all fishing vessels operating in HSP1 SMA based on the foregoing vessel's entry and exit reports submitted to the Commission. The list will be made available to Commission Members through the WCPFC website.

MONITORING OF PORT LANDINGS

8. The Philippines shall ensure that all port landings of its vessels covered by this decision are monitored and accounted for to make certain that reliable catch data by species are collected for processing and analysis.

COMPLIANCE

9. All vessels conducting their fishing activities pursuant to this Attachment to CMM 2014-01 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

Attachment D. High Seas Purse Seine Effort Limits (days)

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, in accordance with paragraph 6 of this CMM

The measures that the Philippines will take are in Attachment C

Attachment E: Preparation of FAD Management Plans

To support obligations in respect of FADs¹⁵ in CMM-2013-01 and CMM 2014-01, the FAD Management Plan (FADMP) for a CCM purse seine fleet to be submitted to the Commission shall include:

- An objective
- Scope:
 - Description of its application with respect to:
 - Vessel-types and support and tender vessels,
 - FAD types [anchored (AFAD) AND drifting (DFAD)],
 - maximum FAD numbers permitted to be deployed [per purse seine or ring net vessel per FAD type],
 - reporting procedures for AFAD and DFAD deployment,
 - catch reporting from FAD sets (consistent with the Commission’s Standards for the Provision of Operational Catch and Effort Data),
 - minimum distance between AFADs,
 - incidental by-catch reduction and utilization policy,
 - consideration of interaction with other gear types,
 - statement or policy on “FAD ownership”.
 - Institutional arrangements for management of the FAD Management Plans
 - Institutional responsibilities,
 - Application processes for FAD deployment approval,
 - Obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of FAD deployment and use,
 - FAD replacement policy,
 - Reporting obligations,
 - Observer acceptance obligations,
 - Relationship to Catch Retention Plans,
 - Conflict resolution policy in respect of FADs.
 - FAD construction specifications and requirements
 - FAD design characteristics (a description),
 - FAD markings and identifiers,
 - Lighting requirements,
 - radar reflectors,
 - visible distance,
 - radio buoys [requirement for serial numbers],
 - satellite transceivers [requirement for serial numbers].
 - Applicable areas
 - Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.

¹⁵ Fish aggregating devices (FAD) are drifting or anchored floating or submerged objects deployed by vessels for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse seine or ring-net fishing operations

- Applicable period for the FAD-MP
- Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the FAD-MP.
- Means for reporting to the Commission

Attachment F: Bigeye Longline Catch Limits by Flag

CCMs	Catch Limits			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
CHINA	9,398	8,224	8,224	7,049
INDONESIA	5,889	5,889*	5,889*	5,889*
JAPAN	19,670	18,265	18,265	16,860
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	15,014	13,942	13,942	12,869
CHINESE TAIPEI	11,288	10,481	10,481	9,675
USA	3,763	3,554	3,554	3,345

*Provisional and maybe subject to revision following data analysis and verification



COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
1 - 5 December 2014

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE TO ESTABLISH A MULTI-ANNUAL
REBUILDING PLAN FOR PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA**

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-04

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Recognizing that WCPFC6 adopted Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific bluefin tuna (CMM2009-07) and the measure was revised three times since then (CMM2010-04, CMM2012-06 and CMM2013-09) 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;

Expressing grave concern for the latest stock assessment provided by ISC Intercessional Plenary Meeting in March 2014 indicating the following:

- The current (2012) Pacific bluefin tuna biomass level is near historically low levels and experiencing high exploitation rates above all biological reference points except for F_{loss} ;
- The average recruitment level for the last five years may have been below the historical average level;
- The recently adopted WCPFC CMM 2013-09 and IATTC resolution for 2014 (C-13-02), if continued in to the future, are not expected to increase spawning stock biomass (SSB) if recent low recruitment continues;
- If the low recruitment of recent years continues, the risk of SSB falling below its historically lowest level observed would increase;
- Further substantial reductions in fishing mortality and juvenile catch over the whole range of juvenile ages should be considered to reduce the risk SSB falling below its historically lowest level; and
- Monitoring of recruitment should be strengthened to allow the trend of recruitment to be understood in a timely manner,

Recognizing the importance of development of reference points for conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in 2014; and

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. The Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating Territories (hereinafter referred to as CCMs) shall implement a provisional Multi-Annual Rebuilding Plan for Pacific bluefin tuna starting in 2015, with the initial goal of rebuilding the SSB to the historical median (42,592 t) within 10 years with at least 60% probability. Implementation and progress of this plan shall be reviewed based on the results of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC in 2016 and every three years thereafter. For this purpose, the ISC is requested to update the SSB projections for the harvest scenarios previously recommended by the WCPFC, along with any additional scenarios recommended by the Northern Committee. This CMM shall be amended if necessary upon such review.

2. The Northern Committee shall consider and develop reference points and harvest control rules for the long-term management of Pacific bluefin tuna at its meetings in 2015 and 2016. In light of the progress of this work, the provisional Multi-Annual Rebuilding plan provided in paragraph 1 shall be reviewed and, if necessary to rebuild the stock to a level consistent with the long-term management framework for the stock, amended in 2016.

Management measures

3. 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.

4. CCMs shall take every possible measure not to increase catches of Pacific bluefin tuna 30 kg or larger from the 2002–2004 annual average levels.

5. 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 the preceding two paragraphs, 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 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.

6. CCMs shall intensify cooperation for effective implementation of this CMM, including juvenile catch reduction.

7. CCMs, in particular those catching juvenile Pacific bluefin tuna, shall take measures to monitor and obtain prompt results of recruitment of juveniles each year.

8. 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 3 above. CCMs shall cooperate for this purpose.
9. CCMs shall cooperate to establish a catch documentation scheme (CDS) to be applied to Pacific bluefin tuna as a matter of priority.
10. CCMs shall also take measures necessary to strengthen data collecting system for Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries in order to improve the data quality and timeliness of all the data reporting;
11. CCMs shall report to Executive Director by 31 July annually measures they used to implement paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 13 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.
12. 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 and request them to take equivalent measures in conformity with this CMM.
13. To enhance effectiveness of this measure, CCMs are encouraged to communicate with and, if appropriate, work with the concerned IATTC contracting parties bilaterally.
14. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 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.
15. The provisions of paragraph 14 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

**2014 FINAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT
(COVERING 2013 ACTIVITIES)
Executive Summary**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. WCPFC11 undertook its fourth annual review of compliance by CCMs with Commission obligations. TCC10 developed a Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report covering all CCMs against obligations in seven categories as per paragraph 3 of CMM 2013-02.
2. A number of CCMs provided additional information between TCC10 and WCPFC11. Therefore, a working group convened to review and evaluate the additional information. The working group only considered additional information that was provided by the deadline of 30 days prior to WCPFC11. In addition, the working group only considered additional information for CCMs that were present at the working group meetings.
3. The Commission concluded that the following CCMs are considered to be “Compliant” under the provisions of CMM 2013-02: Canada, Mexico, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Tonga, and Tokelau.
4. The Commission concluded that the following CCMs are considered to be “Non-Compliant” under the provisions of CMM 2013-02: Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam, and Wallis and Futuna.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT BY TCC10

5. TCC10 reviewed the draft report for 38 CCMs in a closed working group session. The draft CMR is classified as non-public domain data and a number of CCMs were not able to agree to release their non-public domain data, therefore the decision was made to close the session.
6. TCC10 agreed that during this compliance review process a CCM could not block their own compliance assessment if other CCMs had reached consensus.
7. TCC10 agreed that CCMs would be assessed as “priority non-compliant” when the non-compliance had occurred for two or more consecutive years, or as members found appropriate by consensus.
8. TCC10 agreed that where additional information was provided verbally during the CMS working group, this information was accepted for the assessment.
9. TCC10 also agreed that if a CCM was not present for the dCMR review any potential issue highlighted by the Secretariat in the dCMR would receive a minimum score of non-compliant.

10. TCC10 conducted the compliance review in the following order:
 - i. Highest percentage of non-compliance obligations as reflected in the 2013 Final CMR Compliance Matrix
 - ii. Collective obligations (para 4 of CMM2013-02)
 - iii. Remaining obligations (beginning with the earliest CMM)
11. TCC10 agreed that in cases where CCMs were late with a reporting deadline, CCMs would accept the assessment of the Secretariat unless there was additional relevant information provided by the CCM.
12. TCC10 agreed that CNMs who are not reapplying for CNM status for 2015 would be reviewed and their compliance status would be recorded for consideration in future applications.
13. TCC10 agreed that CCMs will be considered non-compliant if they have any “non-compliant” or “priority non-compliant” assessment.

III. WCPFC11 ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TCC10 SUMMARY REPORT

14. TCC10, as with TCC9, found conducting the review on an obligation-by-obligation basis both useful and informative. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 agree that improvements to this process continue to be made, taking into account the recommendations of this report.
15. Due to difficulties experienced in the interpretation of some CMMs, TCC10 recommends to WCPFC11 that all new CMMs need to be drafted with clear criteria as to the nature of the obligation and how compliance with that obligation will be assessed.
16. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 agree that CCMs will confirm if they have nothing to report on obligations when completing Annual Reports to make it clear to the Secretariat that this obligation has been considered.
17. Noting that a number of CNMs have high levels of non-compliance, TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 consider the compliance status of CNMs in the granting of CNM status and their participatory rights for 2015.
18. CCMs consider that exceeding catch and effort limits and non-provision of Annual Reports are priority issues for the Commission to consider in the CMR. Therefore, TCC10 recommends to WCPFC11 agree that in future reviews, non-compliance with these obligations should be assessed as “priority non-compliant”.
19. TCC10 recommended that WCPFC11 agree that in future reviews where there are technological constraints in implementing a measure, an assessment of “non-compliant” is appropriate.
20. TCC10 recommends that WCPFC11 agree to prioritize the obligations that will be assessed.

IV. ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS

21. There continues to be a significant difference of interpretation as to whether the obligation contained in paragraph 03 (Operational level catch and effort data) of the Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission is met by providing aggregated catch and effort data and size composition data, as described in paragraphs 04 and 05 of the Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission.

22. Some members continue to have significant reservations regarding the assessments in this category because aggregated catch and effort data, as described in the rules of Section 4 of “Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission”, had been provided. Some members stated that this section recognizes certain CCMs may not be able to provide operational data because of domestic legal constraints and allows them to submit aggregated catch and effort data and size composition data instead until such constraints are overcome.

23. CCMs noted the special circumstances surrounding assessments that require obtaining observer reports and conducting investigations. Some CCMs have noted difficulty in obtaining observer reports and CCMs recognize that investigating the allegations can take more time than is available in the process.

24. Consistent with the 2012 and 2013 Final Compliance Monitoring Report, CCMs evaluated as “non-compliant” are strongly encouraged to address their implementation issues even without a response procedure.

V. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

25. Several areas were identified where targeted assistance is required to assist SIDS in implementing specific obligations.

SIDS seeking assistance and capacity building through the CMR process

CMM paragraph	List of SIDS CCMs
CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C 06	FSM, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
CMM 2007-04 04	Vanuatu
CMM 2007-04 09	Vanuatu
CMM 2008-03 02	Tuvalu, Vanuatu
CMM 2008-03 07c	Kiribati
CMM 2009-02 12	Kiribati
CMM 2009-06 11	FSM, Kiribati, Solomon Islands
CMM 2009-06 34	Kiribati, Vanuatu
CMM 2009-06 35 a (ii)	Kiribati, Vanuatu
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iii)	Kiribati, Vanuatu
CMM 2009-06 35 a (iv)	Kiribati
CMM 2010-07 07	FSM
CMM 2010-07 09	FSM
CMM 2010-07 12	FSM
CMM 2011-02 9a VMS SSPs 7.2.2	Kiribati
CMM 2011-02 9a VMS SSPs 7.2.4	Tuvalu
CMM 2011-03 05	PNG
CMM 2011-04 03	FSM, Tuvalu
CMM 2012-01 10	PNG

26. Requests for targeted assistance and capacity building were received from Indonesia, Philippines and Chinese Taipei as shown in the table below.

Other CCMs requests for targeted assistance and capacity building identified through the CMR process.

CMM paragraph	List of other CCMs
CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C 06	Indonesia, Philippines, Chinese Taipei
CMM 2009-06 11	Indonesia
CMM 2012-01 30	Philippines
Scientific Data 01	Philippines
Scientific Data 03	Indonesia
Scientific Data 04	Indonesia

Appendix 1: 2014 CMR Matrix (for 2013 activities)

Appendix 2: 2014 Compliance Monitoring Table (for 2013 activities)

Appendix 1: 2014 CMR Matrix - covering 2013 activities

CMM paragraph and section	CCM																				Total # of applicable CCMs assessed	No. of non- compliance	% of non- compliance																
	AU	BZ	CA	CK	CN	EC	EU	FFA	FJ	FM	FR	ID	JP	KI	KP	KR	MH	MX	NC	NR				NU	NZ	PA	PF	PG	PH	PNAO	PW	SB	SV	TH	TK	TO	TV	TW	US
CMM 2004-03 02	[Green]																				26	1	4%																
CMM 2004-03 03	[Green]																				28	1	4%																
CMM 2005-03 02	[Green]																				10	1	10%																
CMM 2005-03 03	[Green]																																						
ii	[Green]																				13	1	8%																
vii	[Green]																				13	1	8%																
CMM 2005-03 04	[Green]																				11	1	9%																
CMM 2006-04 01	[Green]																				10	0	0%																
CMM 2006-04 04	[Green]																				17	1	6%																
CMM 2006-08 07	[Green]																				25	1	4%																
CMM 2006-08 30	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				7	1	14%																
vii	[Green]																				7	1	14%																
CMM 2006-08 32	[Green]																				7	0	0%																
CMM 2006-08 33 and 36	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				3	0	0%																
vii	[Green]																				3	1	33%																
CMM 2006-08 40	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				12	1	8%																
vii	[Green]																				12	1	8%																
CMM 2006-08 41	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				8	2	25%																
vii	[Green]																				8	2	25%																
CMM 2007-01 07	[Green]																				25	1	4%																
CMM 2007-01 09	[Green]																				24	3	13%																
CMM 2007-01 10	[Green]																				24	2	8%																
CMM 2007-01 14 (vii)	[Green]																				24	11	46%																
CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C 04	[Grey]																																						
para 4	[Grey]																																						
v	[Grey]																																						
CMM 2007-01 Attachment K Annex C 06	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				17	10	59%																
vii	[Green]																				17	10	59%																
CMM 2007-04 04	[Green]																																						
iii	[Green]																				11	1	9%																
vii	[Green]																				11	1	9%																
CMM 2007-04 09	[Green]																																						
iii	[Green]																				25	4	16%																
vii	[Green]																				26	8	31%																
CMM 2008-03 02	[Green]																																						
iii	[Green]																				28	2	7%																
vii	[Green]																				28	5	18%																
CMM 2008-03 07c	[Green]																																						
iii	[Green]																				8	1	13%																
vii	[Green]																				8	1	13%																
CMM 2008-04 05	[Green]																				15	4	27%																
CMM 2009-01 02	[Green]																				26	2	8%																
CMM 2009-01 03	[Green]																				28	1	4%																
CMM 2009-01 04	[Green]																				29	1	3%																
CMM 2009-01 07	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				27	1	4%																
vii	[Green]																				25	0	0%																
CMM 2009-01 09	[Green]																																						
v	[Green]																				29	2	7%																

Appendix 2: 2014 Final Compliance Monitoring Report (for 2013 activities)

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2004-03: Vessel and Gear Marking</i>				
<i>Para (2)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu Vietnam	Panama		
<i>Para (3)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Panama		
<i>CMM 2005-03: North Pacific Albacore</i>				
<i>Para (2)</i>	Belize, Canada, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	Korea		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (3)</i>	Belize, Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		China	China (2)
<i>Para (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Belize, Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China		
<i>Para (4)</i>	Belize, Canada, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China,		
<i>CMM 2006-04: Striped Marlin</i>				
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, , Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu		Indonesia	Indonesia (2)

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	<i>CMM 2006-08: High Seas Boarding and Inspection</i>			
<i>Para (7)</i>	Australia, Belize, 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, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama		
<i>Para (30)</i>	Cook Islands, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States	France		
<i>Para (30) (reporting deadline)</i>	France, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States	Cook Islands		
<i>Para (32)</i>	Cook Islands, France, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (33) & (36)</i>	Fiji, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu			
<i>Para (33) & (36) (reporting deadline)</i>	Fiji, Chinese Taipei	Vanuatu		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (40)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	France		
<i>Para (40) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	France		
<i>Para (41)</i>	Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu	China, Panama		
<i>Para (41) (reporting deadline)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Chinese Taipei	Panama, Vanuatu		
<i>CMM 2007-01: Regional Observer Programme</i>				
<i>Para (7)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama		Panama (2)

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (9)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize	Indonesia; Panama	Indonesia (2); Panama (2)
<i>Para (10)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, Panama		
<i>Para (14) (vii)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Vanuatu	Belize, China, Ecuador, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	Panama	
<i>Att K, Annex C, Para (4)</i>	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Compliance or Implementation Status				
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Att K, Annex C, Para (6)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, United States, Vanuatu	Japan, Korea	Belize, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu	Belize (2); China (2); European Union (2); Federated States of Micronesia (2); Indonesia (2); Philippines (2); Tuvalu (2); Chinese Taipei (2);
<i>Att K, Annex C, Para (6) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, Chinese Taipei	Belize, China, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Philippines, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>CMM 2007-04: Seabirds</i>				
<i>Para (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, European Union, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Vanuatu		
<i>Para (4) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, European Union, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Vanuatu		

Compliance or Implementation Status				
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (9)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, European Union, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna		
<i>Para (9) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States	Belize, China, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna		
<i>CMM 2008-03: Sea Turtles</i>				
<i>Para (2)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Solomon Islands, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, El Salvador		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (2) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu,	Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador, Palau, Papua New Guinea,		
<i>Para (7) (c)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Japan, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>Para (7) (c) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Japan, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>CMM 2008-04: Large Scale Driftnets</i>				
<i>Para (5) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Japan, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Niue, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	France, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Palau, Panama		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	<i>CMM 2009-01: Record of Fishing Vessels</i>			
<i>Para (2)</i>	Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Ecuador, Panama		
<i>Para (3)</i>	Australia, Belize, 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, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam,	Panama		
<i>Para (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea,	Panama		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam			
<i>Para (7)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Panama		
<i>Para (7) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (9)</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, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Belize, Panama		
<i>Para 9 (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, 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, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Cook Islands, Panama, Philippines		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (16)</i>	Australia, Belize, 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, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Panama		
<i>Para (17)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam	Panama		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2009-02: High Seas FAD Closure & Catch Retention</i>				
<i>Para (3)-(7)</i>	China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	United States		
<i>Para (12)</i>	European Union Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (12) (reporting deadline)</i>	European Union, Kiribati, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (8-13)</i>	China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, United States			
<i>CMM 2009-03: Swordfish</i>				
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (2)</i>	Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>Para (3)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>Para (8)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu		Indonesia	Indonesia (2)
<i>Para (8) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, China, European Union, French Polynesia, Indonesia		
<i>CMM 2009-06: Transshipment</i>				
<i>Para (11)</i>	Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea,	Belize, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Philippines, Solomon Islands,	Belize (2); Ecuador (2); Indonesia (2); Panama (2); Philippines (2); Solomon Islands (2)

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (11) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	Belize, China, European Union, El Salvador, Kiribati, Panama, Philippines, Solomon islands, Vanuatu		
<i>Para (13)</i>	China, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu	Belize, Panama, United States		
<i>Para (34)</i>	Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	Belize	Indonesia, Kiribati, Panama	Indonesia (2); Kiribati (2); Panama (2)
<i>Para (35) (a) (ii)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu		Belize, Indonesia, Kiribati, Panama	Belize (2); Indonesia (2); Kiribati (2); Panama (2)
<i>Para (35) (a) (iii) (ii)</i>	Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei,	China, United States	Belize, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Panama, Vanuatu	Indonesia (2); Japan (2); Kiribati (2); Panama (2)
<i>Para (35) (a) (iii) (reporting deadline)</i>	Philippines	Belize, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Panama, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (35) (a) (iv) (ii)</i>	Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu	China	Belize, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Panama	Belize (2); Indonesia (2); Japan (2); Kiribati (2); Panama (2)
<i>Paragraph (35) (a) (iv) (reporting deadline)</i>	United States	Belize, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Panama, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu		
<i>CMM 2010-01: North Pacific Striped Marlin</i>				
<i>Para (5)</i>	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>Para (8) (reporting deadline)</i>	Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	China, Indonesia		
<i>CMM 2010-02: Eastern High Seas Pocket Special Management Area</i>				
<i>Para (2) (ii)</i>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Vanuatu	Japan, Korea	China, Panama, Chinese Taipei, United States	China (2); Panama (2); Chinese Taipei (2); United States (2)
<i>Para (2) (reporting deadline)</i>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines	China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Panama, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu		
<i>Para (6)</i>	China, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Philippines, United States, Vanuatu			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2010-05: South Pacific Albacore</i>				
<i>Para (1)</i>	Australia, Belize, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia	China	China (4)
<i>Para (4)</i>	Australia, Belize, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu	China, Indonesia		
<i>CMM 2010-07: Sharks</i>				
<i>Para (7)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, El Salvador, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, Ecuador Indonesia,	Federated States of Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia (2)
<i>Para (9)</i>	Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Korea, Panama		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (12) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, 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, Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands		
<i>CMM 2011-02: Vessel Monitoring System</i>				
<i>Para (4)</i>	Belize, Canada, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama		
<i>Para (9)(a)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China, Panama	Indonesia	Indonesia (2)

CMM/Data Provision	Compliance or Implementation Status			2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	
<i>Para (9)(a) – VMS SSPs para 2.8</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China, Japan	Indonesia, Panama, Philippines	Indonesia (2); Panama (2); Philippines (2)
<i>Para 9(a) – VMS SSPs para 5.4-5.5</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			
<i>Para 9(a) – VMS SSPs para 5.4-5.5 (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (9) (a) – VMS SSPs para 7.2.2</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu		Indonesia, Panama	Indonesia (2); Panama (2)
<i>Para (9) (a) – VMS SSPs para 7.2.2 (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States	Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu		
<i>Para (9)(a) – VMS SSPs para 7.2.4</i>	Australia, Cook Islands China, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (9) (a) – VMS SSPs para 7.2.5</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			
<i>CMM 2011-03: Cetaceans & Purse Seines</i>				
<i>Para (5)</i>	Australia, China, 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, European Union,	Ecuador		
<i>Para (5) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China, Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>CMM 2011-04: Oceanic Whitetip Sharks</i>				
<i>Para (3)</i>	Australia, China, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Chines Taipei, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu	Belize, Ecuador, European Union, , Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, El Salvador, United States		
<i>Para (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Korea, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Philippines, Chines Taipei, Tonga, Samoa, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, El Salvador, United States	Belize, China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		
<i>CMM 2012-01: Tropical Tunas</i>				
<i>Para (8)</i>	China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States, European Union			
<i>Para (10)</i>	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (11) (ii)</i>	Australia, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, European Union	Ecuador, Papua New Guinea		
<i>Para (11) (iv)</i>	Australia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, European Union	China, Philippines,		
<i>Para (11) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, China, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States	Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines Tuvalu, Vanuatu		
<i>Para (13)</i>	Philippines	Indonesia		
<i>Para (14)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, French Polynesia, Tonga, Tokelau, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (14) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, French Polynesia, Tonga, Tokelau, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa	Japan		
<i>Para (15) & Attached Para (10)</i>	China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, United States, European Union	Ecuador		
<i>Para (17)</i>	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 (19)</i>	China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, New Zealand, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (19)(v)</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 (20)</i>	China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, El Salvador, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu		Indonesia	Indonesia (2)
<i>Para (21)</i>	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Philippines	Indonesia	Indonesia (2)
<i>Para (24)</i>	Australia, China, Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, European Union, Solomon Islands, El Salvador, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu, United States,		Indonesia	Indonesia (2)

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Para (26)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (27)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>Para (27) (reporting deadline)</i>		Australia, Belize, China, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States		
<i>Para (28)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States, European Union	Indonesia		
<i>Para (28) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States	European Union, Indonesia, Philippines		
<i>Para (30)</i>	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	
<i>Para (31)</i>	Japan	Indonesia, Philippines		
<i>Att. B</i>	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati			

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Att B (reporting deadline)</i>	Japan	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati		
<i>Att D (3)</i>	Philippines			
<i>Att D (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Philippines			
<i>Att D (6)</i>	Philippines			
<i>CMM 2012-05: Charter Notifications</i>				
<i>Para (3) (reporting deadline)</i>	Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand			
<i>CMM 2012-06: Pacific Bluefin</i>				
<i>Para (2)</i>	Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (4)</i>	Japan, Korea, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, United States			
<i>Para (4) (reporting deadline)</i>	Japan, Chinese Taipei, United States	Korea, Philippines		
<i>CMM 2013-02: Previous Year CMR Issues</i>				
<i>Para (22) (reporting deadline)</i>	Belize, China, Ecuador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	Panama, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	Convention			
<i>Article 23 Para (5) (reporting deadline)</i>	Federated States of Micronesia, Chinese Taipei,			
<i>Article 23 Para (2) (b) (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, French Polynesia, Palau, Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States	Belize, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kiribati, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Samoa Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna		
<i>Article 23 Para (2) (c) reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	France, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Article 25 Para (2) reporting deadline)</i>	China, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Marshall Islands, Chinese Taipei			
<i>Article 25 Para (8) reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, United States, Vietnam	France, Indonesia, Panama, Vanuatu		
<i>Data RaP: Data Access Rules</i>				
<i>Data RaP MCS Para (44) reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, El Salvador, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Philippines, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	European Union, France, Palau, Solomon Islands		

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
	<i>Scientific Data</i>¹			
<i>Section 01 – Estimate of Annual Catches</i>	Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China, Philippines	Belize, Indonesia	Belize (2); Indonesia (2)
<i>Section 01 – (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, 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, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu			

¹ These references are to the following document: Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Section 02 – Number of Active Vessels</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu,	China, Philippines		
<i>Section 02 (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Canada, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China		
<i>Section 03 (vi) – Operational Level Catch and Effort Data</i>	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Section 03 (reporting deadline) – Operational Level Catch and Effort Data</i>	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	
<i>Section 04 – Catch and Effort Data Aggregated By Time Period and Geographic Area</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Polynesia, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States		Belize, China, Indonesia, Korea	Belize (2); China (2); Indonesia (3); Korea (2)
<i>Section 04 – (reporting deadline)</i>	Australia, Belize, Cook Islands, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Polynesia, Japan, Korea, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Chinese Taipei, United States	Indonesia		
<i>Section 05 (vi)– Size Composition</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu	China, El Salvador, Korea	Belize, Ecuador, European Union, Philippines	Ecuador (2) European Union (2); Philippines (2)

	Compliance or Implementation Status			
CMM/Data Provision	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Priority Non-Compliant	2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th Year with a Potential Compliance Issue
<i>Section 05 (reporting deadline)– Size Composition</i>	Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu,	Belize, China, Ecuador, European Union, Indonesia, El Salvador		
<i>Collective obligations</i>				
<i>2007-01 Att K Annex C (4)</i>	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
<i>2012-01 para (12)</i>	PNA			

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment I

WCPFC IUU VESSEL LIST FOR 2015

(Effective from 3 February 2015: WCPFC11 agreed to maintain the WCPFC IUU list for 2014 as the WCPFC IUU list for 2015)

Note: Information provided in this list is in accordance with CMM 2010-06 para 19

Current name of vessel (previous names)	Current flag (previous flags)	Date first included on WCPFC IUU Vessel List	Flag State Registration Number/ IMO Number	Call Sign (previous call signs)	Owner/beneficial owners (previous owners)	Notifying CCM	IUU activities
Neptune	Georgia	10 Dec. 2010	C-00545	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	Georgia	10 Dec. 2010	IMO No 7355662	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	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)



COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
1 - 5 December 2014

**A TIER SCORING SYSTEM FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF
SCIENTIFIC DATA TO THE COMMISSION**

WCPFC11-2014-19b
20 November 2014

Background

1. At the Tenth Meeting of the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC10; 25-30 Sept 2014), the SPC-OFP was directed to develop a working paper on a tiered scoring system to reflect the magnitude of implications of data gaps and report to WCPFC11. The relevant text of the TCC10 report follows:

250. EU recalled the recommendations from SC10 about data gaps, that TCC consider a tiered scoring system to better reflect the magnitude and severity of the implications of the lack of operational data. It would be useful for guidance from SPC to prepare a document to identify to severity of the impacts of the non-provision of certain data, not for the next TCC meeting, which is a whole year away, but for WCPFC11. Such a paper could inform the intersessional discussion and represents an important tool for TCC to improve the MCS scheme and compliance in general.

251. In response to question from one CCM about whether SPC had created such a document, SPC responded that there is a section in the [SC10] data gaps paper, under "operational data provision" which talks about the impacts for science on the lack of operational data. It was noted that SC's recommendation was that SPC look at levels of severity of certain data gaps and report to WCPFC11.

252. Japan supported this suggestion but noted that it was not limited to operational data, but data gaps generally. Japan directed CCMs to WCPFC-TCC10-2014-IP04 (updated scientific data gaps paper from SC10), which includes tables showing many gaps.

253. The TCC Chair noted that the SC report was related to the non-provision of scientific data, not just operational level catch and effort data.

254. One CCM observed that the nine points in the paper under discussion go some way towards assisting the development of that tiered approach. Another CCM noted that it would help TCC understand the extent of what member do not know.

255. SPC expressed the view that the information in the nine points was a good start to assessing the implications of data gaps.

256. TCC10 requested SPC to develop a working paper on tiered scoring system to reflect the magnitude of implications of data gaps and report back to WCPFC11.

2. Further information related to "a section in the [SC10] data gaps paper" is provided in ANNEX 1 and to "the nine points in the paper under discussion" is provided in ANNEX 2.

3. SPC-OFP understands that its role with this directive is restricted to identifying and providing guidance on the relative importance of the data used in the scientific work of the WCPFC, and it is

then up to the Commission to determine the relative compliance scores based on this information. However, it should be acknowledged that there are many other very important needs requiring the provision of operational data to the Commission other than for the direct scientific work, such as those mentioned in ANNEX 2 for example.

Scientific data provision rules

4. Operational data (from logbooks and observers) are the most important of all the scientific data since they provide, *inter alia*, the only data collected at the fishing operation level and have allowed scientists to identify trends (such as vessel effects, gear configuration effects, etc.) not evident in other types of data. The WCPFC rules for the provision of operational data are outlined in two important documents:

- Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission (<http://www.wcpfc.int/doc/data-01/scientific-data-be-provided-commission-revised-wcpfc4-6-7-and-9>)
- WCPFC Regional Observer Programme (ROP) minimum data standards (<http://www.wcpfc.int/doc/table-rop-data-fields-including-instructions>)

5. It is important to note that the requirements in both documents are the 'minimum standard'. When these rules were formulated, all data fields listed were considered fundamental to the range of scientific work conducted for the WCPFC. Additional fields were originally proposed as being important and have been used in some analyses (e.g. the longline bait used on logbooks), but were excluded from the minimum standards. **All data fields listed in these documents are the minimum standard, considered of equal importance across the range of scientific work conducted for the WCPFC, and therefore should be mandatory.**

Evaluation of the scientific data provisions

6. The SPC-OFP considers that there are THREE clear levels in the evaluation of the scientific data provisions to the Commission, referencing the requirements outlined in the WCPFC documents listed in Para 4 above:

- I. No data are provided, or data have been provided but they have been evaluated as 'unusable' (instances where none of the data provided can be used in assessments). This level of data gap is the most severe and has by far the greatest impacts on the scientific work of the Commission.
- II. Data have been provided, most of which can be used for the scientific work of the Commission, but (i) there are one or several (minimum-standard) data fields not provided and/or (ii) the coverage of the data is not according to the requirements. In these cases, some of the scientific work of the Commission cannot be undertaken. Within this level, further distinction on the level of compliance could be made by considering the number of missing data fields in the data provided (for example, a status of FOUR data gaps is considered more serious than a status of ONE data gap).
- III. Data have been provided, there are no gaps in the data provided and the coverage of data is according to the requirements outlined in the documents listed in Para 4 above.

7. The SPC-OFP recommends that the compliance evaluation of the provision of scientific data to the WCPFC should clearly distinguish between the three levels described above. It is clear that

“LEVEL I” would be the highest level of NON-COMPLIANCE, and that “LEVEL III” would indicate full COMPLIANCE. The following is an example of how LEVEL II might be evaluated:

- II. Provision of data, but with one or more data fields missing, would be allocated a % score based on the % of the total data fields provided. This score could be further modified by the coverage of the data, e.g. if 80% of the data fields are provided and the coverage of the data is 50% of the required level, then the overall score would be 80% x 50% = 40% COMPLIANCE.

8. The above scheme is an example of how the level of data provision could be evaluated. Other types of metrics could be devised, but the important features to be captured are (i) the completeness of the data records with respect to the minimum data fields specified in the Commission’s rules; and (ii) the coverage of the data with respect to the total fishing activity for that gear type and the agreed standards on what the minimum coverage should be.

ANNEX 1 - Excerpt from the SC10 Working Paper ST WP-1 Data Gaps (<http://www.wcpfc.int/node/18878>)

34. The SC9 reiterated the important implications of the ongoing failure in the provision of operational data for the Commission’s science listed in last year’s data gaps paper [Williams (2013) para 34] :

- *There are many instances in the Commission’s work where a breakdown of catch/effort by areas of national jurisdiction and HIGH SEAS is required and this is not possible without operational data. Currently, for example, estimates of EEZs and the HIGH SEAS catch/effort are constrained by the lack of operational data;*
- *The absence of operational data has made it difficult to ensure that double-counting is not occurring when attributing catches from flag states to charter nations;*
- *Several studies using fine-scale operational data have identified important trends that are not evident in the aggregate data but need to be considered in the assessments (e.g. Hoyle et al., 2010). Better access to operational data would potentially provide a better understanding of historical trends that are currently not taken into account in the assessments using aggregate data; for example, obtaining a better understanding of declines in longline bigeye tuna CPUE which are not apparent without access to operational data;*
- *Fine-scale models, such as the SEAPODYM model, can only use operational level data as the fishery-dependent data input. Currently, the outputs of SEAPODYM models are constrained by the lack of operational data.*

35. Further, the independent review of the 2011 bigeye stock assessment (Ianelli et al., 2012) recommended the need to have arrangements for access to operational data from all fleets to identify changes in targeting and year-area interactions, analyses that cannot be undertaken with aggregate data.

ANNEX 2 - Excerpt from the WCPFC-TCC10-2014-DP09 Rev 1. (<http://www.wcpfc.int/node/19709>)

FFA MEMBER DELGATION PAPER – IMPLICATIONS OF DATA DEFICIENCIES ON THE COMMISSIONS COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING FUNCTIONS

In relation to Agenda Item 9.1 [at TCC10], FFA Members recommend that TC10 forward the following implications of data deficiencies on the Commission’s compliance and monitoring functions to WCPFC1. FFA members identified the following impacts:

- i. high seas VMS data cannot be integrated with catch and effort data, such as to ensure interpretation of VMS data is correct, verify manual reporting information and verify operational data against VMS
- ii. transshipment reporting cannot be verified
- iii. the volumes of catch reported as transhipped cannot be reconciled with reported catches
- iv. the effectiveness of different mitigation methods on specific non-target species cannot be determined
- v. the WCPFC can’t use operational data to ensure that the Commission’s “3 vessel rule” for public domain data is respected, and therefore cannot provide a complete set of catch and effort data for the public domain
- vi. many aspects of the effectiveness of conservation measures cannot be assessed, especially where there are spatial elements
- vii. the effects of targeting shifts on catches and catch rates cannot be determined, reducing understanding of the effectiveness of measures, creating exactly the kind of uncertainty seen when evaluating the effectiveness of the bigeye catch limits for bigeye
- viii. some charter vessel catch attribution issues can’t be resolved, and
- ix. the inability to distinguish between impacts in EEZs and high seas risks transferring greater burdens to SIDS.

WCPFC11 adopted amendments to the VMS Standards Specification and Procedures (SSPs) for the period 1 March 2015 to 1 March 2017

Section 5 of the Commission's VMS SSPs is to be modified as follows:

"4. In the event of non-reception of two consecutive, programmed high seas VMS positions, and where the Secretariat has exhausted all reasonable steps¹ to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions the Secretariat will notify the flag State CCM who shall then direct the vessel Master to begin manual reporting. During this period the vessel shall be required to report its position manually to the Secretariat every 6 hours. If automatic reporting to the Commission VMS has not been re-established within 30 days of the commencement of manual reporting the flag state CCM shall order the vessel to cease fishing, stow all fishing gear and return immediately to port. The vessel may recommence fishing on the high seas only when the ALC/MTU has been confirmed as operational by the Secretariat following the flag State CCM informing the Secretariat that the vessel's automatic reporting complies with the regulations established in this SSP.

4bis. The standards outlined in Paragraph 4 above will apply for the period 1 March 2015 to 1 March 2017 and will be reviewed for MCS effectiveness by TCC.

5 In exceptional circumstances², the flag State CCM may extend the period established in paragraph 4 for an additional consecutive 15 days during which time the vessel will continue to report its position manually every 4 hours to the Secretariat while on the high seas. When such permission is provided the flag State CCM shall provide a report to the Secretariat as to the nature of the exceptional circumstances and steps taken to re-establish automatic reporting. Such reports shall be included in the Secretariat's annual report on the operations of the Commission's VMS to the TCC as required under paragraph 7.3.9.

Footnotes:

1 The flag State CCM, in coordination with the Secretariat and through communication with the vessel master as appropriate, will endeavour to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions. If such efforts reveal that the vessel is successfully reporting to the flag State CCM's VMS or a sub-regional VMS (indicating that the vessel's VMS hardware is functional), the Secretariat, in coordination with the flag State CCM will take additional steps to re-establish automatic reporting to the Commission VMS.

2 Exceptional circumstances includes such events as satellite malfunction unrelated to MTU/ALC and mechanical failure of fishing vessel that reduces the ability of the fishing vessel to return to port within 30 days."

LONGLINE OBSERVER COVERAGE TABLES

Table 1. Observer coverage targets for Longline fleets active in the WCPFC Area

CCM Fleet	Fishery	ROP Longline coverage required	See Note(s)
AUSTRALIA	Domestic	5%	1, 3
BELIZE	Distant-water	5%	2, 5
CANADA	Distant-water	5%	2, 5
CHINA	Ice/Fresh	5%	1, 4
	Frozen	5%	2, 5, 6
COOK ISLANDS	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 4
EUROPEAN UNION	Distant-water	5%	2, 5, 6
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 4
FIJI	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 4
FRENCH POLYNESIA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
INDONESIA	Domestic	5%	1, 3
	Distant-water	5%	2, 5, 7
JAPAN	Ice/Fresh, short-trip	5%	2, 4, 6
	Frozen, long-trip	5%	2, 5, 6, 7
KIRIBATI	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 8
NAURU	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
NEW CALEDONIA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
NEW ZEALAND	Domestic	5%	1, 3
NIUE	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 8
PALAU	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 8
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
PHILIPPINES	Distant-water	5%	2, 5, 7
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water	5%	2, 5, 6, 7
SAMOA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 8
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
TONGA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3
TUVALU	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 4
CHINESE TAIPEI	Small longline fishery- STLL	5%	1, 3, 4, 6, 7
	Distant-water – DWLL	5%	2, 6, 7
USA	HAWAII and California-based	5%	1, 3
	AMERICAN SAMOA	5%	1, 3
VANUATU	Pacific Island-based, short trip	5%	1, 3, 4
	Distant-water	5%	2, 5, 6, 7
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	Pacific Islands	5%	1, 3, 8

Notes

1. Most (if not all) vessel trips (and therefore most days-at-sea) would be non-ROP trips since mostly restricted to waters of national jurisdiction. For the Pacific Island countries, the ROP trips that are conducted outside the waters of national jurisdiction will normally be covered by Observer providers from the coastal state (i.e. PIC Observer providers other than the flag state)
2. All vessel trips (and therefore days-at-sea) would be defined as ROP trips.
3. The DOMESTIC Observer provider would normally cover a component of this fleet.
4. Pacific Islands Observer provider(s) would normally cover this fleet.
5. The Observer provider(s) covering these trips are not known.
6. The FLAG-STATE Observer provider(s) may be covering these trips
7. “Distant-water” vessels have very long trips and since some fleets tranship at sea, there has been no obligation to define a trip in this context, and this type of information is mostly unavailable nonetheless. The unit of coverage should therefore be “days-at-sea” for these situations.
8. Currently this CCM does not have flagged longline vessels on the Record of Fishing Vessels

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment L

Table 2. The metric used to calculate the percentage of 2013 longline observer coverage, as provided by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 (as at 8 September 2014)

Flag CCM	Advice on metric used to calculate the percentage of longline observer coverage in 2013 (in AR Pt 2 2014)
Australia	% of total hooks deployed in the fishery which were monitored by observers
Belize	
Cook Islands	Vessel sea days compared to observer sea days
China	Number of fishing vessels as the basis to arrange observer ¹
European Union	
Federated States of Micronesia	Number of observed trips compared to total trips by fleet
French Polynesia ¹	The ratio of total hooks reported in observers' reports and the total number of hooks raised for the entire fleet.
Fiji	Number of observed trips against the total trips by national fleet
Indonesia	
Japan	Total observed fishing days / total fishing days
Kiribati	
Korea	Vessel sea days compared to observer sea days
Republic of Marshall	
New Caledonia ¹	Number of observed sets , compared to the number of sets for the fleet
New Zealand	Vessel sea days compared to observed sea days
Papua New	
Philippines	
Solomon	
Chinese Taipei	Days-at-sea of observers to days-at sea of vessels (DWLL) STLL – still to be confirmed, maybe based on vessel trips
Tuvalu	
United States of America	Number of trips to calculate the percentage of longline observer
Vanuatu	

¹ This metric is yet to be considered and will be reviewed by SC11

² CCM confirmed that all longline trips by this fleet in 2013 were domestic trips (within their EEZ).

Table 3. Proposed template for future reporting of Longline observer coverage by CCM

CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTES
		Total estimated	Observer	%										
AUSTRALIA	Domestic													
BELIZE	Distant-water													
CANADA														
CHINA	Ice/Fresh													
	Frozen													
COOK ISLANDS	Pacific Islands													
EUROPEAN UNION	Distant-water													
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	Pacific Islands													
FIJI	Pacific Islands													
FRENCH POLYNESIA	Pacific Islands													
INDONESIA	Domestic													
	Distant-water													
JAPAN	Ice/Fresh, short-trip													
	Frozen, long-trip													
KIRIBATI	Pacific Islands													
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Pacific Islands													
NAURU	Pacific Islands													
NEW CALEDONIA	Pacific Islands													
NEW ZEALAND	Domestic													
NIUE	Pacific Islands													
PALAU	Pacific Islands													
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Pacific Islands													
PHILIPPINES	Distant-water													
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water													

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment L

CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTES
		Total estimated	Observer	%										
SAMOA	Pacific Islands													
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Pacific Islands													
TONGA	Pacific Islands													
TUVALU	Pacific Islands													
CHINESE TAIPEI	Small longline fishery-STLL													
	Distant-water – DWLL													
USA	HAWAII and California-based													
	AMERICAN SAMOA													
VANUATU	Pacific Island-based, short trip													
	Distant-water													
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	Pacific Islands													

Table 4. Example for future reporting of Longline observer coverage by CCM

CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fished			Days at Sea			No. of Trips			See NOTES
		Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer	%	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water							23,632	1,575	6.6 %				

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment M

Suggested Mechanisms to Prevent and Deter Alcohol-Related Misconduct of Observers – for further discussion at IWG-ROP4

#	Suggested Mechanism	Possible result
Training		
1	Continually and forcefully emphasize observer professionalism and pride early and often during training, clearly indicating that an observer is “on the clock” for the entirety of their observer contract and assignment.	This sets the frame for future observer behavior and could help self-select for observers less likely to engage in misconduct.
2	Clearly and explicitly explain the rules, regulations, and Code of Conduct for observers related to misconduct, especially the consequences for violations, at several stages in training.	This should help improve the awareness of potential consequences and help deter some observers from engaging in misconduct.
3	Clearly and explicitly explain the rules and procedures for documenting potential misconduct violations. There should be a requirement of proof of misconduct which should place the burden on the vessel or vessel agent to provide an affidavit documenting the specifics of the observer misconduct, an opportunity for the observer to provide a response, and a written report summarizing the findings as well as an opportunity for both parties to comment in writing on the report.	This would ensure that the observer understands their rights and what steps they would take should they be accused of misconduct. Providing this information offers an additional incentive to behave while also informing the observer of their right to an unbiased investigation of the accusation.
4	Clearly and explicitly explain the penalties schedule for violations, e.g. Arrest for alcohol related assault results in termination. The penalties schedule should include all scenarios, such as, if an observer is found guilty of misconduct that does not rise to the level of termination, the observer provider should provide a progressive performance evaluation that allows an observer to improve, with clear expectations in writing, including, where available, options for counseling and alcohol treatment and recovery programs.	This gives observers a clear understanding of what is at stake if they engage in misconduct and provides an additional deterrent effect, while also indicating to the observer their options for seeking treatment for alcoholism.
5	3 strikes and you’re out rule - Clearly and explicitly explain the penalties schedule for violations. If an observer is found guilty of misconduct that does not rise to the level of termination, then the observer should be informed and warned that they are on a “3 strike and you are out rule”. This allows an observer to improve, knowing that if they fail to do so; they will face termination from their observer role.	This gives observers a clear understanding of what is at stake if they engage in continual misconduct and provides an additional deterrent effect.
Assignment		
6	Intervention at the point of assignment where the observer must read aloud the Code of Conduct before the observer provider and initial or otherwise acknowledge provisions specific to alcohol related misconduct.	This will work if the observer commits themselves to not drink to much alcohol during his/her stay in the port.

#	Suggested Mechanism	Possible result
7	Intervention at the point of disembarking where someone explains the rules and consequences on what will happen if an observer drinks too much.	This will work if the observer commits themselves to not drink to much alcohol during his/her stay in the port.
8	Prohibition on the consumption of alcohol by observers during the term of their trip and return to home country.	Observer will not be permitted to drink any alcohol during their trip and return home subject to sanction. Dismissal as the penalty, regardless of how much is consumed will most likely deter some observers.
9	Requirement to remain on board the assigned vessel when in port and only disembark that vessel when the first flight out of the country to the observers homeport after completion of first trip comes available.	Cost implications as there would be no second trips, unless observers were not permitted to leave the vessel after the first trip and could only leave when departure for home country is organised.
10	All accommodation etc is organised with meals No alcohol permitted) and paid for by provider if observer lands in foreign port	Observer's accommodation and food (no alcohol permitted) is paid by provider to a set limit, - Small allowance to cover costs if observer has to travel or is going back for 2 nd trip.

Source: WCPFC-TCC10-2014-14A Table 1



TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN ELECTRONIC REPORTING AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING WORKING GROUP (ErandEmWG)

Background

At WCPFC10, the Commission noted that progress had been made by some members in trialing electronic reporting and monitoring, particularly in support of both vessel operational activities and the Regional Observer Programme (ROP). A workshop was held in late March 2014 to discuss the potential for electronic reporting (ER) and electronic monitoring (EM) in the WCPO and to consider next steps in progressing these initiatives. The workshop identified a priority need to further consider the application of ER and EM in the WCPO and agreed that this work be best facilitated by the establishment of a working group. The workshop further noted that a key risk for the Commission is the lack of documented policies and standards for these technologies, resulting in poor data coordination, increased data storage and transmission complexities, higher data security risk and increased long-term costs.

It is important to note that a decision by the Commission to develop data standards is separate from a decision by the Commission to require certain data/information to be submitted electronically. The adoption of ER and EM standards by the Commission will support and accommodate those CCMs that have commenced implementation of a range of EM and ER technologies in their fisheries and will ensure that the Commission's databases and systems are ready to exchange electronic data in an orderly and efficient manner.

These terms of reference define the objectives, scope and responsibilities of the working group. They set out the expectations of the Commission with respect to the outputs of the working group. These TORs may be subject to review or modification by the Commission.

Objective

1. To consider how EM and ER technologies could benefit the work of CCMs and the Commission, in supporting the objective and implementation of the Convention.

Working group

1. The working group shall be open to all Commission Members and Participating Territories.
2. All CCMs are encouraged to provide input to the work of the working group¹.
3. To the highest degree possible, the working group shall conduct its work electronically or, if convenient and cost effective, in targeted face to face meetings.
4. The working group shall report to TCC and SC, as appropriate, where the advice and recommendations shall be considered.
5. The working group shall consult with or seek advice from technical experts, including port coordinators, as necessary.
6. The working group shall be supported by the Secretariat. In particular, the Secretariat shall provide technical advice and engage relevant stakeholders in providing input into the work of the working group.

Principles

1. In its deliberations, the working group shall be mindful of existing and proposed data standards and formats in other regional bodies and RFMOs.

¹ Which should include industry representatives.

2. The working group shall consider the impacts of ER and EM technologies on the broader work of the Commission/Secretariat and look at ways to minimize data management costs.
3. The working group shall specifically consider impacts of ER and EM technologies on SIDS and endeavour to improve SIDS use of electronic technologies, including supporting trials of these technologies, to further understand their application.
4. The working group shall take into consideration recommendations from Kobe III relating to data harmonisation and exchange.
5. The working group shall not prejudice the rights and obligations of flag CCMs on data collecting and validation.

Workplan

1. As a priority, establish a group of technical experts (sub-working group) to draft standards on electronic reporting for the consideration of the working group, TCC11 and WCPFC12. The sub-working group shall consist of members of the PNAO, SPC, FFA, CDS-IWG chair, Secretariat and other CCM experts as necessary. CCMs, including industry representatives, may join the sub-working group.
2. Hold a workshop to review the draft standards and progress the development of an EM and ER strategy for consideration by TCC11 and WCPFC12, including objectives, scope, roles and responsibilities, timeframes for implementation, including
 - a. identify and assess areas where ER or EM could strengthen current reporting processes
 - b. identify specific WCPFC reporting obligations which could be submitted electronically
 - c. develop a plan of work that includes both design and implementation (potentially phased) for these obligations in particular fisheries taking into consideration
 - i. data confidentiality
 - ii. reviewing/establishing data access, protection, use and dissemination rules and procedures
 - iii. validation of data
 - iv. timeframes for data submission
3. Evaluate the best method to implement the recommendations (e.g. a CMM vs report language etc.) that may be required to accommodate ER and EM technologies
4. Consider steps to progress implementation including but not limited to cost benefit analyses, and capacity building.
5. Undertake other actions relating to the application of ER and EM technologies (e.g., integration with CDS, HSBI, port controls etc) that the Commission may wish to consider.

Timeframe

1. The working group and its progress will be reviewed at WCPFC13.
2. Consistent with outcomes from the ER and EM workshop, a phased in approach to the implementation of these technologies should be considered.

Reference

1. Progressing the development of a WCPFC draft electronic reporting standard, including for ROP – TCC10 Information Paper – WCPFC-TCC10-2014-16 [Progressing ER standards | WCPFC](#)
2. ER and EM Workshop - March 2014 - Chairs report. WCPFC-TCC10-2014-15 [E-Monitoring and E-reporting workshop report | WCPFC](#)



CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME WORKSHOP

Wednesday 24 September 2014

FSM- China Gymnasium, Palikir,
Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia

2015 CDS-IWG WORK PLAN

Resource documents to be carried forward: 2014-CDS-IWG-02 (consultancy report) and 2014-CDS-IWG-DP01 – FFA paper

1. What would be the key elements of future discussions by the CDS-IWG?

(Secretariat to circulate topics and request members to provide views intersessionally. The views collated/considered in papers would be prepared for the next meeting of CDS-IWG)

- * identify roles and responsibilities for: vessel operators; coastal States; flag States; WCPFC Secretariat; market states; other stakeholders
- * commence the development of standards, specifications and procedures, including verification
- * DP01 –FFA paper – comments could be provided to FFA, and with a view to consider at the next CDS-IWG
- * objectives: use sub-elements of consultant’s recommendation 1 as a basis for further discussion (note may need to revisit as roles and responsibilities are clarified)
- * scope: use consultant’s recommendation 2 as a basis for further discussion

2. How should the next meeting of the CDS-IWG be structured?

- * review discussion papers that are prepared based on the intersessional discussions on the key elements
- * involvement of market states as participants in discussions during next workshop is important
- * CDS-IWG meeting will occur immediately prior to TCC11



PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WCPFC-FUNDED PORT COORDINATORS

Reports to: Appropriate staff member of the National Fisheries Agency, as determined by the Head of the National Fisheries Agency.

Key Responsibilities: the national port coordinator provides support to port related fisheries data collection and compilation related to transshipment activities occurring in Pacific Island ports, and which may include pre- or post-processed fisheries products from fishing activities which are of interest to the WCPFC Commission.

Relationships: It is expected that the Port Coordinator will necessarily work closely as part of their day to day duties with the national observer coordinator, national port samplers, national e-reporting staff, relevant subregional observer coordinator/s and as appropriate SPC-OFP staff.

Expected duties: The specific job tasks for the position will be determined by the Head of the National Fisheries Agency, taking into account the areas of greatest need within the National Fisheries Agency. The duties of the National Port Coordinators might include, as appropriate:

- assist with coordination of tuna tag returns and rewards;
- assist with coordination of biological sampling and collection of biological samples;
- collection of relevant PS and LL unloading forms from licensed fishing vessels in accordance with relevant national laws and regulations; (need to make it tighter, out puts specify, deliver ables specify)...
- conduct shark carcass to fin ratio sampling;
- collect the logbooks from licensed fishing vessels in accordance with relevant national laws and regulations;
- monitor non-target catches of the eight most common bycatch species
 - Barracudas (*Sphyraena* spp.); Dolphinfinch (*Coryphasena hippurus*); Rainbow runner (*Elagatis bipinnulata*); Wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*); Bill fish species (black marlin-*Istiompax indica*) blue marlin (*Makaria nigricans*) striped marlin (*Kajika audax*) sail fish (*Istiophorus platypterus*).
- Monitor and check transshippers manifestos, from licensed fishing vessels in accordance with relevant national laws and regulations;
- Check for logbooks and observer reports on in-port transshipments,
- Compile vessel characteristics from raw data forms;

Funding: The above duties are considered necessary to be undertaken by port coordinators to monitor transshipping of product. Under the current WCPFC model these functions are considered to be under-resourced in Small Island States and developing countries and therefore the activities place a strain in the limited resources available.

In accordance with Convention Article 30 and CMM 2013-07 *CMM on the special requirements of SIDS and Territories*, the Commission will fund the establishment and salary costs of Port Coordinators on a trial basis for two (2) years in 5 ports in the WCPO: these port would be Pohnpei, (FSM), Majuro (RMI); Tarawa or Christmas Island (Kiribati); Rabual (PNG) and Honiara in the Solomon Islands (SI).

If after two years the evaluation proves that the program has been successful the Commission can then take an informed decision to extend the program to other ports in the WCPO, where appropriate.

Reporting: The relevant Members, SPC-OFP and WCPFC Secretariat will jointly report to SC and TCC (in 2015 and 2016), on the implementation of the trial WCPFC port coordinators programme.



COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
1 - 5 December 2014

**STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE WESTERN AND
CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS**

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-03¹

Application

These SSPs shall apply to the record of fishing vessels established under Article 24(7) of the Convention and further specified in any conservation and management measures adopted in relation to such record.

These SSPs, including any agreed amendments, shall take effect six months after adoption by the WCPFC.

The WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels

1. The WCPFC RFV shall consist of an electronic database that, at a minimum:
 - a. Is capable of depicting the current version of the RFV as a single table, in the structure and format shown in Attachment 1;
 - b. Is fully and readily searchable by public users, with the exception of any data deemed by the WCPFC to be non-public domain data and/or to be maintained only on the secure portion of the WCPFC web site;
 - c. Stores all historical data provided by CCMs and is capable of depicting the RFV as it was at any point in time in the past; and
 - d. Includes electronic photographs of the vessels on the RFV.

¹ By adoption of this CMM (CMM-2014-03) the Commission rescinds CMM 2013-03 which has been revised and replaced.

Responsibilities of CCMs

It shall be the responsibility of CCMs to:

2. Submit complete vessel record data to the WCFPC Secretariat that meet the structure and format specifications of Attachment 1, and submit vessel photographs that meet the specifications of Attachment 2; and
3. Submit vessel record data to the WCPFC Secretariat via one of the following modes:²
 - a. Electronic transmission: Submittal via email or other electronic means of electronic data files that meet the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 3; or
 - b. Manual transmission: Direct RFV data entry via the web portal maintained by the WCPFC Secretariat for this purpose (Attachment 4).

Responsibilities of the WCPFC Secretariat

It shall be the responsibility of the WCPFC Secretariat to:

4. Maintain and utilize the RFV in a manner consistent with the Convention, the WCFPC's conservation and management measures, and the adopted standards, specifications and procedures relating to the RFV;
5. Provide a stable, reliable, fully maintained and supported RFV, including ensuring adequate redundancy and back-up systems to avoid data loss and provide timely data recovery;
6. Ensure that vessel data, once received from CCMs, are not altered, manipulated, or interfered with in any way, except as necessary to incorporate such data into the RFV in accordance with these SSPs;
7. Design and maintain the RFV so that it is capable of depicting the current RFV in the structure and format specified in Attachment 1;
8. Design and maintain the RFV so that numerical data can be displayed and downloaded using common units of measurement;
9. Ensure that the RFV is continuously publicly available via the WCPFC web site, with the exception of any pieces of information deemed by the WCPFC to be non-public domain data and/or to be maintained only on the secure portion of the WCPFC web site;

² The Commission may consider additional modes of transmission, such as modes involving direct links between the Commission's and CCMs' databases.

10. Develop and maintain the technical and administrative systems needed to receive vessel data from CCMs via any of the following modes:
 - a. Electronic transmission: Submittal via email or other electronic means of electronic data files that meet the electronic format specifications of Attachment 3;
 - b. Manual transmission: Direct manual data entry by a CCM via a web portal that meets the specifications of Attachment 4;
11. Within 24 hours of the next WCPFC official business day following receipt of vessel record data from a CCM, acknowledge receipt of the data and indicate to the CCM whether the data meet the minimum data requirements (i.e., they include data for all the fields with “√” in the “Min.” column in Attachment 1) and structure and format specifications of Attachments 1 and 2 and, if applicable, whether they meet the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 3;
12. Within 48 hours (for electronic data transmissions) or 24 hours (for manual data transmissions) of the next WCPFC official business day following receipt from a CCM of vessel record data that meet the minimum data requirements (i.e., they include data for all the fields with “√” in the “Min.” column in Attachment 1) and structure and format specifications of Attachments 1 and 2, and, if applicable, the electronic formatting specifications of Attachment 3, incorporate such data into the RFV;³
13. Provide for information on vessels’ “fished / did not fish” status for each year, as submitted by CCMs, to be integrated with the RFV insofar as being able to display, search, and analyze the information; and
14. Monitor and report annually to the TCC the performance of the RFV and its application and, as necessary, make recommendations for improvements or modifications to the system, standards, specifications or procedures established to support it, in order to ensure the RFV continues to function as a stable, secure, reliable, cost-effective, efficient, fully maintained and supported system.
15. Periodically recommend 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/CEFACT.
16. Maintains a list of RFV Port Codes for the city (port) of vessel registration, which accommodates vessel record data submitted by CCMs in accordance with these SSPs. RFV Port Codes will be in the format of a two letter ISO3166 country code and four characters, and the list will be determined by the Secretariat based on International

³ Although vessels with only the minimum required data will be added to and maintained on the RFV, this does not relieve the responsible CCM of its obligations to provide all the data required under the WCPFC’s applicable conservation and management measures. The consequences of failing to provide such data will be specified outside of these SSPs, such as in the WCPFC’s compliance monitoring scheme.

standard codes, where available. CCMs can submit request for the Secretariat to issue a new RFV Port Code for a Port of Registry not currently included in the RFV Port Code List maintained by the Secretariat. In response to a CCMs request, the Secretariat will acknowledge receipt and will issue a new RFV Port Code in accordance with the timeframes in paragraph 11 and paragraph 12 of these SSPs. The Secretariat will also ensure that the updated RFV Port Code list is accessible to CCMs through the web portal described in Attachment 4, and from the Secretariat.

17. Review vessel record data received from CCMs and other relevant sources, and as appropriate, advise the submitting CCM of possible errors, possible omissions or possible duplicate records related to the vessel record data submitted by that CCM to the RFV.

Attachment 1. List of Fields in the WCPFC RFV and their Format and Content

Min.⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Submitted by CCM	Text	Country name – in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	HR (<i>for Croatia</i>)	Implied in 2013-10: 5/6
√	Data action code	Text	This field is not for inclusion in the RFV itself, but must be used by CCMs in their data submissions Enter “ADDITION” for vessels have not been on the RFV that are to be added to the RFV; enter “MODIFICATION” for vessels currently on the RFV the information for which is being modified, including vessels that were previously on the RFV but was deleted (delisted) at some stage by the same CCM (relisted) or different submitting CCM (reflagged); or enter “DELETION” for vessels currently on the RFV that are to be removed from the RFV by the same “Submitted by CCM”	MODIFICATION	(Needed to instruct Secretariat/RFV of the changes to be made)
√	VID	Number (integer)	This number, generated automatically by the RFV upon inclusion of a vessel, must be provided for vessels being deleted or modified. Leave blank if it is an ADDITION; if the vessel is being added to the RFV (i.e., it is not currently on the RFV nor has	10503	(Needed to match vessels)

⁴ Fields marked “√” in this column together comprise the “minimum data requirements” for inclusion on the RFV, as described in paragraphs 11 and 12.

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			the vessel previously been listed on the RFV).		
√	Name of the fishing vessel	Text	Name of the fishing vessel as indicated on flag State registration, in UPPER CASE	SEA MAPLE II	2013-10: 6(a)
√	Flag of the fishing vessel	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	Country name – in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	HR (<i>for Croatia</i>)	Implied in 2013-10: 5/6
√	Registration number	Text	Alphanumeric registration identifier assigned by the flag State, as indicated on flag State registration, in UPPER CASE	XX123	2013-10: 6(a)
√	WCPFC Identification Number (WIN)	Text	Vessel identifier assigned by flag State in accordance with CMM 2004-03, in UPPER CASE	ABC1234	2013-10: 6(a)
√	Previous names (if known)	Text If multiple previous vessel names, separate entries with “;”	List of previous names of the vessel, in UPPER CASE, if known by the CCM - If the CCM knows that the vessel has no previous names, enter “NONE” - If the CCM does not know if the vessel has any previous names, enter “NONE KNOWN”	ALPHA DRAGON ALPHA DRAGON;SEA MAPLE I	2013-10: 6(a)
√	Port of registry	Text	Enter six-character RFV Port Code for the city (port) of vessel registration, as listed in WCPFC	FJ-SUV JP-004	2013-10: 6(a)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			RFV Port Code list maintained by the WCPFC Secretariat. ⁵ The format for the RFV Port Code will be: two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7), a dash (-) and a three character alphanumeric code as assigned by the Secretariat.		
√	Name of the owner or owners	Text If multiple owners, separate entries with “;” If company, enter full name of the company If personal name, enter last/family name, first/given name(s) (separated by a comma)		Sea Maple LLC Doe, John;Gomez, Steven	2013-10: 6(b)
√	Address of the owner or owners	Text Separate components of each address with “, ” If more than one address, separate addresses with “;”		1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA 1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA;4321 Ynobe Rd, Honolulu, HI 54321, USA	2013-10: 6(b)
√	Name of the master	Text Enter last/family name, first/given name(s) (separated by a comma)		Doe, John Doe, John;Doe, Jill	2013-10: 6(c)

⁵ RFV Port Code list will be maintained and published by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 16.

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
		If multiple masters, separate entries with “;”			
	Nationality of the master	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7) If multiple masters, separate entries with “;”	List the nationality of the master of the vessel	HR (<i>for Croatia</i>) HR;HR	2013-10: 6(c)
√	Previous flag (if any)	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7) If multiple previous flags, separate entries with “;”	List previous flag(s) of the vessel, if any -If vessel has no previous flags, enter “NONE” - If the CCM does not know if the vessel has any previous flags, enter “NONE KNOWN”	NONE	2013-10: 6(d)
√	International Radio Call Sign	Text Enter without any spaces or punctuation	International radio call sign assigned to the vessel, in UPPER CASE without spaces - If the vessel has not been assigned an IRCS, enter “NONE”	ABC1234	2013-10: 6(e)
√	Vessel communication types and numbers (Inmarsat A, B and C numbers and satellite telephone number)	Text Enter: communication type: x: number/address: x: service type: x. If multiple communication devices, separate entries with “;”	- Enter descriptions of each of any communication devices on board the vessel that use Inmarsat A, B or C or that have a satellite telephone number - If no such communication devices are on board, enter “NONE”	Voice Inmarsat mobile: 123456789: Inmarsat C: satellite telephone number: 123456789	2013-10: 6(f)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	Colour photograph of the vessel	Text Enter the name of the electronic data file, using the following format: [WIN]_[Vessel name]_[date of photograph: dd.mmm.yyyy].[extension] (jpg or tif)	File name of vessel photograph	XXX123_SEA MAPLE_01.Jul.2010.jp g	2013-10: 6(g)
√	Where the vessel was built	Text Enter the country name in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7)	Country where the vessel was built, as indicated on flag State registration or other appropriate documentation	LT (<i>for Lithuania</i>)	2013-10: 6(h)
	When the vessel was built	Number (four-digit integer)	Year in which the vessel was built, as indicated on flag State registration or other appropriate documentation	1994	2013-10: 6(h)
√	Type of vessel	Text	- Enter the single most appropriate vessel type listed in the WCFPC List of Vessel Types (Attachment 5), use the abbreviation exactly as written	LLT (<i>for Tuna longliners</i>)	2013-10: 6(i)
	Normal crew complement	Number (integer)	The number of crew members normally on board the vessel, including officers	6	2013-10: 6(j)
	Type of fishing method or methods	Text If multiple fishing methods, separate entries with “;”	The type(s) of fishing gear used by the vessel Enter all the fishing gears listed in the WCFPC List of Fishing Gears that are used, or intended to be used, to harvest HMS (Attachment 6), use the abbreviation exactly as written, or leave blank if the vessel is not	LLD (<i>for Drifting longlines</i>)	2013-10: 6(k)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			used to harvest fish		
√	Length	Number (decimal)		50	2013-10: 6(l)
√	Type of length	Text	Description of type of length. - If overall length or length overall, enter "OVERALL"; - If registered length , enter "REGISTERED"; - If between perpendiculars, enter "BETWEENPP"; - If waterline length, enter "WATERLINE"	OVERALL WATERLINE REGISTERED BETWEENPP	2013-10: 6(1)
√	Unit of length	Text	Enter "m" for meters or "ft" for feet	m	2013-10: 6(1)
	Moulded depth	Number (decimal)		7	2013-10: 6(m)
	Unit of depth	Text	Enter "m" for meters or "ft" for feet	m	2013-10: 6(m)
√	Beam	Number (decimal)		7	2013-10: 6(n)
√	Unit of beam	Text	Enter "m" for meters or "ft" for feet	m	
√	Gross registered tonnage (GRT) or gross tonnage (GT)	Number (decimal)		138	2013-10: 6(o)
√	Type of tonnage	Text	Enter "GRT" for gross registered tonnage or "GT" for gross tonnage	GT	2013-10: 6(o)
	Power of main engine or engines	Number (decimal)		350	2013-10: 6(p)

Min.⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
	Unit of power of main engine or engines	Text	Enter “HP” for horsepower, “KW” for kilowatts, or “PS” for continental horsepower, also known as Pferdestärke	HP	2013-10: 6(p)
	Freezer type(s)	Text If multiple freezer types, separate entries with “;”	The type(s) of devices used to freeze the catch on board the vessel Enter one or more of the following: Brine, Blast, Plate, Tunnel, RSW, Ice, Other: [specify type]	Brine Ice;Blast	2013-10: 6(q)
	Freezing capacity	Text If multiple freezer types entered in Freezer type(s) field, separate corresponding multiple entries here with “;” and ensure that the entries are in the same sequence as in the Freezer type(s) field	A measure of the capacity to freeze the catch, expressed in terms of the amount of fish frozen per unit time or the nominal freezing capacity of the freezer units If no freezing capacity, enter “0”	100 2;5 0	2013-10: 6(q)
	Units of freezing capacity	Text If multiple freezer types entered in Freezer type(s) field, separate corresponding multiple entries here with “;” and ensure that the entries are in the same sequence as in the Freezer type(s) field	If no freezing capacity, enter “NA”	nominal mt mt/day;mt/day NA	2013-10: 6(q)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
	Number of freezer units	Text If multiple freezer types entered in Freezer type(s) field, separate corresponding multiple entries here with “;” and ensure that the entries are in the same sequence as in the Freezer type(s) field	The number of freezing units on board the vessel (e.g., the number of ice-making machines, brine chillers, or blast freezers)	2 1;2 0	2013-10: 6(q)
	Fish hold capacity	Number (decimal)	The total amount of fish capable of being stored on the vessel, excluding bait and fish kept for crew consumption, measured by either volume or weight	100	2013-10: 6(q)
	Units of fish hold capacity	Text	Enter “CM” for cubic meters or “MT” for metric tonnes	CM	2013-10: 6(q)
	Form of the authorization granted by the flag State	Text	Enter the name or description of the license, permit or authorization, such as the name of the issuing authority Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction (i.e., not authorized to fish on the high seas)	High seas fishing permit	2013-10: 6(r)
	Authorization number granted by the flag State	Text	Enter the unique identifier assigned to the authorization, if any, and enter “NONE” if the authorization does not have a unique identifier Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag	XX123	2013-10: 6(r)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction		
	Any specific areas in which authorized to fish	Text	<p>Enter a description of any specific areas in the WCPFC Area in which the authorization is limited</p> <p>Enter “No specific areas” if the authorization is not limited to any specific areas within the WCPFC Area</p> <p>Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction</p>	No specific areas	2013-10: 6(r)
	Any specific species for which authorized to fish	Text	<p>Enter a description of any specific HMS for which the authorization is limited</p> <p>Enter “No specific species” if the authorization is not limited to any specific HMS</p> <p>Enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction</p>	<p>No specific species</p> <p>All HMS except Pacific bluefin tuna</p>	2013-10: 6(r)
√	Start of period of validity of authorization	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	Leave blank if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction	01-Jul-2010	2013-10: 6(r)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
√	End of period of validity of authorization	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	Leave blank if the vessel is not authorized by its flag State to be used for fishing for HMS beyond areas of national jurisdiction	30-Jun-2011	2013-10: 6(r)
	Authorized to tranship on the high seas	Text	Enter “yes” if the responsible CCM has made an affirmative determination under para 37 of CMM 2009-06 and has authorized the vessel to be used for transshipping HMS on the high seas in the Convention Area, and the authorization is currently valid; otherwise, enter “no”	Yes	2009-06: 34
	Purse seine vessel authorized to tranship at sea	Text	Enter “yes” if the vessel is a purse seine vessel that has been granted an exemption by the WCPFC to engage in transshipping at sea in the WCPFC Area and has been authorized to do so by the responsible CCM, and the exemption and authorization are currently valid; enter “no” if the vessel is a purse seine vessel that has not been granted such exemption and authorization; or enter “not applicable” if the vessel is not a purse seine vessel	No	2009-06: 29-30
√	Charter – CCM-flagged vessel	Text	Enter “charter”, “lease” or a descriptor of similar mechanism if paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to the vessel; otherwise, enter “not applicable” Note: In the case of vessels to which paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies, the flag CCM is responsible for including the vessel on its record of fishing	Charter	2012-05: 2

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			vessels and submitting the required information to the ED		
√	Charter – non-CCM-flagged carrier or bunker	Text	<p>Enter “charter”, “lease” or a descriptor of similar mechanism if paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 (carrier or bunker flagged to non-CCM) applies to the vessel; otherwise, enter “not applicable”</p> <p>Note: In the case of vessels to which paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 applies (carriers and bunkers flagged to non-CCMs), the host CCM is responsible for including the vessel on its record of fishing vessels and submitting the required information to the ED</p>	Charter	2013-10: 41
√	Host CCM	Text	If the vessel is under charter, lease or a similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, enter the name of the chartering/host CCM in two-letter ISO code format (ISO 3166; Attachment 7); otherwise, leave blank	AT (<i>for Austria</i>)	2013-10: 41 2012-05: 2
√	Name of charterer	Text If multiple charterers, separate entries with “;” If company, enter full name of the company	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, enter the name of the charterer; otherwise, leave blank	Sea Maple LLC Doe, John;Gomez, Steven	2013-10: 41 2012-05: 2

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
		If personal name, enter last/family name, first/given name(s) (separated by a comma)			
√	Address of charterer	Text Separate components of each address with “, ” If more than one address, separate addresses with “;”	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, enter the address of the charterer; otherwise leave blank	1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA 1234 Ebony Ln, Honolulu, HI 12345, USA;4321 Ynobe Rd, Honolulu, HI 54321, USA	2013-10: 41 2012-05: 2
	Start date of charter	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, insert the start date of the charter, lease or other mechanism; otherwise, leave blank	30-Jun-2011	2013-10: 41 2012-05: 2
	Expiration date of charter	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)	If vessel is under charter, lease or similar mechanism and paragraph 41 of CMM 2013-10 or paragraph 2 of CMM 2012-05 applies to it, insert the date of expiration of the charter, lease or other mechanism; otherwise, leave blank	30-Jun-2016	2013-10: 41 2012-05: 2
	Reason for deletion	Text	This field need not be included in the single-table depiction of the RFV, but must be used by CCMs in their data submissions Enter one of the following: “Voluntary relinquishment or non-renewal”, “Withdrawal”, “No longer entitled to fly flag”,	Voluntary relinquishment or non- renewal	2013-10: 7(c)

Min. ⁴	Field name	Field format	Field description/instructions	Example	Ref. in CMMs
			<p>“Scrapping, decommissioning or loss”, “Other: [specify reason]”, or “Not applicable” (if the vessel is not being deleted)</p>		
	IMO or LR number	Number (integer)	<p>The IMO ship identification number is made of the three letters “IMO” followed by the seven-digit number assigned to all ships by IHS Fairplay (formerly known as Lloyds Register-Fairplay). Enter the seven-digit number, otherwise should be left blank.</p> <p>From 1 January 2016, this becomes a required field for fishing vessels 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 (CMM 2013-10 footnote 4)</p>	1234567	CMM 2013-10 6(s)

Attachment 2. Vessel Photograph Specifications

The photographs submitted to the WCFPC Secretariat for vessels on the RFV must meet all the specifications listed below. If the appearance of the vessel materially changes after a submission of a photograph (including, but not limited to, the vessel is painted another color, the vessel is renamed, or the vessel undergoes a structural modification) or if the photograph becomes more than five years old, a new photograph must be submitted.

The photograph must:⁶

1. be in full color
2. show the vessel in its current form and appearance
3. show a stem-to-stern side view of the vessel
4. clearly and legibly display the vessel name and WIN
5. be no older than five years
6. be in the form of a single electronic file with the following attributes:
 - a. in jpg or tiff file format;
 - b. a resolution of at least 150 pixels per inch at a size of 6 by 8 inches;
 - c. a size no greater than 500 kilobytes (kB); and
 - d. named using the following naming convention: [WIN]_[vessel name]_[date of photograph (dd.mmm.yyyy)].jpg/tif (e.g., XXX123_SEA MAPLE_01.Jul.2010.jpg).

Attachment 3. Electronic Formatting Specifications

These specifications describe the electronic files that CCMs must provide if they choose to submit information via the electronic transmission mode (paragraph 3.a).

A) File type

The information must be provided in one of the following formats:

Microsoft Excel file

B) File name

The name of the file must be: XX_RFV_UPDATES_DDMMYYYY.sssss

where:

- XX – two letter ISO country code (Attachment 7) of the CCM providing the file
- DDMMYYYY – the date of the provision of the file
- sssss – the standard file suffix (xls or xlsx if Excel file)

For example:

⁶ These photograph specifications, with the exception of items 1 and 6.d, do not have to be met until 1 January 2017.

AU_RFV_UPDATES_11082013.xlsx (Excel file provided by Australia, on 11 August 2013)

C) File content

The RFV update file must contain only the vessels to be added to or deleted from the RFV, or whose details are being updated (i.e., the file must not include vessels for which no changes are being made). The type of change required for a particular vessel must be indicated by the “Data Action Code” (text) field, which must consist of one of the following values:

“ADDITION” (for a vessel that has not been on the RFV (active or previously delisted), to be added to the RFV),

“MODIFICATION” (for a vessel that: i) is currently on the RFV and which is to be modified by the current submitted by CCM, and to remain on the RFV; or ii) has previously been on the RFV but was deleted (delisted) at some stage, and which is to be modified by the current submitted by CCM (relisted) or a different submitted by CCM (reflagged),), or

“DELETION” (for a vessel to be removed from the RFV by the same submitted by CCM).

For a MODIFICATION, all the minimum data requirement fields for the vessel must be completed in the record so that the fields to be updated can be clearly identified. For an ADDITION, all minimum data requirement fields with the exception of the VID must be completed. For a DELETION, at a minimum, the following fields must be completed in the record: VID, name of the fishing vessel, flag of the fishing vessel, registration number, WCPFC Identification Number, and reason for deletion.

D) File structure

Each record in the electronic file represents a single vessel. Each record must have the structure specified in Attachment 1, including the same sequence of fields.

Sample MS Excel files with the proper formats are available from the Secretariat.

Attachment 4. Web Portal Specifications

These specifications provide details on the web portal interface that the WCPFC Secretariat will maintain to support CCMs’ submission of information via the manual transmission mode (paragraph 3.b).

The WCPFC Secretariat will provide a web portal interface for authorised RFV personnel of CCMs to directly enter and provide updates to RFV data for their vessels, and where applicable chartered vessels. Access to the web portal will be secure, and will require authorised RFV personnel to log in using a CCM-specific user name and password.

The web portal will be hosted on:
<https://intra.wcpfc.int/Lists/Vessels/Active%20Vessels%20by%20CCM.aspx>

This web portal will be designed to meet the standards and specifications of Attachment 1 and the SSPs, and where data relate to a specific list of alternative categories that is determined by the WCPFC Secretariat, this will be provided where possible as a drop-down menu option. In other instances, the option of numerical entries or text entries will be possible. There will be a capability for photos to be uploaded and updated.

After submission of a change or entry to the RFV via the web portal, each change or entry will be checked by the WCPFC Secretariat for consistency with the SSPs before being incorporated into the RFV. The CCM user will be promptly notified as to whether a given entry or change was incorporated into the RFV, and if not, the nature of the problem.

Attachment 5. WCPFC List of Vessel Types (based on the FAO ISSCFV)

Vessel Types	Abbreviation to be used
Trawlers	TO
Side trawlers	TS
Side trawlers wet-fish	TSW
Side trawlers freezer	TSF
Stern trawlers	TT
Stern trawlers wet-fish	TTW
Stern trawlers factory	TTP
Outrigger trawlers	TU
Trawler nei	TOX
Seiners	SO
Purse seiners	SP
North American type	SPA
European type	SPE
Tuna purse seiners	SPT
Seiner netters	SN
Seiner nei	SOX
Dredgers	DO
Using boat dredge	DB
Using mechanical dredge	DM
Dredgers nei	DOX
Lift netters	NO
Using boat operated net	NB
Lift netters net	BOX
Gillnetters	GO
Trap setters	WO
Pot vessels	WOP
Trap setters nei	WOX
Liners	LO
Handliners	LH
Longliners	LL

Tuna longliners	LLT
Factory longliner	LLF
Freezer longliner	LLZ
Pole and line vessels	LP
Japanese type	LPJ
American type	LPA
Trollers	LT
Liners nei	LOX
Squid jigging line vessel	JIG
Vessels using pumps for fishing	PO
Multipurpose vessels	MO
Seiner-handliners	MSN
Trawler-purse seiners	MTS
Trawler-drifters	MTG
Multipurpose vessels nei	MOX
Recreational fishing vessels	RO
Fishing vessels not specified	FX
Motherships	HO
Salted-fish Motherships	HSS
Factory Motherships	HSF
Tuna Motherships	HST
Motherships for two-boat purse seining	HSP
Motherships nei	HOX
Fish carriers	FO
Hospital ships	KO
Protection and survey vessels	BO
Fishery research vessels	ZO
Fishery training vessels	CO
Non-fishing vessels nei	VOX
Bunker vessels	VOB
Harpoon	HA

Attachment 6. WCPFC List of Fishing Gears (based on the FAO ISSCFG)

Fishing Gears	Abbreviation to be used
With purse lines (purse seine)	PS
- one boat operated purse seines	PS1
- two boat operated purse seines	PS2
Without purse lines (lampara)	LA
Beach seines	SB
Boat or vessel seines	SV
- Danish seines	SDN
- Scottish seines	SSC
- Pair seines	SPR
Seine nets (not specified)	SX
Portable lift nets	LNP
Boat-operated lift nets	LNB
Shore-operated stationary lift nets	LNS
Lift nets (not specified)	LN
Set gillnets (anchored)	GNS
Driftnets	GND
Encircling gillnets	GNC
Fixed gillnets (on stakes)	GNF
Trammel nets	GTR
Combined gillnets-trammel nets	GTN
Gillnets and entangling nets (not specified)	GEN
Gillnets (not specified)	GN
Handlines and pole-lines (hand operated)	LHP
Handlines and pole-lines (mechanized)	LHM
Set longlines	LLS
Drifting longlines	LLD
Longlines (not specified)	LL
Trolling lines	LTL
Hooks and lines (not specified)	LX
Harpoons	HAR
Miscellaneous gear	MIS
Recreational fishing gear	RG

Attachment 7. Country Codes (ISO 3166)

Country Name	Code
Afghanistan	AF
Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
American Samoa	AS
Andorra	AD
Angola	AO
Anguilla	AI
Antarctica	AQ
Antigua and Barbuda	AG
Argentina	AR
Armenia	AM
Aruba	AW
Australia	AU
Austria	AT
Azerbaijan	AZ
Bahamas	BS
Bahrain	BH
Bangladesh	BD
Barbados	BB
Belarus	BY
Belgium	BE
Belize	BZ
Benin	BJ
Bermuda	BM
Bhutan	BT
Bolivia	BO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
Botswana	BW
Bouvet Island	BV
Brazil	BR
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO
Brunei Darussalam	BN
Bulgaria	BG
Burkina Faso	BF
Burundi	BI
Cambodia	KH
Cameroon	CM
Canada	CA

Country Name	Code
Cape Verde	CV
Cayman Islands	KY
Central African Republic	CF
Chad	TD
Chile	CL
China	CN
Christmas Island	CX
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC
Colombia	CO
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	MP
Comoros	KM
Congo	CG
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	CD
Cook Islands	CK
Costa Rica	CR
Cote D'ivoire	CI
Croatia	HR
Cuba	CU
Cyprus	CY
Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
Djibouti	DJ
Dominica	DM
Dominican Republic	DO
East Timor	TP
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	EG
El Salvador	SV
Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Eritrea	ER
Estonia	EE
Ethiopia	ET
European Union	EU
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK
Faroe Islands	FO
Federated States of Micronesia	FM
Fiji	FJ
Finland	FI

Country Name	Code
France	FR
French Guiana	GF
French Polynesia	PF
French Southern Territories	TF
Gabon	GA
Gambia	GM
Georgia	GE
Germany	DE
Ghana	GH
Gibraltar	GI
Greece	GR
Greenland	GL
Grenada	GD
Guadeloupe	GP
Guam	GU
Guatemala	GT
Guinea	GN
Guinea-Bissau	GW
Guyana	GY
Haiti	HT
Heard and Mc Donald Islands	HM
Honduras	HN
Hong Kong	HK
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IS
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IR
Iraq	IQ
Ireland	IE
Israel	IL
Italy	IT
Jamaica	JM
Japan	JP
Jordan	JO
Kazakhstan	KZ
Kenya	KE
Kiribati	KI
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	KP
Korea (Republic of)	KR

Country Name	Code
Kuwait	KW
Kyrgyzstan	KG
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA
Latvia	LV
Lebanon	LB
Lesotho	LS
Liberia	LR
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY
Liechtenstein	LI
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Macau	MO
Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of)	MK
Madagascar	MG
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MY
Maldives	MV
Mali	ML
Malta	MT
Marshall Islands	MH
Martinique	MQ
Mauritania	MR
Mauritius	MU
Mayotte	YT
Mexico	MX
Moldova (Republic of)	MD
Monaco	MC
Mongolia	MN
Montserrat	MS
Morocco	MA
Mozambique	MZ
Myanmar	MM
Namibia	NA
Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
Netherlands	NL
Netherlands Antilles	AN
New Caledonia	NC
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NI

Country Name	Code
Niger	NE
Nigeria	NG
Niue	NU
Norfolk Island	NF
Norway	NO
Oman	OM
Pakistan	PK
Palau	PW
Panama	PA
Papua New Guinea	PG
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PH
Pitcairn	PN
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Puerto Rico	PR
Qatar	QA
Reunion	RE
Romania	RO
Russian Federation	RU
Rwanda	RW
Saint Kitts And Nevis	KN
Saint Lucia	LC
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
Samoa	WS
San Marino	SM
Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal	SN
Serbia	RS
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Slovakia (Slovak Republic)	SK
Slovenia	SI
Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
South Africa	ZA
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GS

Country Name	Code
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
St. Helena	SH
St. Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Sudan	SD
Suriname	SR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJ
Swaziland	SZ
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SY
Chinese Taipei	TW
Tajikistan	TJ
Tanzania (United Republic of)	TZ
Thailand	TH
Timor-Leste	TL
Togo	TG
Tokelau	TK
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Turkmenistan	TM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukraine	UA
United Arab Emirates	AE
United Kingdom	GB
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM
United States of America	US
Uruguay	UY
Uzbekistan	UZ
Vanuatu	VU
Vatican City State (Holy See)	VA
Venezuela	VE
Vietnam	VN
Virgin Islands (British)	VG
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VI
Wallis and Futuna	WF

Country Name	Code
Western Sahara	EH
Yemen	YE
Zaire	ZR

Country Name	Code
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW



**COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
1 - 5 December 2014

COMMISSION VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM¹

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-02

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC),

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Articles 3 and 24 (8), (9) and (10);

Noting the importance of the vessel monitoring system as a tool to effectively support the principles and measures for the conservation and management of highly migratory species within the Convention Area;

Mindful of the rights and obligations of Commission Members, Cooperating Non-Members and participating Territories (CCMs) in promoting the effective implementation of conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission;

Further mindful of the key principles upon which the vessel monitoring system is based, including the confidentiality and security of information handled by the system, and its efficiency, cost-effectiveness and flexibility.

Adopts, in accordance with Article 10 of the WCPFC Convention the following process relating to the implementation of the WCPFC Vessel Monitoring System (Commission VMS):

1. A Commission VMS.
2. The system shall commence, to be activated 1 January 2008, in the area of the Convention Area south of 20°N, and east of 175°E in the area of the Convention Area north of 20°N.
3. With respect to the area north of 20°N and west of 175°E, the system will be activated at a date to be determined by the Commission.²
4. Any fishing vessels fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas within the areas of the Convention Area described in para 2 above that move into the area north of 20°N and west of 175°E shall keep their ALCs activated and continue to report to the Commission in accordance with this Conservation and Management Measure.

¹ By adoption of this CMM (CMM-2014-02) the Commission rescinds CMM-2011-02 which has been revised and replaced.

² Activated on 31 December 2013

5. Definitions

(a) Automatic location communicator (ALC) means a near real-time satellite position fixing transmitter;

(b) FFA Secretariat means the Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency based at Honiara, Solomon Islands;

(c) FFA VMS means the vessel monitoring system developed, managed and operated by the FFA Secretariat and members of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency;

6. Applicability

(a) The Commission VMS shall apply to all fishing vessels that fish for highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas within the Convention Area.

(b) It shall apply to all vessels in excess of 24 metres in length with an activation date of 1 January 2008, and it shall apply to all vessels 24 metres in length or less with an activation date of 1 January 2009.

(c) Any CCM may request, for the Commission's consideration and approval, that waters under its national jurisdiction be included within the area covered by the Commission VMS. Necessary expenses incurred in the inclusion of such area into the Commission VMS shall be borne by the CCM which made the request.

7. Nature and specification of the Commission VMS

(a) The Commission VMS shall be a stand-alone system:

- developed in and administered by the Secretariat of WCPFC under the guidance of the Commission, which receives data directly from fishing vessels operating on the high seas in the Convention Area; and
- with the added capability that it can accept VMS data forwarded from the FFA VMS, so that the fishing vessels operating on the high seas in the Convention Area will have the option to report data via the FFA VMS.

(b) The Commission shall develop rules and procedures for the operation of the Commission VMS, including, *inter alia*:

- vessel reporting, including the specifications of the data required, its format and reporting frequencies;
- rules on polling;
- ALC failure alternates;
- cost recovery;
- cost sharing;
- measures to prevent tampering; and
- obligations and roles of fishing vessels, CCMs, the FFA Secretariat and the Commission Secretariat.

(c) Security standards of the Commission VMS data shall be developed by the Commission, consistent with the WCPFC Information Security Policy.

(d) All CCM fishing vessels required to report to the Commission VMS shall use a functioning ALC that complies with the Commission's minimum standards for ALCs.

(e) The minimum standards for ALCs used in the Commission VMS are appended at Annex 1.

8. In establishing such standards, specifications and procedures, the Commission shall take into account the characteristics of traditional fishing vessels from developing States.

9. Obligation of CCMs

(a) Each flag CCM shall ensure that fishing vessels on the high seas in the Convention Area comply with the requirements established by the Commission for the purposes of the Commission VMS and are equipped with ALCs that shall communicate such data as determined by the Commission.

(b) CCMs shall cooperate to ensure compatibility between national and high seas VMSs.

10. Review

After two years of implementation, the Commission shall conduct a review of the implementation of this Conservation and Management Measure and consider further improvements to the system as required.

Draft Minimum Standards for Automatic Location Communicators (ALCs) used in the Commission Vessel Monitoring System

Pursuant to Article 24 (8) of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (Convention), the Commission hereby establishes the following minimum standards for ALCs:

1. The ALC shall automatically and independently of any intervention on the vessel communicate the following data:
 - (i) ALC static unique identifier;
 - (ii) the current geographical position (latitude and longitude) of the vessel; and (iii) the date and time (expressed in Universal Time Constant [UTC]) of the fixing of the position of the vessel in para 1 (ii) above.
2. The data referred to in paras 1 (ii) and 1 (iii) shall be obtained from a satellite-based positioning system.
3. ALCs fitted to fishing vessels must be capable of transmitting data referred to in para 1, hourly.
4. The data referred to para 1 shall be received by the Commission within 90 minutes of being generated by the ALC, under normal operating conditions.
5. ALCs fitted to fishing vessels must be protected so as to preserve the security and integrity of data referred to in para 1.
6. Storage of information within the ALC must be safe, secure and integrated under normal operating conditions.
7. It must not be reasonably possible for anyone other than the monitoring authority to alter any of that authority's data stored in the ALC, including the frequency of position reporting to that authority.
8. Any features built into the ALC or terminal software to assist with servicing shall not allow unauthorized access to any areas of the ALC that could potentially compromise the operation of the VMS.
9. ALCs shall be installed on vessels in accordance with their manufacturer's specifications and applicable standards.
10. Under normal satellite navigation operating conditions, positions derived from the data forwarded must be accurate to within 100 square metres Distance Root Mean Squared (DRMS), (i.e. 98% of the positions must be within this range).
11. The ALC and/or forwarding service provider must be able to support the ability for data to be sent to multiple independent destinations.
12. The satellite navigation decoder and transmitter shall be fully integrated and housed in the same tamper-proof physical enclosure.



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CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR SHARKS

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-05

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

Adopts, in accordance with Articles 5 and 10 of the Convention, that:

Measures for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish

1. CCMs shall ensure that their vessels comply with at least one of the following options:
 - a. do not use or carry wire trace as branch lines or leaders; or
 - b. do not use branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines. See Figure 1 for a schematic diagram of a shark line;

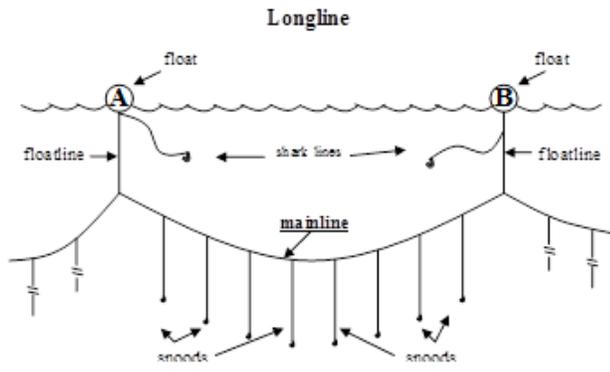
Measures for longline fisheries targeting sharks

2. For fisheries that target sharks in association with WCPFC fisheries, CCMs must develop a management plan for that fishery that includes specific authorisations to fish such as a licence and a TAC or other measure to limit the catch of shark to acceptable levels. These management plans must be developed by 1 July 2015, if possible and no later than 1 December 2015 and submitted to the Commission. These plans must explicitly demonstrate how the fisheries aim to avoid or reduce catch and maximises live release of specimens of highly depleted species such as silky and oceanic whitetip sharks caught incidentally. Those management plans submitted by 1 July shall be provided to the SC11 for review, before discussion at WCPFC 12. Plans submitted up to 1 December 2015 shall be reviewed in the subsequent year at SC12 and WCPFC13.

Review

3. On the basis of advice from the SC and TCC, the Commission, shall review the implementation and effectiveness of management arrangements provided in this measure including minimum data requirements, after 2 years of its implementation and shall consider the application of additional measures for the management of shark stocks in the Convention Area, as appropriate.
4. This CMM does not replace or prejudice any other existing shark CMM. This CMM shall come into force on 1 July 2015.

Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of a shark line





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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON ESTABLISHING A
HARVEST STRATEGY FOR KEY FISHERIES AND STOCKS IN THE WESTERN
AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN**

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-06

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC):

Noting 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 *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (the 1982 Convention) and 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* (the UN Fish Stocks Agreement);

Recalling Article 6 (3) of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and Article 6 of the Convention, which call for the establishment of precautionary stock-specific reference points to implement the precautionary approach, as well as action to be taken if such points are exceeded;

Further recalling that Article 6(1)(a) of the Convention provides that the guidelines set out in Annex II of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement form an integral part of the Convention and shall be applied by the Commission. These guidelines provide guidance on the application of precautionary reference points in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including the adoption of provisional reference points when information for establishing reference points is absent or poor;

Further recalling Article 5b of the Convention establishing MSY among the principles for guiding science-based conservation and management of fish stocks under the purview of the Commission;

Noting that Article 7.5.3 of the *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* also recommends the implementation of stock specific target and limit reference points, inter alia, on the basis of the precautionary approach;

Concerned that fishing mortality for some tuna stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is in excess of the range of maximum sustainable yield;

Recalling the recommendations from the Performance Review of the WCPFC on the Precautionary Approach and Limit Reference Points, which the Commission considers to be a high priority;

Mindful of the work underway on the development of reference points and harvest control rules for a number of highly migratory fish stocks in the Eastern Pacific Ocean by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC).

Adopts, in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the following conservation and management measure with respect to establishing harvest strategies for key fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean:

Objective of this measure

1. To agree that the Commission shall develop and implement a harvest strategy approach for each of the key fisheries or stocks under the purview of the Commission according to the process set out in this conservation and management measure (CMM).

General provisions

2. A harvest strategy is a framework that specifies the pre-determined management actions in a fishery for defined species (at the stock or management unit level) necessary to achieve agreed biological, ecological, economic and/or social management objectives.
3. The Commission agrees that harvest strategies established pursuant to this CMM may be developed for a fishery that targets or catches either a single, or a number of, species (at the stock or management unit level) including as incidental catch, or stocks that are harvested by several fisheries.

Harvest Strategy Principles

4. Harvest strategies are considered to represent a best-practice approach to fisheries management decision making. Harvest strategies are proactive, adaptive and provide a framework for taking the best available information about a stock or fishery and applying an evidence and risk-based approach to setting harvest levels. They provide a more certain operating environment where management decisions relating to the fishery or stocks are more consistent, predictable and transparent.
5. Harvest strategies developed in accordance with this CMM shall set out the management actions necessary to achieve defined and agreed biological, ecological, economic and/or social objectives in the fisheries. Each harvest strategy shall contain a tailored process for conducting assessments of the biological, economic and social conditions of the fisheries and pre-defined rules that manage the fishery or stock in order to attain the objectives.
6. In developing individual harvest strategies for fisheries or stocks within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, the Commission shall have regard to the principles set out in the Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6.

Elements of a harvest strategy

7. Each harvest strategy developed in accordance with this CMM shall, wherever possible and where appropriate, contain the following elements:
 - a. Defined operational objectives, including timeframes, for the fishery or stock ('management objectives')
 - b. Target and limit reference points for each stock ('reference points')

- c. Acceptable levels of risk of not breaching limit reference points ('acceptable levels of risk')
 - d. A monitoring strategy using best available information to assess performance against reference points ('monitoring strategy')
 - e. Decision rules that aim to achieve the target reference point and aim to avoid the limit reference point ('harvest control rules'), and
 - f. An evaluation of the performance of the proposed harvest control rules against management objectives, including risk assessment ('management strategy evaluation').
8. Further detail on each of these elements is set out in Annex 1 of this CMM.
9. Notwithstanding paragraphs 7 and 8 of this CMM, in developing individual harvest strategies, the Commission may tailor elements on a case by case basis to suit the specific requirements of a particular fishery or stock. This may include agreeing to interim or provisional elements of a harvest strategy. The absence of appropriate scientific information shall not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to adopt harvest strategies.
10. In developing individual harvest strategies, the Commission shall take into account and apply Article 8 of the Convention, on compatibility of conservation and management measures on harvest strategies and elements thereof that have already been implemented in the region.

Special requirements of Developing States

11. In recognition of the special requirements of Developing States Parties to this Convention, in particular Small Island Developing States and of Territories and Possessions, in relation to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, the Commission will facilitate the effective participation of these States, Territories and Possessions in Commission meetings and those of its subsidiary bodies undertaking work on harvest strategies, and will apply the provisions of Article 30(2) of the Convention in the development of CMMs resulting from that work.
12. Harvest strategies shall not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States Parties, and territories and possessions.

Timelines for the adoption of harvest strategies

13. The Commission shall agree a workplan and indicative timeframes to adopt or refine harvest strategies for skipjack, bigeye, yellowfin, South Pacific albacore, Pacific bluefin and northern albacore¹ tuna by no later than the twelfth meeting of the Commission in 2015. This workplan will be subject to review in 2017. The Commission may agree timeframes to adopt harvest strategies for other fisheries or stocks.

Resources

14. In formulating their budget and work programme, the Commission, Scientific Committee and any relevant WCPFC sub-committees are expected to ensure that the tasks listed in this measure are

¹ Draft timeframes and harvest strategies for stocks which occur mostly in the area north of 20°N to be developed and recommended by the Northern Committee.

sufficiently resourced in terms of time and budget to achieve the agreed timeframes.

15. The Commission may draw on funds earmarked for this purpose from the Voluntary Contributions Fund to achieve the tasks listed in this measure.
16. In the interests of efficiency and ensuring full participation by all CCMs, the Commission may decide to use existing WCPFC meetings to undertake the work set out in this CMM or convene additional workshops or meetings to consider the tasks set out in this CMM.

Additional detail on the elements of a harvest strategy and roles and responsibilities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies

1. This Annex sets out further details on each of the elements to be developed for individual harvest strategies, wherever possible, and sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.²

Management objectives

2. For each harvest strategy, the Commission shall determine agreed conceptual management objectives for that fishery or stock. In determining these objectives, the trade-offs between each objective, as well as trade-offs between objectives for different fisheries or stocks and harvest strategies shall be considered and any contradictions and tensions between competing objectives should be reconciled to the extent possible.
3. The Scientific Committee, and, where appropriate, other relevant subsidiary bodies shall translate these conceptual management objectives into operational objectives that have a direct and practical interpretation in the context of the fishery or stock and against which performance can be evaluated ('operational management objectives'), if needed.

Reference points

4. To achieve the agreed operational management objectives, the Commission shall, taking into account relevant advice from the Scientific Committee and other relevant subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, establish stock-specific reference points that identify:
 - i. targets intended to meet management objectives ('target reference points'), and
 - ii. limits intended to constrain harvesting within safe biological limits ('limit reference points').
5. Where the Commission has already adopted target or limit reference points for particular stocks, those agreed reference points shall be incorporated into the harvest strategy for that fishery, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Acceptable levels of risk

6. The Commission shall define acceptable levels of risk associated with breaching limit reference points, and if appropriate, with deviating from target reference points, taking into account advice from the Scientific Committee and, where appropriate, other subsidiary bodies. In accordance with Article 6(1)(a) of the Convention, the Commission shall ensure that the risk of exceeding limit reference points is very low.
7. Unless the Commission decides otherwise, target reference points shall be conservative and separated from limit reference points with an appropriate buffer, with a view to ensuring that the target reference points are not so close to the limit reference points that the chance that the limits are exceeded is greater than the agreed level of risk.

Monitoring strategy

8. As part of an individual harvest strategy, the Commission may adopt a monitoring strategy for a fishery

² For fisheries based on stocks which occur mostly north of 20°N, the roles and responsibilities are to be separately agreed by the Commission.

or stock relying on data provided to the Commission.

9. For each fishery or stock with an established harvest strategy, the Scientific Committee and other relevant subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, shall periodically evaluate the performance of the fishery or stock against the agreed operational management objectives (as specified through the reference points and harvest control rules). The Scientific Committee shall report its findings and advice to the Commission.

Harvest control rules

10. The Commission shall decide, based on the advice of the SC, on a set of clear, pre-agreed rules or actions used for determining a management action response to changes in indicators of stock status or other indicators, as appropriate, with respect to reference points ('harvest control rules').
11. Notwithstanding paragraph 12 of this Annex, the Commission may decide to implement interim harvest control rules prior to a full management strategy evaluation being completed by the Scientific Committee.

Management strategy evaluation

12. Prior to implementation of formal harvest control rules, an evaluation of the likely performance of any proposed harvest control rules in achieving the operational objectives should be undertaken by the Scientific Committee and other relevant subsidiary bodies, as appropriate. These evaluations may be performed through simulation modelling.
13. As part of this process, the Scientific Committee and other relevant subsidiary bodies, as appropriate shall estimate or describe key uncertainties including with respect to stock assessments and available data

List of obligations for CMR review in 2015¹

Reporting

- (a) Operational data²
- (b) Aggregated data
 - Sci Data Rules – paras.1-5 and 7
- (c) Annual Reports - Obligation to provide report and to meet the deadline
 - Addendum of Part 1 AR
 - All of Part 2 AR
- (d) Reporting against catch and effort limits
 - CMM 2013-01, paras.19 and Attachment A, 24, 44, 48, 54, Attachment C – paras. 3, 4, 8
 - CMM 2013-09, para.2
 - CMM 2009-03, para.8
 - CMM 2010-01, para.8
 - CMM 2010-05, para.4

Catch and effort limits

- (a) Bigeye
 - CMM 2013-01 paragraph 40 and Attachment F, paragraphs 41, 47, 48, 51, 52
- (b) Purse seine (effort)
 - CMM 2013-01, paras. 9, 20, 22, 23, 25 and Attachments C and D, 28, 30, 49, 50
- (c) Bluefin
 - CMM 2013-09, para.2
- (d) Swordfish
 - CMM 2009-03, paras.1, 2, 3
- (e) Northern striped marlin
 - CMM 2010-01, para.5(c)
- (f) South Pacific albacore
 - CMM 2010-05, para.1

ROP requirements and Observer coverage

- CMM 2007-01, para.7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14(vii), Attachment K, Annex C – paras.4, 6, 8
- CMM 2009-06, para.13
- (a) Purse seine
 - CMM 2013-01, paras. 33, 34, Attachment C – paras.5-6
- (b) Longline
- (c) Transshipment
 - CMM 2009-06, para.13

¹ WCPFC11 agreed that the above list of obligations will replace the obligations contained in paragraph 3 of the new CMM on Compliance Monitoring Scheme that applies during 2015 (CMM 2014-07). The above list reflects the obligations that the Secretariat will assess for consideration by TCC11 during the Compliance Monitoring Scheme.

² In accordance with section 3 of the Rules for Scientific Data to be Provided

VMS

- CMM 2011-02, para.4, 9(a), 9(a) and 2.8 of the SSPs, 9(a) and 7.2.2 of the SSPs

FAD Closure³

- CMM 2013-01, para.14, 16, 37

Transshipment

- CMM 2009-06, para.11 and Annex II, 29, 34, 35(a)(ii), 35(a)(iii) and Annex III, 35(a)(iv) and Annex I

RFV

- CMM 2009-01/CMM 2013-10, para.2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 16, 17

HSBI

- CMM 2006-08, para.7, 30, 33, 36, 40, 41

Eastern High Seas Pocket

- CMM 2010-02, para.2

³ FAD definition: with consideration of practical implementation



COMMISSION
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**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING
SCHEME**

Conservation and Management Measure 2014-07

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 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. 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 with respect to:

- (i) catch and effort limits for target species;
- (ii) catch and effort reporting for target species;
- (iii) reporting for seabird and other 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, and the High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme;

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 24 of this measure.

- (vi) provision of scientific data through the Part 1 Annual Report and the Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission; and
 - (vii) submission of the Part 2 Annual Report, including compliance with the obligations in paragraph 22, and compliance with other Commission reporting deadlines.²
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.
5. Each year, the Commission shall consider and identify whether additional obligations should be evaluated annually or in another specified time period, taking into account:
- (i) the needs and priorities of the Commission, including those of its subsidiary bodies;
 - (ii) the need to assess and address persistent non-compliance; and
 - (iii) the potential risks posed by non-compliance with particular obligations to achieving the goals of the Convention or specific measures adopted thereunder.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. The Commission recognises the special requirements of developing State CCMs, particularly small island developing State 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
 - (ii) providing appropriately targeted assistance to improve implementation of, and compliance with, obligations arising under the Convention and CMMs adopted by

² Note that WCPFC11 agreed to a list of obligations which will replace the obligations contained in paragraph 3 of this CMM, and reflect the obligations that the Secretariat will assess for consideration by TCC11 during the Compliance Monitoring Scheme.

the Commission, including through consideration of the options for capacity building and technical assistance.

Section III - Draft Compliance Monitoring Report

10. 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 in the Convention and CMMs adopted by the Commission, 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 reports, 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.

11. The Executive Director shall transmit the relevant dCMR to each CCM by 28 July each year.

12. Upon receipt of the relevant dCMR, each CCM may reply to the Executive Director by 28 August each year in order to (where appropriate):

- (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.

13. At least three weeks 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, in a form to be agreed to by the Commission, including all information that may be provided under paragraph 12 of this measure.

14. 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 12 of this measure. CCMs may also provide additional information to TCC with respect to implementation of its obligations. The review shall be held taking into account the confidentiality of information.

Section IV – Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report

15. Taking into account 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 will include a provisional assessment of each CCM's Compliance Status and recommendations for any corrective action needed, 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.

16. The Provisional Report will also include an executive summary including recommendations or observations from TCC regarding:

- (i) Identification of any CMMs that should be reviewed to address implementation or compliance difficulties experienced by CCMs, including any specific amendments or improvements that have been identified,
- (ii) capacity building requirements or other obstacles to implementation identified by CCMs, in particular small island developing State Members and Participating Territories, and
- (iii) additional priority obligations that should be reviewed under the CMS pursuant to paragraph 5 of this measure.

17. The Provisional Report shall be forwarded to the Commission for consideration at the annual meeting.

Section V - Compliance Monitoring Report

18. At each annual Commission meeting, the Commission shall consider the Provisional Report recommended by the TCC.

19. Up to 30 days prior to the Commission meeting, CCMs may provide the Commission with additional advice or information relating to the Provisional Report, including any steps taken to address identified compliance issues.

20. Taking into account any additional information provided by CCMs, the Commission shall adopt a final Compliance Monitoring Report that includes a Compliance Status for each CCM and recommendations for any corrective action needed, based on compliance issues identified with respect to that CCM.

21. The final Compliance Monitoring Report shall also contain an executive summary setting out any recommendations or observations from the Commission regarding the issues listed in paragraph 16 of this measure.

22. Each CCM shall include, in its Part 2 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

23. 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.

24. 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 small island developing State Members and Participating Territories, have an opportunity to participate. The intersessional working group shall endeavour to develop a process for consideration no later than TCC11 and adoption no later than WCPFC12.

25. 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

26. This measure will be effective for 2015 only.

27. At its Twelfth meeting, the Commission will review the operation of the measure, and based on this review, consider and decide on a measure that will apply after 2015.

28. This measure shall be reviewed and revised, as needed, by the Commission to ensure its effectiveness.

Annex I

Compliance Status Table

Compliance Status³	Next Steps
<i>Compliant</i>	None
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	One or more of the following: a. Further clarification of obligation b. Capacity building or technical assistance required c. Additional information required by XX date d. Rectify by XX date e. Other remedial action as determined by the Commission
<i>Priority Non-Compliant</i>	a. Undertake additional review of compliance with WCPFC obligations. b. Other remedial action as determined by the Commission

³ All non-compliant statuses will be subject to review during subsequent years until the CCM attains a status of "Compliant"

Updated template for 2015 draft Compliance Monitoring Report (based on Attachment H to WCPFC10 Summary Report)

CCM	CMR Section	CMM Paragraph	CCM Assessment	CCM Implementation	Potential Issue	Secretariat Explanation	CCM Additional Information	Capacity Building Requested	Potential Issue – TCC Assessment	TCC Explanation
	<i>The equivalent of para 3 of CMM 13-02 in the new CMM</i>	<i>The list of CMM paragraphs as agreed by WCPFC11</i>	<i>CCM advice in Annual Report part 2: * YES (fully implemented), * NO (not fully implemented) *NA (not applicable) * [blank] – not included in AR Pt 2</i>	<i>May include as appropriate: CCM explanation from Annual Report Part 2 Notes from Secretariat on other relevant information regarding implementation or potential issues</i>	<i>choice of: *no issues detected; *additional information; *potential compliance issue.</i>	<i>text explanation as the basis for the identification of a potential issue by WCPFC Secretariat</i>	<i>The equivalent of para 12 of CMM 13-02 in the new CMM</i>	<i>The equivalent of para 12 (iii) of CMM 13-02 in the new CMM</i>	<i>Completed by TCC based on the equivalent of Annex 1 of CMM 2013-02</i>	<i>Completed by TCC</i>



**COMMISSION
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION**
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia, SAMOA
1 - 5 December 2014

**SUMMARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF
THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (FAC8)**

**WCPFC11-2014-23
5 December 2014**

Introduction

1. The Eighth meeting of the Finance and Administration Committee (FAC8) was convened by Paul Callaghan (USA) to Chair the meeting. The initial meeting took place on 30 November and met again on the 4th and 5th of December. Representatives of American Samoa, Australia, Canada, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Marshal Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, Chinese Taipei, United States of America and Vanuatu attended the meetings together with observers from the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Meeting support was provided by the Commission Secretariat. A participants list is attached as Annex 4. FAC8 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. The agenda as set out in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-01 (Rev 2), WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-02 (Rev 2) and WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-03 (Rev 2) was adopted.

1.2 Meeting arrangements

3. The meeting arrangements were noted. The Secretariat thanked the Government of Samoa for graciously providing lunch for participants on Sunday due to the lack vendors working that day.

AGENDA ITEM 2. AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 2013 AND GENERAL ACCOUNT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2013.

4. **FAC8 recommended that the Commission accept the audited financial statements for 2013 as set out in paper WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-04.** It was noted that the General Account Fund balance at the end of the year was USD466,770 which was transferred to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Financial Regulation 4.4 (see also Agenda Item 9-Working Capital Fund Transfers).

AGENDA ITEM 3. FIDUCIARY ASSESSMENT

5. FAC8 noted the report in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-12. The Secretariat noted that the Fiduciary Assessment was undertaken in preparation for receiving funds under the ABNJ Tuna project and was paid for by FAO. The Fiduciary Assessment identified no weaknesses in WCPFC financial control systems.
6. As recommended by the Fiduciary Assessment FAO may choose to review WCPFC annual external audits as these are public documents.

AGENDA ITEM 4. STATUS OF THE COMMISSION'S FUNDS

4.1 Report on General Account Fund for 2014 – contributions and Other Income

7. The Finance and Administration Manager (FAM) noted that outstanding contributions created a cash flow problem for the Secretariat for the first time in 2014. In response, the Secretariat issued WCPFC Circular 89 dated 29 October 2014 urging prompt payment of outstanding contributions.
8. As of 3 December 2014, the outstanding contribution from members for 2012, 2013 and 2014 stands at USD465,334.
9. **FAC8 accepted the report in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-05 (rev 2).**

4.2 Report on the Status of Other Funds for 2014.

10. FAC8 noted the status of the Commission's Funds as set out in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-06 (rev 1). It was noted that the Working Capital Fund stands at USD1,326,870. This year the fund will be drawn down by USD 600,000.

Subsequently, the Fund will be drawn down at an annual rate of USD350,000, being applied against annual contributions until the Fund is at the recommended balance of USD500,000.

11. It was noted by the Secretariat that the CNM Contribution Fund was being drawn down to offset annual contributions for SIDS and to offset the Commission's annual budget. For the budget year 2015 this rate of withdraw will need to be reduced in order to continue the offsets. The Secretariat noted that this fund includes contributions from CNMs and that sustainability of this fund will be affected by the lack of financial contributions of some CNMs.
12. The FAM explained that the benefits of consolidating accounts with small balances into better earning accounts would likely be outweighed by the transfer fees charged.
13. The FAM noted that the first tranche of funds were received for the ABNJ Tuna Project on 3 December 2014. Expenses incurred before the signing of the FAO-WCPFC Execution Agreement will be borne by WCPFC with subsequent expenses borne by the project.
14. The EU noted that its voluntary contributions to support various WCPFC projects were awaiting transfer to the Secretariat in 2014.
15. The Secretariat confirmed that Cooperating Non-Member (CNM) contributions are voluntary and that both CCMs and CNMs are notified and reminded to make their contributions.
16. **FAC8 recommended that the FAM update the figures in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-06 and that it be forwarded to WCPFC11 for endorsement.**
17. **FAC8 recommended that the Secretariat continue to pursue unpaid contributions.**

AGENDA ITEM 5. HEADQUARTERS ISSUES, STAFF ESTABLISHMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

5.1 Headquarters matters

18. The FAM presented WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-08 noting that issues with localized power outages and air travel service disruptions in Pohnpei continue. It was clarified that according to an analysis by the WCPFC travel agent (which is also the travel agent for other CROP agencies) the WCPFC travel arrangements are considerably more efficient by comparison.
19. **FAC8 noted the report in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-08.**

5.2 Established Indexes for Professional Staff Salary Increases

20. The FAM presented WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-09 describing a review of professional staff salaries as required every three years under Staff Regulation 19. This paper describes various ways of managing salary adjustments.
21. Some CCMs stated that a job sizing study should be conducted and called upon the Secretariat to prepare a TOR and budget. This was subsequently tabled as WCPFC-

FAC8-9a. These TORs envisage a 25-day study with a budget of USD25,000. It was noted that completion of such a job sizing exercise could avoid ad hoc staff salary decisions in the future, and that if necessary the TOR could be reduced to cut consultancy costs.

22. The FAM suggested that the TOR be further revised over the coming weeks based on input from CCMs and the incoming Executive Director. He clarified that findings from the job-sizing exercise could be referenced when making decisions about WCPFC staff salary increases for the 2016 budget.
23. Some CCMs supported the study in principle but expressed reservations about its priority given the other demands on the Commission's budget.
24. **FAC8 agreed to include a line item in the amount of USD25,000 in the 2015 WCPFC Budget for a job sizing exercise to be conducted for the WCPFC Secretariat by a consultant.**

5.3 Arrangements during the Vacancy of the Executive Director Position

25. The WCPFC Chair introduced WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-13 which presents a draft contract template for the WCPFC Executive Director and requests guidance on whether staff regulation 11(b) should be clarified with respect to how the staff regulations apply to an interim Executive Director. With regard to the latter, specific guidance was requested on the compensation payable and allowances due to an interim Executive Director.
26. The FAM noted that past appointments of interim Executive Director have been paid at the entry level pay grade rather than at the pay grade of the outgoing Executive Director. Allowances due to the interim Executive Director could include such things as use of the Executive Director's vehicle, business class travel, and compensation for home electricity and cleaning costs.
27. **FAC8 considered that the interim Executive Director should be compensated at the entry level Executive Director pay grade (assuming this is higher than the interim Executive Director's current pay grade) and be entitled to work-related allowances such as use of the Executive Director's vehicle and business class travel.** This compensation and allowance would only apply to an interim Executive Director appointed for a minimum term of four weeks and would apply through the interim Executive Director appointment.
28. The FAM noted that these agreements would be added to the WCPFC Staff Regulations as follows:

Staff Regulation 11. (c) If appointed for longer than four weeks, the interim Executive Director shall be compensated at the lowest increment of the salary scale for an Executive Director if the lowest increment is higher than the interim Executive Directors current salary and provided with business class for travel in the capacity of Executive Director. All other benefits provided to the Executive Director under Schedule 1 and those contained in Executive Director's contract shall not apply to the interim Executive Director.

AGENDA ITEM 6. RECOMMENDED REQUIREMENTS FOR HOSTING MEETINGS

29. **FAC8 noted the paper WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-07_rev1.**
30. The Secretariat was requested and agreed to keep records of the actual number of attendees of each meeting in addition to the official participants lists.

AGENDA ITEM 7. CHAIRS RESPONSIBILITIES OUTSIDE OF THE CONVENTION AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

31. The Secretariat presented WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-11 which compiles the specific responsibilities of the WCPFC Chair under the Financial Regulations, Staff Regulations and the Employment Agreement for the Executive Director.
32. **FAC8 noted the paper.**

AGENDA ITEM 8. TCC WORK PLAN

33. The Proposed TCC Workplan and Budget, WCPFC10-2013-FAC7-14, was provided as a reference and was noted.
34. Some CCMs expressed an interest in prioritizing TCC work on sharks, seabirds, FAD management and observer training. CCMs interested in providing further input to the TCC work plan were encouraged to do so either within the FAC and/or in plenary session.

AGENDA ITEM 9. WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2015 AND INDICATIVE WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2016 AND 2017

Budget and Cost Containment

35. The FAM presented the Commission's Work Plan for 2015 and the indicative budgets for 2016-2017. Administrative expenses in 2015 exceeded the indicative 2015 budget mainly due to the intersessional working group on the ROP. The budgets proposed by SC10 and TCC10 are considerably higher than the indicative budget for the science and technical and compliance programmes in 2015.
36. Some CCMs called on the incoming WCPFC Executive Director to review the budget and make recommendations to the Commission for containing costs.
37. The FAM noted that if meeting costs are excluded the increase in the Secretariat costs has been on average 0.33% per year over the past four years.
38. One CCM queried why their recent catches have decreased but their assessed annual contribution has remained at the same level.

39. The FAM responded that this is probably due to both i) the assessed annual contribution being based on a three-year average of catches and ii) the costs of the Commission increasing with time.
40. **FAC8 agreed that the cost increases faced by the Commission are of concern. FAC8 agreed to task the Executive Director to undertake a review which would present options for a more sustainable budget in the longer term including cost savings and identifying other sources/methods of revenue.**

Working Capital Fund Transfers

41. CCMs discussed whether it is preferable to draw down the existing USD1.3 million in the Working Capital Fund by USD350,000 per year as per the standing arrangement, or to draw-down a larger amount to supplement the 2015 budget. The FAM noted that in previous years it was considered preferable to limit the draw-down to USD350,000 per year in order not to bias the pattern of annual budgeting.
42. The FAM clarified that reasons contributing to the large amount remaining in the General Account Fund in 2014 included lower than expected travel costs for the Executive Director, claims for 2014 staff entitlements that have not been submitted, and under-budget spending on various projects.
43. One CCM stated their preference that a draw-down of the Working Capital Fund be used to offset the proposed increase in the Commission's budget for 2015 and thus reduce the amount of change in CCM assessed contributions for 2015. This CCM suggested that the recommended balance of the Working Capital Fund be increased to at least 10% of the operating budget of the Commission.

Management Objectives Workshops Line Item

44. FAC8 discussed funding for the continuation of the Management Objectives Workshops (MOW) in 2015, and provisionally in 2016-2017.
45. The ABNJ Tuna Project offered to contribute USD100,000 to support WCPFC level meetings to review and direct the work in 2015, and provisionally for 2016-2017.
46. The FAM noted that offers of USD20,000 of funding from both the Pew Charitable Trusts and WWF for 2015 and were contingent upon adoption of a harvest control strategy at WCPFC11.
47. **FAC8 agreed that developing harvest control rules is a high priority activity and should be funded. It was agreed to transfer USD83,000 from the SC budget for "other" projects (ranked by the SC as not high priority) to support the MOW in 2015.**

Targeted Capacity Building Line Item

48. FAC8 discussed the line item on Targeted Capacity Building which is intended to support SIDS' responses to the Compliance Monitoring Scheme.

49. The WCPFC Compliance Manager noted that in the past year funding was used to support travel by Secretariat staff to SIDS to help prepare compliance reports. However, in future the funding can be applied more broadly to support SIDS travel and training and is considered an essential component of the compliance programme. In response to some non-SIDS CCMs who also expressed a desire for compliance monitoring assistance the WCPFC Compliance Manager explained that this type of support can be funded from other sources.
50. Australia and the FFA Secretariat noted that the Commission is in an unusual situation where the proliferation of IWGs and other projects has resulted in a significant increase in the proposed 2015 budget. As such Australia will work with FFA to assist in providing USD100,000 for the capacity building workshop (2015 tuna data workshop). It is recommended that the Commission ensure that the targeted capacity building and regional workshop budget line items are fully restored in the 2016 and future year budgets.
51. **FAC8 agreed to a budget of USD113,000 for Targeted Capacity Building for 2015 which is comprised of a contribution of USD100,000 from Australia and USD13,000 from the WCPFC 2015 budget.**

Line Items relating to WCPFC11-2014-DP20 (rev 2) Assistance to SIDS

52. Some CCMs suggested the establishment of a SIDS assistance fee in the amount of USD10,000 per year to be paid into the Special Requirements Fund to support capacity development in SIDS. These CCMs also requested that developed CCMs consider what other financial assistance, training or equipment they could offer beyond the proposed fee.
53. The FAM estimated that such an assistance fee would generate approximately USD100,000 per year for the Special Requirements Fund; the exact amount would depend on which definition of “developed” CCM is applied. He noted that if such a proposal is approved by the Commission it would be incorporated into the WCPFC Financial Regulations.
54. Some CCMs while stressing the importance of adequate funding for SIDS requested further details on the proposed assistance fee including information on what activities have been funded by the Special Requirement Funds thus far and whether the additional USD10,000 would be combined into the annual assessed contribution of each CCM.
55. One CCM has reservations on the establishment of this funding mechanism and it was tabled until next year’s FAC meeting.
56. With regard to the proposal to include USD130,000 in the WCPFC budget for 2015-2017 for regional capacity building workshops, FFA clarified that these funds are intended to supplement the budget shortfall for holding regional events such as the annual tuna data workshop and the regional observer coordinator workshop.
57. SPC and the Secretariat noted that they support these and other workshops with key staff as well as by providing partial or sometimes full funding. SPC and the Secretariat agreed that invitations to non-SIDS to attend these capacity building workshops can be offered on a space-available basis.

58. **FAC8 agreed to include a line item in the amount of USD65,000 for regional capacity building workshops for 2015, and provisionally for 2016-2017.**

Developing Countries' Chairs Expenses

59. FAC8 discussed a provision in the WCPFC budget, in accordance with past practice, to support the expenses of the WCPFC Chair in the case that he or she is from a developing state. It also discussed the extent to which the expenses of the Chairs of subsidiary bodies such as SC and TCC should also be supported when they are from developing state and whether such Chairs are expected to attend all other meetings of WCPFC subsidiary bodies.
60. The FAM explained that the WCPFC Financial Regulations use the term “developing State” rather than “SIDS”.
61. **FAC8 confirmed its support for a line item in the WCPFC budget of USD20,000 entitled “funding for Chair of Commission or subsidiary bodies if they are from a developing state”.**
62. Australia confirmed its intention to provide an additional USD20,000 to be placed in an appropriate WCPFC fund earmarked for support of SIDS’ participation in relevant Commission activities such as travel expenses associated with SIDS-based SC and TCC Chairs attending the annual Commission Meeting. Australia’s additional funds are to be made available to SIDS only.

TCC Extra Day Line Item

63. **FAC8 agreed to include a line item in the amount of USD7,800 to cover additional costs (DSA, venue and catering) associated with extending TCC by an additional day.**

Scientific Committee Line Items

64. One CCM requested an update on whether additional funding will be provided to supplement the USD92,000 line item for a Pacific-wide bigeye tuna assessment in 2015.
65. One CCM queried the need for a line item of USD10,000 for a study on improvement of purse seine catch composition data.
66. FFA clarified that this funding supports outreach activities to those fleets which need to improve their catch reporting.
67. One CCM asked whether there could be cost savings associated with holding e-monitoring and e-reporting workshops in conjunction with SC and/or TCC.
68. The FAM noted that co-locating these workshops with SC and/or TCC had already been assumed when estimating the required costs for these workshops.

Budget Recommendation

69. FAC8 discussed the WCPFC budget for 2015-2017 as presented in WCPFC11-2014-FAC8-15.
70. An additional line item of USD100,000 was included to support the working group on FAD management options agreed at WCPFC11.
71. The following cost savings were identified:
- a. A contribution by the EU of USD180,000 to support the Management Objectives Workshop reduced the WCPFC budget for 2015 by that amount;
 - b. The allocation for the Regional Observer Coordinators Workshop was reduced from USD100,000 to USD70,000;
 - c. The allocation for the VMS capital costs line item was reduced by USD20,000;
 - d. A contribution by the EU of USD92,000 to support the Pacific-wide bigeye tuna stock assessment reduced the WCPFC budget for 2015 by that amount;
 - e. A contribution by Australia of USD100,000 toward the Regional Capacity Building Workshop reduced the WCPFC budget for 2015 by that amount;
 - f. The allocation for Targeted Capacity Building Workshops was reduced by USD65,000;
 - g. The allocation for the Commission consultancies line item was reduced by USD22,000;
 - h. The allocation for the line item on refinement of bigeye tuna biological parameters was reduced by USD50,000; and
 - i. The allocation for ROP Special projects was reduced from USD30,000 to USD15,000.
72. FAC8 noted that a proposal for a Port Coordinators programme (USD100,000) is still under consideration by WCPFC11. In addition, funding of USD20,000 will be needed if a WCPFC Chair is elected from a developing state (see para. 61) .
73. **FAC8 agreed to a 2015 budget of USD7,428,298 (or USD7,548,298 if both budget items in para. 72 are required).**
74. Once the budget is finalised at WCPFC11 it will be included within the final commission report as an attachment.

AGENDA ITEM 10. OTHER MATTERS

75. Joyce Ah Leong (Samoa) was nominated for the role of Co-Chair for the FAC.
76. One CCM requested clarification regarding whether the interim Executive Director role will continue to rotate among senior staff until the new Executive Director assumes the post. The WCPFC Chair explained that the intention is to continue to rotate the interim Executive Director position.

Recommendation

77. FAC8 invites the Commission to consider this report and to endorse its recommendations.

ANNEX I

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission- General Fund
Summary of budgetary requirements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014
& indicative budgets for 2015, 2016 & 2017 (United States dollars)

	<i>Approved budget 2014</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure 2014</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2015</i>	<i>Proposed budget 2015</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2016</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2017</i>
Part 1 - Administrative Expenses of the Secretariat						
Sub-Item 1.1 <i>Staff Costs</i>						
Professional Staff Salary	1,053,099	958,627	1,074,763	991,340	1,006,603	1,021,827
Professional Staff Benefits and Allowances	1,006,848	804,315	934,005	984,190	915,271	959,378
Professional Staff Insurance	125,361	120,268	125,360	134,590	135,410	136,370
Recruitment/Repatriation	55,130	67,813	27,565	51,130	25,565	25,565
Support Staff	353,480	352,424	366,993	364,269	381,156	394,806
Total, sub-item 1.1	2,593,918	2,303,447	2,528,686	2,525,519	2,464,004	2,537,946
Sub-Item 1.2 <i>Other Personnel Costs</i>						
Temporary Assistance/Overtime	10,000	9,256	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Chairs Expenses <i>see note 1</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants <i>see note 2</i>	142,000	171,663	145,000	148,000	145,000	145,000
Total, sub-item 1.2	152,000	180,919	155,000	158,000	155,000	155,000
Sub-item 1.3 <i>Official Travel</i>	210,000	156,805	225,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Sub-Item 1.4 <i>General Operating Expenses</i>						
Electricity, Water, Sanitation	98,000	90,025	100,000	72,000	73,000	74,000
Communications/Courier	67,500	61,744	68,500	64,000	65,920	67,898
Office Supplies & Fuel	47,500	41,561	48,500	45,500	46,000	46,500
Publications and Printing	1,000	555	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Audit	7,500	7,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	8,500
Bank Charges	6,500	5,080	6,500	6,000	6,100	6,200
Official Hospitality	11,000	10,417	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Community Outreach	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Services	5,000	5,333	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Security	57,530	62,047	59,256	64,360	66,291	68,280
Training	30,000	25,900	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total, sub-item 1.4	336,530	314,662	342,256	311,360	316,811	323,377
Sub-item 1.5 <i>Capital Expenditure</i>						
Vehicles	0	0	30,000	0	30,000	0
Information Technology	50,200	54,308	50,200	58,678	58,678	58,678
Website New Projects/Enhancements <i>see note 3</i>	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	33,134	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total, sub-item 1.5	82,200	87,442	112,200	98,678	128,678	98,678
Sub-item 1.6 <i>Maintenance</i>						
Vehicles	5,200	7,229	5,200	5,800	5,800	5,800
Information and Communication Technology	78,500	116,490	78,500	78,500	78,500	78,500
Buildings & Grounds	55,000	50,305	56,500	55,000	56,500	56,500
Gardeners and Cleaners	57,500	60,422	58,500	64,836	66,781	68,785
Insurance	38,000	26,510	38,000	27,000	27,500	28,000
Total, sub-item 1.6	234,200	260,956	236,700	231,136	235,081	237,585
Sub-item 1.7 <i>Meeting Services</i>						
Annual Session	160,500	192,000	155,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Scientific Committee	182,000	193,175	160,000	160,000	192,000	160,000
Northern Committee <i>see note 4</i>	18,000	12,955	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Technical and Compliance Committee	145,500	151,282	142,000	159,800	159,800	159,800
IWG ROP	0	0	0	70,000	0	0
IWG FADs	0	0	0	100,000	0	0
Management Objectives Workshop <i>see note 10</i>	76,500	33,276	0	0	0	0
Total, sub-item 1.7	582,500	582,688	475,000	672,800	534,800	502,800
TOTAL, Section 1/Item 1	4,191,349	3,886,919	4,074,845	4,207,494	4,044,375	4,065,387

	Approved budget 2014	Estimated expenditure 2014	Indicative budget 2015	Proposed budget 2015	Indicative budget 2016	Indicative budget 2017
ANNEX I (continued)						
Part 2 - Science & Technical & Compliance Programme						
Section 2 (Item 2)						
Sub-item 2.1	Scientific Services (SPC)	871,200	871,200	871,200	871,200	1,031,200
Sub-item 2.2	<i>Scientific Research</i>					
	Additional Resourcing SPC	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	0
	Regional Tagging	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Refinement of BE Tuna Biological Parameters	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	50,000
	Limit Reference Points	30,000	30,000	0	25,000	0
	WPEA OFM Project Co-finance	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	Bigeye Stock Assessment <i>see note 12</i>	0	0	0	0	0
	Mitigation options for longline shark Bycatch	0	0	0	25,000	0
	Technical Support for the MOW <i>see note 11</i>	0	0	0	30,000	190,000
	High Priority Project(s) - to be allocated	83,000	83,000	83,000	0	83,000
	Review skipjack fisheries on margins of conv. area	0	0	0	40,000	0
	Total, sub-item 2.2	383,000	383,000	353,000	390,000	358,000
Sub-item 2.3	Technical & Compliance Programme					
	ROP - Audit/Remediation	15,000	15,801	15,000	15,000	15,000
	ROP - Special Projects and Research Activities	30,000	4,898	30,000	15,000	30,000
	ROP - Training, Assistance & Development	30,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Observer CMM booklet	0	0	0	8,500	8,500
	ROP Data Management <i>see note 5</i>	803,929	803,929	923,904	923,904	923,904
	By-Catch Mitigation - Website	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
	Vessel Monitoring System - Capital Costs	40,000	2,071	40,000	20,000	40,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - SLA Costs	420,000	399,091	395,000	405,000	405,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - Airtime	95,000	94,369	100,000	95,000	100,000
	Vessel Monitoring System - Security Audit	9,000	7,239	9,000	7,500	7,500
	CCM/Staff VMS Training	75,000	0	40,000	40,000	40,000
	VMS Redundancy Provision	18,700	10,500	18,700	18,700	18,700
	Information Management System <i>see note 6</i>	100,000	97,805	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Workshops/IATTC Cross Endor. Train. <i>see note 7</i>	25,000	0	0	25,000	25,000
	AR Part 2/CMS Online Host. and Pub.	18,000	5,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Targeted Capacity Building <i>see note 8</i>	80,000	16,854	50,000	13,000	50,000
	Catch Documentation Workshop	20,000	20,000	0	50,000	50,000
	E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Workshop	100,000	98,809	0	100,000	0
	PS Improvement of Catch Composition	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
	Regional Capacity Building Workshops <i>see note 9</i>	0	0	0	65,000	130,000
	Total, item 2.3	1,899,629	1,601,366	1,779,604	1,959,604	1,991,604
	TOTAL, Section 2/Item 2	3,153,829	2,855,566	3,003,804	3,220,804	3,250,804
	Total, Parts 1 & 2	7,345,178	6,742,485	7,078,649	7,428,298	7,425,179

Note 1: Chairs Expenses

If the Chair of the Commission is from a developing state USD20,000 will be included in the budget for the Chairs travel.

Note 2: Consultancies proposed are:

Legal support services	\$55,000
ED Discretion	\$20,000
Job sizing	\$25,000
Meetings' rapporteur	\$48,000
	<u>\$148,000</u>

Note 3: Website New Projects/Enhancements - Upgrades of CCM online contact lists

To support two new small enhancements to the website: WCPFC official circular online dissemination, and online tools so that CCMs can update and access contact details of authorities of inspection and fishing vessels to support the implementation of the WCPFC HSBI procedures.

Note 4: Northern Committee

As per WPCFC9, an additional \$25,000 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: ROP Data Management (SPC)

The Regional Observer Programme data entry support proposed cost for 2014 includes the withdraw of support from New Caledonia as of Jan 1, 2014 and the end of funding provided by New Zealand as of May 2014. At the current levels, the proposed budget for 2015 and the indicative budgets for 2016 and 2017 represent the full costs of ROP Data entry provided by SPC.

Note 6: Information Management System

This number is preliminary budget estimate.

Note 7: Workshops/IATTC Cross Endorsement Training

The training was not held in 2014.

Note 8: Targeted Capacity Building

To be directed to specific areas identified in CMR process and annual report Part 2 assistance, and if funds permit to specific needs identified in the CMR process.

Note 9: Regional Capacity Building Workshops

Funding for annual regional capacity building workshops.

Note 10: Management Objectives Workshop

\$100,000 to be provided by the GEF-ABNJ project through the FAO.

Note 11: Technical Support for the MOW

Technical support from the Scientific Service Provider	\$160,000
External experts to support the scientific process	\$50,000
	<hr/>
	\$210,000
EU to fund \$180,000 of the MOW work	-\$180,000
	<hr/>
	\$30,000

Note 12: Technical Support for the MOW

EU to fund \$92,000 for 2015

ANNEX II

Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

General Account Fund

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2015**

.....	
Proposed budget expenditure total	7,428,298
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(40,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(600,000)
Fees and charges collected from Carrier and Bunker/CNM contributions	(100,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,688,298</u>
(see detailed schedule at Annex III)	

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2016**

.....	
Proposed budget expenditure total	7,425,179
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(10,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected for non member carriers and bunkers	(125,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,940,179</u>
(see detailed schedule at Annex III)	

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2017**

.....	
Proposed budget expenditure total	7,316,191
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(10,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected for non member carriers and bunkers	(125,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,831,191</u>
(see detailed schedule at Annex III)	

ANNEX III

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Proposed 2015 Contributions with Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional 25,000 Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

<i>2015 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	25,724	102,507	9,771	0	138,002	2.09%	0	138,002
Canada	25,724	96,568	1	0	122,293	1.85%	0	122,293
China	25,724	106,176	281,859	0	413,759	6.25%	0	413,759
Cook Islands	25,724	890	3,427	0	30,041	0.45%	19,447	49,488
European Union	25,724	237,697	107,111	0	370,532	5.60%	0	370,532
Federated States of Micronesia	25,724	4,852	67,427	0	98,003	1.48%	0	98,003
Fiji	25,724	6,236	28,847	0	60,807	0.92%	0	60,807
France	25,724	98,471	8,569	0	132,764	2.01%	0	132,764
Indonesia	25,724	15,293	120,156	0	161,173	2.44%	0	161,173
Japan	25,724	144,573	1,012,072	0	1,182,370	17.87%	0	1,182,370
Kiribati	25,724	3,518	126,140	0	155,382	2.35%	0	155,382
Korea	25,724	49,523	676,475	0	751,722	11.36%	0	751,722
Marshall Islands	25,724	2,632	192,858	0	221,214	3.34%	3,531	224,745
Nauru	25,724	504	14	0	26,243	0.40%	9,674	35,917
New Zealand	25,724	52,405	67,306	0	145,435	2.20%	0	145,435
Niue	25,724	81	0	0	25,805	0.39%	18,091	43,896
Palau	25,724	1,046	0	0	26,770	0.40%	13,077	39,848
Papua New Guinea	25,724	2,815	260,617	0	289,155	4.37%	0	289,155
Philippines	25,724	7,230	269,089	0	302,043	4.57%	0	302,043
Samoa	25,724	4,956	2,235	0	32,915	0.50%	0	32,915
Solomon Islands	25,724	1,945	6,967	0	34,636	0.52%	0	34,636
Chinese Taipei	25,724	36,913	660,395	0	723,032	10.93%	0	723,032
Tonga	25,724	5,266	263	0	31,253	0.47%	930	32,183
Tuvalu	25,724	494	23,741	0	49,959	0.76%	8,413	58,371
United States of America	25,724	277,331	663,493	0	966,549	14.61%	0	966,549
Vanuatu	25,724	4,576	92,977	0	123,277	1.86%	0	123,277
Totals	668,830	1,264,496	4,681,809	0	6,615,135	100%	73,164	6,688,298

* To be offset by the Fees and Charges Fund.

ANNEX V (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	17,794	890	20,337	19,447
Federated States of Micronesia	103,549	5,177	4,852	0
Fiji	881,065	44,053	6,236	0
Kiribati	102,351	5,118	3,518	0
Marshall Islands	52,634	2,632	6,163	3,531
Nauru	10,084	504	10,178	9,674
Niue	1,611	81	18,172	18,091
Palau	20,918	1,046	14,123	13,077
Papua New Guinea	7,321,262	366,063	2,815	0
Samoa	190,372	9,519	4,956	0
Solomon Islands	561,231	28,062	1,945	0
Tonga	105,323	5,266	6,196	930
Tuvalu	9,876	494	8,907	8,413
Vanuatu	252,763	12,638	4,576	0
Total				73,164

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	1.83%	3.9%	0
China	6.19%	13.2%	0
Japan	2.41%	5.1%	0
Korea	11.24%	24.0%	0
Chinese Taipei	10.81%	23.0%	0
United States of America	14.45%	30.8%	0
Total	46.93%	100.00%	0

ANNEX V (continued)

Indicative schedule of contributions based on proposed 2015 budgets without with the Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional funds Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

Member	2015 Proposed					2016 Indicative		2017 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	25,724	102,507	9,771	138,002	2.06%	143,199	2.06%	140,950	2.06%
Canada	25,724	96,568	1	122,293	1.83%	126,899	1.83%	124,906	1.83%
China	25,724	106,176	281,859	413,759	6.19%	429,341	6.19%	422,599	6.19%
Cook Islands	25,724	20,337	3,427	49,488	0.74%	51,351	0.74%	50,545	0.74%
European Union	25,724	237,697	107,111	370,532	5.54%	384,486	5.54%	378,448	5.54%
Federated States of Micronesia	25,724	4,852	67,427	98,003	1.47%	101,694	1.47%	100,097	1.47%
Fiji	25,724	6,236	28,847	60,807	0.91%	63,097	0.91%	62,106	0.91%
France	25,724	98,471	8,569	132,764	1.99%	137,764	1.99%	135,600	1.99%
Indonesia	25,724	15,293	120,156	161,173	2.41%	167,243	2.41%	164,617	2.41%
Japan	25,724	144,573	1,012,072	1,182,370	17.68%	1,226,898	17.68%	1,207,631	17.68%
Kiribati	25,724	3,518	126,140	155,382	2.32%	161,234	2.32%	158,702	2.32%
Korea	25,724	49,523	676,475	751,722	11.24%	780,032	11.24%	767,783	11.24%
Marshall Islands	25,724	6,163	192,858	224,745	3.36%	233,209	3.36%	229,547	3.36%
Nauru	25,724	10,178	14	35,917	0.54%	37,269	0.54%	36,684	0.54%
New Zealand	25,724	52,405	67,306	145,435	2.17%	150,912	2.17%	148,542	2.17%
Niue	25,724	18,172	0	43,896	0.66%	45,549	0.66%	44,834	0.66%
Palau	25,724	14,123	0	39,848	0.60%	41,348	0.60%	40,699	0.60%
Papua New Guinea	25,724	2,815	260,617	289,155	4.32%	300,045	4.32%	295,333	4.32%
Philippines	25,724	7,230	269,089	302,043	4.52%	313,418	4.52%	308,496	4.52%
Samoa	25,724	4,956	2,235	32,915	0.49%	34,155	0.49%	33,618	0.49%
Solomon Islands	25,724	1,945	6,967	34,636	0.52%	35,941	0.52%	35,376	0.52%
Chinese Taipei	25,724	36,913	660,395	723,032	10.81%	750,262	10.81%	738,480	10.81%
Tonga	25,724	6,196	263	32,183	0.48%	33,395	0.48%	32,870	0.48%
Tuvalu	25,724	8,907	23,741	58,371	0.87%	60,570	0.87%	59,619	0.87%
United States of America	25,724	277,331	663,493	966,549	14.45%	1,002,949	14.45%	987,198	14.45%
Vanuatu	25,724	4,576	92,977	123,277	1.84%	127,920	1.84%	125,911	1.84%
Totals	668,830	1,337,660	4,681,809	6,688,298	100.00%	6,940,179	100.00%	6,831,191	100.00%



**Western and
Central Pacific
Fisheries
Commission**

**FINANCE AND COMMITTEE MEETING (FAC8 - SWG)
Faleata Sports Complex, Apia Samoa
4 December 2014
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

CHAIRMAN

Paul Callaghan

Consultant
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management
Council
1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu,
Hawaii, USA
(1-808) 522 8220
paul.callaghan.1942@gmail.com

AUSTRALIA

Gordon Neil

Assistant Secretary, Fisheries Branch
Department of Agriculture
+61 2 6272 5863
gordon.neil@agriculture.gov.au

Perry Head

Director, Fisheries & Environment
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Canberra
61466770196
perry.head@yahoo.com

CANADA

Robert P. Jones

Assistant Director
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA
K1E 2L2
1 613-990-9387
robert.jones@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Kate Johnson

Analyst
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 Kent St, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0E6
613-993-2877
Kate.Johnson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

CHINA

Xiao Mengjie

Deputy Director Of Highseas Fisheries
Department
China Overseas Fisheries Association
admin1@tuna.org.cn

EUROPEAN UNION

Stamatis Varsamos

International Relations Officer
European Commission
32495792303
stamatios.varsamos@ec.europa.eu

***FEDERATED STATES OF
MICRONESIA***

Eugene Pangelinan

Deputy Director
National Oceanic Resource Management
Authority
P.O. Box PS122, Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941
(691) 320-2700/5181
eugene.pangelinan@norma.fm

FIJI

Sanaila Naqali

Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries & Forests
Suva, Fiji
679 9906984
snaqali@gmail.com

INDONESIA

Fayakun Satria

Head
Jl Cilalawi 1 Jatiluhur Purwakarta, Indonesia
Research Institute for Fisheries Enhancement
and Conservation
81381585651
fsatria70@gmail.com

Hesti Warih

Assistant Deputy Director for Data Management
of Fisheries Resources
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jln Meden Merdeka Timur No.16, Gedung Mina
Bahari II, Lantai 10 Jakarta Pusat, 10110
Indonesia
62 21 3453008

JAPAN

Mako Iioka

Fisheries Agency Government of Japan
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,
JAPAN
81-3-3502-8459
mako_iioka@nm.maff.go.jp

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Sam Lanwi Jr.

Deputy Director
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority
(MIMRA)
P.O. Box 860
+692 625 8262/5632
blanwi@gmail.com

NEW ZEALAND

Arthur Hore

Manager HMS/Pelagic
Ministry for Primary Industries
arthur.hore@mpi.govt.nz

Rebecca Wood

Policy Officer
NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
608 Rosebank Road, Avondale, Auckland, New
Zealand
+64 9820 7686
rebecca.wood@mfat.govt.nz

SAMOA

Joyce Samuelu Ah Leong

Assistant CEO Fisheries - Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Samoa
joyce.ahleong@maf.gov.ws

CHINESE TAIPEI

Joseph Chia-Chi Fu

Secretary
OFDC
Joseph@ofdc.org.tw

Joy, Hsiang-Yi Yu

officer
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec.2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng
Dist., Taipei, Taiwan
hsiangyi@msl.f.a.gov.tw

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Keith Bigelow

Supervisory Fisheries Research Scientist
NOAA Fisheries
1845 Wasp Boulevard., Bldg. #176 Honolulu,
Hawaii 96818
+1 (808) 725-5388
keith.bigelow@noaa.gov

Michael Thomas Brakke

Foreign Affairs Officer
U.S. Department of State
12026473941
BrakkeMT@state.gov

Deirdre M. Warner-Kramer

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Marine
Conservation
Department of State
OES/OMC, Room 2758
1-202-647-2883
warner-kramerdm@state.gov

PARTICIPATING TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

Marie A. Alailima

Attorney
American Samoa Government
Box 997989 Pago Pago, AS 96799
1-(684)-254-8888
Marie_Alailima@yahoo.com

***FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED
NATION (FAO)***

Alejandro Anganuzzi

Global BNJ Tuna Coordinator
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome Italy
alejandro.anganuzzi@fao.org

***PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM
FISHERIES AGENCY (FFA)***

Pamela Maru

Fisheries Management Adviser
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
+677 21124
Pamela.Maru@ffa.int

***SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC
COMMUNITY (SPC)***

John Hampton

Chief Scientist, SPC Oceanic Fisheries
Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
BP 9603 Noumea, New Caledonia
687861185
johnh@spc.int

Shelton Harley

Principal Fisheries Scientist
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Noumea, New Caledonia
sheltonh@spc.int

WCPFC SECRETARIAT

Lara Manarangi-Trott

Interim Executive Director and Compliance
Manager
WCPFC
Kaselehlle Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993
lara.manarangi-trott@wcpfc.int

SungKwon Soh

Science Manager
WCPFC
Kaselehlle Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993
sungkwon.soh@wcpfc.int

Aaron Nighswander

Finance & Administration Manager
WCPFC
Kaselehlle Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993
aaron.nighswander@wcpfc.int

Shelley Clarke

ABJN Technical Project Coordinator - Sharks
and Bycatch
WCPFC
Kaselehlle Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993
shelley.clarke@wcpfc.int

Anthony Beeching

Assistant Manager - Science
WCPFC
Kaselehlle Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993
anthony.beeching@wcpfc.int

Lucille A. Martinez

Administrative Officer
WCPFC
Kaselehlle Street, P.O. Box 2356 Kolonia,
Pohnpei FM 96941
691-320-1992/1993
lucille.martinez@wcpfc.int

WCPFC11 Summary Report: Attachment Y

ANNEX I

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission- General Fund Summary of budgetary requirements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014 & indicative budgets for 2015, 2016 & 2017 (United States dollars)

	<i>Approved budget 2014</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure 2014</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2015</i>	<i>Approved budget 2015</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2016</i>	<i>Indicative budget 2017</i>
Part 1 - Administrative Expenses of the Secretariat						
Sub-Item 1.1 <i>Staff Costs</i>						
Professional Staff Salary	1,053,099	958,627	1,074,763	991,340	1,006,603	1,021,827
Professional Staff Benefits and Allowances	1,006,848	804,315	934,005	984,190	915,271	959,378
Professional Staff Insurance	125,361	120,268	125,360	134,590	135,410	136,370
Recruitment/Repatriation	55,130	67,813	27,565	51,130	25,565	25,565
Support Staff	353,480	352,424	366,993	364,269	381,156	394,806
Total, sub-item 1.1	2,593,918	2,303,447	2,528,686	2,525,519	2,464,004	2,537,946
Sub-Item 1.2 <i>Other Personnel Costs</i>						
Temporary Assistance/Overtime	10,000	9,256	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Chairs Expenses <i>see note 1</i>	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	0
Consultants <i>see note 2</i>	142,000	171,663	145,000	148,000	145,000	145,000
Total, sub-item 1.2	152,000	180,919	155,000	178,000	175,000	155,000
Sub-item 1.3 <i>Official Travel</i>	210,000	156,805	225,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Sub-Item 1.4 <i>General Operating Expenses</i>						
Electricity, Water, Sanitation	98,000	90,025	100,000	72,000	73,000	74,000
Communications/Courier	67,500	61,744	68,500	64,000	65,920	67,898
Office Supplies & Fuel	47,500	41,561	48,500	45,500	46,000	46,500
Publications and Printing	1,000	555	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Audit	7,500	7,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	8,500
Bank Charges	6,500	5,080	6,500	6,000	6,100	6,200
Official Hospitality	11,000	10,417	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Community Outreach	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Services	5,000	5,333	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Security	57,530	62,047	59,256	64,360	66,291	68,280
Training	30,000	25,900	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total, sub-item 1.4	336,530	314,662	342,256	311,360	316,811	323,377
Sub-item 1.5 <i>Capital Expenditure</i>						
Vehicles	0	0	30,000	0	30,000	0
Information Technology	50,200	54,308	50,200	58,678	58,678	58,678
Website New Projects/Enhancements <i>see note 3</i>	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	33,134	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total, sub-item 1.5	82,200	87,442	112,200	98,678	128,678	98,678
Sub-item 1.6 <i>Maintenance</i>						
Vehicles	5,200	7,229	5,200	5,800	5,800	5,800
Information and Communication Technology	78,500	116,490	78,500	78,500	78,500	78,500
Buildings & Grounds	55,000	50,305	56,500	55,000	56,500	56,500
Gardeners and Cleaners	57,500	60,422	58,500	64,836	66,781	68,785
Insurance	38,000	26,510	38,000	27,000	27,500	28,000
Total, sub-item 1.6	234,200	260,956	236,700	231,136	235,081	237,585
Sub-item 1.7 <i>Meeting Services</i>						
Annual Session	160,500	192,000	155,000	173,000	165,000	165,000
Scientific Committee	182,000	193,175	160,000	160,000	192,000	160,000
Northern Committee <i>see note 4</i>	18,000	12,955	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Technical and Compliance Committee	145,500	151,282	142,000	159,800	159,800	159,800
IWG ROP	0	0	0	70,000	0	0
IWG FADs	0	0	0	100,000	0	0
Management Objectives Workshop <i>see note 10</i>	76,500	33,276	0	0	0	0
Total, sub-item 1.7	582,500	582,688	475,000	680,800	534,800	502,800
TOTAL, Section 1/Item 1	4,191,349	3,886,919	4,074,845	4,235,494	4,064,375	4,065,387

	Approved budget 2014	Estimated expenditure 2014	Indicative budget 2015	Approved budget 2015	Indicative budget 2016	Indicative budget 2017
ANNEX I (continued)						
Part 2 - Science & Technical & Compliance Programme						
Section 2 (Item 2)						
Sub-item 2.1	Scientific Services (SPC)	871,200	871,200	871,200	871,200	1,031,200
Sub-item 2.2	<i>Scientific Research</i>					
Additional Resourcing SPC	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	0	0
Regional Tagging	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Refinement of BE Tuna Biological Parameters	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	50,000	0
Limit Reference Points	30,000	30,000	0	25,000	0	0
WPEA Project Co-finance	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Bigeye Stock Assessment <i>see note 12</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation options for longline shark Bycatch	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
Technical Support for the MOW <i>see note 11</i>	0	0	0	30,000	190,000	160,000
High Priority Project(s) - to be allocated	83,000	83,000	83,000	0	83,000	83,000
Review skipjack fisheries on margins of conv. area	0	0	0	40,000	0	0
Total, sub-item 2.2	383,000	383,000	353,000	390,000	358,000	278,000
Sub-item 2.3	Technical & Compliance Programme					
ROP - Audit/Remediation	15,000	15,801	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
ROP - Special Projects and Research Activities	30,000	4,898	30,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
ROP - Training, Assistance & Development	30,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Observer CMM booklet	0	0	0	8,500	8,500	8,500
ROP Data Management <i>see note 5</i>	803,929	803,929	923,904	923,904	923,904	923,904
By-Catch Mitigation - Website	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	0
Vessel Monitoring System - Capital Costs	40,000	2,071	40,000	20,000	40,000	40,000
Vessel Monitoring System - SLA Costs	420,000	399,091	395,000	405,000	405,000	405,000
Vessel Monitoring System - Airtime	95,000	94,369	100,000	95,000	100,000	100,000
Vessel Monitoring System - Security Audit	9,000	7,239	9,000	7,500	7,500	7,500
CCM/Staff VMS Training	75,000	0	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
VMS Redundancy Provision	18,700	10,500	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,700
Information Management System <i>see note 6</i>	100,000	97,805	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Workshops/IATTC Cross Endor. Train. <i>see note 7</i>	25,000	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000
AR Part 2/CMS Online Host. and Pub.	18,000	5,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Targeted Capacity Building <i>see note 8</i>	80,000	16,854	50,000	13,000	50,000	50,000
Catch Documentation Workshop	20,000	20,000	0	50,000	50,000	0
E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Workshop	100,000	98,809	0	100,000	0	0
PS Improvement of Catch Composition	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Port Coordinators	0	0	0	100,000	75,000	
Regional Capacity Building Workshops <i>see note 9</i>	0	0	0	65,000	130,000	130,000
Total, item 2.3	1,899,629	1,601,366	1,779,604	2,059,604	2,066,604	1,941,604
TOTAL, Section 2/Item 2	3,153,829	2,855,566	3,003,804	3,320,804	3,455,804	3,250,804
Total, Parts 1 & 2	7,345,178	6,742,485	7,078,649	7,556,298	7,520,179	7,316,191

Note 1: Chairs Expenses

If the Chair of the Commission is from a developing state USD20,000 will be included in the budget for the Chairs travel.

Note 2: Consultancies proposed are:

Legal support services	\$55,000
ED Discretion	\$20,000
Job sizing	\$25,000
Meetings' rapporteur	\$48,000
	<u>\$148,000</u>

Note 3: Website New Projects/Enhancements - Upgrades of CCM online contact lists

To support two new small enhancements to the website: WCPFC official circular online dissemination, and online tools so that CCMs can update and access contact details of authorities of inspection and fishing vessels to support the implementation of the WCPFC HSBI procedures.

Note 4: Northern Committee

As per WPCFC9, an additional \$25,000 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: ROP Data Management (SPC)

The Regional Observer Programme data entry support proposed cost for 2014 includes the withdraw of support from New Caledonia as of Jan 1, 2014 and the end of funding provided by New Zealand as of May 2014. At the current levels, the proposed budget for 2015 and the indicative budgets for 2016 and 2017 represent the full costs of ROP Data entry provided by SPC.

Note 6: Information Management System

This number is preliminary budget estimate.

Note 7: Workshops/IATTC Cross Endorsement Training

The training was not held in 2014.

Note 8: Targeted Capacity Building

To be directed to specific areas identified in CMR process and annual report Part 2 assistance, and if funds permit to specific needs identified in the CMR process.

Note 9: Regional Capacity Building Workshops

Funding for annual regional capacity building workshops.

Note 10: Management Objectives Workshop

\$100,000 to be provided by the GEF-ABNJ project through the FAO.

Note 11: Technical Support for the MOW

Technical support from the Scientific Service Provider	\$160,000
External experts to support the scientific process	<u>\$50,000</u>
	\$210,000
EU to fund \$180,000 of the MOW work	<u>-\$180,000</u>
	\$30,000

Note 12: Pacific-wide bigeye assessment

EU to fund \$92,000 for 2015

ANNEX II

Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

General Account Fund

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2015**

Proposed budget expenditure total	7,556,298
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(40,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(600,000)
Fees and charges collected from Carrier and Bunker/CNM contributions	(100,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,816,298</u>

(see detailed schedule at Annex III)

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2016**

Proposed budget expenditure total	7,520,179
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(10,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected for non member carriers and bunkers	(125,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>7,035,179</u>

(see detailed schedule at Annex III)

**Proposed financing of the budgetary requirements for the financial period
01 January to 31 December 2017**

Proposed budget expenditure total	7,316,191
less	
Estimated interest and other income	(10,000)
Transfer from Working Capital Fund	(350,000)
Fees and charges collected for non member carriers and bunkers	(125,000)
Total assessed contributions	<u>6,831,191</u>

(see detailed schedule at Annex III)

ANNEX III

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Proposed 2015 Contributions with Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional 25,000 Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

<i>2015 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	26,217	104,469	9,958	0	140,643	2.09%	0	140,643
Canada	26,217	98,416	1	0	124,634	1.85%	0	124,634
China	26,217	108,208	287,253	0	421,677	6.25%	0	421,677
Cook Islands	26,217	890	3,492	0	30,599	0.45%	19,836	50,435
European Union	26,217	242,246	109,161	0	377,623	5.60%	0	377,623
Federated States of Micronesia	26,217	4,945	68,717	0	99,879	1.48%	0	99,879
Fiji	26,217	6,355	29,399	0	61,970	0.92%	0	61,970
France	26,217	100,355	8,733	0	135,305	2.01%	0	135,305
Indonesia	26,217	15,586	122,455	0	164,258	2.44%	0	164,258
Japan	26,217	147,340	1,031,441	0	1,204,998	17.87%	0	1,204,998
Kiribati	26,217	3,585	128,554	0	158,356	2.35%	0	158,356
Korea	26,217	50,471	689,421	0	766,109	11.36%	0	766,109
Marshall Islands	26,217	2,632	196,549	0	225,397	3.34%	3,649	229,046
Nauru	26,217	504	15	0	26,735	0.40%	9,869	36,604
New Zealand	26,217	53,408	68,594	0	148,218	2.20%	0	148,218
Niue	26,217	81	0	0	26,297	0.39%	18,439	44,736
Palau	26,217	1,046	0	0	27,262	0.40%	13,348	40,610
Papua New Guinea	26,217	2,868	265,604	0	294,689	4.37%	0	294,689
Philippines	26,217	7,368	274,239	0	307,824	4.57%	0	307,824
Samoa	26,217	5,051	2,277	0	33,545	0.50%	0	33,545
Solomon Islands	26,217	1,982	7,100	0	35,299	0.52%	0	35,299
Chinese Taipei	26,217	37,619	673,034	0	736,870	10.93%	0	736,870
Tonga	26,217	5,266	268	0	31,751	0.47%	1,048	32,799
Tuvalu	26,217	494	24,195	0	50,905	0.76%	8,583	59,489
United States of America	26,217	282,639	676,191	0	985,046	14.61%	0	985,046
Vanuatu	26,217	4,663	94,757	0	125,636	1.86%	0	125,636
Totals	681,630	1,288,487	4,771,409	0	6,741,526	100%	74,773	6,816,298

* To be offset by the Fees and Charges Fund.

ANNEX V (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	17,794	890	20,726	19,836
Federated States of Micronesia	103,549	5,177	4,945	0
Fiji	881,065	44,053	6,355	0
Kiribati	102,351	5,118	3,585	0
Marshall Islands	52,634	2,632	6,281	3,649
Nauru	10,084	504	10,373	9,869
Niue	1,611	81	18,520	18,439
Palau	20,918	1,046	14,394	13,348
Papua New Guinea	7,321,262	366,063	2,868	0
Samoa	190,372	9,519	5,051	0
Solomon Islands	561,231	28,062	1,982	0
Tonga	105,323	5,266	6,314	1,048
Tuvalu	9,876	494	9,077	8,583
Vanuatu	252,763	12,638	4,663	0
Total				74,773

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	1.83%	3.9%	0
China	6.19%	13.2%	0
Japan	2.41%	5.1%	0
Korea	11.24%	24.0%	0
Chinese Taipei	10.81%	23.0%	0
United States of America	14.45%	30.8%	0
Total	46.93%	100.00%	0

ANNEX V (continued)

Indicative schedule of contributions based on proposed 2015 budgets without with the Offset for Small Island Developing States and Additional funds Assessed on Non-Developing States Members of NC

Member	2015 Proposed					2016 Indicative		2017 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	26,217	104,469	9,958	140,643	2.06%	145,159	2.06%	140,950	2.06%
Canada	26,217	98,416	1	124,634	1.83%	128,636	1.83%	124,906	1.83%
China	26,217	108,208	287,253	421,677	6.19%	435,218	6.19%	422,599	6.19%
Cook Islands	26,217	20,726	3,492	50,435	0.74%	52,054	0.74%	50,545	0.74%
European Union	26,217	242,246	109,161	377,623	5.54%	389,749	5.54%	378,448	5.54%
Federated States of Micronesia	26,217	4,945	68,717	99,879	1.47%	103,086	1.47%	100,097	1.47%
Fiji	26,217	6,355	29,399	61,970	0.91%	63,960	0.91%	62,106	0.91%
France	26,217	100,355	8,733	135,305	1.99%	139,650	1.99%	135,600	1.99%
Indonesia	26,217	15,586	122,455	164,258	2.41%	169,532	2.41%	164,617	2.41%
Japan	26,217	147,340	1,031,441	1,204,998	17.68%	1,243,692	17.68%	1,207,631	17.68%
Kiribati	26,217	3,585	128,554	158,356	2.32%	163,441	2.32%	158,702	2.32%
Korea	26,217	50,471	689,421	766,109	11.24%	790,710	11.24%	767,783	11.24%
Marshall Islands	26,217	6,281	196,549	229,046	3.36%	236,401	3.36%	229,547	3.36%
Nauru	26,217	10,373	15	36,604	0.54%	37,780	0.54%	36,684	0.54%
New Zealand	26,217	53,408	68,594	148,218	2.17%	152,978	2.17%	148,542	2.17%
Niue	26,217	18,520	0	44,736	0.66%	46,173	0.66%	44,834	0.66%
Palau	26,217	14,394	0	40,610	0.60%	41,914	0.60%	40,699	0.60%
Papua New Guinea	26,217	2,868	265,604	294,689	4.32%	304,152	4.32%	295,333	4.32%
Philippines	26,217	7,368	274,239	307,824	4.52%	317,708	4.52%	308,496	4.52%
Samoa	26,217	5,051	2,277	33,545	0.49%	34,622	0.49%	33,618	0.49%
Solomon Islands	26,217	1,982	7,100	35,299	0.52%	36,433	0.52%	35,376	0.52%
Chinese Taipei	26,217	37,619	673,034	736,870	10.81%	760,532	10.81%	738,480	10.81%
Tonga	26,217	6,314	268	32,799	0.48%	33,852	0.48%	32,870	0.48%
Tuvalu	26,217	9,077	24,195	59,489	0.87%	61,399	0.87%	59,619	0.87%
United States of America	26,217	282,639	676,191	985,046	14.45%	1,016,678	14.45%	987,198	14.45%
Vanuatu	26,217	4,663	94,757	125,636	1.84%	129,671	1.84%	125,911	1.84%
Totals	681,630	1,363,260	4,771,409	6,816,298	100.00%	7,035,179	100.00%	6,831,191	100.00%

ANNEX IV

**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
Schedule of 2015 Contributions for CNMs (formula agreed at WCPFC7)**

Cooperating Non-Member	<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>Total of components: 100% of budget</i>	<i>50% of Contributions</i>
Ecuador	25,246	8,851	55,258	89,354	44,677
El Salvador	25,246	5,786	32,712	63,744	31,872
Liberia	25,246	588	0	25,834	12,917
Mexico	25,246	28,895	0	54,140	27,070
Panama	25,246	14,429	0	39,675	19,837
Senegal	25,246	1,785	0	27,030	13,515
Thailand	25,246	12,051	0	37,296	18,648
Vietnam	25,246	4,156	0	29,401	14,701
Totals	201,964	76,540	87,970	366,475	183,237