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## REVIEW OF CCMs' IMPLEMENTATION OF, AND COMPLIANCE WITH, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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Paper prepared by the Secretariat

### Introduction

1. The Commission's Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) that apply equally to Members, Cooperating Non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs) impose reporting and monitoring obligations on CCMs. At WCPFC6 the Commission adopted a TCC5 recommendation that future reports by the Secretariat attribute reporting gaps to the CCMs concerned. CCMs' reporting obligations with respect to CMMs, and their respective compliance with each CMM based on information received by the Secretariat, is presented in **Attachment 1**.

### WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish

2. CCMs' implementation of, and compliance with CMM 2009-01 [WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish - Revised] is addressed in WCPFC-TCC6-2010/13 [Annual Report of the Commission RFV].

### Conservation and Management Measures for South Pacific Albacore

3. Paragraph 1 of CMM 2005-02 states that CCMs shall not increase the number of their fishing vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore in the Convention Area south of 20°S above current (2005) levels or recent historical (2000-2004) levels. There have been difficulties in monitoring CMM 2005-02 with the data provided to the Secretariat at this point. Information specifically listing the control on the number of vessels fishing for South Pacific albacore south of 20°S per year has been provided by Australia, Belize, and New Zealand (**Attachment 2**), with comments made regarding compliance on Annual Reports Part 2 from Canada, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Korea, New Caledonia (data in Part 1 Report), New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, and USA..

4. The following problems currently exist for many reports:

- a. the Secretariat has only been provided with aggregate catch/effort, without vessel numbers, for many of the distant-water fleets fishing south of 20°S, so it is impossible to determine annual active vessel numbers for these fleets; and
- b. annual active vessel numbers could be obtained for fleets operating south of 20°S using operational data, when available, but the coverage of operational data would need to be 100 per cent.

### Conservation and Management Measures for North Pacific Albacore

5. Conservation and Management Measure 2005-03 (CMM 2005-03) states that all CCMs shall report:

- a. all catches of North Pacific albacore to the WCPFC every six months, except for small coastal fisheries which shall be reported on an annual basis. Such data shall be reported to the Commission as soon as possible and no later than one year after the end of the period covered; and
- b. annually to the WCPFC all catches of albacore north of the equator and all fishing effort north of the equator in fisheries directed at albacore. The reports for both catch and fishing effort shall be made by gear type. Catches shall be reported in terms of weight. Fishing effort shall be reported in terms of the most relevant measures for a given gear type, including at a minimum for all gear types, the number of vessel-days fished. The first report was due on April 30, 2006 covering calendar year 2004.

6. At the time of writing of this paper the Secretariat has received information on estimated catches of North Pacific albacore covering recent activities for the following fleets:

- a. Canada Troll (2004-2009);
- b. Chinese Taipei distant-water and offshore longline (2004-2009);
- c. Cook Islands troll (2004-2008);
- d. Japan longline (2004-2009);
- e. Japan pole-and-line (2003-2009);
- f. Japan purse seine (2004-2009);
- g. Japan gillnet (2004-2008);
- h. Japan troll (2004-2008);
- i. Korea longline (2004-2008);
- j. USA troll (2004-2009);
- k. USA longline (2004-2009);
- l. USA pole-and-line (2004-2009);
- m. USA gillnet (2004-2009); and
- n. Vanuatu longline (2004-2009).

7. The scope of data provided varies among CCMs. Some CCMs provide all the data required by the Measure, others report catch but not effort, and a few report effort in terms of “days fished”.

### **Conservation and Management Measure for Striped Marlin in the Southwest Pacific**

8. Paragraph 4 of CMM 2006-04 states, in part, that “...CCMs shall provide information to the Commission, by 1 July 2007, on the number of their vessels that have fished for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S, during the period 2000-2004, and in doing so, nominate the maximum number of vessels that shall continue to be permitted to fish for striped marlin in the area south of 15°S.” At the time of writing this paper, the Secretariat has received this information from Australia, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Korea, New Caledonia, Chinese Taipei, U.S.A. and Vanuatu. A summary of this information received by the Secretariat is presented in **Attachment 3**.

9. Paragraph 4 of CMM 2006-04 further states that CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken striped marlin as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S. A summary of this information received by the Secretariat is presented in **Attachment 4**.

10. In relation to CMM 2006-04, Vanuatu has provided monthly longline catches (mt) of striped marlin taken south of 15°S for the period 2002-2007, has included the number of vessels involved in this year's report.

### **Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Boarding and Inspection Procedures**

11. WCPFC5 adopted a TCC4 recommendation that for the purpose of the High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures, CCMs shall provide to the Secretariat the contact information for the authorities of their fishing vessels (para. 108(1)). At the time of writing this paper, the Secretariat has received contact information for the authorities of their respective fishing vessels from twelve (12) flag State CCMs (Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, European Union, France, FSM, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, PNG, Chinese Taipei and USA).

### **Conservation and Management Measures to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for Highly Migratory Fish Stocks on Seabirds**

12. Paragraph 4 of CMM 2007-04 states that "For research and reporting purposes, CCMs with longline vessels that fish in the Convention Area area south of 30°S or north of 23°N shall submit to the Commission in part 2 of its annual report for 2007 (due in 2008) information describing which of the mitigation measures in Table 1 they require or will require their vessels to use, as well as the technical specifications for each of those mitigation measures. Each such CCM shall also include in its annual reports for subsequent years any changes it has made to its required mitigation measures or technical specifications for those measures." Australia, Belize, Cook Islands, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and the U.S. have since, to a greater or lesser degree, provided the information required under paragraph 4 of CMM 2007-04 in their respective Annual Report (Part 2) for 2007 and 2008. Australia, Belize, China, European Union (EU), FSM, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, and USA have all noted in the 2009 annual report that they are taking action in accordance with the requirements of the CMM.

13. Paragraph 4 of CMM 2007-04 also states that "Each such CCM shall also include in its annual reports for subsequent years any changes it has made to its required mitigation measures or technical specifications for those measures". At the time of writing this paper, New Zealand noted that its NPOA was under review, Korea noted it had developed a NPOA in accordance with FAO guidelines, the European Union noted that an NPOA is being developed for seabirds, Chinese Taipei noted the requirement for vessels to report incidental catches of seabirds to authorities.

### **Conservation and Management Measures for Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

14. Paragraph one of CMM 2008-01 describing the objectives of the Measure states in part:

*"Achieve, through the implementation of a package of measures, over a three-year period commencing in 2009, a minimum of 30% reduction in bigeye tuna fishing mortality from the annual average during the period 2001-2004 or 2004; and*

*Ensure that there is no increase in fishing mortality for yellowfin tuna beyond the annual average during the period 2001-2004 average or 2004."*

15. Information that may indicate whether or not CMM 2008-01 is achieving these objectives, compiled by the Commission's data manager, SPC-OFP, is appended at **Attachment 5**.

16. Paragraphs 12 and 18 of CMM 2008-01 state, "Other non-PNA CCMs shall implement compatible measures to reduce purse seine fishing mortality on bigeye tuna in their EEZs." Pursuant to para. 45 of CMM 2008-01, other non-PNA CCMs would be expected to report on the implementation of their respective compatible measures through their Annual Report Part 2, starting

in 2010. The USA reported that its purse seiners are managed under the South Pacific Tuna Treaty and vessel numbers are controlled and have not increased.

17. Paragraph 30 of CMM 2008-01 grants an exemption from the measure for developing skipjack purse seine fisheries, between 20°N and 20°S, that can provide verifiable evidence of minimal yellowfin and bigeye catch, with 100 per cent observer coverage, and with a legitimate development plan. This paragraph further states that existing plans shall be tabled at the Commission for information. As noted in Attachment 1, Australia has provided to the Secretariat a development plan for developing skipjack fisheries. This paragraph also states that the requirement to submit development plans for developing skipjack fisheries does not apply to the domestic purse seine fisheries of small island developing States.

18. Paragraph 36 of CMM 2008-01 states:

*“The catch limit for China for 2009 and 2010 will remain at 2004 levels pending agreement being reached to develop an arrangement for the attribution of Chinese catch taken as part of domestic fisheries in the EEZs of Pacific Island Countries.”*

19. The Secretariat continues to work with SPC-OFP and relevant CCMs to correctly attribute catch. At WCPFC6 in Papeete, French Polynesia, the USA agreed to take a lead role in a study to attribute catches. Funding for this study was delayed, consequently the consultant company will be attending TCC6 to meet with Members and the draft report shall be forwarded to Members shortly after receipt in mid-December.

20. Paragraph 39 of CMM 2008-01 states:

*“Beginning in 2009, CCMs shall take necessary measures to ensure that the total capacity of their respective other commercial tuna fisheries for bigeye and yellowfin tuna, including purse seining that occurs north of 20°N or south of 20°S, but excluding artisanal fisheries and those fisheries taking less than 2,000 tonnes of bigeye and yellowfin, shall not exceed the average level for the period 2001-2004 or 2004. CCMs shall provide the SC with estimates of fishing effort for these other fisheries or proposals for the provision of effort data for these fisheries for 2009 and future years.”*

21. At the Sixth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee (SC6) in August 2010 the WCPFC Interim Executive Director reported that no information was submitted in accordance with paragraph 39 of CMM-2008-01 for fishing effort or proposals of effort data from other commercial tuna fisheries provided by CCMs.

22. Paragraph 40 of CMM 2008-01 states:

*“CCMs shall provide within the agreed timeframes each year, catch and effort data, and size composition data for all fleets in the format required by the rules and requirements adopted by WCPFC as “Scientific Data to be Provided to the Commission”.*

23. Tables 1-9 in the SC6 Data and Statistics Theme Working Paper ST-WP01 and the WCPFC website<sup>[1]</sup> provide summaries of the recent provisions of scientific data, notes on the provision of aggregated catch and effort data, historical operational catch and effort data, and ROP data provisions to the WCPFC. By 31 August 2010, 2009 annual catch estimates had been provided for all CCMs, and no estimates at all for three CNMs. DPRK is seeking CNM status and provided some levels of catch estimates and Thailand, another new applicant for CNM status does not have a fishing presence in the Convention Area. By 31 August 2010, 2009 aggregate catch and effort data had not been provided for certain fishing gears for eight (8) CCMs, and no aggregate data at all for three CNMs and one new CNM (DPRK) applicant with the second new CNM applicant (Thailand) having no

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[1] <http://www.wcpfc.int/statprov>

fishing presence for tuna in the Convention Area. Eight (8) CCMs that were expected to provide historical operational catch/effort data to WCPFC have not done so by 31 August 2010.

24. Under ROP data processing option 5.1 was agreed at WCPFC6 for 2010, given the contribution of New Caledonia. It was also agreed that national observer programmes, SPC and FFA were given joint responsibility for processing of ROP data. However, regardless of CMM 2007-01 providing a clear definition of an ROP trip and ROP data, there remains a lack of clarity and understanding as to obligations to provide data to the Commission and the procedures to be followed when so doing. Several CCMs assume that the responsibility for transmission of the ROP data remains under the control of the National Observer programmes. In an attempt to facilitate matters, SPC-OFC contacted national programmes which had provided data for it to process, offering to provide the ROP data in electronic form to the Secretariat following processing. Four National Programmes (FSM, Nauru, PNG, and New Zealand – SC6-ST-WP/01 Data Gaps Table 8) responded favourably to this offer and as a result, data for 32 ROP trips have been forwarded by SPC-OFC to the Secretariat by 31 August 2010. As at this date SPF-OFC has processed a total of 111 ROP purse seine trips and 28 longline trips. The processed data have been provided back to national programmes concerned. The Secretariat has been provided with some longline data directly from the USA and some Gen 3 forms from the US Treaty fleet and FSM but still lacks other ROP data. The matter of ROP data ownership, data flow responsibilities and data submission procedures requires attention of TCC6 and the Commission.

25. Paragraph 23 of CMM 2008-01 states:

*“By 1 July 2009, 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. 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 13 and 19 above. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).”*

26. At the time of preparation of this paper the Secretariat had received FAD Management Plans from the following CCMs with flag fishing vessels in the WCPO purse seine fishery - Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu (also see Attachment 1). New Zealand updated its FADs Management Plan in August 2010. The remaining CCMs with flag fishing vessels in the WCPO purse seine fishery are China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Philippines, EU (Spain), Tuvalu and the USA.

### **Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles**

27. Paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-03 states:

*“Beginning in 2009, CCMs shall report to the Commission in Part 2 of their annual reports the progress of implementation of the FAO Guidelines and this measure, including information collected on interactions with sea turtles in fisheries managed under the Convention.”*

28. At the time of preparing this paper the Secretariat had received reports from: Australia, Belize, Canada, China, El Salvador, EU, FSM, New Caledonia, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and the US.

29. Paragraph 7(a)(iii) of CMM 2008-03 states in part, “Starting on 1 January 2010, CCMs with longline vessels that fish for swordfish in a shallow-set manner shall, *inter alia*, “...use any other measure, mitigation plan or activity that has been reviewed by the Scientific Committee (SC) and the

Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) and approved by the Commission to be capable of reducing the interaction rate (observed numbers per hooks fished) of turtles in swordfish shallow-set longliner fisheries”.

### **Conservation and Management of Swordfish**

30. Paragraph 3 of CMM 2008-05 states:

*“ No later than 30 April 2009 CCMs shall nominate the maximum total catch of swordfish that it shall continue to be permitted to fish in the area south of 20°S in 2009. This amount shall be no more than their maximum verified catch declared to the Commission for any one year in the period 2000-2006.*

31. and Paragraph 9 states:

*“ CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following:*

- a. vessels flying their flag anywhere in the Convention Area south of 20°S;*
- b. vessels operating in their EEZ south of 20°S under charter, lease or other similar mechanism; and*
- c. any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S.*

*This information shall be provided in Part 1 of each CCM’s annual report. Initially, this information will be provided in the template provided at Annex 2 for the period 2000-2008 and then updated annually.*

32. At the time of preparation of this paper, the Secretariat had received full and partial reports from: Australia, Canada, EU, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and the USA, with Belize and New Caledonia reporting against the replacement CMM 2009-04. A summary of the responses relating to para. 4 of CMM 2009-03 received by the Secretariat is presented in **Attachment 6**.

### **Conservation and Management of Sharks**

33. Paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-06 states:

*“CCMs shall advise the Commission (in Part 2 of the annual report) on their implementation of the IPOA Sharks, including, results of their assessment of the need for a National Plan of Action and/or the status of their National Plans of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.”*

34. At the date of preparation of this report the Secretariat had received reports and comments from: Australia, China, EU, FSM, Indonesia, Korea, Nauru, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei and the US. Belize and New Caledonia had reported against the new CCM for Sharks, 2009-04.

### **High Seas FAD Closures and Catch Retention**

35. Paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-02 states, “The operator of the vessel shall submit to the Executive Director a report that includes the following information within forty-eight (48) hours after any discard:

- a. Name, flag and WCPFC Identification Number of the vessel;
- b. Name and nationality of master;
- c. Licence Number;
- d. Name of observer on board;
- e. Date, time and location (latitude/longitude) that discarding occurred;
- f. Date, time, location (latitude/longitude) and type (drifting FAD, anchored FAD, free school etc.) of the shot;
- g. Reason that fish were discarded (including statement of retrieval status if fish were discarded in accordance with paragraph 6);
- h. Estimated tonnage and species composition of discarded fish;
- i. Estimated tonnage and species composition of retained fish from that set;
- j. If fish were discarded in accordance with paragraph 8, a statement that no further fishing will be undertaken until the catch on board has been unloaded; and
- k. Any other information deemed relevant by the vessel master.”

36. Since the entry into force of this Measure on 9 February 2010, the Executive Director has received 31 reports from 24 vessels from Japan, Chinese Taipei and Korea. A total of 895.15 mt skipjack, 43 mt of yellowfin and 10 mt of bigeye was discarded. Reasons for discard included last set insufficient well capacity (93.4%), gear and catch damaged (3.6%) and not fit for human consumption (3%).

### **FADs Closure and Catch Retention**

37. Paragraph 8 of CMM 2009-02 states, “Where the operator of a vessel determines that fish should not be retained on board for reasons related to the size, marketability, or species composition, the fish shall only be released before the net is fully pursed and one half of the net has been retrieved.”

38. Paragraph 9 of CMM 2009-02 states, “Where the operator of a vessel determines that fish should not be retained on board because they are “unfit for human consumption”, the following definitions shall be applied:

- a. “unfit for human consumption” includes, but is not limited to fish that:
  - i. is meshed or crushed in the purse seine net; or
  - ii. is damaged due to shark or whale depredation; or
  - iii. has died and spoiled in the net where a gear failure has prevented both the normal retrieval of the net and catch and efforts to release the fish alive; and
- b. “unfit for human consumption” does not include fish that:
  - i. is considered undesirable in terms of size, marketability, or species composition; or
  - ii. is spoiled or contaminated as the result of an act or omission of the crew of the fishing vessel.

39. Paragraph 10 states, “Where the operator of a vessel determines that fish should not be retained on board because it was caught during the final set of a trip when there is insufficient well space to accommodate all fish caught in that set, the fish may only be discarded if:

- a. the vessel master and crew attempt to release the fish alive as soon as possible;
- b. no further fishing is undertaken after the discard until the fish on board the vessel has been landed or transhipped”.

40. Paragraph 12 of CMM 2009-02 states, “The operator of the vessel shall submit to the Executive Director a report that includes the following information within forty-eight (48) hours after *any discard* a report with 11 information requirements.

41. Since the entry into force of this Measure on 9 February 2010, the Executive Director has received 31 ‘last catch discard’ reports (para 10) from 24 vessels from Japan, Chinese Taipei and Korea. A total of 895.15 mt skipjack, 43 mt of yellowfin and 10 mt of bigeye was discarded. Reasons for discard included last set insufficient well capacity (93.4%), gear and catch damaged (3.6%) and not fit for human consumption (3%).

### **Data Buoys**

42. Paragraph 5 states, “CCMs shall require their fishing vessels that become entangled with a data buoy to remove the entangled fishing gear with as little damage to the data buoy as possible. CCMs are encouraged to require their fishing vessels to report to them all entanglements and provide the date, location and nature of the entanglement, along with any identifying information contained on the data buoy. CCMs shall notify the Secretariat of all such reports.

43. The Secretariat has received no reports of entanglement to date.

44. CCMs at WCPFC6 requested the Secretariat to provide links to further information about data buoys on the WCPFC Website. The Secretariat has created such a link at: <http://wcpfc.int/doc/data-buoy-information-package>.

### **Regulation of Transhipment**

45. Paragraph 10 of CMM 2009-06 states, “A WCPFC Transhipment Declaration, including the information set out in Annex I shall be completed by both the offloading and receiving vessel for each transhipment in the Convention Area and each transhipment of catch taken in the Convention Area. Where required in this Measure the Transhipment Declaration shall be sent to the Executive Director.”

46. Although exemptions for transhipping at sea are permitted under paragraphs 26-30, paragraph 32 prohibits any transshipment on the high seas by purse seiners.

47. The operative paragraphs for a WCPFC Transhipment Declaration to be sent to the Executive Director are para.22 (cases where transhipment involves a non-CCM vessel); para.24 (where transhipment takes place in cases of force majeure or serious mechanical breakdown); and Para 34 where a CCM determines that according to paragraph 37 it is impracticable for certain vessels to operate without transhipping on the high seas then pre-notice and past declarations are required to be forwarded to the Executive Secretary.

48. At the time of writing this paper the Executive Director had received WCPFC Transhipment Declarations from 56 vessels for a total of 4,494.9 mt of fish including 1810.4 mt albacore, 1828.5mt bigeye, 615.2 mt of yellowfin with the remainder being other species. These declarations are detailed further in **Attachment 7**.



## **Pacific Bluefin Tuna**

49. Paragraph 4 of CMM 2009-07 states in part, “CCMs shall report to (the) Executive Director by 31 July 2010 measures they implement (outlined in) paragraphs 2 and 3 above.”

50. At the time of writing this paper the Executive Director had received no reports from CCMs in relation to this reporting requirement.

## **Charter Notification Scheme**

51. Paragraph 2 of CMM 2009-08 states in part, “Each Chartering Member or Participating Territory shall notify the Commission of any vessel to be identified as chartered in accordance with this Measure by submitting electronically where possible to the Executive Director by 1 July 2010 the following information with respect to each chartered vessel:

- a) name of the fishing vessel;
- b) WCPFC Identification Number (WIN);
- c) name and address of owner(s);
- d) name and address of the charterer;
- e) the duration of the charter arrangement; and
- f) the flag State of the vessel.”

52. At the time of writing this paper the Executive Director had received 2 notifications from Solomon Islands, 157 vessels from 3 Charterers, and Fiji, 19 vessels, in relation to this reporting requirement, with a notice from Australian that they were still addressing this issue.

## **Annual report to the Commission**

53. At TCC1 in 2005 CCMs agreed to provide an Annual Report to the Commission, the purpose of which is to report relevant information to the Commission on their respective fishing activities during the preceding calendar year, and management and compliance issues during the present year.

### *Annual Report (Part 1)*

54. Part 1 of the Annual Report relating to information on fisheries, research and statistics was to have been submitted by 10 July 2010 or one month before the Sixth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee (SC6). While many of the Part 1 reports were submitted well after the due date, at the time of writing this paper, the Secretariat had received Part 1 reports from Australia, Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, El Salvador, European Union, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

### *Annual Report (Part 2)*

55. The Sixth Regular Session of the Commission (WCPFC6) agreed the revised Annual Report, Part 2 template for use in 2010 (Attachment R of the WCPFC6 Summary Report), noting that the deadline was revised to one month prior to the meeting of the TCC. Therefore Part 2 of the report relating to management and compliance covering the period 1 January-31 December 2009 was to be submitted by 31 August 2010.

56. Preparation of the Annual Report Part 2 provides an ideal opportunity for CCMs to report progress on several issues, including:

- a. CCMs' implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds, including, as appropriate, the status of their National Plans of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (CMM 2007-04);
  - b. progress by CCMs with efforts to exercise reasonable restraint in expanding fishing effort on swordfish (CMM 2008-05);
  - c. the means by which non-PNA CCMs will report on the implementation of compatible measures to reduce purse seine fishing mortality on bigeye tuna in their respective EEZs.
57. At the time of writing of this paper, the Secretariat had received Part 2 Reports for the period 1 January-31 December 2009 from 14 CCMs.

#### *Outstanding Annual Reports*

58. WCPFC6 was advised that:
- a. Part 1 of the Annual Report by CCMs for the period 1 January – 31 December 2009 was received by the Secretariat from all CCMs except Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Mexico, Palau, and Senegal,
  - b. Part 2 of the Annual Report by CCMs for the period 1 January – 31 December 2009 was received by the Secretariat from 14 CCMs while reports were not received from Cook Islands, Ecuador, Fiji, France/French Polynesia (except New Caledonia), Japan, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam.
59. WCPFC6 was invited to note the compliance and non-compliance by respective CCMs and consider remedial action for failure of CCMs to comply with their reporting obligations.
60. **Attachment 8** lists the numbers of Annual Reports that have been provided to the Secretariat to date with the numbers of outstanding reports in parenthesis.

#### **Discussion**

61. The Annual Reports Part 2 are the current mechanism to measure compliance by CCMs with the reporting requirements of the Conservation and Management Measures in the Convention Area. The Annual reports are a complex mechanism to monitor reporting requirements and are not providing a full measure of compliance with all fishing related operations in the Convention Area. The Secretariat is adopting an IMS to assist in tracking correspondence in and out of the Secretariat on CMM requirements, including reporting. This system is dependent on all such correspondence being entered on the system, but it has the potential to greatly facilitate development of reports on such monitoring requirements. CCMs are welcomed to liaise with the Secretariat to view the progress of the IMS implementation and consider whether it could assist in their work.

62. The Annual Reports and this paper are excellent mechanisms to monitor reporting requirements of CCMs to CMMs, but one could question whether they actually address compliance by members and in particular, non-members in their fishing, or fisheries related, operations in the Convention Area. CCMs are encouraged to propose other tools and authorities for monitoring compliance of fishing activities as opposed to simply reporting requirements.

#### **Advice and Recommendations**

63. TCC6 is invited to note, and provide advice and recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate, in relation to the compliance and non-compliance by respective CCMs with CMMs.

CCMs' Reporting Obligations with respect to WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures

**Note:** CMMs that have been replaced and are no longer in effect for the period in question have been deleted so that only CMMs for the period and current CMMs are placed in this report.

Conservation and Management Measure	Symbol	Date Adopted	Date Entered into Force	Fleets/Areas covered (general)	CCMs required to comply	CCMs in compliance	CCMs not in compliance
Resolution on expansion of fishing effort and capacity (MHL CIV, February 1999)							
Resolution on expansion of fishing effort and capacity (MHL CV, September 1999)							
Resolution relating to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and limits on fishing capacity (PrepCon3, November 2002)							
Resolution on the Incidental Catch of Seabirds	Res.-2005-01	16 Dec. 2005					
Resolution on Reduction of Overcapacity	Res.-2005-02	16 Dec. 2005					
Resolution on Non-Target Fish Species	Res.-2005-03	16 Dec. 2005					
Resolution to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for Highly Migratory Fish Species on Sea Turtles (Replaced by CMM 2008-03)	Res.-2005-04	16 Dec. 2005					
Resolution on Aspirations of Small Island Developing States and Territories	Res.-2008-01	12 Dec. 2008					

Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish (Replaced by CMM 2009-01) but in effect for 2009 report <sup>1</sup>	CMM 2004-01	08 Dec. 2004	08 Feb. 2005		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	<b>From ARs</b> AU, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, ID, KR, NZ, TW, US (partial but changing by 2010) NR - Partial <b>All CCMs for 2009 for CMM 2004-01 –</b> complete and/or partial information	
Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels	CMM 2004-03	08 Dec. 2004	08 Feb. 2005	CCMs with authorized flag vessels	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	AU, BZ, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, NC, ID, KR, NZ, TW, US(partial but changing in 2010)  NR- N/A	
Resolution on Conservation and Management Measures	CMM 2004-04			All CCMs	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX,	0 reports	

<sup>1</sup> Nauru notes that without any large scale fishing vessels, patrol vessels, no permission for vessels to fish outside Nauru's waters, the key fisheries being artisanal and not registry or flagging of other party vessels, the responses to most CMMs is "not applicable", however Nauru has responded and submitted its Annual Report Part 2.

					SN, ID		
Conservation and Management Measure for South Pacific Albacore	CMM 2005-02	16 Dec. 2005	16 Feb. 2006	[LL, Troll and PL] fleets that have fished for SP Albacore in the CA south of 20°S (since 2000)	AU,BZ,CA,CK, CN,EU,FJ,JP,KR, NC,NU,NZ,PF, TO,TW,US,VU (see footnote 2 of Table 2)	AU, BZ, CA, FM, KR, NZ, TW, US  NC noted this was not applicable in the AR Part 2, but corrected this by e-mail noting the data was included in Part 1 Report  NR- N/A	
Conservation and Management Measure for North Pacific Albacore	CMM 2005-03	16 Dec. 2005	16 Feb. 2006	Fleets potentially catching NP Albacore in the CA north of the equator (since 2000). LL, PS, PL and Troll.	BZ,CA,CK,CN, FM,JP,KR,MH, PH,TW,US,VU	BZ, CA, FM, KR, TW, US  NR- N/A  <b>Reports in accord with para 5(a) were not received at the Secretariat.</b>	
Conservation and Management Measure for Striped Marlin in the Southwest Pacific	CMM 2006-04	15 Dec. 2006	15 Feb.2007	LL fleets potentially catching Striped Marlin in the CA south of 15°S.	AU,BZ,CK,CN, EU,FJ,JP,KR,NC, NU,NZ,PF, PG, SB,TO,TW,US, VU,WS	AU, BZ, CN, FM, NC, ID, KR, NZ, TW,US  PF provided data by e-mail; VU sent data to SPC NR- N/A	
Conservation and Management Measure for the Regional Observer Programme	CMM 2006-07	15 Dec. 2006	15 Feb. 2007		<b>No reports required, info only</b>		
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures.	CMM 2006-08	15 Dec. 2006	15 Feb. 2007	CCMs that have provided details of authorized	AU, CA, CK, EY, FM, FR,JP, KR, NZ, PG, TW,US	BZ, CA, SV, EU, FM, FR(NC), ID, KR, NZ, TW, US NR- N/A	

(Provision of a "Letter of Authorization")				inspection vessels.		<b>Note:</b> BZ, SV, EU, and ID reported 'Yes' on AR?	
Conservation and Management Measure for the Regional Observer Programme	CMM 2007-01	15 Dec. 2007	15 Feb. 2008		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	AU, BZ, CN, SV, EU, FM, NC, NR, ID, KR, NZ, TW, US	
Commission Vessel Monitoring System (Revision of CMM 2006-06 to include the requirement that vessels in the Convention Area must maintain VMS transmission even while beyond the Commission boundaries at 20°N and 175°E.	CMM 2007-02	15 Dec. 2007	15 Feb. 2008		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	AU, BZ, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, NC, ID, KR, NZ, TW, US (partial but changing in 2010)  NR-N/A	
Conservation and Management Measure to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the WCPO (Replacement of entire text of CMM 2006-09)	CMM 2007-03	15 Dec. 2007	15 Feb. 2008		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	AU, BZ, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, FR(NC), ID, KR, NZ, TW, US  NR – Partial	
Conservation and Management	CMM 2007-04	15 Dec. 2007	15 Feb. 2008	CCMs and	AU, BZ, CK,	AU, BZ, CN, CA,	

Measure to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for Highly Migratory Fish Stocks on Seabirds (Revision and replacement of CMM 2006-02)				CNMs with longline vessels that fish in the CA south of 30°S or north of 23°N.	CN,JP, KR, NZ, PF, TW, US, VU	SV, EU, FM, ID, KR, NZ, TW, US  NR- N/A	
Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna in the WCPO (Replaces CMM 2005-01 and CMM 2006-01)	CMM 2008-01	12 Dec. 2008	12 Feb. 2009	PS fisheries between 20°N and 20°S. All LL fisheries and others catching BET/YFT (including PS outside 20°N and 20°S). (Since 2000)	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	AU, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, NC, NR (partial), ID, KR, NZ, TW, US	
<i>FAD Management Plans</i> (CMM 2008-01 para 23)				PS fleets in the WCPO purse seine fishery	AU,CN,FM,ID,JP KI,KR,MH,NZ, PG,PH,SB,SV,TV TW,US,VU	AU, FM, JP, KR, NZ, PG, SB, TW, VN	
<i>Regional/Bilateral Agreements</i> (CMM 2008-01 para 7)				Reference Table 6 of WCPFC-TCC 4-2008-10		EU/SB, EU/KI, EU/FM, KR/FM, KR/MH, KR/NR, KR/PG, KR/SB, KR/KI, TK/NZ, FSM Arr., US Treaty	
<i>Skipjack Development Plan</i> (CMM 2008-01 para 30)						AU	
Cooperating Non-Members (Replaces CMM 2004-02) (Replaced by CMM 2009-11)	CMM 2008-02	12 Dec. 2008	12 Feb. 2009		BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	<b>AR Reports</b> CN, CA, SV, NZ, TW, NR-N/A	
Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles	CMM 2008-03	12 Dec. 2008	12 Feb. 2009	All fisheries potentially interacting	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR,	AU, BZ, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, NC, ID, KR, NZ, TW,	

				with sea turtles	MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	US, NR-N/A	
Conservation and Management Measure to Prohibit the Use of Large-Scale Driftnets on the High Seas in the Convention Area	CMM 2008-04	12 Dec. 2008	12 Feb. 2009		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	AU, BZ, CN, CA, SV, EU, FM, FR(NC), ID, KR, NZ, TW, US  NR- N/A	
Conservation and Management of Swordfish (Replaces CMM 2006-03) (Replaced by CMM 2009-03)	CMM 2008-05	12 Dec. 2008	12 Feb. 2009		AU, EU, ID, JP, KR, NZ, TW, US	<b>From AR</b> AU, CA, EU, ID, JP, KR, NZ, TW, US  NR- N/A	
Conservation and Management of Sharks (Replaces CMM 2006-05) (Replaced by CMM 2009-04)	CMM 2008-06	12 Dec. 2008	12 Feb. 2009		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	<b>From AR</b> AU, CN, EU, FM, ID, KR, NZ, TW, US,  NR-Partial  • BZ and NC reported against CMM 2009-04	
<b>CMMs for 2010</b>							
WCPFC Record of Fishing	CMM 2009-01	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	CCMs with	AU, CA, CK, CN,	BZ, NC,	



Vessels and Authorization to Fish-Revised (Replaces CMM 2004-01)				authorized flag vessels and all flag States of carrier and bunker vessels that operate in the Convention Area and have been listed on the Temporary Register of Non-CCM Carrier and Bunker Vessels.	EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID,  <b>Note: VN is a CNM but without fishing rights. EC has fishing rights only in EEZs where EC vessels are licensed</b>		
Conservation and Management Measure on the Application of High Seas FAD Closures and Catch Retention	CMM 2009-02	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	CCM-flagged purse seiners on the high seas in the Convention Area.	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID		
Conservation and Management for Swordfish (Replaces CMM 2008-05)	CMM 2009-03	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	LL fleets potentially catching swordfish in the CA south of 20°S.	AU,BZ,CK,CN, EU,FJ,JP,KR,NC, NU,NZ,PF,TO, TW,US,VU	BZ, NC	
Conservation and Management for Sharks (Replaces CMM	CMM 2009-04	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	All fleets potentially	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR,	BZ, NC	

2008-06)				catching shark in the CA.	PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID		
Conservation and Management Measure Prohibiting Fishing on Data Buoys	CMM 2009-05	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	CCM-flagged fishing vessels.	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID	FR(NC),	
Conservation and Management Measure on the Regulation of Transshipment	CMM 2009-06	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	CCM-flagged fishing vessels.	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID		
Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna	CMM 2009-07	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	CCMs with flag vessels fishing for northern Pacific bluefin tuna in the area north of	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV,		

				20°N.	US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID		
Charter Notification Scheme	CMM 2009-08	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	Commission Members and Participating Territories that charter, lease or enter into other mechanisms with vessels, flagged to another State or Fishing Entity.	AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID		
Conservation and Management Measure for Vessels Without Nationality	CMM 2009-09	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX, SN, ID		
Conservation and Management Measure to Monitor Landings of Purse Seine Vessels at Ports so as to Ensure Reliable Catch Data by Species	CMM 2009-10	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010		AU, CA, CK, CN, EU, FM, FJ, FR, PF, JP, KI, KR, MH, NR, NC, NZ, NU, PA, PG, PH, PW, WS, SB, TW, TK, TO, TV, US, VU, WF  BZ, EC, SV, MX,		

					SN, ID		
Cooperating Non-Members (Replaces CMM 2008-02)	CMM 2009-11	11 Dec. 2009	9 Feb. 2010	CNMs		BZ	

Key to abbreviations:

Australia (AU)	Fiji (FJ)	Nauru (NR)	Solomon Islands (SB)
Belize (BZ)	France (FR)	New Caledonia (NC)	Senegal (SN)
Canada (CA)	French Polynesia (PF)	New Zealand (NZ)	Chinese Taipei (TW)
Cook Islands (CK)	Indonesia ((ID)	Niue (NU)	Thailand (TH)
China (CN)	Japan (JP)	Panama (PA)	Tokelau (TK)
Ecuador (EC)	Kiribati (KI)	Palau (PW)	Tonga (TO)
El Salvador (SV)	Korea (KR)	Papua New Guinea (PG)	Tuvalu (TV)
European Community (EU)	Marshall Islands (MH)	Philippines (PH)	United States of America (US)
Federated States of Micronesia (FM)	Mexico (MX)	Samoa (WS)	Vanuatu (VU)
			Vietnam (VN)
			Wallis and Futuna (WF)

**NUMBERS OF CCM-FLAG VESSELS THAT HAVE FISHED FOR SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE IN THE CONVENTION AREA SOUTH OF 20°S DURING THE PERIOD 2000 – 2009<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<b>2000</b>	139		
<b>2001</b>	137		445
<b>2002</b>	135		432
<b>2003</b>	130		361
<b>2004</b>	120	2*	333
<b>2005</b>	95		267
<b>2006</b>	55		234
<b>2007</b>	61	1**	197
<b>2008</b>	54	2***	228
<b>2009</b>			226

\*See Belize Annual Report (Part 2) dated 1 September 2008.

\*\*See Belize catch and effort data (by-catch) reported to the Commission on 29 April 2008.

\*\*\*See Belize Annual Report (Part 2) for the period 1 January-31 December 2008.

^See New Zealand Annual Report (Part 2) for the period 1 January-31 December 2007.

^^ See New Zealand Annual Report (Part 2) for the period 1 January-31 December 2008.

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<sup>2</sup> The numbers in this attachment do not take into account paragraph 2 of CMM 2005-02.

**NUMBERS OF CCM-FLAG VESSELS THAT HAVE FISHED FOR STRIPED MARLIN IN THE CONVENTION AREA SOUTH OF 15°S DURING THE PERIOD 2000 – 2009<sup>3</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Cook Islands</b>	<b>French Polynesia</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>New Caledonia</b>	<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	<b>USA</b>	<b>Vanuatu</b>
<b>2000</b>	140		75	22	14	51		
<b>2001</b>	<b>159</b>		75	26	13	51		
<b>2002</b>	144		75	24	24	52		3
<b>2003</b>	134		<b>75</b>	<b>28</b>	24	<b>67</b>		18
<b>2004</b>	121		75	28	<b>26</b>	47		36
<b>2005</b>	100		72	7				<b>41</b>
<b>2006</b>	55	0	71	7			0	29
<b>2007</b>	60	0	64	7			0	41
<b>2008</b>	50		68		0		0	
<b>2009</b>			67					

<sup>3</sup> The numbers included in years 2000-2004 do not take into account paragraph 2 of CMM 2006-04.

**CATCHES (METRIC TONNES) OF CCM-FLAG VESSELS THAT HAVE TAKEN STRIPED MARLIN AS A TARGET SPECIES OR AS BYCATCH IN THE CONVENTION AREA SOUTH OF 15°S DURING THE PERIOD 2000 – 2009**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>Cook Islands</b>	<b>French Polynesia</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>New Caledonia</b>	<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	<b>USA</b>	<b>Vanuatu</b>
<b>2000</b>								
<b>2001</b>								
<b>2002</b>								615
<b>2003</b>								1,847
<b>2004</b>								3,132
<b>2005</b>								4,924
<b>2006</b>								3,420
<b>2007</b>								3,618
<b>2008</b>								
<b>2009</b>								



**Attachment 5**

**Table 1. Purse seine days fished in waters under national jurisdiction and in International waters in the WCPFC-CA between 20°N and 20°S.**

EEZ	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001- CMM 2008-		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
					2004	01					
COOK ISLANDS	46	234	8	6	74	74	4	8	15	38	36
FIJI	12	5	11	29	14	29	36	7	6	24	14
FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)	1	7	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	6	0
FRANCE (WALLIS AND FUTUNA)	5	3	4	0	3	3	4	0	1	6	6
INDONESIA	4,270	4,311	4,979	6,494	5,014	6,494	6,513	6,679	6,462	6,895	6,895
NIUE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES	3,619	3,857	5,367	5,579	4,606	5,579	5,204	5,195	5,756	6,944	5,287
SAMOA	7	12	3	4	7	7	3	1	4	7	10
TOKELAU	99	401	27	68	149	149	128	33	49	139	212
TONGA	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
USA	386	594	268	337	396	396	186	235	119	93	165
VANUATU	2	2	0	23	7	23	1	1	0	14	1
PNA EEZs - excl. AWs	24,890	27,114	29,249	30,586	27,960	30,586	32,069	31,611	30,710	32,088	31,555
PNA EEZs - AW only	2,414	2,216	3,554	3,123	2,827	3,123	4,609	3,907	5,449	5,687	6,168
PNA EEZs - TOTAL	27,304	29,330	32,803	33,709	30,787	33,709	36,678	35,518	36,159	37,775	37,723
TOTAL EEZs - excl. AWs	33,339	36,540	39,917	43,127	38,231	43,127	44,149	43,770	43,127	46,254	44,181
TOTAL EEZs - excl. AWs and ID/PH	25,450	28,372	29,571	31,054	28,612	31,054	32,432	31,896	30,909	32,415	31,999
TOTAL EEZs	35,753	38,756	43,471	46,250	41,058	46,250	48,758	47,677	48,576	51,941	50,349
TOTAL INT. WATERS	7,267	8,065	8,097	10,089			8,669	6,625	7,757	8,933	10,901
TOTAL (EEZs + IW)	43,020	46,821	51,568	56,339			57,427	54,302	56,333	60,874	61,250
TOTAL minus ID/PH	34,631	38,153	40,722	43,766			45,210	41,928	43,615	46,535	48,568

**Notes:**

1. Source: Raised logsheet data.
2. The column labeled "CMM-2008-01" does not take into account paragraphs 6 and 7, and footnote 2 of CMM 2008-01
3. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP.
4. Purse-seine days for Indonesia and the Philippines have been estimated according to Appendix A in the SC4 Statistics SWG Working paper WP-4 (Data relating to purse-seine effort on the high seas and in the zones of non-PNA member CCMs).

**Table 2(a). Purse seine days fished in international waters in the WCPFC-CA between 20°N and 20°S, by flag, based on available operational data.**

PURSE SEINE DAYS FISHED INTERNATIONAL WATERS 20°N-20°S											
Flag	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av.		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
					2001- 2004	CMM 2008-01					
CHINA	95	126	149	426	199	426	506	230	335	257	1,184
CHINESE TAIPEI	1,969	1,865	1,487	1,913	1,809	1,913	1,262	1,241	1,503	1,340	1,370
ECUADOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	62	103
EL SALVADOR	20	39	3	0	16	16	0	0	97	116	122
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	69	0	0	0	17	17	30	310	145	243	188
FSM	240	240	176	383	260	383	222	86	168	124	249
INDONESIA	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
JAPAN	1,374	1,274	1,756	1,859	1,566	1,859	1,829	1,532	1,234	1,801	2,251
KIRIBATI	40	51	40	35	42	42	46	53	22	19	202
MARSHALL ISLANDS	173	208	434	397	303	397	400	154	154	288	162
NEW ZEALAND	23	322	343	210	225	225	97	289	205	196	199
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	382	576	580	1,121	665	1,121	1,240	404	670	592	804
PHILIPPINES	13	55	435	452	239	452	306	150	104	104	19
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,305	1,274	1,152	1,234	1,241	1,241	1,071	739	1,398	1,512	1,712
SOLOMON ISLANDS	31	37	0	0	17	17	17	15	5	0	0
TUVALU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	967	1,336	861	987	1,038	1,038	769	528	795	1,565	1,739
VANUATU	66	164	181	571	246	571	375	394	372	215	97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>10,217</b>	<b>8,670</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>10,901</b>

**Notes:**

1. Source: Raised logsheet data.
2. The column labeled "CMM-2008-01" does not take into account paragraphs 6 and 7, and footnote 2 of CMM 2008-01
3. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP.
4. Purse-seine days for Indonesia have been arbitrarily assigned 500 days for high seas according to Appendix A in the SC4 Statistics SWG Working paper WP-4 (Data relating to purse-seine effort on the high seas and in the zones of non-PNA member CCMs)

Table 2(b). Limit estimates for the high seas and the zones of non-PNA CCMs (and non-WCPFC members) established by CMM-2008-01 between 20°N and 20°S average vessel days 2001-2004 or 2004)

Entity	Vessel days						SEE NOTE
	National Waters		High Seas (Pockets 1 & 2)		High Seas (remainder)		
	2004	2001-2004	2004	2001-2004	2004	2001-2004	
AMERICAN SAMOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CANADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHINA	-	-	393	190	34	10	
CHINESE TAIPEI	-	-	1,836	1,459	77	349	
CNMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COOK ISLANDS	6	73	-	-	-	-	
ECUADOR	-	-	-	-	12	4	(1)
EL SALVADOR	-	-	-	-	-	16	
EC-SPAIN	-	-	-	-	103	73	(2)
FIJI	29	14	-	-	-	-	
FRENCH POLYNESIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	
FSM	-	-	343	213	40	47	
GUAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDONESIA	6,363	-	500	-	-	-	(3)
JAPAN	-	-	1,715	1,396	144	171	(4)
KIRIBATI	-	-	32	40	3	2	
KOREA	-	-	1,531	1,343	10	228	(5)
MARSHALL ISLANDS	-	-	140	125	258	178	
NAURU	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW CALEDONIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW ZEALAND	-	-	137	247	73	95	(6)
NIUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PALAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PHILIPPINES	5,477	-	4,659	237	-	2	(7)
PNG	-	-	1,029	576	93	87	(8)
SAMOA	4	6	-	-	-	-	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	-	-	-	10	-	7	
TOKELAU	67	149	-	-	-	-	
TONGA	1	1	-	-	-	-	
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	342	396	507	448	480	618	(9)
VANUATU	23	7	316	129	256	116	
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	-	3	-	-	-	-	
<i>z Non-WCPFC CCM</i>	-	-	-	-	33	33	(10)
<b>LIMIT ESTIMATE [CMM 2008-01]</b>		12,523		13,266		2,325	

**Table 2(b) - NOTES**

Where not stated, the estimates of high seas effort have been determined using raised operational logsheet data held by the SPC, subject to interpretation of paragraph 6 and 7 of CMM 2008-01. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP.

1.	<p><b>ECUADOR</b></p> <p>Values presented here are from Operational data provided to SPC under the IATTC-SPC data exchange agreement.</p>
2.	<p><b>EC-SPAIN</b></p> <p>[15 Oct 2008] Annual high seas effort by the EU fleet for period 2001-2007 provided (Sourced from VMS data). Source of EEZ coordinates used to determined high seas days unknown. Definition of "DAY" thought to be days at sea since the data are sourced from VMS.</p> <p>[13 Aug 2009] The estimates of purse seine effort based on VMS data for 2004 and the average of 2001-2004 were 90 and 58 days, respectively. The estimates of purse seine effort based on aggregate catch/effort data for 2004 and the average of 2001-2004 were 103 and 73 days respectively. The estimates based on the aggregate catch/effort data appear in Table 2 of CMM 2008-01 and provide consistency with the other flag estimates - these estimates will be used until operational data are made available to provide a better estimate.</p>
3.	<p><b>INDONESIA</b></p> <p>WCPFC (SPC-OFP) does not have any operational catch/effort data for the Indonesia domestic purse seine fleet to determine the extent of activities by area, so the following methods have been used in the absence of the data.</p> <p>1. National waters</p> <p>For 2004, the average CPUE (SKJ+YFT+BET)/days = 24 MT/day in the tropical waters of the WCPFC Convention Area. Applying this to the total purse seine catch estimates for domestic Indonesia purse seine fishery in 2004 (164,721 mt) gives 6,363 days (after subtracting an arbitrary estimate of 500 days for activities on the high seas – see below).</p> <p>For 2003-2006, the average CPUE (SKJ+YFT+BET)/days = 26.5 MT/day in the tropical waters of the WCPFC Convention Area. Applying this to the annual average purse seine catch estimate for domestic Indonesia purse seine fishery for 2003-2006 (170,243 mt) gives 5,924 days (after subtracting an arbitrary estimate of 500 days for activities on the high seas – see below).</p> <p>2. High seas</p> <p>WCPFC (SPC-OFP) doesn't have any effort data for the Indonesia domestic purse seine fleet but presumably they fish in the high seas enclave between FSM, PNG, Palau and Indonesia. If this effort is assumed to be similar to the effort of the Philippines fleet based in PNG, a value of 500 days could possibly be attributed to fishing in the high seas by the Indonesian fleet.</p>
4.	<p><b>JAPAN</b></p> <p>Complete operational logsheet data provided to the Commission on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2009 in relation to CMM 2008-01. These data represent 100% coverage and therefore a better source of data to estimate high seas effort, so the estimates have been revised compared to information presented to WCPFC5.</p>
5.	<p><b>KOREA</b></p> <p>[12 Sep 2008] Advice from Korea Indicates that average fishing days from 2001 to 2004 are 1,571 days and fishing days in 2004 are 1,531 days. Yet to be reconciled since the source of EEZ</p>

	coordinates used to estimate high seas days is unknown. Also we are not sure of their definition of "DAY". SPC estimates 1,234 days for 2004 and 1,230 as the average for 2001-2004.
6.	<p><b>NEW ZEALAND</b></p> <p>The New Zealand purse seine fleet are covered by the reference in footnote 2 in paragraph 10 of CMM2008-01, and the days in Table 2 of CMM 2008-01. Using this footnote, New Zealand can use the days from 2003, which is 342 days – 247 days in high seas pockets 1&amp;2 and 95 days in the remaining high seas areas.</p>
7.	<p><b>PHILIPPINES – WORK-IN-PROGRESS</b></p> <p>High seas effort by the Philippines (distant-water) fleet based in PNG has been determined to be 452 days [for 2004] and 239 (average 2001-2004] based on logsheet data.</p> <p>According to logsheet data provided to the WCPFC by the Philippines recently, the total high seas effort by the Philippines domestic and PNG-based fleets (as at August 2010) amounts to 5,647 days. The effort in national waters for 2004 according to the logsheet data are 1,075 days. The logsheet data provided have only recently been processed and verification is not yet finished. The logsheet data do not represent 100% coverage and information to raise these data are currently not available.</p> <p>The previous estimate of high seas effort by the domestic Philippines purse seine fleet for 2004 provided by the Philippines was 4,659 days. The previous estimate for effort in national waters provided by the Philippines was 5,477 days. These estimates have been retained in this table until such time when the recently-processed logsheet data can be completely verified and information on the logsheet coverage and how to raise the logsheet data is provided..</p>
8.	<p><b>PNG</b></p> <p>[20 Aug 2009] PNG provided revised purse-seine catch estimates for 2004–2007 in their 2008 provision of data to the WCPFC , which resulted in a change in the estimated purse seine effort.</p>
9.	<p><b>USA</b></p> <p>[13 Sep 2008] USA have provided a value of 1,066 days as the average for 2001-2004, but only 1,038 days have been determined using the data available to the WCPFC (SPC-OFP). The WCPFC (SPC-OFP) are currently working with US-NMFS to review the respective EEZ coordinates used in the process of determining high seas days.</p> <p>Effort limits cannot be applied to vessels operating under the US Multilateral purse-seine Treaty when in the national waters of Pacific Island countries, which is referenced in paragraphs 6 and 7 of CMM 2008-01.</p>
10.	<p><b>Other Non-WCPFC CCM</b></p> <p>This entity relates to fleets based in the Eastern Pacific Ocean or IATTC-member country fleets providing data to IATTC, but excluding fleets for which the WCPFC already hold operational data (e.g. Vanuatu, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain and the USA) .</p> <p>Other fleets that may support purse seine effort on WCPO tuna stocks may include Malaysia and Vietnam but data are not available to include consideration of this possible effort here.</p> <p>1. Days in national waters within the WCPFC Convention Area.</p> <p>For 2001-2004, none of these fleets were licensed to fish in national waters according to information currently available, so no fishing activity by non-WCPFC CCM fleets has been attributed to national waters. (0 days)</p>

For 2003-2006, none of these fleets were licensed to fish in national waters according to information currently available, so no fishing activity by non-WCPFC CCM fleets has been attributed to national waters. (0 days)

2. High Seas

From IATTC data, after removing El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain and Vanuatu fleet effort (which are already counted), the effort in 2004 for these fleets fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area was the same as the average effort for 2001-2004. For 2001-2004, the number of days effort in the WCPFC Convention Area was 33 days, according to aggregate data provided by IATTC data. (33 days).

For 2003-2006, the number of days effort in the WCPFC Convention Area was 21 days, according to best available operational and aggregate data provided by IATTC data.

Table 3. Reported longline catches of bigeye tuna in the WCPFC-CA, by flag. Numbers in red indicate estimates carried forward from the previous year.

CCM	2001	2002	2003	2004	Av.	CMM 2008-	CMM	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	CMM 2008-	See Notes
					2001-	01	2008-01					(prov.)	2009	
					2004	Attach. F	(Curr.)						limits	
AMERICAN SAMOA	75	196	242	227	185	185		134	181	218	132	320		(4)
AUSTRALIA	1,307	1,002	1,024	892	1,056	1,056	2,000	791	499	1,008	1,026	508	2,000	(10)
BELIZE	1,322	812	782	297	803	803	803	425	254	158	89	43	803	(12)
CHINA	2,227	2,312	8,965	9,314	5,705	9,314	9,314	6,399	9,790	7,821	8,761	11,565	9,314	(6),(9)
CHINESE TAIPEI	12,435	16,645	14,429	20,992	16,125	15,854	16,125	15,498	14,295	14,760	15,229	13,319	14,513	
COOK ISLANDS	1	56	204	394	164	164		220	166	188	244	204		(4)
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	0	0	0	42	11	11	2,000	17	62	62	77	46	2,000	(10)
FSM	651	759	656	542	652	652		182	172	1,395	970	1,395		(4)
FIJI	662	853	889	1,254	915	915		423	771	556	671	689		(4)
FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)	745	649	439	502	584	584		606	498	478	490	610		(4)
FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA)	128	189	142	90	137	137		76	35	53	63	51		(4)
INDONESIA	942	1,470	2,168	2,192	1,693	8,413	2,192	2,202	3,011	1,993	1,649	2,214	2,000	(6),(8),(11)
JAPAN	27,466	29,574	26,110	29,248	28,100	28,100	28,100	23,021	26,394	27,101	20,089	13,399	25,290	
KIRIBATI	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	44	0		(4)
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	3	375	381		(4)
NAURU	6	3	10	0	5	5		0	0	0	0	0		(4)
NEW ZEALAND	481	201	204	177	266	266	2,000	175	177	213	132	263	2,000	(10)
NIUE	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	22	18	1	9		(4)
PALAU	21	1	1	7	8	8		0	0	0	0	0		(4)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	240	318	390	399	337	335		237	216	111	201	128		(4)
PHILIPPINES	59	59	59	59	59	343	2,000	59	59	59	59	59	2,000	(8),(10)
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	22,172	28,533	17,151	17,941	21,449	21,499	21,449	15,622	12,489	10,054	17,001	15,239	19,304	
SAMOA	185	137	110	104	134	134		64	128	101	106	117		(4)
SENEGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3	2	0	0	***	(13)
SOLOMON ISLANDS	187	401	385	294	317	476		3	0	0	0	0		(4)
TONGA	191	215	94	40	135	135		125	117	129	81	38		(4)
USA	2,418	4,396	3,618	4,181	3,653	4,181	4,181	4,462	4,381	5,381	4,649	3,709	3,763	(6)
VANUATU	17	396	841	1,862	779	779		1,558	2,145	1,574	1,087	1,300		(4)
Total	73,938	89,177	78,914	91,051	83,270	94,349	90,164	72,309	75,865	73,436	73,226	65,606	82,987	

- Notes:**
1. Source: WCPFC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2010 (2009 data are provisional).
  2. Catch estimates in red have been carried over from previous years.
  3. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports held during 2010 at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>))
  4. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01 - 2009 limits" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 34 of CMM 2008-01.
  5. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 2 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).
  6. The year 2004 shall apply to China, the United States and Indonesia. (CMM 2008-01 Footnote 3).
  7. Attachment F in the CMM 2008-01 (BASELINE LONGLINE BIGEYE TUNA CATCHES, BY FLAG) represents the bigeye catch estimates available at the time of establishing CMM 2008-01.
  8. Estimates include archipelagic water catches which for some countries cannot be separated at this stage (e.g. Philippines).
  9. The catch limit for China for 2009 and 2010 will remain at 2004 levels (CMM 2008-01 Para. 36).
  10. The catch limits established at 2,000t prior to 2009, remain at the level of 2,000t. (according to CMM 2008-01 Para. 32)
  11. The catch limits reduced by 10% for 2009 that fall below 2,000t. are to be set at 2,000t.
  12. The catch limit set for Belize prior to 2009 is retained for 2009, according to WCPFC Report (Para. 27)
  13. Senegal committed to limiting its fishing activities in the WCPFC Convention Area to one longline vessel - WCPFC Report (Para. 44)



Table 4. Estimates of total annual catches of bigeye tuna in the WCPFC Statistical Area for fisheries other than longline and tropical purse seine.

GEAR	FLAG	BIGEYE										
		2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001-2004	CMM 2008-01	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
Gillnet	Japan	3	12	11	5	8	2,000	6	11	3	13	13
Handline	Indonesia	49	76	113	114	88	2,000	133	132	109	106	120
	Philippines (large-fish)	349	336	472	263	355	355	670	555	521	637	330
	Philippines (small-fish)	3,659	3,876	3,894	3,870	3,825	3,870	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,929
	USA	0	0	176	232	102	2,000	210	247	324	148	143
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>3,522</b>
Pole-and-line	Fiji	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
	French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	2,897	2,485	2,012	2,197	2,398	2,398	2,684	2,859	2,180	1,972	2,523
	Japan	1,377	1,755	857	3,393	1,846	3,393	1,334	3,816	1,977	1,605	1,547
	Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	37	0	0
	USA	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>7,791</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>6,675</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>4,070</b>	
Ring-net	Philippines	285	37	385	311	255	2,000	336	823	713	322	291
Purse seine	Japan	805	967	1,348	1,114	1,059	2,000	542	1,141	1,971	400	339
Troll	Japan	182	126	105	83	124	2,000	135	101	124	138	138
	USA	226	586	37	149	250	2,000	85	56	63	74	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>201</b>
Unclassified	Australia	0	0	12	23	9	2,000	3	8	21	0	0
	Chinese Taipei	1	1	1	1	1	2,000	1	1	1	1	1
	French Polynesia	1	2	2	2	2		0	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	2,622	2,828	2,484	1,334	2,317	2,317	1,249	1,281	1,270	1,270	1,270
	Japan	26	23	26	21	24	2,000	100	39	65	80	80
	New Zealand	0	1	1	8	3	2,000	1	1	0	1	0
	Philippines	117	140	190	174	155	2,000	167	184	213	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>12,317</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,366</b>	
Total "other fisheries"		12,599	13,251	12,126	13,294	12,818	38,333	9,756	13,355	11,692	8,882	9,802
Percentage of total WCPFC-CA		11	10	10	10			8	10	10	7	8
WCPFC Bigeye Catch		116,687	130,344	118,180	135,621			121,959	129,086	121,345	126,164	118,657

Notes:

1. Source: WCPFC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2010 (2009 data are provisional).
2. Catch estimates in red have been carried over from previous years.
3. French Polynesia 'pole-and-line' catches include the *bonitier* and *poti marara* fleets; both use various gear types (pole-and-line, troll, handline, harpoon, gill net).
4. Japan purse seine is north of 20°N.
5. Reference to the level of "less than 2,000 tonnes" mentioned in CMM-2008-01 paragraph 39 has been assumed to mean that fisheries taking less than 2,000 t. of bigeye should not exceed 2,000 t. of bigeye.
6. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports held during 2010 at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>)).
7. A certain component of the Philippines and Indonesian catches listed in this table occur in Archipelagic Waters, but can not be separated from total Conventional Area Annual Catch Estimates at this stage.
8. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01 - 2009 limits" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 34 of CMM 2008-

**Table 5. Estimates of total annual catches of yellowfin tuna in the WCPFC Statistical Area for fisheries other than longline and tropical purse seine.**

GEAR	FLAG	YELLOWFIN										
		2001	2002	2003	2004	Av. 2001-2004	CMM 2008-01	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
Gillnet	Japan	20	32	21	10	21	2,000	13	13	16	23	23
Handline	Indonesia	2,434	3,799	5,603	5,666	4,376	5,666	6,613	6,571	5,445	5,273	5,976
	Philippines (large-fish)	8,914	9,943	12,540	13,099	11,124	13,099	12,990	14,498	16,853	15,712	7,768
	Philippines (small-fish)	38,904	41,173	41,375	41,137	40,647	41,137	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	43,172
	USA	0	0	362	379	185	2,000	321	209	254	227	314
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,252</b>	<b>54,915</b>	<b>59,880</b>	<b>60,281</b>	<b>56,332</b>	<b>61,902</b>	<b>54,924</b>	<b>56,278</b>	<b>57,552</b>	<b>56,212</b>	<b>57,230</b>
Pole-and-	Fiji	44	44	44	44	44		44	44	44	44	0
	French Polynesia	84	99	77	142	101		104	126	152	83	88
	Indonesia	10,923	9,372	7,587	8,287	9,042	9,042	11,000	8,828	9,298	7,493	9,530
	Japan	3,139	3,378	2,868	3,040	3,106	3,106	3,641	4,340	3,499	3,569	4,518
	Solomon Islands	153	405	669	257	371		538	734	321	189	0
	USA	2	2	33	17	14	2,000	68	3	23	23	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,345</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>11,278</b>	<b>11,787</b>	<b>12,678</b>	<b>14,149</b>	<b>15,395</b>	<b>14,075</b>	<b>13,337</b>	<b>11,401</b>	<b>14,153</b>
Ring-net	Philippines	2,727	1,995	3,866	4,560	3,287	4,560	5,979	6,175	6,652	8,421	7,347
Purse seine	Japan	2,564	2,300	3,619	2,706	2,797	2,797	3,128	3,235	1,766	4,696	2,608
Troll	Japan	2,840	2,524	2,683	2,294	2,585	2,585	2,094	2,262	2,297	2,436	2,436
	USA	832	600	373	367	543	2,000	358	295	501	444	468
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,904</b>
Unclassified	Australia	2	1	5	11	5	2,000	1	3	2	0	0
	Chinese Taipei	155	155	155	155	155	2,000	155	155	155	155	155
	French Polynesia	264	307	211	379	290		245	419	419	409	418
	Indonesia	23,598	25,453	22,357	12,007	20,854	20,854	11,239	11,527	11,428	11,428	11,428
	Japan	277	285	360	290	303	2,000	325	281	348	519	519
	New Zealand	8	1	1	22	8	2,000	3	0	0	2	0
	Philippines	1,236	1,420	1,798	1,849	1,576	2,000	1,775	1,956	2,257	1,327	1,327
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,540</b>	<b>27,622</b>	<b>24,887</b>	<b>14,713</b>	<b>23,191</b>	<b>30,854</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>14,341</b>	<b>14,609</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>13,847</b>
Total "other fisheries"		99,100	103,256	106,586	96,708	101,413	118,847	95,621	96,661	96,714	97,450	98,089
Percentage of total WCPFC-CA		24	27	25	25			20	23	21	18	23
WCPFC Yellowfin Catch		411,046	387,651	420,176	386,038			467,770	425,314	450,093	547,985	433,788

**Notes:**

1. Source: WCFPC Annual catch estimates as at 1st August 2010 (2009 data are provisional).
2. Catch estimates in **red** have been carried over from previous years.
3. Indonesia and Philippines have recently revised their estimates (see the respective Annual Catch Estimate Workshop reports held during 2010 at (<http://www.wcpfc.int/west-pacific-east-asia-oceanic-fisheries-management-project>))
4. The limits in the column labeled "CMM 2008-01 - 2009 limits" do not apply to small island developing State members and participating Territories according to paragraph 34 of CMM 2008-01.
5. Catches and effort of vessels operating under charters and similar arrangements have been attributed to host island states or territories in accordance with paragraph 5 of CMM 2008-01 using the best information available to SPC-OFP. However, in several cases, catches have not yet been attributed to the CCM responsible for the "charter or similar arrangements" since the flag state CCM has yet to advise that it has excluded these catches from their data (and thereby avoid double-counting).
6. Reference to the level of "less than 2,000 tonnes" mentioned in CMM-2008-01 paragraph 32 has been assumed to mean that fisheries taking less than 2,000 t. of yellowfin should not exceed 2,000 t. of yellowfin.
7. Unclassified Indonesian catches of yellowfin in 2004 are considerably reduced because these catches were attributed to other gear types, mainly purse seine. This may suggest that unclassified catches prior to 2004 also contain large components by purse seine.
8. French Polynesia 'pole-and-line' catches include the *bonitier* and *poti marara* fleets; both use various gear types (pole-and-line, troll, handline, harpoon, gill net).
9. Japan purse seine is north of 20°N.
10. A certain component of the Philippines and Indonesian catches listed in this table occur in Archipelagic Waters , but can not be separated from total Conventional Area Annual Catch Estimates at this stage.

**NOMINATED MAXIMUM TOTAL CATCH OF SWORDFISH IN AREA SOUTH OF 20°S  
IN 2009**

<b>CCM</b>	<b>CATCH (MT)</b>
<b>Australia</b>	2,126
<b>EU</b>	3,170.36
<b>Japan</b>	588.00
<b>Korea</b>	42.25
<b>New Zealand</b>	1,027.00
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	466.00
<b>USA</b>	74 vessels (Samoa)

### Transshipment Declaration

A WCPFC Transshipment Declaration, including the information set out in Annex I shall be completed by both the offloading and receiving vessel for each transshipment in the Convention Area, and each transshipment of catch taken in the Convention Area. Where required in this Measure the Transshipment Declaration shall be sent to the Executive Director.

Table: Declarations received to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2010

Fishing Area	Number of Fishing Vessels	Transshipped Catch in metric tons									Total
		ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	MLS	BLM	SHK FL	SHK Fin	Others	
IATTC	6	145.5	238.4	67.7	13.5	4.3	17.0		0.2	18.6	505.3
IATTC/Overlap	1	0.9	28.0	3.0	1.8			1.6	0.0	3.5	38.8
IATTC/WCPFC	3		209.0	50.3	17.8	4.2					281.3
WCPFC	40	1623.6	1083.7	416.0	71.3	22.0				39.0	3255.6
WCPFC/IATTC	5	40.4	219.8	56.4	14.3	6.8				0.7	338.4
WCPFC/KI EEZ	1		49.6	21.8	3.2	0.9					75.5
	<b>56</b>	<b>1810.4</b>	<b>1828.5</b>	<b>615.2</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>4494.9</b>

Note: Total of 6 Fishing Carriers submitting report during this reporting period, 4 from member and 2 from non-member countries.

**Number of Annual Reports Submitted (outstanding reports in parenthesis)****Annual Report (Part 1)**

Submission Date	Reporting Period	Number of Reports
07 Jul. 2006	Previous year	26(2)
31 Jul. 2007	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2006	25(3)
31 Jul. 2008	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2007	26(3)
10 Jul. 2009	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2008	32(1)
9 Jul. 2010	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2009	10(23)

**Annual Report (Part 2)**

Submission Date	Reporting Period	Number of Reports
28 Aug. 2006	Previous year	29(1)
31 Jul. 2007	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2006	30
31 Jul. 2008	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2007	29(1)
31 Jul. 2009	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2008	28(5)
31 Aug. 2010	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 2009	14 (25)

ANNUAL REPORTS PART 2	
CCM	RECEIVED BEFORE 31 Aug 2010 = √
Australia	3 September 2010
Belize	√
China	√
Canada	√
Cook Islands	
Ecuador	
El Salvador	√
European Union	3 September 2010
Federated States of Micronesia	√
Fiji	
France, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	√ (New Caledonia)
Indonesia	√
Japan	
Kiribati	
Korea	√
Republic of Marshall Islands	
Mexico	
Nauru	8 September 2010
New Zealand/Tokelau	√
Niue	

Palau	
Papua New Guinea	
Philippines	
Samoa	
Senegal	
Solomon Islands	
Chinese Taipei	√
Tonga	
Tuvalu	
United States of America - American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	√
Vanuatu	
Vietnam	