REPORT OF THE SECOND JOINT MEETING OF
TUNA REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS (RFMOs)
(San Sebastian, Spain, June 29 – July 3, 2009)

The European Community organized and hosted the Second Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs from June 29 to July 3, 2009 in San Sebastian, Spain.

Welcoming remarks were given by M. Miyahara (Chairman of the First Joint Meeting), P. Amilhat (EC, Director for International Affairs and Markets, DG-MARE), P. Unzalu (Advisor of the Environment, Territorial Planning, Agriculture and Fishing of the Basque Country), S. Corcuera (Acting Mayor of Donostia-San Sebastian) and E. Espinosa (Minister of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain). The meeting included participants from 50 Members and cooperating non-Members of the five tuna RFMOs (IATTC: Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, ICCAT: International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, IOTC: Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, WCPFC: Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, and CCSBT: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna), as well as representatives of the Secretariats of the five tuna RFMOs, four inter-governmental organizations, and twelve non-governmental organizations. The Agenda is attached as **Appendix 2** and the List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 3**. Opening statements are attached as **Appendix 4**.

Mr. Ernesto Penas Lado (EC) was elected as the Chairperson. It was agreed to call the joint meetings of the tuna RFMOs the "Kobe Process." A Workshop to review actions agreed at the first Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs (Workshop 1) was established, and Mr. Miyahara was selected to convene it. A Workshop to discuss fishing capacity issues (Workshop 2) was also established, and Mr. Glenn Hurry (Australia) was selected to convene it. P. Toschik (USA), V. Restrepo (ICCAT) and A. Gray (EC) served as Rapporteurs for the meeting and Workshops 1 and 2.

The Agenda was discussed, and several participants noted that they would have preferred to have had more input into the preparation of the Agenda and schedule prior to the meeting. It was agreed to improve the process of agenda and schedule development for future meetings.

The meeting proceeded based on three principles proposed by the Chair: First, to build on the work of Kobe 1 rather than starting discussions anew; second, to reinforce the mandate of the existing five tuna RFMOs; and, third, to go beyond reinforcing current work of the RFMOs and seek to address issues at a global level where the work of the individual RFMOs is not sufficient.

The two Workshops were held sequentially. The Conveners' reports of these Workshops, which summarize the discussions and conclusions in the view of the Conveners, are attached as **Appendices 5 and 6**, respectively. Documents and presentations made in support of the Workshops are also attached.

Based initially on the discussions held during the two Workshops, the meeting developed and adopted by consensus a Course of Actions **(Appendix 1)**. The Course of Actions includes a number of elements for immediate action, as well as a work plan for 2009-2011, until the Third Joint Meeting takes place. The work plan calls for four inter-sessional Workshops to be held. First, an International Workshop on RFMO Management of Tuna Fisheries (to be held in 2010 and potentially hosted by the Forum Fisheries Agency, FFA); Second, a Workshop on Improvement and Harmonization of Monitoring and Control Measures (to be held in 2010 and potentially hosted by Japan); Third, a Workshop on Issues Relating to By-Catch (to be held in 2010 and funded, in part, by the United States); and Fourth, a Workshop on the scientific process in the RFMOs, noting that this was not intended to imply that the individual RFMO scientific bodies were not doing their job, but rather to provide an opportunity to share best practices and discuss areas for coordination and harmonization (to be held in 2010 and potentially hosted by the European Community). In agreeing to recommend the use of the Kobe II Strategy Matrix **(Attachment 1 to Appendix 1)**, the participants noted that this was an improvement to harmonize the presentation of scientific advice in a simple and useful format. It was

noted that the next step in applying the Kobe II Strategy Matrix was to have each RFMO complete the headings of the tables (management targets, probability levels, time frames) for a few key species. Then the science bodies can present stock assessments results by completing the cells in the table. Such improvements in presentation format could be discussed at the meeting of the scientific experts. The co chairs for the four Workshops will be selected at the Workshops.

The participants also discussed the possibility of holding a Ministerial meeting in association with Kobe III. Some participants were of the view that this would provide necessary additional political will to implement the Kobe Process, but other participants preferred to maintain the Kobe Process outside a political framework. Several other matters were discussed, but consensus was not reached on how to address them. There was no agreement on this issue.

In reference to development of a compliance evaluation process, the participants discussed the process used in ICCAT. Some participants were unfamiliar with this process, and so it was not referenced as a model process. However, it was suggested that the ICCAT Secretariat should provide information on the ICCAT process to other RFMOs for consideration in the further developing of their own compliance evaluation process.

The Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) members made the following statement: “The Course of Action document, and in particular the immediate actions, represent very good progress. We are very pleased with the focus on improving fisheries management through a range of options, and the recognition that allocation is a fundamental priority. However Chair, on immediate action 1.a, FFA members are concerned that we are taking a considerable risk in agreeing to this text. In the past, FFA members have been severely impacted upon by abuse of very similar provisions. We echo the sentiments of our colleague from Tuvalu. FFA members will not stand for any attempts to use this to threaten our sovereign rights or development aspirations. Any such abuse we believe will seriously jeopardise the future of the Kobe process. FFA members have moved from our initial position in the spirit of good faith and cooperation. We would urge in the strongest sense possible for all participants to implement it through RFMO processes likewise.”

The Chairman thanked participants for the fruitful discussions. He also thanked the interpreters, the ICCAT Secretariat and local authorities for logistical support. The Second Joint Meeting of the Tuna RFMOs was closed and the report adopted via correspondence.

Appendix 1

COURSE OF ACTIONS OF KOBE PROCESS 2009-2011

The Participants of the Second Joint Tuna RFMOs Meeting held in San Sebastian, Spain, from June 29, to July 3, 2009.

1. Reconfirming their firm commitment to the Course of Actions adopted in Kobe in January 2007.

2. Considering that some of the actions agreed at the meeting in Kobe in 2007 have been implemented, but that there is more work to be accomplished, and that concrete actions should be taken to implement the Course of Actions of Kobe without delay.

3. Noting the current tuna RFMOs' performances and the risk that these bodies lose some of their relevance as international management organizations, taking into account the performance of the RFMOs and the status of the tuna stocks worldwide, considering then that there is an urgent need for immediate action to strengthen their performance in the short term.

4. Stressing the need for tuna RFMOs to operate on the basis of a sound mandate which foresees the implementation of modern concepts of fisheries management, including science-based marine governance, ecosystem-based management, conservation of marine biodiversity and the precautionary approach.

5. Desiring to strengthen, where appropriate, the co-operation between tuna RFMOs with the objective of agreeing on common standards, approaches and working methods based on best practice for the purpose of simplification and with the view of avoiding unnecessary duplication of work.

6. Welcoming the independent performance reviews carried out and ongoing by CCSBT, ICCAT and IOTC, and urging those RFMOs to consider implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of those reviews. Emphasizing the need for IATTC and WCPFC to conduct performance reviews without delay, as agreed in the Kobe Action Plan.

7. Noting with concern that the independent performance reviews carried out so far have identified fundamental shortcomings on such as failure to adopt measures that reflect scientific advice, lack of complete and accurate data collection and untimely provision of data, non compliance, lack of participation of important players, and the need for institutional and legal reform, which need to be addressed without delay.

8. Conscious that many of these shortcomings should be addressed individually by the concerned RFMOs but also recommendations on harmonization and coordination of measures of the tuna RFMOs within the framework of the Kobe process and that such work could greatly enhance the functioning of these RFMOs.

9. Emphasising in particular the need for compatible and best practice standards on issues like transhipment monitoring and control, Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), observer requirements, by-catch mitigation measures, catch documentation and positive and negative non-discriminatory negative market measures as well as scientific data collection and reporting, which tend to differ from one organisation to the next.

10. Urging the participants who are negotiating the Port State Measures Agreement to conclude those negotiations as soon as possible.

11. Emphasising that compliance with basic reporting requirements established within the RFMOs is essential for the functioning of tuna RFMOs, and noting with great concern that compliance with reporting requirements in several organisations is poor and needs to be enhanced through appropriate sanctions and through cooperation including capacity building, in particular developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies.

12. Noting that all RFMOs should introduce a robust compliance review mechanism by which compliance record of each Party is examined in depth on a yearly basis.

13. Recognising the need to address these shortcomings with a comprehensive system of non discriminatory sanctions to be developed through the RFMOs to be applied to Parties and non Parties alike that repeatedly fail to comply with their obligations or responsibilities.

14. Agreeing that this system of sanctions developed through RFMOs should include incentives to encourage swift and transparent recognition of overfishing, and reinforced sanctions for unreported overfishing and quota overages.

15. Taking into account the special needs of developing coastal States, in particular, small island developing States, territories and States with small and vulnerable economies, and recognising the need to find mechanisms to enhance the capacity of these States to benefit from and participate in the tuna fisheries and to fulfil their obligations as parties to RFMOs.

16. Recognizing that overfishing is a threat to tuna fisheries and to the ecosystem in which they operate and that, consequently RFMOs should strive to evaluate, control, and reduce as necessary the level of fishing mortality, including through reducing overcapacity in their fisheries.

17. Recognising further that despite the efforts to address the problems of overcapacity at regional level, the problem needs to be also tackled at the global level through the development of a coordinated management effort, in all five tuna RFMOs, and therefore agreeing that this work should be one of the priorities of the Kobe process in the coming years.

18. Acknowledging the need to reconcile the aspirations of developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and Sates with small and vulnerable economies to benefit from tuna fisheries and the need to harness capacity in relation to the state of the tuna stocks.

19. Stressing the importance of sound scientific advice as the basis for fishery management decisions. Considering the critical role of high quality science, incorporating an assessment of uncertainty and risk, for scientific advice to be presented in as clear a form as possible, and calling on scientists from different tuna fisheries to exchange information and harmonise methodologies.

20. Conscious that tuna fisheries must be conducted in full respect of international commitments regarding the conservation of biodiversity and the implementation of the ecosystem approach. Considering that, within this context, it is necessary to improve our knowledge on the effects of tuna fishing on non-target species.

Proposals for Immediate Action

1. The participants agree to call on RFMOs to take the following actions:

    a. The participants agreed that global fishing capacity for tunas is too high, and that this problem needs to be urgently addressed. The participants recognized that in order to address this problem it is imperative that members of RFMOs collaborate at a global level, and that each

flag State or fishing entity ensure that its fishing capacity is commensurate with its fishing opportunities as determined by each tuna RFMO, including through a fair, transparent, and equitable process for the allocation of fishing opportunities among its members. The participants agreed that this problem should be addressed in a way that does not constrain the access to, development of, and benefit from sustainable tuna fisheries, including on the high seas, by developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies.

b. Tuna fishing capacity should not be transferred between RFMO areas and, as appropriate within RFMO areas, unless in accordance with the measures of the RFMOs concerned.

c. The establishment of a global Register of active vessels, with contributions by the five RFMOs. This list will not be understood as providing individual or collective fishing rights. It will be without prejudice to any system of rights provided for in the existing RFMOs. The preparation of this list will be coordinated by the Secretariats of the tuna RFMOs.

d. The implementation of a robust compliance review mechanism within each RFMO recording the actions by the Parties and non Contracting Parties, on a yearly basis, with a view to possible sanctions to Parties and non Contracting Parties found to be non compliant and possible incentives for good compliance.

e. Improve the request for scientific advice to clearly articulate risk and uncertainty to decision makers **(Attachment 1)**.

f. Consistent with the FAO IPOA-Sharks, establish precautionary, science-based conservation and management measures for sharks taken in fisheries within the convention areas of each tuna RFMO, including as appropriate:

- Measures to improve the enforcement of existing finning bans;
- Prohibitions on retention of particularly vulnerable or depleted shark species, based on advice from scientists and experts;
- Concrete management measures in line with best available scientific advice with priority given to overfished populations;
- Precautionary fishing controls on a provisional basis for shark species for which there is no scientific advice; and
- Measures to improve the provision of data on sharks in all fisheries and by all gears.

g. Provide accurate, timely and complete data, and adopt measures to address the current low rate of compliance by RFMO participants with the obligations for data provision under the rules of each RFMO and any other relevant international instrument.

h. The tuna RFMO Secretariats continue their collaboration to advance implementation of a combined vessel register that incorporates a unique vessel identifier (UVI). The Secretariats will advance this through meetings of their members and on-going collaboration with the competent organizations concerned, such as Lloyds Register-Fairplay, as appropriate, to include all of the tuna fishing vessels and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

i. To start work between RFMOs on harmonising and making compatible the procedures and criteria for the listing and delisting from the respective RFMO IUU list, with the aim of developing a global IUU list. As a first step, an indicative list combining the tuna RFMOs IUU lists should be prepared.

j. Enhance the ability of developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies, to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks and to develop their own fisheries for such stocks; enable them to participate in high seas fisheries for such stocks, including facilitating access to such fisheries; and to facilitate their participation in the work of tuna RFMOs and relevant technical Workshops. The Workshops agreed will consider how to address this principle.

2. The participants agreed to organize:

   a. An international Workshop on RFMO management of tuna fisheries, with an emphasis on reducing overcapacity. This exercise should include all fishing gear. This process is time limited and is to be developed through an international Workshop in 2010 and completed prior to Kobe 3 in 2011 [Kobe 1 Items 2, 3 and 13]. The Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) offered to host this Workshop.

   b. An international Workshop on improvement, harmonization and compatibility of monitoring, control and surveillance measures, including monitoring catches from catching vessels to markets. Japan offered to support this Workshop in 2010 [Kobe 1 points 5 and 8].

   c. An international Workshop on tuna RFMO management issues relating to by-catch and to call on RFMOs to avoid duplication of work on this issue. The United States offered to provide support for this Workshop. The Workshop is planned for 2010 [Kobe 1 items 10, 11, 12 and 14].

   d. A meeting of experts to share best practices on the provision of scientific advice. EC offered to host this meeting. The Workshop is planned for 2010 [Kobe 1 points 4 and 14].

The process from 2009 to 2011

1. These Workshops should report on their work by the end of September 2010. The reports shall be sent to the acting Chair of the Joint Tuna RFMOs Meeting who will transmit them to the RFMOs Secretaries in view of their dissemination to RFMOs Contracting Parties and Cooperating non Contracting Parties/Members and Cooperating non Members.

2. The United States indicated its keen interest in hosting Kobe III in 2011. To that end, options for funding and venue will be explored and communicated to the current Chair. The draft Agenda, the schedule of the meeting, and the relevant documents, will be circulated well in advance and simultaneously to all members of tuna RFMOs, so the participants will have plenty of opportunity to participate in its construction.

Terms of Reference for the Workshops

A. Terms of Reference for an international Workshop on RFMO management of tuna fisheries

The following Terms of Reference were proposed for the international Workshop on RFMO management of tuna fisheries, and agreed by the Participants.

Objective:

- To recommend measures to ensure the long term sustainability of the world's tuna fisheries, by addressing the core issues of allocation of fishing opportunities within the tuna RFMOs, the management of harvesting capacity in a way that retains the profitability of the world's tuna fleet and accommodates the rights and entry of developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies into these fisheries, and the means to achieve that, including the orderly transition of fishing effort/capacity.

- The Workshop should focus on future management options and initiatives, not just on the causes and symptoms of overcapacity.

- This process is time limited and is to be developed through an international Workshop in 2010 and completed prior to Kobe 3 in 2011.

In carrying out its work, the Workshop will take into account the need to provide adequate capacity building assistance to developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies to facilitate their participation and preparation for this Workshop.

The draft Agenda, the schedule of the meeting, and the relevant documents, will be circulated well in advance and simultaneously to all members of tuna RFMOs, so the participants will have plenty of opportunity to participate in its construction.

B. Terms of Reference for an international Workshop on improvement and harmonization of monitoring and control measures within the Tuna RFMOs

The Workshop will carry out work to standardize and harmonize, to the degree possible, operational aspects of:

1) Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), including:

   – The content, frequency and format of VMS messages

   – Guidelines for centralized centers at RFMO Secretariats

2) Observer Programs, including:

   – Minimum standards or best practices for regional observer programs

   – Minimum levels of observer coverage for different gear types

3) Transshipment controls, including:

   – Minimum standards or best practices for in-port and at sea transshipment control and monitoring

4) Monitoring catches from catching vessel to market, including:

   – Extension of existing bigeye SDPs to cover fresh products and products destined for canneries

   – Minimum standards or best practices for Catch Document Systems

In carrying out its work, the Workshop will take into account the need to provide adequate capacity building assistance to developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies to facilitate their participation and preparation for this Workshop.

The draft Agenda, the schedule of the meeting, and the relevant documents, will be circulated well in advance and simultaneously to all members of tuna RFMOs, so the participants will have plenty of opportunity to participate in its construction.

C. Terms of Reference for an international Workshop on tuna RFMO management of issues relating to by-catch:

Proposed objective:

- To review the available information on incidental catch of non-target species and juveniles of target species.

- To provide advice to tuna RFMOs on best practice, methods and techniques to assess and to reduce the incidental mortality of non-target species, such as seabirds, turtles, sharks, marine mammals, and of juveniles of target species.

- To develop and coordinate relevant research programs and observer programs.

- To make recommendations on mechanisms to streamline the work of the tuna RFMO Working Groups in this field in order to avoid duplication.

In carrying out its work, the workshop will take into account the need to provide adequate capacity building assistance to developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies to facilitate their participation and preparation for this workshop.

The draft Agenda, the schedule of the meeting, and the relevant documents, will be circulated well in advance and simultaneously to all members of tuna RFMOs, so the participants will have plenty of opportunity to participate in its construction.

D. Terms of Reference for Workshop on science

The Workshop will make recommendations on:

Improving the provision of scientific advice

- Common standards for data collection of target and non target species needed for scientific evaluations and stock assessments;

- Reporting requirements in support of the above standards;

- Harmonised data validation methods;

- Clear delineation of confidentiality requirements which can be implemented at a national level without compromising the need for scientific data collection;

- Enhanced co-operation between tuna RFMOs on stock assessment, inter alia through joint meetings, notably to reduce the number of meetings;

- Identification of necessary scientific initiatives such as tagging programmes and a common scientific methodology to deal with their outcomes and results;

- Investigate standardised assessments methods;

- Development of harmonised user friendly scientific reports, including standardized tables providing the TAC levels/target fishing mortality levels that allow overfishing to be halted and overfished stocks to be rebuilt under several time frames. These TAC levels/target fishing mortality levels would be determined with specific probability levels to ensure a precautionary approach to fishery management;

- Common standards for dissemination and publication of scientific works.

In carrying out its work, the Workshop will take into account the need to provide adequate capacity building assistance to developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States, territories, and States with small and vulnerable economies to facilitate their participation and preparation for this Workshop.

The draft Agenda, the schedule of the meeting, and the relevant documents, will be circulated well in advance and simultaneously to all members of tuna RFMOs, so the participants will have plenty of opportunity to participate in its construction.

Attachment 1 to Appendix 1

THE KOBE II STRATEGY MATRIX

At the first global summit of Tuna RFMOs (Kobe, Japan, January 2007), the Course of Actions document included recommendations to standardize the presentation of stock assessments and to base management decisions upon the scientific advice, including the application of the precautionary approach. Regarding standardization, it was agreed that stock assessment results across all five tuna RFMOs should be presented in the "four quadrant, red-yellow-green" format now referred to as the Kobe Plot. This graphical aid has been widely embraced as a practical, user-friendly method for presenting stock status information. The next logical step is a "strategy matrix" for managers that lays out options for meeting management targets, including if necessary, ending overfishing or rebuilding overfished stocks.

The Strategy Matrix would be a harmonized format for RFMO science bodies to convey advice. Based on targets specified by the Commission for each fishery, the matrix would present the specific management measures that would achieve the intended management target with a certain probability by a certain time. The probabilities and timeframes to be evaluated would be determined by the Commission. In the case of fisheries managed under TACs, the outputs would be the various TACs that would achieve a given result. In the case of fisheries managed by effort limitations, the outputs would be expressed as, for example, fishing effort levels or time/area closures, as specified by the Commission. It would also indicate where there are additional levels of uncertainty associated with data gaps. Managers would then be able to base management decisions upon the level of risk and the timeframe they determine are appropriate for that fishery.

Presenting stock assessment results in this format would also facilitate the application of the precautionary approach, by providing Commissions with the basis to evaluate and adopt management options at various levels of probability. Commissions would establish management objectives and reference points, taking into account the precautionary approach and convention objectives. Additional supportive management measures may be necessary to complement the application of the precautionary approach.

The matrix below provides examples of how this information could be presented, for example, when the management target is to end overfishing, rebuild a depleted stock, or maintain a sustainable fishery.

Strategy Matrix for Setting Management Measures

Management Target	Time Frame	Probability of Meeting Target			Data Rich/ Data Poor
		A%	B%	C%	
<Fishing Mortality Target>	In x years				
	In y years				
	In z years				

Management Target	Time Frame	Probability of Meeting Target			Data Rich/ Data Poor
		A%	B%	C%	
<Biomass Target>	In x years				
	In y years				
	In z years				

Management Target		Probability of Maintaining Status Quo			Data Rich/ Data Poor
		A%	B%	C%	
<Status Quo>					

Appendix 2

Agenda

Section I
Opening

1. Opening by organiser
2. Election of Chair
3. Appointment of rapporteur and workshop convenors
4. Adoption of Agenda and meeting arrangements

Section II
Status reports

5. Review of agreed actions in Kobe in 2007 (reports by RFMOs)

Section III
Future challenges

6. Workshop to review actions agreed in Kobe, in particular:
   - Review and follow up to performance reviews as well as governance issues;
   - Enhanced co-operation on data collection and scientific work;
   - Means to avoid data gaps;
   - Identification of means and areas for enhanced co-operation and harmonisation of work between tuna RFMOs.
7. Workshop on capacity issues, in particular:
   - Discuss concrete actions that can be taken to ensure that fishing capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities available and;
   - How to integrate the aspirations of developing nations.

(The workshops will provide an opportunity for presentations by interested Parties on the relevant issues. A list of presentations will become available at a later stage).

Section IV
Closing

8. Adoption of meeting report, action plan and inter-sessional workplan.
9. Next meeting
10. Closing

Appendix 3

List of Participants

DELEGATIONS FROM MEMBERS AND CPCs

AUSTRALIA

Hurry, Glenn
Chief Executive Officer, Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Box 7051, Canberra Business Centre, ACT 2610, Canberra
Tel: +612 6225 5301/5400, Fax: +612 6225 5300, E-Mail: glenn.hurry@afma.gov.au

Willock, Anna
International Fisheries, Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, GPO Box 858, ACT 2905, Canberra
Tel: +61 2 6272 5561, E-Mail: anna.willock@daff.gov.au

BRAZIL

Hazin, Fabio H. V.
Commission Chairman, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco - UFRPE / Departamento de Pesca e Aqüicultura-DEPAq, Rua Desembargador Célio de Castro Montenegro, 32 - Apto 1702, Monteiro Recife, Pernambuco
Tel: +55 81 3320 6500, Fax: +55 81 3320 6512, E-Mail: fabio.hazin@depaq.ufrpe.br

CANADA

Lapointe, Sylvie
Director Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, International Directorate - Fisheries, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E6
Tel: + 1 613 993 68 53, Fax: + 1 613 993 59 95, E-Mail: Lapointesy@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Laquerre, Patrice
Oceans Law Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125, Sussex, Ottawa, KIA OG2
Tel: +1 613 944 3077, Fax: +1 613 992 6483, E-Mail: patrice.laquerre@international.gc.ca

Rashotte, Barry
Director General Resource Management, Fisheries Management, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A OE6
Tel: +1 613 990 0189, Fax: +1 613 954 1407, E-Mail: rashottb@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Scattolon, Faith
Regional Director-General, Maritimes Region, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 176 Portland Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 1J3
Tel: +1 902 426 2581, Fax: +1 902 426 5034, E-Mail: scattolonf@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Sullivan, Loyola
Ambassador, Fisheries Conservation, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 354 Water Street, Suite 210, St.John's, Newfoundland & Labrador A1C 5W8
Tel: +1 709 772 8177, Fax: +1 709 772 8178, E-Mail: loyola.sullivan@international.gc.ca

ECUADOR

Maldonado, Monica
Ceipa, Av. 2 edificio banco del Pichincha, piso 9 ofic.903, Manta
Tel: +593 5 2620584, Fax: E-Mail: ceipa@aiisat.net

Paladines, Abel
Induatun S.A, Avda. 2 calle 11. Edif. Bance del pichincha, 9 of. 901, Manta
Tel: +593 5292 3107, E-Mail: induatun@aiisat.net

Torres, Luis
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y Pesca, Av. 3 y calle 12 - Edificio Pinoargote, Guayaquil
Tel: Fax: +593 05 262 7911, E-Mail: luis.torres@pesca.gov.ec

Trujillo Bejarano, Rafael
Director Ejecutivo, Cámara Nacional de Pesquerías, Avda.9 de Octubre 424, Edif. Gran Pasaje, Piso 8, Of. 802, Guayaquil
Tel: +593 4 230 6142, Fax: +593 4 256 6346, E-Mail: subpesca@supiter.espoltel.net; direjec@camaradepesqueria@com

EL SALVADOR

Calvo García-Benavides, Manuel
CALVOPESCA, EL Salvador, c/ Pechuan, 1 - 1º, 28002 Madrid
Tel: 91782 3300, Fax: 91 782 3312, E-Mail: mane.calvo@calvo.es

Salaverria, Sonia
E-Mail: soniasalaverria@yahoo.com

Sánchez Plaza, Carlos
Calvo Pesca Atlántico, c/ Pechuan, 1 - 1º, 28002 Madrid Spain
Tel: +3491 782 3300, Fax: +34 91 561 5304, E-Mail: carlos.sanchez@calvo.es

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Alexandrou, Constantin
Head of Unit International and Regional Arrangements, European Commission, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 9493, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: constantin.alexandrou@ec.europa.eu

Amilhat, Pierre
Director, European Commission, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: + 322 299 2054, E-Mail: pierre.amilhat@ec.europa.eu

Aldereguia, Carlos
Secretaría del Long Distance RAC, c/ Velázquez, 41, 4º C, 28001, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +91 432 3623, Fax: +91432 3624, E-Mail: carlos.aldereguia@ldrac.eu

Angulo Errazquin, Jose Angel
Director Gerente, Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores, c/Fernández de la Hoz 57, 5º - Apt.10, 28003, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 442 6899, Fax: +34 91 442 0574

Ariz Telleria, Javier
Instituto Español de Oceanografía, C.O. de Canarias, Apartado 1373, 38080 Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Islas Canarias
Tel: +34 922 549 400, Fax: +34 922 549 554, E-Mail: javier.ariz@ca.ieo.es

Attanasio, Domenico
Dipartimento delle Politiche Eruropee e Internazionali, Ministerio delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Direzione Generale della Pesca Marittima e Acquacoltura, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144, Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5908 4915, Fax: +39 06 5908 4176, E-Mail: attanasio50@libero.it

Azkue, Jon
Federeción de Confradias de Pescadores de Gipuzkoa, Paseo Miraconcha, 9 bajo, 2007, San Sebastian, Spain
Tel: +34 94 345 1782, Fax: +34 94 345 5833, E-Mail: fecopegui@euskalnet.net

Cabanas Godino, Carlos
Subdirector General de Acuerdos y Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca, Secretaría General del Mar, c/ Velázquez, 144, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +3491 347 6040, Fax: +3491 347 6042, E-Mail: ccabanas@mapya.es

Cesari, Roberto
European Commission, DG MARE, Rue Joseph II - 99, 1049, Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 2299 4276, Fax: +32 2295 5700, E-Mail: roberto.cesari@ec.europa.eu

Conte, Fabio
Dipartimento delle Politiche Eruropee e Internazionali, Ministerio delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Direzione Generale della Pesca Marittima e Acquacoltura, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144, Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5908 4502, Fax: +39 06 5908 4818, E-Mail: f.conte@politticheagricole.gov.it

de la Figuera Morales, Ramón
Secretaría del Mar, c/ Velázquez, 144, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 5940, E-Mail: rdelafiguera@mapya.es

Diaz Arsuaga, Jokin
C/San Sebastián, 1; Vitoria-Gasteiz; Spain
Tel:+ 688672875;Fax:; E-Mail: Jokin-Diaz@Ej-Gv.Es

Donatella, Fabrizio
Commission Europeemme, Bruxelles, Belgium
E-Mail: fabrizio.donatella@ec.europa.eu

Duarte de Sousa, Eduarda
Principal Administrator, European Commission DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, J-99 3/36, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049, Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 2902, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: eduarda.duarte-de-sousa@ec.europa.eu

Ekwall, Staffan
European Commission, DG MARE,Rue Joseph II - 99, 1049, Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 2299 6907, Fax: +32 2295 5700, E-Mail: staffan.ekwal@ec.europa.eu

Fenech Farrugia, Andreina
Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs, Veterinary Regulation Fisheries Conservation and Control, Albertown, Malta
Tel: +356 994 06894, Fax: +356 259 05182, E-Mail: andreina.fenech-farrugia@gov.mt

Fernández Merlo, Mª del Mar
Subdirectora General Adjunta de Acuerdos y Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca, Secretaría General del Mar, C/Velázquez, 144, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 6047, Fax: +34 91 347 6042/49, E-Mail: marfmerlo@mapya.es

Garat Perez, Javier
Secretario General, CEPESCA, c/Velázquez, 41 - 4º, 28001, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 432 3489, Fax: +34 91 435 5201, E-Mail: javiergarat@cepesca.es; cepesca@cepesca.es

Garavilla Legarra, Estanislao

Garmendia, Miren
Pº Miraconcha 9-BAJO; 20007 Spain
Tel:+34 943 451782; E-Mail: miren@fecopegui.net

Gómez Aguilar, Almudena
Confederación Española de Pesca - CEPESCA, c/ Velázquez, 41 - 4ºC, 28001 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 4323489, Fax: +34 91 435 5201, E-Mail: agomez@cepesca.com; onape@cepesca.es

Goujon, Michel
ORTHONGEL, 11 bis Rue des Sardiniers, 29900 Concarneau, France
Tel: +33 2 9897 1957, Fax: +33 2 9850 8032, E-Mail: orthongel@orthongel.fr

Gray, Alan
Senior Administrative Assistant, European Commission - DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, J-99 2/63, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 299 0077, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: alan.gray@ec.europa.eu

Hohannesson, Joacim
Swedish Board of Fisheries, Box 423, 40216, Göteborg, Sweden
Tel: +46 3174300, Fax: E-Mail: joacim.johannesson@fiskeriverket.se

Insunza Dahlander, Jacinto
Asesor Jurídico, Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores, c/Barquillo, 7 - 1º Dcha., 28004, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 531 98 04, Fax: +34 91 531 63 20, E-Mail: fncp@fncp.e.telefonica.net

Lemeunier, Jonathan
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75017 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 4955 4390, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200

Lopes, Eduardo
Direccion Geral das Pescas e Aquicultura, Avda. Brasilia, 1449-030 Lisboa, Portugal
Tel: +351 213 035820, Fax: +351 213 03 5922, E-Mail: eduardol@vgpa.min-agricultura.pt

Lykouressi, Eleftheria
European Commission; DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Unit B-2 Regional Fisheries Organistions; J II - 99 3/90, Rue Joseph II - 99, B-1046, Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 298 5479, Fax: +32 229 5700, E-Mail: eleftheria.lykouressi@ec.europa.eu

Mendiburu, Gérard
Commission du Thon Tropical - CNPMEM Armement Aigle des Mers, B.P. 337, 64500, Ciboube Cedex, France
Tel: +33 5 59 26 05 52, Fax: +33 5 59 26 05 52, E-Mail: mendiburu.gerard@wanadoo.fr

Monteagudo, Juan Pedro
Asesor Científico, ANABAC/OPTUC, c/Txibitxiaga, 24 - entreplanta, 48370 Bermeo, Vizcaya, Spain
Tel: +34 94 688 2806, Fax: +34 94 688 5017, E-Mail: monteagudog@yahoo.es; monteagudo.jp@gmail.com

Montesi, Carla
Commission Européenne - DG MARE,Rue Joseph II, 99 - 6/84, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 2961453, E-Mail: carla.montesi@ec.europa.eu

Morón Ayala, Julio
Organización de Productores Asociados de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores - OPAGAC, c/Ayala, 54 - 2ºA, 28001 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 435 3137, Fax: +34 91 576 1222, E-Mail: opagac@arrakis.es

Murua, Hilario
AZTI - Tecnalia /Itsas Ikerketa Saila,Herrera Kaia Portualde z/g, 20110 Pasaia, Gipuzkoa, Spain
Tel: +34 943004800 - ext. 821, Fax: +34 943 004801, E-Mail: hmurua@pas.azti.es

Penas Lado, Ernesto
Director, Commission Européenne - D.G. Affaires Maritimes et de la Pêche, Mer Baltique, Mer du Nord et Etats membres non-côtiers, 200, Rue de la Loi - J-99 (3/44), B-1046, Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 37 44, Fax: +322 295 57 00, E-Mail: ernesto.penas-lado@ec.europa.eu

Rivalta, Fabio
Dipartimento delle Politiche Eruropee e Internazionali, Ministerio delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Direzione Generale della Pesca Marittima e Acquacoltura, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5908 4915, Fax: +39 06 5908 4176, E-Mail: f.rivalta@politicheagricole.it

Rodríguez-Sahagún González, Juan Pablo
Gerente Adjunto, ANABAC, c/ Txibitxiaga, 24, entreplanta apartado 49, 48370 Bermeo, Bizkaia, Spain
Tel: +34 94 688 2806, Fax: +34 94 688 5017, E-Mail: anabac@anabac.org;anabac@optuc.e.telefonica.net

Sánchez Criado, Teresa
Jefa de Servicio, Secretaría General del Mar, Subdirección General de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, c/ Velázquez, 144, 28006 Madrid, Spain
E-Mail: tsanchez@mapya.es

Sarazá, Maria L.
Agriculture Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Embajada de los Países Bajos, c/ Castellana, 259 - D-36, 28046, Madrid, Holland
Tel: +34 91 353 75 21, Fax: +34 91 353 7567, E-Mail: ml.saraza@minbuza.nl

Skovsholm, Klavs
Council of the European Union, Secrétariat General du Conseil, Rue de la Loi, 175, B-1048 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 2 281 8379, Fax: +322 281 6031, E-Mail: klaus.skovsholm@consilium.eu.int

Uria Echevarria, Jon
ALBACORA,S.A.,Poligono Industrial Landabaso, S.A. - Edificio Albacora, 48370 Bermeo, Bizkaia, Spain
Tel: +34 94 618 70 00, Fax: +34 94 618 61 47

Valsecchi, Adolfo
France

Vergine, Jean Pierre
Administateur principal, Commission européenne DG MARE J-99 3/51, Rue Joseph II, 99, 1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 1039, Fax: +322 295 9752, E-Mail: jean-pierre.vergine@ec.europa.eu

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
Pangelinan, Eugene R.
National Oceanic Resource Management Authority, P.O. Box PS122, FM 96941, Palikir
Tel: +691 320 2700/5181, Fax: +691 320 2383, E-Mail: eugenep@mail.fm

FIJI ISLANDS
Ray Kini Baleikasavu
Principal Assistant Secretary,Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Co-operation and Civil Aviation, Levels 8 & 9 Suvavou House, Victoria Parade; P.O. Box 2220 Government Building, Suva
Tel: +679 330 9645; Fax: +679 330 1741; E-Mail: foreignaffairs@govnet.gov.fi

Naqali, Sanaila
Director of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Forests, P.O. Box 2218; Government Building, Suva, Fiji Islands
Tel: +679 330 1611, Fax: +679 331 8769, E-Mail: naqali@hotmail.com

FRANCE
Clot, Thierry
Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises, France

Lairent- Monpetit, Christiane
27 Rue Oudinot, 75738 Paris – France
Tel: +331 53692466; Fax: +33 1 53692038 ; E-Mail: christiane.laurent-monpetit@outre-men.gov.fr

Tribon, Pierre
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture/SDRH/BAEI, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75700, Paris 07 SP, France
Tel: +33 01 4955 5355, Fax: +33 01 4955 8200, E-Mail: pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr

Guatemala
Cifuentes Velasco, Bryslie Siomara
Legal Advisor, Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food,
E-Mail: brysliec@hotmail.com

Odilio Romero, Manuel
Bodiom, s/n borio, Bodiom, s/n borio, 15930, A Coruña, Spain
Tel: +34 981 845400, E-Mail: moromero@jeaalsa.com

GUINEA ECUATORIAL
Asumu Ndong, Lorenzo
Inspector General de Servicios, Ministerio de Pesca y Medioambiente, Presidente Nasser s/n, Malabo
Tel: +240 09 28 19; Mobilel:+240273774, Fax: +240 09 2953, E-Mail: londomas@yahoo.es

Nsue Otong, Carlos
Viceministro de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, c/ Presidente Nasser s/n, Malabo

GUINEA REPUBLIC
Ounouted, Raymond
Ministre de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, B.P. 307, Conakry
Tel: +224 41 36 60, Fax: +224 41 35 23

Sylla, Ibrahima Sory
Directeur National de la Pêche Maritime, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Av. De la République - Commune de Kaloum - B.P. 307, Conakry
Tel: +224 30415228; 224 60260734; 224 64 38 39 24, Fax: +224 30 451926, E-Mail: isorel2005@yahoo.fr; youssoufh@hotmail.com

INDONESIA
Abdul Latif, Musthofa Taufik
Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Indonesia, Encargado de Asuntos de Economía, Calle de Agastia 65, 28004, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91413 0294, Fax: +34 91413 8994, E-Mail: kbri@embajadadeindonesia.es

Agus Siswa Putra, Dwi
Secretary General, Indonesia Tuna Long Line Association (ATLI), JL, Ikan Tuna Raya I, Pelabuhan Benoa Denpasar, Bali
Tel: +633 6172 7399, Fax:E-Mail: atli.bali@gmail.com

Cahyono, Hanung
Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), DG of Capture Fisheries, Bld Mina Bahari II, 17th floor; i. Medan Merdeka Timur nº 16, Jakarta Pusat
Tel: +62 21 351 9070, Fax: +62 21 352 1781, E-Mail: noengcah@yahoo.com

Endroyono, Endroyono
Deputy Director of Monitoring and Evaluation, DG of Capture Fishereis, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), JI Medan Merdeka Timur nº 16; Bld Mina Bahari II, 17th floor, Jakarta Pusat

Sukoyono, Suseno
Minister's Advisor, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Economy, Social and Cultural Affairs, JI Medan Merdeka Timur nº 16;Bld Mina Bahari II, 17th floor,Jakarta Pusat
Tel:Fax:E-Mail: ssn_id@yahoo.com; suseño.sukoyono@gmail.com

Widjajanti, Erni
Deputy Director of IEEZ and High Seas Affairs, DG of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), Bld Mina Bahari II, 17th floor; i. Medan Merdeka Timur nº 16, Jakarta Pusat

JAPAN
Miyahara, Masanori
Councillor, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 2045, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: masanori_miyahara1@nm.maff.go.jp

Fukui, Shingo
Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 6582, Fax: +81 3 3595 7332, E-Mail: shingo.fukui@nm.maff.go.jp

Fukuma, Akio
Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association
E-Mail: japan@kaimaki.or.jp

Kasai, Sumito
Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association
E-Mail: japan@kaimaki.or.jp

Kawamoto, Taro
Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association
E-Mail: japan@kaimaki.or.jp

Koya, Takashi
Fisheries Agency of Japan, Far Seas Fisheries Division Resources Management Department, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, 100-8907, Tokyo, Chiyoda-Ku
Tel: +81 3 3502 8460, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571

Kuwahara, Satoshi
Fisheries Agency of Japan, Far Seas Fisheries Division Resources Management Department, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3502 8460, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: satoshi_kuwahara@nm.maff.go.jp

Murata, Mitsunori
National Ocean Tuna Fishery Association, Co-op Building, 7F 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo 101-8503
Tel: +81 3 3294 9634, Fax: +81 3 3294 9607, E-Mail: mi-murata@zengyoren.jf-net.ne.jp

Nakamura, Masaaki
Adviser, Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association, 2-31-1 Eishin Bld. Eitai Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

Notomi, Yoshihiro
National Offshore Tuna Fisheries Association of Japan, 1-3-1 Uchikanda, Chiuyodaku, Tokyo 101-0047
Tel: +81 3 3245 3721, Fax: +81 3 3295 3740, E-Mail: notomi@kimkatsukyo.or.jp

Ota, Shingo
Senior Fisheries Negotiator, International Affairs Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki,Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571

Satomi, Yoshiki
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Tokyo 100-8901
Tel: +81 3 3501 0532, Fax: +81 3 3501 6006, E-Mail: satomi-yoshiki@meti.go.jp

Shima, Kazuo
Japan Far Seas Purse Seine Fishing Association
E-Mail: japan@kaimaki.or.jp

Shimamura, Kazuyuki
Mission of Japan to EU, Avenue de P. Uruguay 22, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 500 7756, E-Mail:kazuyuki-shimamura@mission-japan.eu

KIRIBATI
Mweretaka, Monoo
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ag Office Box 62, Tarawa
E-Mail: monoo@legal.gov.ri

Nauan, Bootii
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Tarawa
Tel:Fax:E-Mail: mbnauan@gmail.com; botiin@mfmrd.gov.ki

KOREA, REP.
Ahn, Chiguk
Deputy Director, Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, International Fisheries Organization Division, 88 Gwanmunro Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi-do 427-719
Tel: +82 2 3674 6994, Fax: +82 2 3674 6996, E-Mail: ahnjk@mifaff.go.kr;icdmomaf@chol.com;chiguka62@yahoo.com

Choi, Kukil
Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, International Fisheries Organization Division, 88 Gwanmunro Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 427-719, Seoul
Tel:Fax: +82 2 753 8331, E-Mail:

Lee, Kwang Se
Managing Director, Fisheries Division, Silla Co., Ltd., Seoul
Tel: +822 3434 9777, Fax: +822 417 9360, E-Mail: kslee@sila.co.kr;tunalee@sla.co.kr

Lee, Myeong Ho
SAJO Industries,157 Chung Jeong-ro 2-ga, Seodaemun-gu, 120-707 Seoul
Tel: +82 23 277 1699, Fax:+82 2 313 8079, E-Mail: skyahnjs@naver.com

Lee, Sang Mook
Agencia consular de la república de corea en las palmas de Gran Canaria, Luis Doreste Silva, nº 601, Las Palmas
E-Mail: sm4995@hanmail.net

Min, Byung Goo
Dongwon Industries Co., LTD, 275 Yangjae Seocho-ku
Tel: +822 589 3072, Fax: +822 589 4397, E-Mail: bgmin@dongwon.com

Moon, Dae-Yeon
Senior Scientific, National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, 408-1 Shirang-Ri Kijang-Up,Busan, Kijang-gun
Tel: +82 51 720 2320, Fax: +82 51 720 2337, E-Mail: dymoon@nfrdi.re.kr

Shin, Hyunai
Korean Overseas Fisheries Association, 6th Fl. Sambo Building "A" 275-1, Yangjue-dong, Seocho-Ku, Seoul
Tel: +82 2 589 1612, Fax: +82 2 589 1630, E-Mail: fleur@kosfa.org

MADAGASCAR
Ramanantsoa, Mamy Andriamalala
Tel: Fax: E-Mail: ram_mamy1@yahoo.fr

MALAYSIA
Jan Mohammad, Gulamsarwar
Tel: Fax: E-Mail: gulamsarwar@dof.gov.my

MAROCCO
El Ktiri, Taoufik
Chef de service à la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime, Département de la Pêche Maritime, Nouveau Quartier Administratif,Haut Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 5 37 68 81 15, Fax: +212 5 37 68 8089, E-Mail: elktiri@mpm.gov.ma

MAURITANIA
Taleb Sidi, Mahfoudh Ould
Consseiller Scientifique du Directeur de l'Institut Mauritanien de Recherches Oceanographiques et des Pêches, Institut Mauritanien de Recherches Oceanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP)
Tel: +222 646 3839, E-Mail: mahfoudht@yahoo.fr

MAURITIUS
Mundodh, Munesh
E-Mail: mumunbodh@mail.gov.mu

MEXICO
Aguilar Sánchez, Mario
Representante de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca, CONAPESCA en USA, CONAPESCA/MEXICO, 1666 K St., 20006, Washington, D.C., United States
Tel: +1 202 2938 138, Fax: +1 202 887 6970, E-Mail: mariogaguilars@aol.com; maguilars@conapesca.sagarpa.gob.mx

NAURU
Deiye, Charleston
Chief Executive Officer, Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority, Aiwo
Fax: +674 444 3733, E-Mail: charlestondeiye@yahoo.com.au

Jeremiah, Murin
E-Mail: murin.jeremiah@naurugov.nr

NEW ZEALAND
Hooper, Matthew
International Policy Manager, New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries, PO Box 1020, Wellington
Tel: +64 4 819 4612, Fax: +64 4 819 4644, E-Mail: matthew.hooper@fish.govt.nz

Hore, Arthur
International Policy Manager, Ministry of Fisheries, P.O Box 1020, Wellington
Tel: +64 4 819 4612, Fax: +64 4 819 4644, E-Mail: arthur.hore@fish.govt.nz

MacKay, Don
The New Zealand Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, 2 ch des Fins, Case postale 334, 1211, Geneva
Tel: +41 22 929 0351, Fax: +41 22 929 0374, E-Mail: don.mackay@mfat.govt.nz

NICARAGUA
Sánchez, Rodolfo Antonio
INPESCA - Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio (MIFIC), Del Busto Jose Marti, 5 Cuadras al Este Bo. Largaespada, Managua
E-Mail: rsanchez@inpesca.gob.ni

NORWAY
Holst, Sigrun M.
Deputy Director General, Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, P.O. Box 8118 Dep, 0032 Oslo
Tel: +47 22 24 65 76; +47 918 98733, Fax: +47 22 24 26 67, E-Mail: sigrun.holst@fkd.dep.no

Lobach, Terje
The Royal Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries, Strandgaten 229, P.O. Box 185 Sentrum, Bergen
Tel: +47 55 23 8139, Fax: +47 55 23 8090, E-Mail: terje.lobach@fiskeridir.no

PAKISTAN
Afridi, Muhammad Ali
Fedearal Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Livestock Dairy Development and Fisheries (MoLDD)

Ahmed, Najeeb
Laison Officer to Minister (MoLDD), Ministry of Livestock Dairy Development and Fisheries (MoLDD)

Akhtar, Nasim
Chief Executive Officer, Fisheries Development Board of Pakistan
Tel: Fax: E-Mail: nasimakhtar_2000@yahoo.com

PANAMA
Díaz, Marta Patricia
FIPESCA, Paso Elevado Transismica- EDIF. ARAP
Tel: +507 5116006; 3173862, E-Mail: pinky_diaz@hotmail.com;fishingconsultantspty@gmail.com

Franco, Arnulfo Luis
Asesor, Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Dirección General de Recursos Marinos y Costeros, Clayton 404-A, Ancón, Panamá
Tel: +507 317 3861; celular:+507 66194351/66771000, Fax: +507 317 3627,
E-Mail: afranco@cwpanama.net;alfranco27@yahoo.com

Guevara, Julio
Comercial Atunera, Calle 50, Panamá
Tel: + 507 204 4600, E-Mail: smd.fishingconsultants@gmail.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Brownjohn, Maurice
National Fisheries Authority, P.O. Box 2016; Port Moresby, National Capital District
Tel: +675 309 0444, Fax: +675 320 3024, E-Mail: mauricebrownjohn@gmail.com;nfa@fisheries.gov.pg

Ilakini, Justin
National Fisheries Authority,P.O.Box 2016; Port Moresby, 121, Port Moresby National Capital District
E-Mail: jilakini@fisheries.gov.pg

Pakop, Noan
National Fisheries Authority,PO Box 2016, 121, Port Moresby
Tel: + 675 309 0444, Fax: +675 320 2061, E-Mail: npakop@fisheries.gov.pg

PHILIPPINES
Tabios, Benjamin F.S.
Assistant Director for Administrative, Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, PCA Bldg., Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City
E-Mail: benjo_tabios@yahoo.com

FRENCH POLENISIA
Yen Kai Sun, Stephen
Chef du Service de la Pêche de Polynésie Française
Tel: +689 502550, Fax: +689 434979, E-Mail: stephen.yen-kai-sun@peche.gov.pf

S. TOMÉ & PRINCIPE
Eva Aurelio, José
Ministerio dos Asuntos Económicos Dirección de Pesca, C.P. 59, Sao Tomé
Tel: +239 222 091, Fax: +239 222 828; 239 224 245, E-Mail: aurelioeva57@yahoo.com.br

SAMOA
Bartley, Matilda
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, P.O. BOX L 1829, Apia
E-Mail: matilda@mfat.gov.ws

SENEGAL
Diop, Ndèye Tické Ndiaye
Directeur des Pêches Maritimes, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, Direction des Pêches Maritimes, 1, Rue Joris, B.P. 289, Dakar
Tel: +221 33 823 0137, Fax: +221 33 821 4758

Ndaw, Sidi
Chef du Bureau des Statistiques a la Direction des Pêches, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Building Administrative, B.P. 289, Dakar
Tel: +221 33 823 0137, Fax: +221 33 821 4758, E-Mail: sidindaw@hotmail.com;dopm@orange.sn

SEYCHELLES
Clarisse, Roy
Director Fisheries Management, Seychelles Fishing Authority
Tel: +248 670300, Fax: +248 224508, E-Mail: rclarisse@sfa.sc

Payet, Rondolph Joseph
Managing Director, Seychelles Fishing Authority, P.O. Box 449 - Fishing Port, Mahe
Tel: +248 670 300, Fax: +248 224508//610339, E-Mail: rpayet@sfa.sc; rpayet@gmail.com

SOLOMON ISLANDS
Ramofafia, Christian

SOUTH AFRICA
Kroese, Marcel
IMCS NETWORK, 8484 Georgia Ave. Suite 415, Silver Spring, MB 20910, United States
Tel: +27 21 402 3120, Fax: +27 21 421 7406, E-Mail: mkroese@deat.gov.za;marcel.kroese@noaa.gov

SRI LANKA
Ranasinghe, Indra
Director General, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources,Maligawatta, 01, Colomobo
Tel: Fax: E-Mail: iranapiu@yahoo.com

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
Krouma, Issam
The Director General of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Fisheries Resources Department, Al-Jabri Street, P.O. Box 60721, Damascus
Tel: +963 11 54 499 388//963 944 487 288, Fax: +963 11 54 499 389, E-Mail: issamkrouma@mail.sy; issam.krouma1@gmail.com

CHINESE TAIPEI
Fu, Chia Chi
Overseas Fisheries Development Council, 19, Lane 113, Roosevelt Road, Sec. 4, 106 Taipei
Tel: +886 2 27381522, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: joseph@ofdc.org.tw

Ho, Peter Shing Chor
President, Overseas Fisheries Development Council,N0. 19 Lane 113, Roosevelt Road Sec. 4, 106, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 2738 1522, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: pscho@ofdc.org.tw

Hu, Nien-Tsu Alfred
The Center for Marine Policy Studies, National Sun Yat-sen University, 70, Lien-Hal Rd., 804, Taipei
Tel: +886 7 525 5799, Fax: +886 7 525 6126, E-Mail: omps@mail.nsysu.edu.tw

Huang, Hong-Yen
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, N0.1 Yugang North 1st Road. Chien Chen District, 80672 Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 823 9828, Fax: +886 7 815 8278, E-Mail: hangyen@ms1.fa.gov.tw

Lee, Kuan-Ting
Taiwan Tuna Association, 3F-2, No2 Yugang Middle 1st Road, Chien Chen district, 80672 Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 841 9606, Fax: +886 7 831 3304, E-Mail: simon@tuna.org.tw

Li, Charles C.P.
Taiwan Tuna Purse Seiners Association,Room 401 No.3 Yu-gang East 2nd Road, Chien Chen district, 80672, Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 813 1619, Fax: +886 7 813 1621, E-Mail: charles@ttpsa.org.tw

Lin, Ding-Rong
Chief of Atlantic Ocean Fisheries Section, Council of Agriculture, Deep Sea Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, No.1 Yugang North 1st Road, Chien Chen district, 80672, Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 2 334 36126, Fax: +886 2 334 36128, E-Mail: dingrong@ms1.fa.gov.tw

Lin, Yu-Ling
The Center for Marine Policy Studies, National sun Yat-sen University70, Lien-Hai Rd., 804, Kaohsiung City
Tel: +886 7 525 5799, Fax: +886 7 525 8126, E-Mail: lemma@mail.nsysu.edu.tw

Tsai, Chiung-Hui
Taiwan Deep Sea Tuna Purse Seiners Boat-Owners and Exporters, Room 423, No.3 Yu-gang East, 2nd Roda, Chien Chen District, 80672, Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 811 3140, Fax: +886 7 831 1873, E-Mail: janettsai@fongkuo.com.tw

Tsai, Eric H.L.
Taiwan tuna Purse Seiners Association, Room 401 No. 3 Yu-gang East 2nd Road, Chien Chen district, 80672 Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 813 1619, Fax: +886 7 813 1621, E-Mail: eriktsai@gmail.com

Tsay, Tzu-Yaw
Deputy Director-General of the Fisheries Agency, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1 Yugang Norht 1st. Rd. Chien Cheng District, 80672, Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 8239827, Fax: +886 7 813 5208, E-Mail:tzuyaw@ms1.fa.gov.tw

Yu, Lissy Hsiu-Min
Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, N0.2 Kaitakeland Blvd., 100, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 234 82527, Fax: +886 2 2361 7694, E-Mail: hmyu@mofa.gov.tw

TANZANIA
Moreni Mngulwi, Baraka Senzighe
Assistant Director (Fisheries Marketing and Infrastructure Development), Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Fisheries Development Division, P. O. Box 2462, Dar es Salaam
Tel: +255 22 2860470, Fax: +255 22 2860472, E-Mail: bmngulwi@yahoo.co.uk

Thailand
Pokapunt, Weera
Expert on Marine Fisheries, Department of Fisheries,Kasetkland, Chatuchak, 10900, Bangkok

Thummachua, Smith
Chief of Overseas Fisheries Management and Economic Cooperation Group, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Fisheries, Kasetkland, Chatuchak, 10900, Bangkok
E-Mail: thuma98105@yahoo.com

TONGA
Faanunu, Ulungamanu
Deputy Secretary for Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forest and Fisheries, Fisheries Department,
E-Mail: ulungaf@tongafish.gov.to

Vailala Matoto, Sione
Head of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forest and Fisheries, Fisheries Department, P.O. BOX 811, Nukualofa,
E-Mail: vailala@kalianet.to

TURKEY
Elekon, Hasan Alper
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Protection and Control, Akay Cad No.3 - Bakanliklar, Ankara
Tel: +90 312 417 4176/3013, Fax: +90 312 418 5834

Ültanur, Mustafa
OYID, Turkish Tuna Exporters Association,Ataturk Bulvari nº 141; Bulvar Palas B Blok Daire 101, Bakanliklar, 06100, Ankara
Tel: +90 312 419 8032, Fax: +90 312 419 8057, E-Mail: mustafa.ultanur@dardanel.com.tr;gensek@oyid.com

TUVALU
Malua, Siouala
E-Mail: vaitulu@gmail.com

Ulumutu, Sikela
E-Mail: sikelau@gmail.com

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
Clarke, Shelley
Imperial college London - WCPFC, 1675 Sasama Kami; Kawane-cho, Shimada-shi, Shizuoka-Ken 428-0211, Japan
Tel: +55 81 547 54 0275, Fax: +55 81 0547 54 0275, E-Mail: shelley.clarke@imperial.ac.uk

Mees, Chris
Marine Resources Assessment Group Limited (MRAG), 18 Queen Street, London W1J 5PN
Tel: +44207557755, Fax: +442074995388, E-Mail: c.mees@mrag.co.uk

Parkes, Graeme
Marine Resources Assessment Group Limited (MRAG), 18 Queen Street, London W1J 5PN
Tel: +44207557755, Fax: +442074995388, E-Mail: g.parkes@mrag.co.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Barrows, Christopher
Chief of Fisheries Law Enforcement, US Coast Guard, Commandant (CG-5314), United States Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street S.W., Washington D.C. 22152
Tel: +1 202 372 2187, Fax: +1 202 372 2193, E-Mail: chris.m.barrows@uscg.mil

Bogan, Raymond D.
Bogan and Bogan, Esquires, LLC, 607 Beacon Blvd., Sea Girt, New Jersey 08750
Tel: +1 732 892 1000, Fax: +1 732 892 1075, E-Mail: bogan@boganlawjoffice.com

Campbell, Derek
NOAA/Office of General Counsel for International Law,14 Street & Constitution Avenue, N.W. HCHB Room 7837 Washington, D.C.20230
Tel: +1 202 482 0031, Fax: +1 202 482 0031, E-Mail: derek.campbell@noaa.gov

Dubois, Todd C.
NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement, 8484 Georgia Ave, Suite 415, Silver Spring, Md,
Tel: +1 301 4272300, E-Mail: Todd.Dubois@Noaa.Gov

Feder, Judson
501 W. Ocean, Long Beach, 90802, Long Beach, Ca
Tel: +1 5629804067, E-Mail: judson.feder@noaa.gov

Fletcher, Robert
San Diego

Fox Jr., Ph.d., William W.
Vice Chair, ISSF Board of Director; Vice President & Managing Director for Fisheries, WWF-US, International Seafood Sustainability Foundation - ISSF, P.O. Box 60633, San Diego, CA 92166
Tel: +1 619 222 2489, E-Mail: bill.fox@wwfus.org

Hogan, David
US Dept. of State, Arlington, VA

Krampe, Paul
American Tunaboat Association, 1 Tuna Lane Suite 1, 92024, San Diego, California
Tel: +1 619 233 6407, Fax: E-Mail: krampepaul@aol.com

Lent, Rebecca
Director, Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service-NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: rebecca.lent@noaa.gov

Mcinnis, Robney
National Marine Fisheries Service, 501 W. Ocean Blvd. Suite 4200, Long Beach 90802
Tel: +1 562 980 4005, Fax: +1 562 980 4018, E-Mail: miki.hirano@noaa.gov

Robinson, William L.
National Marine Fisheries Services, Pacific Islands Regional Office (NMFS/PIRO), 1601 Kapiolani Boulevard Suite 1110, Honolulu, 96814
E-Mail: bill.robinson@noaa.gov

Rogers, Christopher
Chief, Trade and Marine Stewardship Division, Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheris Service/NOAA (F/IA2), US Department of Commerce, 1315 East-West Highway- Rm 12657, Silver Spring,
Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106

Thomas, Randi Parks
US Commissioner for Commercial Interests, National Fisheries Institute,7918 Jones Branch Dr. #700, McLean, VA 22102
Tel: +1 703 752 8895, Fax: +1703 752 7583, E-Mail: Rthomas@nfi.org

Toschik, Pamela
NOAA, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Office of International Affairs, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue NW, Room 6224, Washington, D.C. 20230
Tel: +1 202 482 4347, Fax: +1 202 482 4307, E-Mail: pamela.toschik@noaa.gov

Warner-Kramer, Deirdre
Senior. Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Marine Conservation (OES/OMC), U.S. Department of State, Rm 2758, 2201 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20520-7878
Tel: +1 202 647 2883, Fax: +1 202 736 7350, E-Mail: warner-kramerdm@state.gov

Wilex, Bradley
National Marine Fisheries Service - NMFS, 1315 East West Hwy. SSMC 3, Rm 12623, Silver Spring 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 7276, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: Brad.wiley@noaa.gov

URUGUAY
Domingo, Andrés
Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos - DINARA, Sección y Recursos Pelágicos de Altura, Constituyente 1497, 11200 Montevideo
Tel: +5982 40 46 89, Fax: +5982 41 32 16, E-Mail: adomingo@dinara.gub.uy

VANUATU
Emeele E., Christopher
Tuna Fishing (Vanuatu) LTD, P.O. Box 1640, Port Vila
Tel: +678 25887, Fax: +678 25608, E-Mail: tunafishing@vanuatu.com.vu

Jimmy, Robert A.
Acting Director of Fisheries, Dept. of Agriculture Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries, Private Mail Bag 045, Sac Postal Prive 45, Port Vila

Mango, Matteo
PO BOX 1640, Port Villa
E-Mail: matteo@trimarinegroup.com

RFMO SECRETARIATS

COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA (CCSBT)
Kennedy, Robert
Executive Secretary, Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna - CCSBT, P.O. Box 37, ACT 2600, Canberra, Australia
Tel: +612 6282 8396, Fax: +612 6282 8407, E-Mail: rkennedy@ccsbt.org

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION (IATTC)
Compeán Jiménez, Guillermo
Director, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, 8604 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, United States
Tel: +1 858 546 7100, Fax: +1 858 546 7133, E-Mail: gcompean@iattc.org

Hallman, Brian S.
Fisheries Management and Policy, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 22nd & C St., N.W., 92037, La Jolla, California, United States
Tel: +1 858 546 7100, Fax: +1 858 546 7133, E-Mail: bhallman@iattc.org

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT)
Meski, Driss
Executive Secretary, ICCAT Secretariat, C/ Corazón de María, 8 - 6 Planta, 28002 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 416 5600, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, E-Mail: info@iccat.int

Restrepo, Victor
Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto, ICCAT SECRETARIAT, C/ Corazón de María, 8 - 6 Planta, 28002 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 416 5600, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, E-Mail: victor.restrepo@iccat.int

Scott, Gerald P.
SCRS Chairman, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida, 33149
Tel: +1 305 361 4261, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: gerry.scott@noaa.gov

INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION (IOTC)

Anganuzzi, Alejandro
Secretary, Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, P.O. Box 1011 - Fishing Port Victoria, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles REP
Tel: +248 22 54 94, Fax: +248 22 54 64, E-Mail: alejandro.anganuzzi@iotc.org

WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION (WCPFC)

Downing, Trevor
Projects Director, Lloyds Register Fairplay, Lombard House, 3 Princess Way, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1UP, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1737 379000, Fax: +44 1737 3790001, E-Mail: trevor.downing@irfairplay.com

Nandan, Satya
WCPFC, 301, East 48th Street, New York, Ny10017, United States
Tel: +1 212 752-4249, E-Mail: satya.n.nandan@gmail.com

Wright, Andrew
The Executive Secretary, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Kaselelieh Street, P.O. Box 2356, 96940, Pohnpei State, Kolonia, Federated States of Micronesia
Tel: +691 320 1992, Fax: +691 320 1108, E-Mail: wcpfc@mail.fm;andrew.wright@wcpfc.int

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (ACAP)

Papworth, Warren
Executive Secretary, Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), University of Mar del Plata CONICET, Funes 3250, 7600, Mar de Plata, Argentina
Tel: +61 3 6233 3123, Fax: +61 3 6233 5497, E-Mail: warren.papworth@acap.aq

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Driscoll, Shaun
Project Manager (Global Record), Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO,Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 57055034, E-Mail: shaun.driscoll@fao.org

Majkowski, Jacek
Fishery Resources Officer, FAO, Marine Resources Service Fishery Resources Division, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 100, Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 6656, Fax: +39 06 5705 3020, E-Mail: jacek.majkowski@fao.org

Metzner, Rebecca
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome,Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 6718, Fax: +39 06 5705 6500, E-Mail: rebecca.metzner@fao.org

FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY (FFA)

Manarangi-Trott, Lara
WCPFC Liaison Officer, Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), 1 FFA Road - P.O. Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Tel: +677 21124, Fax: +677 23995, E-Mail: lara.manarangi-trott@ffa.int

Norris, Wesley
Forum Fisheries Agency - FFA, P.O.Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
E-Mail: wesley.norris@ffa.int;wez.norris@ffa.int

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER (SEAFDEC)

Siriraksophon (Ph.D), Somboon
Policy and Program Coordinator, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - SEAFDEC Secretariat, 50 Department of Fisheries, Ladyao, Chatuchak, 10900, Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: +66 (0) 2940 6333, Fax: +66 (0) 2940 6336, E-Mail: somboon@seafdec.org

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

BIRDLIFE INT.
Small, Cleo
Senior Policy Officer, BIRDLIFE International Global Seabird Programme, RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 2DL, Bedfordshire, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1767 693 586, Fax: +44 1767 692 365, E-Mail: cleo.small@rspb.org.uk

Waugh, Susan
Birdlife Global Seabird Programme, Level One, 90 Ghuznee Street; P.O. Box631, 6140 Wellington

BLUE OCEAN INSTITUTE (BOI)
Eric, Gilman
Blue Ocean Institute, Dk-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark
Tel: + 45 30320497, E-Mail: eric.gilman@iucn.org

FEDERATION OF MALTESE AQUACULTURE PRODUCERS (FMAP)
Deguara, Simeon
Federation of Maltese Aquaculture Producers - FMAP, Malta
E-Mail: sdeguara@ebcon.com.mt

GREENPEACE
Losada Figuires, Sebastian
Oceans Policy Losada, Greenpeace International, c/San Bernardo, 107, 28015 Madrid, Spain,
Tel: +34 91 444 1400, Fax: +34 91 447 1598, E-Mail: slosada@es.greenpeace.org

Toribau, Lagi
Greenpeace International, San Bernardo, 107, 28015 Madrid, Spain

INTERNATIONAL SEAFOOD SUSTAINABILITY FOUNDATION (ISSF)
Jackson, Susan
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation - ISSF, P.O. Box 11110, 22102, Mclean, VA, United States
Tel: +1 703 752 5392, Fax: +1 703 752 5391, E-Mail: sjackson@iss-foundation.org

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)
Simard, François
Deputy Head,Senior Advisor for Fisheries Global Marine Programme IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature,28 rue Mauverney, CH-1196, Gland,SUIZA,
Tel: +41 22 999 0298, Fax: +41 22 999 0025, E-Mail: francois.simard@iucn.org

THE OCEAN CONSERVANCY
Fordham, Sonja V
Policy Director, Shark Alliance, the Ocean Conservancy, Shark Conservation Program Director, c/o Pew Environment Group, Bastion Tower 21, 5 Palce du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 495 101 468, E-Mail: sonja@oceanconservancy.org

Polti, Sandrine
The Pew Environment Group, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Square du Bastion 1A, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 274 1620, Fax: E-Mail: sandrine.polti@gmail.com

OCEANA
Cornax, Maria José
Fundación Oceana Europa, c/ Leganitos, 47 - 6º, 28013 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 911 440880, Fax: +34 911 440 890, E-Mail: mcornax@oceana.org

Scheroeer, Anne
OCEANA, c/ Leganitos 47- 6º, 28013 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 911 440 491, Fax: +34 911 440 890, E-Mail: aschroeer@oceana.org

ORGANIZATION FOR PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE TUNA FISHERIES (OPRT)
Tabata, Kentaro
Head of Secretariat, Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries, 9F Sankaido Bldg. 9-13 Akasaka, 1-Chome Minato-Ku, Tokyo 107-0052
Tel: +81 3 3568 6388, Fax: +81 3 3568 6389

PEW ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP
Bours, Hélène
Greenpeace International, 15, Route d'Amonines, B-6987 Rendeux, Belgium
Tel: +32 8447 7177, E-Mail: bours.helene@scarlet.be

Rand, Matt
Director of the Global Campaign to Save Sharks,, 1200 18th Street NW, Suite 500, 20036, Washington, DC, United States,
Tel: +1 202 285 4859

TRAFFIC
Sant, Glenn
Global Marine Programme Leader, TRAFFIC International, P.O. Box U115; University of Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia
Tel: +61418416030, E-Mail: glenn.sant@traffic.org

Takahashi, Soyo
Fisheries Officer, TRAFFIC East Asia, 6th. Fl. Nihonseimei Akabanebashi; Bldg, 3-1-14; Shiba Minato-ku, 105-0014, Tokyo, Japan
Tel: +81 3 3769 1716, E-Mail: soyo@trafficj.org

WWF
García Rodríguez, Raúl
WWF España, c/Gran Vía de San Francisco, 8 - Esc.D, 28005, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 354 0578, Fax: +34 91 365 6336, E-Mail: pesca@wwf.es

Graham, Alistair
Advisor, WWF International, 37 Rocky Bay Road, Cygnet 7112,Tasmania, Australia
Tel: +61 439 568 376, Fax: +34 93 278 8030, E-Mail: alistairgraham1@bigpond.com

Jorge, Miguel
WWF International, Sweden, E-Mail: mjorge@wwfint.org

INDEPENDENT EXPERTS
Joseph, James
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission - IATTC, 2790 Palomino Circle, 92037-1508, La Jolla, California, United States
Tel: +1 858 454 5057, Fax: +1 858 454 2604, E-Mail: jjoseph@iattc.org

STAFF
Gonzalez, Meritxel - **AZTI-Tecnalia**
Campoy, Rebecca - **ICCAT**
De Andrés, Marisa - **ICCAT**
Navarret, Christel - **ICCAT**
Aizpuru, Maite - **LANKOR**
Barea, Mª Del Mar - **LANKOR**
Sánchez, Ainara - **LANKOR**
Sanders, Claudia - **LANKOR**
Otamendi, Iñaki - **LANKOR**
Ondarra, Elene - **LANKOR**
Vallejo, Nerea - **LANKOR**
Dominique, Claire - **Interpreter**
Faillace, Hermelinda - **Interpreter**
Liberas, Christine - **Interpreter**
Margarete Linaae, Christine - **Interpreter**
Meunier, Isabelle – **Interpreter**
Sánchez Del Villar, Lucía - **Interpreter**

Appendix 4

OPENING STATEMENTS

Canada

Good morning, distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen. It is my sincere pleasure to be here as head of Canada's delegation.

I would like to thank the European Union and Spain for hosting this second joint meeting of tuna fisheries management organizations in beautiful San Sebastian.

As Canada's Ambassador for Fisheries Conservation, I have the privilege of working closely with our partners across all continents to meet our shared objectives of prosperous, sustainable fisheries and healthy ocean ecosystems.

The Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) reform agenda has momentum and that is something we should celebrate. Good progress has been made on the development and adoption of the amendments to the 1978 Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Convention, on the amendments adopted to the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) Convention, and in the continuing negotiations to create a South Pacific RFMO.

We recognize that there are different paths on the road to modernization and reform. The Kobe meeting was initiated because of growing concerns about tuna stocks globally and the need to improve management efforts by tuna RMFOs. It was the first coordination effort among the tuna RFMO and launched the Kobe Course of Actions, which identified 14 key challenges. A number of follow-up actions were also agreed upon — a significant step on the path towards reform. Recently, three tuna RFMOs completed Performance Reviews for their organizations. They are now considering the steps towards prioritizing and implementing the recommendations of the respective reviews. This is encouraging.

This week we will review the progress in implementing the Kobe Course of Actions.

On the whole, Canada is disappointed that the commitments made at Kobe were not followed through and that very little concrete action has developed. Simply put, not enough has been accomplished since 2007.

Mr. Chairman, we recognize that this process is a work in progress. However, the lack of progress may be, in part, attributed to the fact that the process was not binding. In retrospect, the list of issues laid out for action was far reaching and perhaps too ambitious and unfocussed. Moreover, many countries did not participate in the process, and as a result, did not have any particular "ownership" to the commitments.

Our lack of political will has resulted in little follow-up action since 2007 — collectively and as individual members of RFMOs.

RFMOs play a crucial role in the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement. Effective international fisheries governance in the 21st century must include shared responsibility, collective problem-solving and transparent decision-making.

Mr. Chairman, at the end of the day, RFMOs must fulfill their obligations with credibility. That responsibility starts first with individual members, who must be accountable for implementation of RFMO measures. If RFMOs fail to deliver on their obligations, other organizations not involved in fisheries management will step in to fill the gap.

There is a growing global recognition that the tuna RFMOs are severely underperforming. There is a sense of increasing urgency for concrete and immediate progress at this meeting. There is a need to translate commitments into tangible actions within the respective tuna RFMOs and bring their actions in line with recent legally binding international instruments.

There is a clear need to strengthen coordination and cooperation among the tuna RFMOs. We must do so with the aim of closing loopholes to IUU fishing, and sharing information and agreeing on common standards, approaches, as well as working methods. This will simplify our work and help avoid duplication. We have much to gain from the mutual lessons learned.

Mr. Chairman, by working hand-in-hand, I believe the countries here today can make a difference in this important issue. The challenges before us may be great but by working together with other delegations in a frank and constructive manner, we can – and will – make significant progress in conserving our global tuna stocks.

Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Chair, I am making this statement on behalf of the 17 member countries and territories of the Forum Fisheries Agency, who meet regularly to cooperate in fisheries management, fisheries development and MCS. I would first of all like to thank the Government and people of Spain and in particular the Basque Country for the excellent meeting arrangements and the hospitality that has been offered to us since we arrived. I would also like to express our gratitude to the EC and to Japan for the funds that many of us have used to be here and participate in this important meeting.

FFA members are pleased to cooperate with other attendees in the work of this forum. As with the first meeting of this body, we look forward to finding ways forward to increase the efficiency and performance of our RFMOs and improving the overall status of tuna stocks.

Having said that Chair, it is important that I articulate several issues that FFA members view as the critical priorities for this meeting. My colleagues and I will talk further about these issues throughout the week.

The first key issue is the need for full recognition of the special requirements of developing states, particularly small island developing states. Noting that 15 of the 17 FFA members are Small Island Developing States or Territories, this is an issue that is at the core of our economic and social well being. It is essential to us that RFMOs find ways to implement articles 24 to 26 of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement.

Secondly, and on a related note, the integral relationship between fleet capacity, the status of stocks and our development aspirations remains a key challenge to us in making the most of the fishing opportunities that are available. In particular, FFA members have long opposed the use of capacity limits based on historical fleets as a means of managing our fisheries. We have first hand experience both with the inability of such regimes to actually restrain fishing mortality and with the abuse of such measures to block the development of our domestic fisheries.

FFA members are eager to work with other participants to determine more sophisticated fisheries management measures that address the root-causes of over-fishing rather than just addressing the symptoms, and that can deliver sustainability and economic outcomes as well as facilitating SIDS domestic fleet development and associated restructuring of developed fleets. A broader discussion on how we can work to improve fisheries management outcomes in the five tuna RFMOs would be welcomed. While removing excess capacity is critical for effective tuna management, FFA members will not accept any outcomes or positions from this meeting that call exclusively for the direct management of capacity or for moratoriums on existing capacity levels, which strongly favour developed fleets that have been responsible for overfishing in the past.

Thirdly, there is an urgent need for all participants to renew their commitment to acting in good faith in RFMOs, fully implementing conservation and management measures and MCS arrangements and fulfilling reporting and data provision obligations. At the same time, we strongly support any and all efforts taken by RFMOs to establish fair and transparent processes for monitoring compliance and putting in place remedial actions, either on a punitive or incentive basis, in regards to their members, vessels and nationals that are found to be non-compliant.

Lastly, FFA members fully support efforts to harmonise and coordinate arrangements between RFMOs, particularly those related to MCS programmes and the collection, and management of data. In doing so, we note that the drive for compatibility should be used as a means to improve those arrangements that are already in place and to seek uniform international best practice, not to weaken or dilute existing practices, or create a "lowest common denominator" affect, as has sometimes been seen in collaborative management in the past.

Chair, these are some of the issues that FFA members see as the fundamental matters for discussion through the next few days and I thank you for allowing me to talk to them.

United States

On behalf of the United States delegation, I would like to thank the European Community for hosting the Second Joint Meeting of Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in the beautiful city of San Sebastian.

The United States has a strong interest in sustainable management of fisheries throughout the world's oceans. We participate actively in three of the five existing tuna RFMOs: the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). We are committed to a science-based, ecosystem approach to management by these organizations, ensuring the sustainability of target stocks while also conserving associated and dependent species and their habitat.

This follow up to the process that was started in Kobe comes at a critical time. Two years out from the Kobe meetings the United States remains concerned that the credibility of the tuna RFMOs as effective fora for the management of shared natural resources continues to be undermined due to the fact that overfishing continues for many of the key commercial tuna stocks. Some of these remain in an overfished state and at least one may be on the brink of collapse. It is difficult to say with confidence that existing conservation measures are adequate to allow for the recovery of these stocks to levels that will sustain MSY. Recent scientific assessments indicate that without disciplined management and rigorous compliance and enforcement, some tuna stocks will continue to decline, perhaps precipitously. In addition, IUU fishing further complicates our stewardship of these common resources. While some RFMOs have taken meaningful steps to address the by-catch of associated and dependent species in the two years since the joint meeting in Kobe, more action is necessary. Highly migratory fish are caught globally and traded globally, and the United States continues to believe that successfully conserving tuna stocks hinges on global cooperation.

Addressing these challenges successfully will require courage and creative thinking. The scientists have told us what needs to be done – we have the task of determining how to reach our goals. Therefore, we very much welcome the initiative contained in the Agenda aimed at ensuring that fishing capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities available. As responsible nations, we must all face head-on the reality that many management difficulties are exacerbated by overcapacity. Our deliberations to find a way to reduce and manage capacity will prove very challenging, as we must at the same time devise a scheme to allow for the aspirations of developing, island and coastal States. The United States recognizes that effective capacity controls would make the necessary conservation and management decisions easier from a social and economic standpoint. However, even with the optimal levels of fishing capacity and perfect compliance, overfishing and the decline of stocks will

continue if total allowable catches (TACs) and other fishing controls are not set so as to restrict fishing mortality (F) to sustainable levels and rebuild overfished stocks.

The United States is not sure that the stocks can afford the time for capacity plans to be developed and implemented. We believe that we must focus on harvest control measures supported by sound science. Therefore, the United States is proposing that stock assessment reports include standardized, user friendly tables providing TAC/F levels that would stop overfishing and rebuild overfished stocks within a range of years with a moderate to high probability of success, as well as an indication of the degree of uncertainty associated with these estimates. The first meeting in Kobe called for "management measures based on the best scientific advice.... and consistent with the precautionary approach." The United States suggests that this meeting call for an end to all overfishing within the next three years and the rebuilding of stocks to levels that will support MSY within a decade. Adherence to the principles of science-based management, within the context of an ecosystem approach, is the only clear way to discharge our duties with respect to the world's tuna stocks. We must not lose sight of that reality, and we believe that additional actions to move the tuna RFMOs in this direction should be fundamental components of the course of action that will be developed at this meeting.

Harmonizing management measures, such as statistical document programs, improving data reporting, reducing by-catch, strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance measures to address IUU fishing, and, most notably, the issue of capacity are key elements both for discussion here and constructive, effective action at the regional level. In addition, taking swift and effective action according to the results of the performance reviews that have been undertaken by RFMOs to date is critically important to improving management of fisheries resources worldwide. Those RFMOs that have not yet agreed to sideboards for a performance review must do so with due haste.

While the United States does not believe that we will be able to resolve all of these matters in this meeting, we are optimistic that we can take stock of how far we have come since Kobe and develop a strategy for progress in the years to come. We look forward to a productive outcome.

Appendix 5

Convener's Report of Workshop I

6. Workshop to review actions agreed in Kobe

The Convener made a presentation summarizing the progress made on the 14 Key Areas and Challenges identified in the 2007 Kobe Course of Actions. The Convener's presentation was complemented by presentations and documents prepared by the five RFMO Secretariats and by Japan and ISSF. The documents and presentations are attached as **Annex 5.1 to Annex 5.12** to the report.

Recognizing that the Kobe work-plan is an on-going process, the Workshop concluded that not enough progress has been made by some or all of the RFMOs in various areas. The Workshop then reviewed the Key Areas and Challenges identified in the Kobe Course of Actions, with a view to identify actions that RFMOs could take in order to make further progress. The main conclusions and recommendations that in the view of the Convener were reached by the Workshop are highlighted below for each item.

1. Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.

It is necessary to develop rules and procedures for the handling and dissemination of data, including detailed non-public domain data. Confidentiality rules should be established promptly by those RFMOs that have not done so, such that data protection cannot be used as an excuse for not submitting data to RFMOs or sharing data among RFMOs.

Timely reporting of data is not sufficient by itself. It is necessary to ensure and improve data quality through proper verification processes.

Data collection and reporting is a fundamental obligation which is not being fulfilled satisfactorily in many cases. It is necessary to understand the causes of failures to report data and correct any problems. In some cases, sanctions may need to be introduced in order to enhance compliance with data submission requirements.

2. Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.

Allocation of fishing opportunities and/or capacity is fundamental to effective management of tuna resources. Each RFMO should make much more effort to develop and implement fair and equitable allocation procedures.

3. Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories.

This item was deferred to Workshop II.

4. Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.

Adherence to scientific advice and consistency with the Precautionary Approach are not being achieved for several tuna stocks. It is necessary for each RFMO to implement the Precautionary Approach in making management decisions.

The setting of reference points (management targets and limits) and tolerable risk levels is a policy question. The role of science is one of estimating the status of stocks with regards to these reference points and the uncertainty associated with them. There would be a benefit from convergence of both policy and science aspects. The United States presented a joint proposal (TRFMO2-021/2009) for harmonizing the way in which scientific advice is conveyed to managers including risk levels. Discussion of the proposal was deferred to Plenary.

5. Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.

The five RFMOs have made progress in various MCS components.

Inter-sessional technical workshops should be held among the five RFMOs in order to standardize and harmonize, to the degree possible, operational aspects of VMS, observer programs and transshipment controls.

Port State control measures should be introduced by the RFMOs as soon as FAO completes the work that is being currently carried out. Members taking part in that process should strive to complete the Agreement expeditiously.

Efforts to develop a unique vessel identifier should be accelerated.

Mechanisms to regularly assess compliance by each Member should be introduced in each RFMO. The use of appropriate sanctions in cases of non-compliance should be considered.

6. Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-Members and Members.
and
7. Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing including, mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag states, port states and market states and coastal states, consolidation of the positive and negative lists as described in section II below, effective control over nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of "genuine link" and dissemination of relevant information to the public.

More coordination between RFMOs is needed in order to prevent the spill-over of fishing effort from one area to another when restrictive management measures are taken.

The nature of IUU fishing has been changing in recent years. It is necessary for the five RFMOs to agree on the concepts used and on the non-discriminatory treatment of Members and non-Members. Criteria for defining and identifying IUU activities should be harmonized among the RFMOs.

RFMOs should develop measures to recognize IUU lists of other tuna RFMOs and to facilitate the appropriate exchange of information on IUU listing determinations.

8. Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.

There is a need to establish and implement systems that cover all product forms (frozen or fresh) and fishing methods (longline, purse seine or baitboat) from catch to market, regardless of whether they

are traded internationally or not. These systems should balance simplicity and effectiveness and should be based on harmonized criteria.

The existing Statistical Document Programs for bigeye should be improved, harmonized and eventually developed into a Catch Document System. This should be a step-by-step process in order to avoid undue burden on users.

9. Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with Annex I.

CCSBT, ICCAT and IOTC have conducted their performance reviews. These RFMOs should address the recommendations made in their respective reviews and report progress made to the Third Joint Tuna RFMO Meeting.

IATTC and WCPFC should conduct their performance reviews promptly.

10. Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.

More progress is required to better quantify incidental catches of ecologically-related species through observer programs and other means. Programs should be introduced to assist developing coastal states to collect data on incidental catches, especially in artisanal fisheries.

Coordination between RFMOs should be considered to adopt common "best practice" standards for by-catch mitigation.

11. Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.

Proper management of sharks is important for preserving biodiversity. Effective management measures should be adopted and implemented by all RFMOs, especially for the more vulnerable (least productive) oceanic shark species.

12. Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular FAD operations.

More progress is required to better quantify catches of juveniles and potential discards, especially in purse seine fisheries. This should be achieved through comprehensive monitoring, including observer programs for all gear types, and sampling at landing ports.

Industry initiatives to mitigate juvenile catches should be encouraged and, if successful, be incorporated into management measures.

Incentives should be created to encourage industries to reduce juvenile catch. ISSF will host a workshop involving RFMO, industry, national, and other interested scientists to address this issue.

13. Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.

Capacity building assistance should also include assistance to participate in fisheries, including those in the high seas.

Assistance for participation in scientific meetings is useful, but it is also important to train scientists from developing countries so that they can take part in the processing and analysis of data for stock assessment.

Annex 5.10 provides an inventory of funds that are currently available in the five tuna RFMOs for capacity building. In addition, FAO administers a fund established under Article VII of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, which is available to countries that are Parties to the Agreement. The Secretariats of the tuna RFMOs will develop and distribute to their member guidance on application procedures for these funds.

Norway presented a document on the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and tuna RFMO members **(Annex 5.11)**.

14. Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.

Efforts for improved coordination and harmonized presentation of scientific results should be continued. The scope of scientific work should be expanded to include that of economists and other social scientists.

Appendix 6

Convener's Report of The Workshop 2 on Capacity

The Convener, Glenn Hurry (Australia) opened the Workshop.

Alan Gray (EC) was nominated as Rapporteur.

The following presentations (annexed) were made:

– *Addressing the Issues of Fishing Capacity in the World Tuna Fleets* – James Joseph

– *Successfully Managing Fishing Capacity – Rebecca Metzner (FAO)*

– *The FFA Experience* – Eugene Pangelinan (FFA)

1. Discussion and Conclusions

Extensive discussions were held between the participants and the main issues raised appear in the **Attachment 1 to Appendix 6**.

The following points were identified as possible outcomes from this workshop.

- Participants re-inforced their commitment to the provision accurate data and in a timely manner, consistent with UNCLOS (Art. 119)

- The tuna RFMO Secretariats continue their collaboration to advance implementation of a combined vessel register that incorporates a unique vessel identifier (UVI). The Secretariats will advance this through meeting of their members and on-going collaboration with Lloyds Register-Fairplay and FAO, as appropriate, to include all tuna fleets, and avoid unnecessary duplication.

- Work should continue between the RFMOs on harmonising the procedures and criteria for the listing and delisting from the respective RFMO IUU list, with the aim of developing a global IUU list. As a first step, an indicative list combining the RFMOs IUU lists should be prepared.

- A freeze by distant water fishing states and entities on the construction of new tuna fishing vessels destined for fishing on the high seas. This restriction will apply to any boat replacement policy where the new vessel enters an EEZ based fishery and the replaced boat moves onto the high seas. This approach should send a clear signal to the international business community that the further expansion of capacity by developed fishing nations should stop.

- Participants agreed that the issue of controlling capacity and effort was not limited to the purse seine fishing fleet, all fishing gears played a part in the issue.

- Agreement that an International Workshop on RFMO Management of Tuna Fisheries including issues relating to allocation, overcapacity and the development aspirations of SIDS, coastal states and territories. The FFA was prepared to look into the possibility of hosting this meeting in the Pacific region. The FFA offered to act as co-Chair to this Workshop. The Terms of Reference of the Workshop and other logistical details are attached as **Attachment 2 to Appendix 6**.

Attachment 1 to Appendix 6

List of Issues raised by Participants

- Commitment to accurate data (Art. 119)
- Establishment of the UVI, an accurate global register of tuna fishing vessels and a global IUU vessel list
- Study into the global level of capacity at MSY
- Move to rights based allocations in all Tuna RFMOs
- Moratoria on new entrants to fisheries
- Moratoria on the construction of new vessels
- Freeze on high seas capacity
- It's not just about purse seining, other fishing gears/types also play a part in capacity issue.
- RFMOs should work together to ensure that the impact of conservation measures do not contribute to overfishing in neighbouring RFMOs.
- Managing a transition of capacity from industrial to developing countries
- What is the most appropriate allocation methods and how do you manage their implementation?
- Capacity as an issue in broader fisheries management
- Subsidies are an issue which can drive the creation of overcapacity and needs to be addressed
- Carry over of uncaught quota? Practice that should not be permitted by RFMOs
- Limits on movements between RFMOs
- Notice to International Business Community that we are serious about capacity limitations
- Global ITQ system based on trading in shares
- Transferability criteria needs defining and elaboration
- Allocation criteria should be examined in RFMOs
- Capacity is only one aspect of a package of measures
- Compliance and MCS important aspect in relation to capacity/effort control
- Effort and capacity control not exclusive
- Consumer resistance to unsustainable product
- National and regional approaches
- Where and why do we have capacity problems?
- Are these capacity problems or compliance issues?
- Delaying tactics
- 60-40
- Artisanal gears (13%)
- Obligation of States to control boats/companies and abide by Conservation Measures
- Link between capacity and allocation
- Terms of Reference for a Workshop

Attachment 2 to Appendix 6

Workshop 1 - An International Workshop on RFMO Management of Tuna Fisheries including issues relating to allocation, overcapacity and the development aspirations of SIDS, coastal states and territories.

Workshop Terms of Reference

The following Terms of Reference were proposed for the Workshop, and agreed by the participants.

- Objective: To ensure the long term sustainability of the world's tuna fisheries, resolve within the tuna RFMOs the core issues of allocation, the management of harvesting capacity in a way that retains the profitability of the world's tuna fleet and accommodates the aspirations and entry of small island developing, coastal states and territories into these fisheries.
- Develop measures to continually improve the overall management of global tuna resources including the appropriate management of fishing capacity.
- Develop measures that allows for the development and aspirations of SIDS, coastal states and territories with the orderly transition of fishing effort/capacity.
- The workshop should focus on future management options and initiatives and not on the symptoms causing overcapacity.
- This process is time limited and is to be developed through an international workshop in 2010 and completed prior to Kobe 3 in 2011.

Draft Agenda

Improving Fisheries Management including Managing overcapacity

- Define the capacity debate (what are we actually talking about) it's not just about boats.
- Identify where the overcapacity resides
- Consider the impact that effort or technology advances contributes to overcapacity
- Consider criteria for allocation for all tuna stock fished by all gear types
- Determine if trading of allocated shares be allowed
- Discuss and develop criteria for the transferability of vessels within or between TRFMOs
- Develop mechanisms to eliminate the opportunity for displaced capacity in one fishery to fish IUU in another RFMO.
- Depending on the success of these measures consider wether a freeze, reduction, or cap on tuna fishing capacity is required. If so then the appropriate measures should be developed immediately by individual TRFMOs for implementation.
- Ensure any measures adopted by TRFMOs to cap or reduce capacity translate into real changes in the fishery and that the impact is not just absorbed by IUU or non cooperating members.
- Implementing science based fisheries management decisions
- Adopting ecosystem based approaches to fisheries management
- Consider the long-term implications to TRFMO stock management of Article 116 of UNCLOS freedom to fish on the high seas
- Consider and develop a binding legal regime to deal with non compliance and bad behaviour and practice in TRFMOs including tough sanctions for non compliance with RFMO regulations

Balancing development aspirations with transition in historical fisheries

- Consider the legal framework in which this can be achieved
- Work out a fair, equitable and transparent allocation method including mechanisms for new entrants and aspirations of developing countries
- What is capacity at MSY what can be allocated
- The haves and the have nots
- Determine mechanisms for the permanent funding to meet the special requirements of SIDS and territories to engage in all aspects of the TRFMO process;

Supporting documentation

The following topics were identified as possible elements that could developed into pre meeting papers to contribute to the debate. These papers should be as pragmatic as possible and provide options for solutions, where possible, and take into account all ongoing work and current papers in the international fora.

- 1. Where is overcapacity and how has it been allowed to develop?
- 2. Criteria and models for allocation
- 3. What is the harvest level in all tuna fisheries considering all gear types at MSY?
- 4. What harvest strategies and policies should be applied to tuna fisheries for sustainable fisheries management.
- 5. How to deal with overcapacity including the orderly transition of fishing effort?
- 6. Examination of options and the development of rules for moving harvesting effort (boats) between RFMOs and between developed and developing countries (transferability/buyback)?
- 7. Defining a common understanding of aspirations/aspirational rights?

Coordination Process

- The meeting is scheduled to be held mid 2010
- The FFA have asked to be allowed to investigate their potential to host the meeting in the Pacific.
- The current Kobe Chair will arrange for the distribution of the meeting outline to all TRFMOs to the Secretariats for consideration out of session.
- Comments will be provided to the Kobe Chair by end October 2009 so the agenda can be finalized.
- In providing comments the TRFMOs will each nominate a member for a steering committee.
- The Kobe Chair and the host country will investigate funding opportunities and will create a secretariat to organize the workshop.
- Once the agenda is finalized the Kobe chair through the TRFMOs will facilitate the development of the papers to support the workshop
- All arrangements and planning for the meting is to be conducted in an open and transparent manner and all parties to the TRFMOs are to be kept informed regularly of developments.
- International financial institutions and other appropriate industry, inter-governmental and non government organizations should be informed and invited to attend.
- In developing papers and strategies, conveners should work closely with other international meetings or workshops to allow them, where possible, to contribute to the development of the papers and strategies of the workshop.

Progress made in respect of the: Course of Actions for RFMOs from the Kobe Meeting of Joint Tuna RFMOs

CCSBT Secretariat (June 2009)

This paper provides a summary of progress by the CCSBT in relation to the "Key areas and challenges" and the "Technical work to cooperate amongst RFMOs…" identified at the joint meeting of the tuna RFMOs held in Kobe during January 2007.

PART I -Key areas and challenges

1. Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.

There has been a gradual improvement in sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments through time, both before the Kobe meeting and after. The current situation is described in general terms below.

The CCSBT database is updated annually with data to the end of the previous year approximately four months after the conclusion of that year's fishing. The data are made available to CCSBT scientists immediately. Components of the data (catch, catch effort, and size) are published 6-8 months later[1] through both the CCSBT website and the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS). Data are shared with other RFMOs where relevant and the CCSBT has already provided data on southern bluefin tuna catches to both IOTC and WCPFC during 2009.

A summary stock assessment report on the Biology, Stock Status and Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna is prepared each year by the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) and is provided to those RFMOs with an interest in southern bluefin tuna, namely ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC. A version of this report is also placed on the FIRMS web site.

Reports of all scientific and all formal CCSBT meetings in a year are published on the CCSBT web site on conclusion of the annual Commission meeting. Publication is typically within 2-4 weeks of the annual meeting. At this time, scientific papers submitted to meetings are available on request[2].

2. Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.

The CCSBT allocates fishing opportunities to all Members and Cooperating Non-Members in the form of a national allocation of the global TAC. The Convention provides (in article 8(4)) that the CCSBT shall consider five specific items together with any other factors the CCSBT deems appropriate when it decides on allocation of the TAC. While the CCSBT considers these items when allocating the TAC, it has not developed a formal procedure for determining the size of the allocations. In the past, this has been done by negotiation and taking into account past allocations or catches in the case of new entrants.

[1] Within 1-2 months of completion of the annual Commission meeting.
[2] Unless specifically ruled as being confidential.

3. Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories.

The CCSBT currently uses total allowable catches (TAC) as its main method for controlling the southern bluefin tuna catch, however, some of the CCSBT's Members have also undertaken capacity reduction programs.

During 2006, the CCSBT became aware that southern bluefin tuna catches may have been substantially under-reported over the previous 10 to 20 years. However, changes made to domestic management arrangements by Members in response to these findings have significantly reduced the opportunity for under reporting of southern bluefin tuna catches from 2007 and onwards. This in turn should have resulted in a major reduction in the actual southern bluefin tuna catch from 2007.

In addition to reductions in unreported catches from changes in Member's domestic management arrangements, in October 2006, the CCSBT also agreed to reduce the global TAC by over 20% for three years from 2007.

The CCSBT will be considering the global TAC for the next period (which may be one or more years) at its annual meeting in October 2009.

4. Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.

The Extended Scientific Committee (ESC) meets annually and advises the CCSBT on required actions. This advice serves as the scientific basis for CCSBT conservation and management measures.

As indicated above, the global TAC for southern bluefin tuna was fixed by the CCSBT for three years from 2007 and a new global TAC will be considered in October 2009. In order to provide the best scientific advice to the CCSBT, a special technical meeting is being held in July 2009 to update the CCSBT's operating model, followed by an ESC meeting in September 2009. In the lead up to these meetings, there have also been numerous meetings (mainly web based) during 2008 and 2009 to identify the best CPUE series to use in light of past uncertainties in catch and the likelihood of changing fishing patterns following new domestic management arrangements.

In relation to rebuilding the stock, the CCSBT held a Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group meeting during April 2009 to commence development of a draft strategic plan for the CCSBT and a rebuilding strategy for the SBT stock.

5. Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.

Prior to the Kobe meeting in 2007, the primary CCSBT systems included a Statistical Document Program for monitoring trade of southern bluefin tuna, a positive vessel list, monthly reporting of total catches, and reporting of initial catch allocations and final catches by vessel or company.

In October 2008, the CCSBT adopted MCS related resolutions for a Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) which includes tagging of individual southern bluefin tuna, a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and a transshipment monitoring program.

The CDS is scheduled to come into effect on January 1, 2010 and is described further in Section 8.

The CCSBT VMS came into effect when the resolution was adopted in October 2008. The CCSBT VMS resolution is harmonized with the VMS measures of CCAMLR, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC to the extent that when fishing in the convention areas of these RFMOs, CCSBT vessels are required to follow the VMS measure of the relevant RFMO. Further details of the CCSBT VMS resolution are available at: www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/about_the_commission/Resolution_VMS.pdf

The CCSBT transshipment resolution came into effect on April 1, 2009. This resolution is based on the IOTC and ICCAT measures in relation to transshipment at sea and includes requirements for:

- Monitoring of transshipments at sea by observers;
- A record of carrier vessels that are authorized to receive transshipments at sea; and
- Notification and reporting obligations by fishing vessels, receiving carrier vessels and observers.

In order to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency, Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between the CCSBT Secretariat and both the IOTC and ICCAT Secretariats that enable the CCSBT transshipment program to operate in conjunction with the IOTC and ICCAT programs. Further details of the CCSBT transshipment resolution are available at: www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/about_the_commission/Resolution_Transhipment.pdf

The CCSBT has discussed other MCS measures including port state measures, a negative list of vessels and a penalty regime for exceeding national allocations. However, priority has been assigned to implementing the above three measures (CDS, VMS, transshipment controls), so decisions have yet to be made on other measures.

6. Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-members and members.

The CCSBT has trade restrictive deterrents to IUU fishing in that Members and Cooperating Non-Members may not accept southern bluefin tuna that was taken by a vessel that is not on the CCSBT's list of authorized vessels.

At its 2007 and 2008 meetings, the CCSBT discussed proposals for administration of both over and under catches by CCSBT Members, including penalty regimes. However, the CCSBT has yet to reach an agreement on the details of such a regime.

7. Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, including mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag states, port states, market states and coastal states, consolidation of the positive and negative lists, as described in Section 2 below, effective control over nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of "genuine link" and dissemination of relevant information to the public.

The CCSBT's primary focus has been on the development of CDS, VMS and transshipment controls as described in Sections 5 and 8. Some discussion has been held in relation to port state measures and negative lists, but further discussion is required.

The CCSBT has continued to work with the other tuna RFMOs in relation to the consolidated list of authorized tuna vessels that is available from the Tuna-org web site.

8. Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.

In October 2008, the CCSBT adopted a resolution on a Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) to provide improved monitoring and tracking of southern bluefin tuna catches. The CDS is scheduled for implementation on January 1, 2010. The design of the CDS forms are being reviewed and improved prior to implementation.

The CCSBT CDS incorporates both documentation and tagging of individual whole SBT. It records SBT catches when stocking farms, landing domestic product, transshipping, exporting, re-exporting and importing.

Further details of the CCSBT CDS are available at:
www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/about_the_commission/Resolution_CDS.pdf

9. Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with Annex I.

The CCSBT conducted its performance review during 2008. The performance review had two parts:

1. A Self Assessment of the CCSBT by a Performance Review Working Group (PRWG), which comprised a participant from each Member of the Extended Commission and a participant from the CCSBT Secretariat.
2. A review of the Self Assessment from Part 1 by an independent expert (Ambassador David Balton, U.S.A.).

Both parts of the review have been published on the Tuna-org web site and the CCSBT web site at:
www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/report_of_PRWG.pdf
www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/PerformanceReview_IndependentExpertsReport.pdf

The performance review highlighted areas where the CCSBT is doing well, including the inclusion within the CCSBT as Members or Cooperating Non-Members virtually all fishing activity for southern bluefin tuna, recent improvements in the transparency with which the CCSBT operates, and undertaking the CCSBT's first performance review.

The review also identified areas of poor performance, including the recognition from the Self Assessment that the "estimates of the depletion of the spawning stock biomass suggest that, in terms of outcomes, the CCSBT has not been successful in managing southern bluefin tuna".

Numerous recommendations were made in the performance review. This included recommendations for change in some areas and keeping the status quo in others. The recommendations from the Self Assessment were provided in its Executive Summary (Attachment 1) as well as an extract of recommendations from the independent review of the Self Assessment (Attachment 2).

The CCSBT has taken a positive approach to the recommendations of the performance review and has already implemented changes, or commenced the process to implement changes, in relation to a large proportion of the recommendations from the performance review. The various initiatives that are underway can be seen in the other sections of this paper.

10. Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.

In October 2008, the CCSBT adopted a recommendation to mitigate the impact on ecologically related species (ERS) of fishing for southern bluefin tuna. This includes recommendations that CCSBT Members and Cooperating Non-Members:

- Implement to the extent possible, the IPOAs for seabirds and sharks and the FAO guidelines for reducing sea turtle mortality in fishing operations;
- Comply with all current binding and recommended ERS conservation measures of the IOTC and WCPFC in their respective convention areas;
- Collect and report ERS data, including complying with relevant IOTC and WCPFC data collection and reporting requirements;

together with

- authorizing the CCSBT Secretariat to collect and exchange ERS data with the IOTC and WCPFC Secretariats; and
- confirming that the CCSBT and/or its subsidiary bodies will undertake and assessment of the risks to ERS posed by fishing for southern bluefin tuna and that the CCSBT will consider how these risks are to be mitigated.

The CCSBT's ecologically related species working group will be meeting in September 2009, with an agenda that is focused on assessing the risks to ERS by fishing for southern bluefin tuna, including recommendation of future analyses and associated data collection/sharing arrangements that may be required to obtain improved estimates of risks.

11. Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.

Management of shark fisheries does not fall within CCSBT's mandate. Issues of risk assessment and data collection are addressed in Section 10 above.

12. Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular in FAD operations.

Fish Aggregation Devices are not used in fishing operations for southern bluefin tuna, so no action has been taken in this area.

13. Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.

CCSBT does not have a formal process for capacity building assistance to developing coastal states.

Nevertheless, during 2009, the CCSBT held a two-day briefing in Jakarta to assist Indonesia's scientists and managers to understand the CCSBT's operating model and management procedure work. Also during 2009, the CCSBT Secretariat cooperated with the IOTC and WCPFC Secretariat's work towards implementing a logbook program for Indonesian fisheries.

Prior to Indonesia becoming a Member of the CCSBT in April 2008, the CCSBT provided funding to assist Indonesian representatives to attend its scientific and annual meetings.

Finally, two of CCSBT Member States (Australia and Japan) have provided significant assistance to Indonesia over many years in relation to monitoring of its southern bluefin tuna fishery.

14. Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.

The CCSBT is a partner in the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) and the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP).

All CCSBT meeting dates are published on both the CCSBT and Tuna-org web sites, and where possible, are scheduled to avoid conflict with other related RFMO meetings. Typically, there is an interval of 4 or 5 weeks between CCSBT's Extended Scientific Committee and Extended Commission meetings.

PART II. Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs will commence by addressing the following challenges

1. Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required.

CCSBT participated in the technical working group on this issue, which was held in July 2007. Since then, CCSBT agreed on a resolution to implement a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme, which includes the tagging of individual southern bluefin tuna. The resolution is scheduled to come into effect on January 1, 2010.

See Part I, Section 8 above for more details.

2. Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels. Creation of a global list of IUU vessels.

The CCSBT Secretariat has continued to work with the other T-RFMO Secretariats to:

- Provide updates for the harmonized positive list of tuna vessels that is published on the Tuna-org web site.
- Cooperate with the other T-RFMO Secretariats on the joint work underway to establish a unique vessel identifier.
- Provide the funds for hosting the Tuna-org web site during 2009.

3. Harmonization of transshipment control measures

The CCSBT's program for transshipments at sea is almost identical to those of IOTC and ICCAT. There has been excellent cooperation from both IOTC and ICCAT which has enabled the CCSBT program to operate in conjunction with the IOTC and ICCAT programs according to MoUs that have been agreed between these RFMOs for this purpose.

See Part I, Section 5 above for more details.

4. Standardization of presentation form of stock assessment results

Tuna RFMOs have commenced using the so-called "Kobe Plot" for communicating some of their stock assessment results in a standard manner. The CCSBT has not yet presented its results in this manner, but will be considering this during the 2009 Scientific Committee meeting.

Attachment 1

Executive Summary from Part 1 of the CCSBT Performance Review
(Self Assessment Report of the Performance Review Working Group)

The Performance Review Working Group made the following recommendations:

Status of living marine resources

The CCSBT, its members and cooperating non-members, should:

- support best endeavours of the Extended Scientific Committee to recreate historical catch and catch per unit of effort series for the fishery but give maximum priority to accurate reporting and validation of future catch and effort.
- make the maximum effort to implement the items which have been identified and prioritized by the Extended Scientific Committee in the CCSBTs Scientific Research Program (Attachment 9 of the SC12 Report).
- determine management objectives and rebuild strategy consistent with UNSFA requirements to guide future scientific assessments.
- develop and implement a strategy to address the impacts of southern bluefin tuna fisheries including the collection and sharing of data between CCSBT Members and Secretariats of other RFMOs.

Data collection and sharing

Unproductive effort should not be applied to measures to improve the poor data from the past. The prospects of success appear to be low. Effort must now be focussed on improving data collection and reporting through full and urgent implementation of the conservation and management measures adopted by the CCSBT at its annual meeting in 2006.

The CCSBT could improve its data collection and sharing by ensuring that:

- all Members and Cooperating Non-Members fulfil the current requirements, which are described Section 4.3.2.
- clear standards are set of the level of detail and the type of data provided by members, in order to ensure the science process has the information it requires.
- appropriate data which meets the minimum UNFSA requirements are collected from all Members and Cooperating Non-Members.
- Commercial confidentiality should no longer limit the access to data within the CCSBT. Members should make every effort to ensure that domestic constraints on data provision will not undermine the conservation and management efforts by CCSBT.
- Members and Cooperating Non-Members fully comply with the confidentiality agreements and provisions within the CCSBT.

Some RFMOs have adopted a process whereby members provided detailed information to the Secretariat who then does the necessary analysis and provides that information to members in an acceptable format. This might be a process worth discussing further taking into account the cost-effectiveness especially because the CCSBT already has the advisory panel for its scientific process.

While ensuring that all data needs are met, harmonisation across five tuna RFMOs would help prevent duplication of reporting obligations, and streamline requirements through the use of appropriate data sharing mechanisms. There is an opportunity for the CCSBT to harmonise its data collection and sharing requirements with the other four tuna RFMOs.

It is worth noting here that despite the considerable work which the Secretariat and Members currently put into running and maintaining the TIS, it is at present of probably only limited value because the TIS does not incorporate all catches (*i.e.* domestic landings from commercial vessels and recreational catch). Further, there is not currently a way of independently verifying monthly or annual catch reports of Members and Cooperating Non-Members , although an expanded TIS as is being worked towards could fulfil this purpose. The implementation of a full catch documentation scheme is recommended for urgent implementation.

Quality and provision of scientific advice

It is recommended that the current structure of the Extended Scientific Committee, especially, the independent chairs and advisory panel, should be maintained.

It is recommended that, in the circumstances the CCSBT now finds itself in, scientific effort should achieve a better balance between southern bluefin tuna and ERS. In light of the requirement to focus on future information with which to assess the stock status of southern bluefin tuna, the number and skill sets of independent experts required in support of the scientific process should be reviewed. Further, the need for a management procedure for the fishery in the short term should be reconsidered in light of the alternative approach of periodic stock assessments using the agreed operating model.

Adoption of conservation and management measures

The CCSBT should continue to make conservation and management measures which are consistent with scientific advice from the Extended Scientific Committee.

The CCSBT should develop a strategic plan plus a management plan to implement minimum standards for the fishery.

Capacity management

No action is recommended in terms of capacity management other than for the Commission to take up with Indonesia the capacity for temporal and spatial closures in the southern bluefin tuna spawning ground.

Compatibility of management measures

The CCSBT's arrangements in relation to catch limits and national allocations are compatible between high seas and in areas under national jurisdiction. The CCSBT should continue to ensure that measures are compatible.

Fishing allocations and opportunities

The CCSBT's arrangements are satisfactory for the moment and do not need any amendment.

Once long term allocations are finalised among members, including the CCSBT 1 MoU, the CCSBT should consider moving to national allocations based on alternative principles, such as proportional allocations, rather than set tonnages.

Flag state measures

All members and cooperating non-members should continue to take all necessary actions to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the CCSBT.

Port state measures

Bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort, the "FAO Technical Consultation on Port State Measures" meeting which was held in Rome on June 23-27, 2008, provides the Commission with some guidance on a preferred model when considering implementation of any port state measure.

Monitoring, control and surveillance

As the CCSBT does not have its Convention area and southern bluefin tuna migrates into the other tuna RFMOs' areas of jurisdiction, the CCSBT should cooperate with the other tuna RFMOs to optimise harmonisation; improve global effectiveness; and avoid duplication of work.

The CCSBT should prioritise the development of MCS in the context of a compliance plan.

Follow up on infringements

The CCSBT should, as a minimum, establish agreed rules on the treatment of overcatch (requirement of payback).

Ideally, the CCSBT should establish a range of penalties in relation to all conservation measures.

Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance

All Members and Cooperating Non-Members should submit their national reports to the CCSBT.

The CCSBT allocate sufficient time to the CC and the Extended Commission to allow them to complete both routine and development work each year.

Market related measures

The CCSBT should implement a CDS as matter of urgency.

Pending implementation of a CDS, all Members and Cooperating non-Members should be required to implement the TIS.

The CCSBT should monitor all market and port states and encourage compliance with CCSBT monitoring and trade measures.

Decision making

Consensus decision making does mean that some decision making is delayed but the Commission could also consider that some day to day operational decision making could be devolved to the Chair or the Executive Secretary (by unanimous decision of the Commission).

Dispute settlement

No recommendation.

Transparency

The CCSBT and its members should improve openness by better publication of the rules for observers. One possible option would be to put the information about the current arrangements to accept observers on the CCSBT website.

Relationship to Cooperating non-Members

No change is recommended.

Relationship to non-Cooperating non-Members

No change is recommended.

Cooperation with other RFMOs

There are significant opportunities for the CCSBT to work more closely with and to harmonise measures with other RFMOs, especially with the other tuna-RFMOs, and this should be a priority area for the CCSBT.

Special requirements of developing states

No change is necessary.

Availability of resources for RFMO activities

The Secretariat should maintain an efficient and cost effective operation.

The CCSBT should consider whether establishing a position at the Secretariat to provide policy and management advice would be a useful way of addressing the current gap that exists taking into account cost effectiveness of such post. For example, the CCSBT could request the Secretariat to come up with options for a priority management or policy issue for CCSBT to consider rather than relying on Members to table papers in an ad hoc manner as currently occurs. This new capacity, coupled with the direction and common vision which would be provided by a CCSBT strategic plan (and a management plan) could greatly improve the functioning and performance of the CCSBT.

Efficiency and cost effectiveness

The Secretariat has run efficiently and effectively. This should be continued.

Attachment 2

Extract of Recommendations from Part 2 of the CCSBT Performance Review
(Report of the Independent Expert)

The bullet points below are extracts of the recommendations from the report of the independent expert.

For background and contextual information relating to these recommendations, please refer to the report, which is available at:
www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/meeting_reports/ccsbt_15/PerformanceReview_IndependentExpertsReport

General Comments

- … the CCSBT faces some very substantial, immediate problems. It should nevertheless take a hard look at its Convention, compare it to more modern instruments, and seriously consider the need to amend or renegotiate it. If the CCSBT concludes that the time is not ripe to undertake such an initiative, it should nevertheless be possible to incorporate many of the modern standards for fisheries management into the work of the Commission in other ways, including through the adoption of additional conservation and management measures and updated Management Procedure.

Conservation and Management

General

- For southern blufin tuna, the most immediate need in the short term would be to develop the most accurate stock assessment possible in light of the uncertainties caused by the under-reported past catches, then to set catches (i.e., the global TAC) at a level that will allow the stock to rebuild. The CCSBT should take a precautionary approach in this regard: the greater the uncertainty of the stock assessment, the lower the TAC should be set.

Capacity Management

- … the CCSBT should at very least implement the recommendations set forth in the FAO International Plan of Action on the management of fishing capacity.

Ecologically Related Species

- … the CCSBT then must move promptly to reduce the impacts of southern blufin tuna fisheries on ecologically related species, including sharks, seabirds, sea turtles and other tuna species.

Data Collection and Sharing

- The recommendations contained in the Self Assessment to improve data collection and sharing appear to be sound. Two of them merit special mention.
    - … there is a need for all of those RFMOs to harmonize their data collection and sharing regimes. The CCSBT should certainly participate in this effort.
    - ... which may improve the chances that the CCSBT can adopt its own comprehensive CDS in the near future. That should certainly be a priority goal.

Other

- … The Self Assessment recommends that the current structure of the Extended Scientific Committee, independent chairs and advisory panel should be maintained. That would appear to be a sound judgment.
- The Self Assessment nevertheless also recommends that the scientific effort within the CCSBT structure achieve a better balance between its work on southern blufin tuna and its work (so far very limited) on ecologically related species. That judgment, too, deserves support.
- The CCSBT should also move promptly to adopt and implement measures to minimize pollution, waste, discards or catch by lost and abandoned gear, as required of States Parties to the UNFSA.

Compliance and Enforcement

- … the CCSBT should move to adopt a broader set of Port State Measures designed to prevent the landing and transshipment of illegal, unreported and unregulated southern blufin tuna catches – including by vessels on the CCSBT authorized vessel list.
- … despite the adoption in 2006 of a CCSBT resolution committing Members and Cooperating non-Members to adopt an integrated VMS system, the CCSBT still does not have such a system in place. The Commission should institute one promptly.
- … The Self Assessment suggests that the absence of a CCSBT "convention area" means that implementation of boarding and inspection rules "would be complex because they would cover all oceans." That is not a good reason for failing to have such rules, given the clear requirements of the UNFSA.
- … The CCSBT should thus continue to move forward smartly toward the adoption and implementation of a full CDS.

International Cooperation

- … The current CCSBT rules and procedures (Rule 3) on observers appear to create an unduly restrictive process to admit such observers that is not in line with other tuna RFMOs. … As these rules are not in keeping with the spirit of current international fisheries governance frameworks, the CCSBT should consider modernizing Rule 3 of its rules of procedure.
- With respect to CCSBT's efforts to cooperate with other RFMOs, the Self Assessment's analysis and suggested course appears sensible. However, the CCSBT should add combating IUU fishing activities to the list of cross-cutting issues affecting all tuna RFMOs, as well as monitoring and regulating transshipment...

Financial and Administrative Issues

- The Self Assessment acknowledges that implementation of at least some of the recommendations it contains – such as a comprehensive CDS or a centralized VMS regime – would entail some expansion in the role of the Secretariat, which would in turn require additional resources. If the CCSBT does implement these recommendations, its members should make such resources available to the Secretariat.

Progress made in respect of the Course of Actions for RFMOs from the Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOS in Kobe

IATTC Secretariat

At the joint meeting of the five tuna RFMOs, held in Kobe, Japan, 22-26 January 2007, key areas and challenges to be addressed by the RFMOs to improve their performance were identified. Following is a summary of the actions taken by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) to date in these areas.

PART I - Key areas and challenges

1. Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.

Scientific information and public domain data, including the results of research and stock assessments involving target stocks or species taken incidentally in tuna fishing operations in the IATTC area, are available on the IATTC website.

The availability of operational level data is governed by confidentiality rules that limit public domain information to that which does not reveal the operations of any one vessel. Catch and effort data in the public domain must be aggregated to a level of three vessels or more. During the review period, IATTC scientists and data managers have collaborated directly with scientists and research programs of other Commissions and scientific organizations.

2. Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.

The IATTC has not developed criteria or procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or fishing effort, although there is a de-facto allocation of purse seine effort via a resolution on fishing capacity, and this is based on procedures elaborated in the resolution.

Also, the IATTC has allocated bigeye tuna catch among longline fleets, although this is not based on any agreed allocation formula.

To a considerable extent allocation issues are associated with the establishment of a Total Allowable Catch (TAC). Although the IATTC has agreed to TACs as a management approach in the past, in recent years it has been decided by IATTC Parties that time and area measures are a better approach.

3. Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories.

This principle has been embodied in the conservation measures agreed for yellowfin, bigeye, and albacore tuna. Measures developed for yellowfin and bigeye are designed to limit the catch to levels which will allow maximum sustainable yields, although in the case of bigeye the agreed measures fall short of the catch limits recommended by the IATTC scientific staff. Measures developed for albacore are intended to limit effort so the fishery can continue at a sustainable level.

The IATTC has had a strong measure in place since 2003 to limit purse seine capacity, although the current capacity levels are too high and should be reduced. The Commission has in place a regional capacity plan, which provides the basis for addressing purse seine capacity reductions as well as reductions in longline effort, but no discussions along these lines have occurred.

4. **Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.**

The quality of the scientific advice which serves as the basis for IATTC conservation and management measures, is high. The scientific advice is largely based on the work of the scientific staff of the Commission, supplemented by the work of member country scientists and of other scientific organizations.

5. **Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.**

The Commission has developed and implemented a suite of MCS tools including:

- Record of fishing vessels and authorizations to fish
- VMS requirements
- Implementation of IUU Vessel Listing Procedures
- Establishment of an observer program requiring 100 % coverage on purse-seine vessels
- verification of transshipment of longline catches
- Catch/statistical documentation
- Compliance monitoring and reporting.

6. **Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-members and members.**

The IUU Vessel List is the Commission's primary tool to deter IUU fishing. vessels from both members and non-members are eligible for placement on the list, and it is clear that the possibility of being listed is a deterrent to IUU fishing. However, the placement of a member's vessel on the IUU list is problematic, since consensus is required for a vessel to added to the list.

The matter of penalties and sanctions for members has not been addressed, although there have been efforts in the Commission's compliance working group to focus more attention on this question.

7. **Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, including mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag states, port states, market states and coastal states, consolidation of the positive and negative lists, as described in Section 2 below, effective control over nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of "genuine link" and dissemination of relevant information to the public.**

The Commission has been discussing the strengthening and improvement of the resolution establishing the IUU list, but agreement has not yet been reached on a new resolution.

8. Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.

The IATTC participated in the technical working group which was held in July 2007 to consider the harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation, including tagging systems as required.

The Commission has implemented a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets pursuant to a system developed under the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), for which the IATTC Secretariat serves as the Secretariat.

Also, longline catch transshipments are monitored through the Commission's transhipment observer program.

9. Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with Annex I.

The IATTC has agreed in principle to undertake a performance review, and a draft resolution setting forth the terms and conditions of the review has been discussed by the members. However, to date, no agreement has been achieved on the text of a resolution.

10. Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.

The IATTC incorporates the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management into its work. And with the imminent entry into force of the Antigua Convention, these concepts are likely to receive even more emphasis, as they are specifically enshrined in that agreement.

For purse-seine fisheries, due to 100% observer coverage on large vessels, data collection on incidental catches is excellent. However, for longliners, the data on incidental catches collected and reported are somewhat lacking.

The Commission has developed an array of measures related to these matters. There is a by-catch resolution which requires the release of non-target species alive, to the extent practicable. Compliance with this requirement with respect to sea turtles is excellent. The release of live sharks is more difficult, since most of the animals arrive to the deck already dead. The IATTC does not yet have a resolution on the mitigation of seabird by-catch, although considerable scientific work and extensive discussions have taken place.

11. Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.

The IATTC has not developed a system of data collection, or undertaken stock assessments or management of shark fisheries under the auspices of the the Commission.

The Antigua Convention provides a strong basis for more extensive scientific and management work to be done on sharks.

12. Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular in FAD operations.

The IATTC has extensively discussed this matter, and the most recent resolution adopted by the Commission on the conservation of yellowfin and bigeye tuna calls upon the Director of the Commission to develop, in consultation with interested Parties a pilot program for research into, and gathering information on, the FADs used to aggregate tunas in the EPO. As an integral part of the program, the Director is to initiate, in the first quarter of 2010, in Manta (Ecuador), a research and information-gathering program for FADs. The program shall include, *inter alia*, provisions for the marking of FADs, maintaining a record of the numbers of FADs on board each vessel at the beginning and end of each fishing trip, and recording the date, time, and position of deployment of each FAD. The Director shall report on the status of this effort at the next annual meeting of the IATTC.

Regarding sorting grids to reduce the capture of juvenile tunas, the same resolution calls upon the Director to continue experiments with sorting grids for juvenile tunas and other species of non-target fish in the purse-seine nets of vessels that fish on FADs and on unassociated schools, by developing an experimental protocol, including parameters for the materials to be used for the sorting grids, and the methods for their construction, installation, and deployment.

13. Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.

The IATTC staff does become involved on occasion in assisting developing countries regarding technical matters, such as organizing fisheries data bases. Also, the Commission staff is heavily engaged in assistance efforts with coastal member states with regard to reducing sea turtle by-catch.

The Secretariat has also informed all members of the procedures for applying for assistance through the *Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.*

It should be noted that the Antigua Convention calls upon the Commission to adopt measures relating to technical asistance, technology transfer, training and other forms of cooperation, to assist developing country members.

14. Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.

IATTC scientists regularly engage with WCPFC scientists on stock assessment activities, particularly in respect of pan-Pacific stocks, biological research and tagging studies. Staff scientists also actively engage in an international network of science associated with tunas, including research on ocean ecosystems.

The IATTC Secretariat is actively involved in the RSN and the Secretariats of tuna organizations networks. The IATTC also maintains close cooperation with regional organizations involved in fisheries in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

All IATTC meetings are published on the Tuna-org web site, and are arranged not to coincide with other meetings as far as possible.

The IATTC is also a partner of FIRMS and CWP.

It should be noted that the Antigua Convention establishes a Scientific Advisory Committee, composed of representatives designated by each member of the Commission. This Committee will clearly be a vehicle for enhancing cooperation among scientists.

PART II. Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs will commence by addressing the following challenges

1. **Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required.**

The IATTC participated in the technical working group which was held in July 2007 on this issue. See Section 8 above.

2. **Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels. Creation of a global list of iuu vessels.**

The tuna RFMO Secretariats have collaborated with IMO, LR-F, and FAO to review details currently collected by tuna RFMOs for their respective records of fishing vessels, reconciled them against IMO/LR-F requirements to generate a permanent unique vessel identifier, and identified a process for the tuna RFMOs to achieve the outcome agreed at Kobe 1.

The joint tuna RFMO positive list is published on the Tuna-Org web site, maintained by the ICCAT Secretariat, as are the links to all IUU lists.

3. **Harmonization of transshipment control measures**

The IATTC has implemented a regional observer program to control transshipments. This program became operative beginning January 1, 2009, following the signing of a contract between the IATTC Secretariat and the implementing consortium. The contractor used by the IATTC is the same as the one employed by ICCAT.

A progress report, presented at the 80th meeting of the Commission, is available on the Commission's website.

4. **Standardization of presentation form of stock assessment results**

IATTC scientists generally use the "Kobe-plot" to present stock assessment results.

Addendum

THE ANTIGUA CONVENTION

This document describes the content of the Antigua Convention, and also relates the main changes that will occur when the Antigua Convention is implemented, highlighting its advances and advantages, as well as the reasons that led the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) to amend the text of its Convention.

Introduction

As is widely known, the Government of Japan, with technical assistance provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), organized and hosted the first joint meeting of the regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) for tunas, held on 22-26 January 2007 in Kobe (Japan).

Noteworthy among the matters discussed during the meeting were the commitment to carry out a review of the current situation of the tuna RFMOs and the consideration of actions to improve performance, mainly in the management of the populations of tunas and the organizations' control capability, as well as the coordination of the measures adopted among the RFMOs.

In response to the concern expressed during the Kobe meeting, the various organizations have carried out activities to respond to the consensuses of Kobe; among other actions, performance reviews by autonomous committees have been carried out, and recommendations have been generated to reinforce the mandate of the organizations and, consequently, improve their performance.

In the case of the IATTC, there has not yet been any agreement on the question of a performance review, although draft resolutions have been proposed and discussions held among members. However, any performance review agreed or conducted would need to take into account the fact that the IATTC has a new Convention (Antigua Convention) intended to address certain matters that would be likely to arise during a review of the performance of the IATTC pursuant to the 1949 Convention.

Presented in the following is a summary of the most important changes that will take place in the organization as a result of the adoption of the new Antigua Convention, since the 15-month transition process started on 27 May 2009 and will conclude on 27 August 2010. Therefore, the Commission's performance review, as well as the recommendations that may arise from that exercise, should take into account the consequences of the adoption of the Antigua Convention.

1. Background

The IATTC operates under the authority and guidance of a Convention signed originally by the governments of Costa Rica and the United States of America in 1949. The Convention, which entered into force in 1950, currently governs the operation of the Commission, and the originally bilateral agreement is now a multilateral agreement in which 16 countries participate, working cooperatively to reach the goal of the conservation and sustainable use of the tuna resources in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO).

Currently, the member States of the IATTC are the following:

Colombia	Spain	Japan	Peru
Costa Rica	United States	Mexico	Republic of Korea
Ecuador	France	Nicaragua	Vanuatu
El Salvador	Guatemala	Panama	Venezuela

Belize, Canada, China, Cook Islands, the European Union and Chinese Taipei are Cooperating non-Parties or Cooperating Fishing Entities.

The Convention establishes that the main obligations of the IATTC are (1) to study the biology of the tunas, baitfishes, and other types of fish caught by tuna vessels in the EPO and the effects that fishing and natural factors have on them and (2) to recommend appropriate conservation measures so that the stocks of fish could be maintained at levels that would afford maximum sustainable catches.

In 1976, the IATTC's responsibilities were broadened to address the problems arising from the tuna-dolphin relationship in the EPO. It was agreed that the objectives would be to maintain a high level of tuna production and maintain the dolphin stocks at or above levels that ensure their survival, working to avoid as far as possible the incidental catching of this marine mammal.

In 1998 the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) was signed, with which the objectives of the dolphin program were widened. The IATTC provides the Secretariat for the Agreement, in which 13 countries participate, and which has, among other functions, that of managing the international scientific observer program aboard the fleet of purse-seine vessels that operates and fishes in the EPO.

Also in 1998, the Commission decided to revise its Convention, in order to update it, taking into account the need to incorporate the relevant principles of international law related to the conservation and management of living marine resources reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), as well as the provisions of, *inter alia*, Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration of 1992, the 1993 FAO Agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels that fish on the high seas, the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, and the 1995 Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

To that end, in order to enhance cooperative conservation and management efforts, and to promote the sustainable development of the tuna fishery, it was necessary to strengthen the IATTC, as the competent RFMO for the management of these highly migratory species; therefore, the Commission decided to the revise its functions and its Convention, and amend the Convention to bring it in line with the above-mentioned international instruments. It therefore established a Working Group, made up of the member governments and open to other governments of coastal States and of other States and regional economic integration organizations whose vessels fished for tuna in the EPO.

In June 1998, during the 61st Meeting of the Commission, a resolution on the establishment of a Working Group to revise the IATTC Convention was adopted. The group met on 10 occasions between 1998 and 2003.

In addition, the Working Group held a special meeting of legal and technical experts in Antigua (Guatemala) on October 22-26, 2003, to harmonize the texts that resulted from the negotiations of the Working Group in the various languages, English, Spanish, and French.

Meeting	Venue	Date
1	La Jolla, California	October 19, 1998
2	Ensenada, Mexico	January 28, 1999
3	La Jolla, California	October 6-7, 1999
4	La Jolla, California	May 22-25, 2000
5	La Jolla, California	September 11-16, 2000
6	San José, Costa Rica	March 12-17, 2001
7	La Jolla, California	September 3-8, 2001
8	La Jolla, California	February 4-9, 2002
9	Managua, Nicaragua	September 30 - October 5, 2002
10	La Jolla, California	March 18-22, 2003

The then 13 countries Parties to the 1949 Convention – Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, France, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Vanuatu and Venezuela – took part in the negotiations. Representatives of other States, a regional economic integration organization (the European Union, or EU), and a fishing entity (Chinese Taipei) that were not Parties to the 1949 Convention and whose vessels fished for the stocks of fishes covered by the Convention during the four years prior to its adoption, also participated in the meetings of the Working Group. Observers from various non-governmental organizations also attended these meetings.

As a result of these deliberations, on June 27, 2003, the Commission approved a resolution adopting the Antigua Convention (C-03-02), and a resolution on the participation of a fishing entity in the Antigua Convention (C-03-09).

The Commission decided that the Convention would be open to signature in Washington (United States) for one year from October 1, 2003.

2. Current situation

The Convention will enter into force 15 months after the date of deposit of the seventh instrument of ratification or accession by governments which were Parties to the 1949 Convention at the time the Antigua Convention was opened for signature.

Thus, to date seven ratifications by such Parties have been deposited, the most recent being that of Costa Rica, which deposited its instrument of ratification last May 27. Therefore, the 15-month period has begun, and will conclude on August 27, 2010.

To date there have been ratifications by eleven governments, for a total of eleven countries, four of which were either not members of the 1949 Convention (Belize, Canada, and the EU), or joined that Convention after the opening to signature of the Antigua Convention (Korea).

The countries that have signed and/or ratified to date are as follows:

	Date of signature	**Date of ratification/accession**
Belize		June 12, 2007
Canada	December 22, 2004	June 3, 2009
China	March 3, 2004	
Korea		December 13, 2005
Costa Rica	November 14, 2003	May 27, 2009
Ecuador	April 14, 2004	
El Salvador	May 13, 2004	March 10, 2005
United States	November 14, 2003	
France	November 14, 2003	July 20, 2007
Guatemala	January 6, 2004	
Japan		July 11, 2008
Mexico	November 14, 2003	January 14, 2005
Nicaragua	November 21, 2003	December 13, 2006
Panama		July 10, 2007
Peru	November 14, 2003	
European Union	December 13, 2004	June 7, 2006
Venezuela	May 12, 2004	

Resolution C-03-09 calls on a fishing entity to sign the instrument and/or provide a written communication of commitment under the name of Chinese Taipei. This fishing entity signed the instrument on November 14, 2003.

The Convention is open to:

a. The Parties to the 1949 Convention;

b. States not Parties to the 1949 Convention with coasts adjoining the Convention Area;

c. States and regional economic integration organizations that are not Parties to the 1949 Convention but whose vessels fished for fish stocks covered by the Convention at any time during the four years prior to the adoption of the Antigua Convention, and that participated in its negotiation;

d. Other States that are not Parties to the 1949 Convention and whose vessels fished for fish stocks covered by the Convention at any time during the four years prior to the adoption of the Antigua Convention, following consultations with the Parties to the 1949 Convention.

e. States whose vessels fish for fish stocks covered by the Convention, following consultations with the Parties; or

f. States that are otherwise invited to accede on the basis of a decision by the Parties.

3. Principal differences between the 1949 Convention and the Antigua Convention

3.1 Definitions (Article I)

Several new definitions are included in the Antigua Convention, related to the concepts of fishing, of members and Parties, and of consensus, as well as to the AIDCP.

The definition of fishing in the Antigua Convention includes the idea not only of catching, but also of activities to prepare for it. Thus, the concept of fishing includes, *inter alia*, the following:

a. The actual or attempted catching or harvesting of the fish stocks covered by the Convention;

b. Engaging in any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the locating, catching, harvesting of these stocks;

c. Placing, searching for or recovering any fish-aggregating device or associated equipment, including radio beacons;

Another aspect of the Antigua Convention is that it defines two types of actors:

- **Parties**: the States and regional economic integration organizations willing to abide by the Convention.

- **Members of the Commission**: the Parties and any fishing entity which has consented to be bound by the terms of the Convention and by management measures.

The non-Party Members have almost the same rights and obligations as the Parties, and are considered in reaching consensus, except in the case of approval of amendments to the Convention and its annexes, and invitations to accede to the Convention.

Since the Antigua Convention modifies decision-taking from the unanimity required by the 1949 Convention to consensus, it establishes a definition which reads:

> ""Consensus" means the adoption of a decision without voting and without the expression of any stated objection."

As regards the AIDCP, because the IATTC Secretariat was constituted as the technical Secretariat of that agreement, its definition is included, which obviously was not present in the 1949 Convention.

3.2 Objective, and species under the auspices of the Convention (Article II)

The objectives described in the 1949 Convention and the Antigua Convention are very similar, and both seek the conservation and use of tunas, maintaining the populations at levels that will produce a maximum sustainable yield. The objective in the Antigua Convention includes the novel element that measures be adopted in accordance with the rules of international law.

3.2.1 1949 Convention

Objective (Article II):

Maintain the population of yellowfin and skipjack tuna and other species of fishes that are fished by tuna vessels in the Eastern Pacific at a level that will permit maximum sustained catches year after year.

3.2.2 Antigua Convention

Definitions (Article I)

> ""Fish stocks covered by this Convention" means stocks of tunas and tuna-like species and other species of fish taken by vessels fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Convention Area."

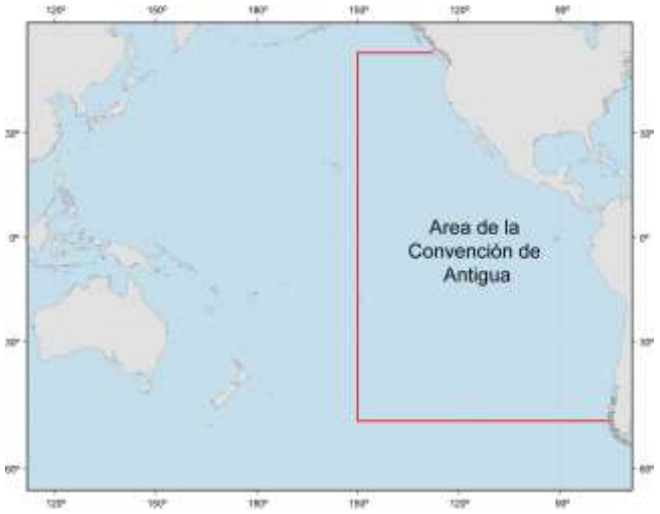
Objective (Article II):

> "… ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by this Convention, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law."

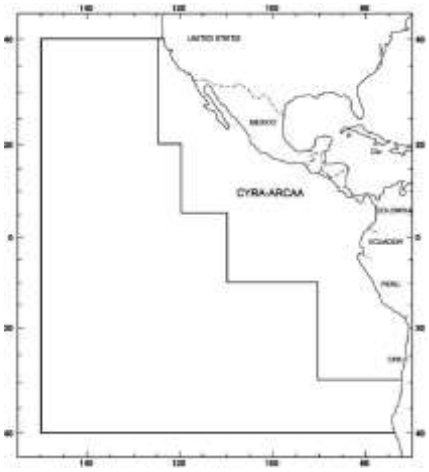
Although the definition of "stocks of tunas and tuna-like species" may seem vague, there are precedents that can help to determine which species the Convention refers to. In fact, in the AIDCP (Article I, paragraph 1) they are defined as follows: ""Tuna" means the species of the suborder Scombroidei (Klawe, 1980), with the exception of the genus Scomber". Similarly, in the basic texts of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), they are defined as the "populations of tuna and tuna-like fishes (the Scombriformes with the exception of the families Trichiuridae and Gempylidae and the genus *Scomber*)".

3.3 Convention Area (Article III)

The 1949 Convention, without establishing a specific area, mentions only the "eastern Pacific Ocean". In 1962 an area was established for the conservation of yellowfin tuna, called the Commission's Yellowfin Regulatory Area (CYRA), but since 1998 the Convention area has been established in some IATTC resolutions as the area between the coast of the Americas and the 150°W meridian, from the 40°N parallel to the 40°S parallel, which is the same as the AIDCP area and, more recently, the area covered by the Antigua Convention, which is larger than that defined in the AIDCP.



Area of the Antigua Convention



CYRA

The AIDCP Area comprises the area of the Pacific Ocean bounded by the coastline of North, Central, and South America and by the following lines:

a. The 40°N parallel from the coast of North America to its intersection with the 150°W meridian;

b. The 150°W meridian to its intersection with the 40°S parallel;

c. And the 40°S parallel to its intersection with the coast of South America.

Whereas the Antigua Convention Area comprises the area of the Pacific Ocean bounded by the coastline of North, Central, and South America and by the following lines:

a. the 50°N parallel from the coast of North America to its intersection with the 150°W meridian;

b. the 150°W meridian to its intersection with the 50°S parallel; and

c. the 50°S parallel to its intersection with the coast of South America.

3.4 Compatibility of management and administration measures (Article V)

This article, which includes concepts not present in the 1949 Convention and which derive from UNCLOS, the United Nations Agreement on Fishing on the High Seas, and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, promote respect for the sovereignty of coastal States in the exploration and exploitation, conservation, and administration of the living marine resources in their respective exclusive economic zones (EEZ) and in undertaking fishing on the high seas.
The principle established is that the conservation and management measures established for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction shall be compatible.

This is a rather elegantly drafted article, which, as stated, may help avoid bringing into the Commission jurisdictional disputes and piecemeal management approaches for highly migratory species.

3.5 Application of the precautionary approach (Article IV)

This is another article which includes concepts that do not exist in the 1949 Convention and which derive from UNCLOS, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, and the High Seas Agreement.

Basically, it includes the following principles:

a. Being cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate.

b. The absence of adequate scientific information shall not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.

c. Where the status of target stocks or non-target or associated or dependent species is of concern, monitoring shall be enhanced in order to review their status and the efficacy of conservation and management measures.

This principle, without a doubt, strengthens actions for the pursuit of the IATTC's objective, which is the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by the Convention.

3.6 Functions of the Commission (Article VII)

There are multiple functions attributed to the Commission that are defined in the 1949 Convention and in the Antigua Convention, but the latter also assigns new functions to the Commission, or makes some more specific:

3.6.1 Functions of the Commission in the 1949 Convention considered in the Antigua Convention

a. Research on the abundance, biology, biometry and ecology of the tunas and bonitos of the EPO, and of other types of fishes fished by tuna vessels, and the effects of natural factors and human activities on the abundance of the populations.

b. Collect and analyze reports on the condition and tendencies of the fish stocks.

c. Study and analyze ways of maintaining and increasing the fish stocks.

d. Recommend, on the basis of scientific research, joint actions for maintaining the fish stocks at the maximum sustainable level.

e. Compile statistics and reports relating to the fisheries.

f. Disseminate research, scientific and statistical data on the fisheries.

g. Appoint the Director of the Commission and approve the program of work.

3.6.2 New functions of the Commission incorporated in the Antigua Convention

a. Collection, verification, and timely exchange and reporting of data concerning the fisheries for fish stocks.

b. Restore the stocks of the species to levels of maximum sustainable yield, through the establishment of maximum allowable catches and/or total fishing capacity and/or allowable fishing effort for the el EPO.

c. Assess whether a fish stock is fully fished or overfished and whether an increase in fishing capacity or fishing effort would put it at risk.

d. Determine the extent to which the fishing interests of new members might be accommodated, taking into account international norms;

e. Avoid, reduce and minimize waste, discards, catch by lost or discarded gear, catch of non-target species and impacts on associated or dependent species.

f. Prevent or eliminate excessive fishing and fishing capacity.

g. Establish a comprehensive program for data collection and monitoring.

h. Coordination and compatibility with measures adopted in the AIDCP;

i. Promote the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques.

j. Apply the precautionary approach.

k. Promote the application of the Code of Conduct and other international instruments including the FAO Plans of Action.

l. Provide the Secretariat for the AIDCP.

m. Establish such subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary.

n. Approve its budget, the financial state of the budget exercise, adopt or amend its own rules and financial regulations.

o. Adopt non-discriminatory and transparent measures consistent with international law, to prevent, deter and eliminate activities that undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures.

3.7 Decision making (Article IX)

This was one of the most debated articles in the negotiations for the Antigua Convention.

The 1949 Convention establishes that the Commission's agreements, resolutions, and recommendations must be approved by unanimous vote. However, the practice has been consensus.

In the Antigua Convention, it was agreed that decision-taking would be by consensus of the members present at the meeting. However, it was decided that consensus of all the members would be required for the following matters:

a. Adoption and amendment of the budget, the form and proportion of the contributions.

b. Allocation of allowable catches, fishing effort, or fishing capacity.

There is a special process for seeking the consensus of the members not present at a meeting, and resolutions become binding 45 days after their notification, unless provision to the contrary is made during their adoption.

However, amendments of the Convention and its annexes, and invitations to accession by other countries or fishing entities, must be by consensus of the Parties.

There are thus small but important differences in the taking of decisions by the Commission, but for more crucial matters there is still the need for consensus of all members, even if they are not present at a meeting where such decisions are taken.

3.8 Committee for the review of implementation of measures adopted by the Commission (Article X)

The functions of this Committee are similar to those of the current working group on compliance. Its objective is to monitor compliance with management measures, as well as to share information on the actions taken by the Members to ensure compliance by their vessels with measures agreed pursuant to the Convention.

As with the current working group, the Committee established under the Antigua Convention will consist of representatives designated by each member, and will hold at least one annual meeting, if possible on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Commission. Its functions will be to:

a. Review and monitor compliance with management measures.

b. Analyze information by flag and other necessary information.

c. Provide information, technical advice and recommendations relating to the implementation of, and compliance with, conservation and management measures;

d. Recommend means of promoting compatibility of the fisheries management measures of the members of the Commission;

e. Recommend means of eliminating fishing that undermines management measures;

f. Recommend the priorities and objectives of the program for data collection and monitoring.

3.9 Scientific Advisory Committee (Article XI)

Currently, the IATTC does not have a formal scientific committee. At the invitation of the Director, scientific meetings are held, whose objective is to help the Director to prepare his recommendations a la Commission regarding scientific matters and in population assessments.

The Scientific Advisory Committee under the Antigua Convention shall consist of representatives designated by each member, with qualifications suitable for the nature of the Committee, and will hold at least one annual meeting. Its main functions will be to**:**

a. Review plans, proposals and research programs, and provide advice.

b. Review assessments, analyses, research or other work and recommendations prepared by the scientific staff prior to their consideration by the IATTC.

c. Recommend specific issues and items to be addressed by the scientific staff.

d. Recommend the priorities and objectives of the program for data collection and monitoring.

e. Assist the Commission and the Director in locating sources of funding to conduct research.

f. Develop and promote cooperation between and among the members of the Commission through their research institutions.

g. Promote and facilitate cooperation by the Commission with other national and international public or private organizations with similar objectives.

It is important to note that, while the Scientific Advisory Committee will provide technical advice and recommendations regarding conservation and management measures, the Director will continue to provide recommendations to the IATTC Commissioners on conservation and management measures.

3.10 Functions of the Director (Article XII)

The various functions assigned to the Director of the Commission in the Antigua Convention are, *inter alia*, the following:

a. Appointing, removing and directing the administrative, scientific, and technical staff.

b. Where appropriate, appointing a Coordinator of Scientific Research.

c. Ensuring the publication and dissemination of conservation and management measures.

d. Maintaining a record of vessels fishing in the Convention Area.

e. Acting as the legal representative of the Commission.

3.11 Scientific staff (Article XIII)

This article, also not present in the 1949 Convention, describes the functions that are essentially already performed by the scientific staff of the Commission. In this respect, the functions described are the following:

a. Conduct scientific research projects and other research activities.

b. Provide the Commission with scientific advice and recommendations for conservation and management measures, following consultations with the Scientific Advisory Committee.

c. Provide the Scientific Advisory Committee with the information necessary to carry out its functions.

d. Provide the Commission with recommendations for scientific research.

e. Collect and analyze information relating to conditions and trends of the fish stocks.

f. Propose standards for collection, verification, and exchange of data concerning the fisheries.

g. Collect data and all kinds of reports concerning catches and the operations of vessels.

h. Study and appraise information concerning methods for maintaining and increasing the fish stocks.

i. Publish or disseminate the results of its research, subject to rules of confidentiality.

3.12 Financial contributions (Article XV)

While the 1949 Convention does provide some guidance on how member country contributions are to be decided, the Antigua Convention does not define a system for calculating the contributions of the members to the Commission's budget. Unlike the 1949 Convention, however, the Antigua Convention does address the matter of a suspension of the vote in cases of arrears in payment.

Thus, on the first point, the 1949 Convention states that "the proportion of joint expenses to be paid by each Party shall be related to the proportion of the total catch from the fisheries utilized by that Party", while the Antigua Convention states that "The amount of the contribution of each member to the budget shall be determined in accordance with the scheme which the Commission shall adopt, and amend, as required."

Regarding the second issue, the Antigua Convention states that, if a member goes into arrears in its contributions by an amount equivalent to or greater than 24 months of its allocation, it will not have the right to participate in the taking of decisions until it has fulfilled its obligations.

3.13 Rights of States (Article XVII)

The Antigua Convention does not prejudge the legal position of any Party on matters related to the Convention. In this regard, this article defines this proviso, noting that "no provision of this Convention may be interpreted in such a way as to prejudice or undermine the sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction exercised by any State in accordance with international law, as well as its position or views with regard to matters relating to the law of the sea."

3.14 Implementation, compliance and enforcement by Parties (Article XVIII)

This article, not considered in the 1949 Convention, includes the provisions of the High Seas Agreement (Articles 19 and 20) on the obligations of the States to duly comply with management measures.

To this end, it includes actions such as:

a. Taking measures to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the Convention and any conservation and management measures.

b. Providing to the Commission statistical and biological information and information concerning its fishing activities in the Convention Area, and regarding actions taken to implement the agreed measures.

c. Informing the Committee for the review of implementation of measures adopted by the Commission of:

    a. Legal and administrative provisions, including those regarding infractions and sanctions, applicable to compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission;

    b. Actions taken to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission, including, if appropriate, an analysis of individual cases and the final decision taken.

d. Informing another State and the Commission if it observes that a vessel flying the flag of such other State has been involved in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of conservation measures and that State must investigate and report the results.

e. Applying sanctions of sufficient severity to ensure compliance with the Convention and with the measures adopted.

f. Taking actions, either jointly or individually, to deter vessels that fish in contravention of management measures.

An important difference in this article from those of the High Seas Agreement is that it does not recognize nor accept the concept of inspections and boardings, as a result of the majority of the member countries of the Commission not sharing this initiative.

3.15 Duties of Flag States (Article XX)

This article, not considered in the 1949 Convention, reflects the provisions of the High Seas Agreement (Article 18), the Compliance Agreement (Article III), and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing (Articles 8 and 7.6.2) regarding the responsibility of States that its vessels comply with management measures.

To this end, it includes the following obligations for Parties:

a. Take measures to ensure that vessels flying its flag comply with the provisions of this Convention and conservation measures.

b. Not grant the right to fly its flag to a vessel fishing in the Convention Area, unless the vessel is authorized to do so, and only when it can exercise effective control over the activities of such vessel.

c. Ensure that vessels flying its flag do not fish in areas under the sovereignty or national jurisdiction of any other State in the Convention Area without the corresponding license, permit or authorization from the State with jurisdiction.

3.16 Cooperation and assistance (Article XXIII)

This article, not considered in the 1949 Convention, reflects the provisions of the High Seas Agreement (Article 24) and the FAO Compliance Agreement (Article VII) on the special needs of developing States.

It establishes mainly the need for "technical assistance, technology transfer, training and other forms of cooperation, to assist developing countries that are members of the Commission to fulfill their obligations under the Convention, as well as to enhance their ability to develop fisheries under their respective national jurisdictions and to participate in high seas fisheries."

3.17 Cooperation with other organizations or arrangements (Article XXIV)

This article, not considered in the 1949 Convention, promotes cooperation with other international bodies, and indicates the need for applying cooperative conservation and management measures with other conventions in overlap areas. It is an important article, because it establishes the framework for working with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), with which it shares an overlap area.

Specifically, it states that "where the Convention Area overlaps with an area under regulation by another fisheries management organization, the Commission shall cooperate with such other organization in order to ensure that the objective of this Convention is reached. To this end, through consultations or other arrangements, the Commission shall strive to agree with the other organization on the relevant measures to be taken, such as ensuring the harmonization and compatibility of the

conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and the other organization, or deciding that the Commission or the other organization, as appropriate, avoid taking measures in respect of species in that area which are regulated by the other."

3.18 Settlement of disputes (Article XXV)

This article, not considered in the 1949 Convention, establishes a framework for resolving disputes and, although it does not specify a concrete mechanism, it does define an avenue for arriving at a solution in the case of a difference between two or more members of the Commission.

It states that if a dispute is not settled through consultation within a reasonable period, "the members in question shall consult among themselves as soon as possible in order to settle the dispute through any peaceful means they may agree upon, in accordance with international law.

In cases when two or more members of the Commission agree that they have a dispute of a technical nature, and they are unable to resolve the dispute among themselves, they may refer the dispute, by mutual consent, to a non-binding *ad hoc* expert panel constituted within the framework of the Commission in accordance with the procedures adopted for this purpose by the Commission. The panel shall confer with the members concerned and shall endeavor to resolve the dispute expeditiously without recourse to binding procedures for the settlement of disputes."

3.19 Non-Members (Article XXVI)

This article, not considered in the 1949 Convention, establishes a framework for encouraging non-members to join the Commission or to adopt laws and regulations compatible with the Convention, as well as to cooperate to deter vessels of non-member countries from carrying out activities that undermine the effectiveness of the Convention.

To this end, it states that the members of the Commission shall exchange information with respect to activities of vessels of non-members that undermine the effectiveness of the Convention, as well as cooperate, in a manner consistent with the Convention and international law, to jointly deter vessels of non-members from carrying out such activities.

3.20 Accession (Article XXX)

As alluded to earlier, this article establishes the possibility of accession to the Convention by any State or regional economic integration organization:

a. That meets the requirements of Article XXVII (signature) of the Convention;

b. Whose vessels fish for fish stocks covered by the Convention, following consultations with the Parties; or

c. That is invited to accede on the basis of a decision by the Parties.

The accession article, together with the signature article, are important because they establish a basis for becoming a Party to the Convention which is different to that provided for by the 1949 Convention, which requires the specific, formal approval by all Parties in order for a new Party to join.

The Antigua Convention makes it easier for a State or regional economic integration organization to become a Party by establishing that a coastal State or State with vessels fishing in the region may join.

3.21 Withdrawal (Article XXXVI)

This article describes the procedure for withdrawing from the Convention, stating that "any Party may

withdraw at any time after twelve (12) months from the date on which this Convention entered into force with respect to that Party by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Depositary. The Depositary shall inform the other Parties of the withdrawal within thirty (30) days of receipt of such notice. The withdrawal shall become effective six (6) months after receipt of such notice by the Depositary."

4. Final considerations

It is important to stress that the Antigua Convention, and its imminent entry into force, represent a substantial advance in the regulatory framework that governs the functioning of the IATTC.

Among its main virtues, the following can be highlighted:

a. It updates the legal framework in accordance with UNCLOS and related international agreements in force.

b. It establishes statutes for a clearly multilateral body.

c. It clarifies with greater legality the Commission's area of competence.

d. It strengthens the promotion of sustainable fisheries by introducing concepts such as the precautionary approach, the ecosystem approach, the compatibility of management measures between EEZs and the high seas, and establishing a framework of action for the scientific committee, in order to review and evaluate the recommendations of the scientific staff and its program of work.

e. It encourages compliance with management measures, as well as with the provisions of the Convention, by formalizing the creation of a compliance committee and incorporating provisions such as the responsibility of flag States and compliance and enforcement.

f. It establishes a framework of greater transparency for its activity by facilitating the participation of non-members and non-governmental organizations and by including a specific article on transparency. Also, it allows for a framework for the provisional application of the instrument and for accession.

g. It makes possible an open framework for participation, by offering the possibility of the incorporation of fishing entities with nearly all the rights and attributes of the countries Party to the Convention, as well as allowing for the participation of regional economic integration organizations.

h. It strengthens the Commission by clarifying and increasing its responsibilities and functions.

i. It facilitates a framework for cooperation with other regional fisheries management organizations, which is of the greatest importance because of the existence of another fisheries Commission for the western and central Pacific Ocean, with which it shares an overlap area.

j. It allows some flexibility in the taking of decisions in comparison with the total consensus or unanimity established in the 1949 Convention for all the decisions and matters of la Commission.

k. It establishes a framework appropriate for encouraging cooperation with developing countries, through the training of human resources and technology transfer and cooperation.

Progress made in respect of the Course of Actions for RFMOs from the Kobe Meeting of Joint Tuna RFMOs

ICCAT Secretariat

Introduction

The first joint meeting of tuna RFMOs held in 2007 in Japan was a major step towards improved cooperation and collaboration in the area of conservation and management of tuna and tuna-like species across the globe, from which stemmed some very important initiatives. ICCAT has since done its best to participate and to promote all of them.

Since that meeting, ICCAT has made considerable progress in many of the areas identified in the Kobe Course of Actions. The work started inter-sessionally, and ICCAT participated in the Joint Tuna RFMO Technical Working Group on Trade and Catch Documentation Schemes. This meeting served as the basis for the adoption by ICCAT at its annual meeting in 2007, of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation program* [Rec. 07-10], revised in 2008, which entered into force in June last year. This measure will help to strengthen controls in the bluefin tuna fishery by linking catch data to trade data.

At the 2007 Commission Meeting, new measures were also adopted in relation to the criteria for inclusion of vessels on the IUU list, allowing vessels identified by other RFMOs to be included on the ICCAT IUU list where appropriate. In 2008, it was agreed that information on the background for the inclusion of such vessels should be exchanged with the tuna RFMOs. It is hoped that these measures will take us one step further in the fight against these activities.

One of the major objectives of ICCAT in the 2008 inter-sessional period was the carrying out of a performance review, completed in September 2008. This was conducted by three external experts in the fields of fisheries management, fisheries biology and international law, which were selected through an open and transparent process. The evaluation was made on the basis of the common criteria accepted by RFMOs, all taking into account the specific characteristics of ICCAT. The results of this performance review will be studied in detail by the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT, which will in turn recommend actions to be taken by the Commission to improve performance and to ensure the objective of maintaining the stocks of tuna and tuna-like species at levels above MSY, at the same time respecting as far as possible the eco-systems of its broad Convention area.

At the joint meeting of the tuna RFMOs held in Kobe, Japan, January 22-26, 2007, key areas and challenges to be urgently addressed through effective cooperation and coordination among the five tuna RFMOs to improve their performance were identified, as well as the technical work considered priority. Below is a summary of the actions taken by ICCAT to date in these areas.

PART I -Key areas and challenges

1. Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.

The ICCAT statistical data base, which contains catch, effort and size data since 1950 (or even earlier for some stocks), is available to the public on the ICCAT web site. These data are used regularly by ICCAT species groups to assess the status of the stocks. The SCRS (Standing Committee on Research and Statistics) reviews annually the timeliness and completeness of data submissions and reports to the Commission.

All SCRS Reports are published on the ICCAT web site within about two weeks of the meeting, after being adopted by meeting participants. All reports of assessments and ancillary scientific documents

are published in the ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Papers series, which is also available to the public since the first (1973) issue on the ICCAT web site. Each year, the Secretariat provides entries of these documents' titles, abstracts and keywords to ASFA (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts), a worldwide database which tracks more than 5000 serial publications for dissemination to the international scientific community. The Collective Volume series is also made available in print to a number of libraries and agencies of ICCAT Contracting Parties.

The SCRS has an Ad hoc Working Group on Assessment Methods which examines methodological issues that are applicable to a range of stocks or a range of fisheries. This Working Group also establishes criteria for quality control, including peer review and transparency.

In addition to publishing all scientific reports on the ICCAT web site, ICCAT is a Partner in FIRMS (Fishery Resources Monitoring System, http://firms.fao.org) whose aim is to provide access to a wide range of high-quality information on the global monitoring and management of fishery marine resources.

2. Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.

Following lengthy discussion during four inter-sessional meetings, ICCAT adopted the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* in 2001. [Ref. 01-25]. Given the diversity and difficulty in weighting these criteria literally, they are used as a basis by Contracting Parties in the negotiation and adoption, usually by consensus, of quota shares on a stock by stock basis. Multi annual management plans, which include the sharing arrangements of TACs have been adopted for several stocks, including Atlantic bigeye tuna, eastern and western bluefin tuna, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and northern and southern Atlantic swordfish. New entrants are usually admitted in accordance with the ICCAT Allocation Criteria, at the start of a new management period, although adjustments may be made along the course in case of long term plans.

3. Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories.

This principle has been embodied in the ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities, which *state that the allocation criteria should be applied consistently with international instruments and in a manner that encourages efforts to prevent and eliminate over-fishing and excess fishing capacity and ensures that levels of fishing effort are commensurate with the ICCAT objective of achieving and maintaining MSY*.

This has also been included specifically in multi-annual management plans for bigeye tuna and eastern bluefin tuna (*Bigeye- Each CPC shall adjust fishing effort commensurate with the available fishing opportunities; eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna-Each CPC shall adjust its fishing effort commensurate with available fishing opportunities fixed in accordance with this Plan*).

The issue of capacity management is still ongoing in ICCAT. The Working Group on Capacity held its second meeting in 2008, but it was agreed that more work on this issue was necessary. The Report of the first meeting of this WG is available on the ICCAT web site at:
http://www.iccat.int/Documents/BienRep/REP_EN_06-07_II_1.pdf#page=104
and of the second meeting at:
http://www.iccat.int/Documents/BienRep/REP_EN_08-09_I_1.pdf#page=124

4. Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.

The SCRS meets annually and advises the Commission on required actions based on its assessments of the status of the stocks. This advice serves as the basis for ICCAT conservation and management measures. The data used by SCRS is provided primarily by scientific agencies of the Contracting Parties, following guidelines established by the SCRS. Several bodies of the SCRS such as the Sub-Committee on Statistics and the Methods Working Group advice on "best practices" for data collection and assessment.

Notwithstanding, the need to reach a consensus on management measures for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna led to the setting of a TAC higher than that recommended by the SCRS, as the reduction required to reach the level was generally considered by Contracting Parties not to be feasible from a socio-economic perspective. The measure aims to reduce the TAC gradually in order to allow the fishery to readjust. In order to promote greater compliance, stricter controls have been also introduced. On the other hand, ICCAT has also had examples of successful rebuilding plans, such as northern Atlantic swordfish which has recovered to the MSY level after a period of strictly controlled TACs.

ICCAT does not follow the precautionary approach strictly, partly because the ICCAT Convention specifies MSY as a target, while the precautionary approach implies that MSY should be considered as an upper limit, which should, therefore, be avoided. However, many conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT aim to prevent recruitment overfishing of the stocks.

5. Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.

The work of the ICCAT Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures is still ongoing. In 2002, the Commission adopted a *General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures* [Ref. 02-31], which has been the basis for many MCS measures adopted since then. ICCAT has taken measures on VMS, including the requirement for vessels over 24m fishing for eastern bluefin tuna to send messages, via their FMCs, to the ICCAT Secretariat. Transhipment controls have been increased through the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme, and additional measures have been taken specifically for eastern bluefin tuna through the activation of the joint international inspection scheme and the establishment of the Regional Observer Programme for Bluefin Tuna.

Topics currently under discussion include port state controls in the context of the draft FAO agreement and strengthened market state measures. As many participants in these discussions are members of more than one Tuna RFMO, it is likely that some level of harmonization between the five RFMOs will be required.

6. Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-members and members.

Trade restrictive measures may be applied to any party, entity or fishing entity whose activities are considered to undermine ICCAT conservation measures. The criteria and procedures for the imposition of such measures were compiled and streamlined in the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13]. Since 1996, trade restrictive measures have been imposed by ICCAT on several members and non-members.

The issue of applying other penalties, such as quota reduction, particularly for those cases of incompliance with the obligations related to data submission, was discussed at the 2007 and 2008 Commission meetings, but consensus could not be reached, except in the case of eastern bluefin tuna, for which the possibility of quota reductions was approved where non-compliance was considered to have undermined the management plan for this species.

Any over-harvest of species under quota management must be paid back, either in one or two years. Mechanisms for penalties of a reduction by 125% of over-harvest exist, but have not yet been enforced

7. Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, including mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag states, port states, market states and coastal states, consolidation of the positive and negative lists, as described in section II below, effective control over nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of "genuine link" and dissemination of relevant information to the public.

The adoption in 2006 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area* extended the possible inclusion of vessels on the ICCAT IUU list to Contracting Parties and reinforced the criteria and procedures for including and removing vessels from this list.

Further amendments were introduced in 2007 to allow the inclusion on ICCAT list of vessels on the IUU lists of other RFMOs, providing there was sufficient explanatory information available to Parties.

8. Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.

ICCAT participated in the technical working group held in July 2007 to consider the harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, the development of catch documentation, including tagging systems as required.

In November 2007, ICCAT adopted a catch documentation scheme for Atlantic bluefin tuna *Recommendation by ICCAT on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme* [Rec. 07-10] with the aim of achieving such a monitoring system. This scheme entered into force in June 2008, and was slightly modified in November 2008 through *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 07-10 on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program* [Rec. 08-12] as a result of practical issues which came to light through its implementation. Except in cases where a tail-tagging programme is operative, a validated catch document must accompany all catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the market chain.

9. Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with Annex I.

In 2007, the Commission agreed that a performance review of ICCAT should be carried out by independent external experts using the agreed standard criteria as far as possible. All Contracting Parties were invited to put forward nominations for such experts, which were selected by the Chairman and the Executive Secretary, in consultation with all ICCAT CPCs. The review, carried out in 2008, has been presented to the Commission and will be considered in detail at the forthcoming meeting of the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT (August 2009). The full report is available from the ICCAT web site at:
http://www.iccat.int/Documents/Meetings/Docs/Comm/PLE-106-ENG.pdf.

10. Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.

As mentioned before, ICCAT does not follow the precautionary approach *sensu stricto* because the Convention makes no distinction between management targets and limits. However, there have been several scientific meetings that have looked at alternative management scenarios that the Commission could adopt to accommodate key concepts of the precautionary approach in its decision-making.

The SCRS has established a Sub-Committee on Eco-systems. Initial steps have been taken to encourage the collection of data in relation to by-catch of turtles and sea-birds, especially following the adoption of *Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental By-catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* [Rec. 07-07]. The Sub-Committee is currently undertaking an assessment of the impact of tuna fisheries on the status of sea-bird populations in the southern Atlantic Ocean. The Sub-Committee has also carried out ecological risk assessments of vulnerable shark species, which led to the prohibition of retaining bigeye thresher sharks *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of BigEye Thresher Sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 08-07]. In addition, the Sub-Committee reviews available information on gear designs and fishing techniques that could mitigate the bycatch of vulnerable species of sharks, sea turtles and sea-birds.

11. Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.

ICCAT has taken several measures in relation to these issues over the years. In 2007, the Commission adopted a *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks* to enhance data collection and research. A Shark Species Group was established within the SCRS in 2006. In addition to the regular species group meeting prior to the SCRS, a data preparatory meeting was held in 2007 in preparation for the stock assessments of shortfin mako and blue sharks, which have been scheduled for 2008. Additional measures on sharks were adopted in 2008 through *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of BigEye Thresher Sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 08-07] and Resolution by ICCAT on Porbeagle Shark (Lamna nasus) [Res. 08-08]. An assessment of Atlantic porbeagle stocks is being undertaken in 2009. The collection and reporting of basic fishery statistics on shortfin mako, blue and porbeagle sharks is now mandatory in ICCAT.

12. Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular in FAD operations.

ICCAT has taken several measures in this regard, including a closed season for FAD operations in part of the Gulf of Guinea. The SCRS is currently evaluating the effectiveness of this time/area closure and will be advising the Commission on potential alternatives in November 2009.

Measures have also been taken to protect juveniles of bluefin tuna and swordfish, through closed areas and size and gear restrictions. Contracting Parties are required to report the results of these ongoing measures to the SCRS for further research.

13. Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.

ICCAT has established several funds, comprising voluntary contributions, to provide capacity building assistance to members from developing coastal states. These funds have been used to host several workshops and training courses in Africa, the Caribbean and South America, as well as funding the participation of scientists from developing countries in ICCAT meetings. The Secretariat has also informed all Contracting Parties of the procedures for applying for assistance through the *Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,* and information has been made available on the ICCAT web site.

The funds have been very helpful in assisting in the implementation and improvement of data collection systems which are expected to result in improved data quality for scientific assessments in the future. The ICCAT data funds were established in 2004 and since its establishment a total of 44 scientists from 14 Contracting Parties have been invited to participate in SCRS meetings. Twelve regional workshops and training courses have been organized, in which approximately 100 people from over 25 Contracting Parties have participated.

14. Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.

Scientists from ICCAT Contracting Parties often participate in meetings of other Tuna RFMOs. To the extent possible, participation from other scientists is encouraged, although it is not always possible to find dates for meetings that do not create conflicts (for example, the tuna-org web site contains over 35 meetings of the five tuna RFMOs for 2009).

In 2008, a World Symposium for the study of stock fluctuations of bluefin tuna was held, bringing together experts from ICCAT, IATTC, CCSBT and other organizations. Similar international workshops can be organized on an ad hoc basis for specific topics. In 2009, the ICCAT Tropical Tunas scientific working group recommended an international workshop to compare and contrast available information about growth and natural mortality of tropical tunas in the various oceans.

The ICCAT Executive Secretary is actively involved in the RSN and the Secretariats of tuna organizations networks. ICCAT also maintains close cooperation with the GFCM.
All ICCAT meetings are published on the Tuna-org web site, and are arranged not to coincide with other meetings as far as possible. At least three weeks (usually more) elapse between the SCRS and Commission meetings.

ICCAT is also a partner of FIRMS and CWP.

PART II. Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs will commence by addressing the following challenges

1. Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required

ICCAT participated in the technical working group which was held in July 2007 on this issue. See section 8 above.

2. Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels. Creation of a global list of IUU vessels.

The ICCAT Secretariat requested information from Contracting Parties in relation to the possibility of including IMO numbers in the ICCAT Record. Although response was low, it was perceived that in general this could be problematic for ICCAT Contracting Parties. Nevertheless, through the T-RFMO Secretariats network, ICCAT continues to liaise with other tuna RFMOs on this issue. This work has led to the preparation of ***A Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI) for Tuna Fishing Vessels and Harmonization of T-RFMO Vessel Lists*** **(Document 011)** under the leadership of Andrew Wright (WCPFC).

A joint T-RFMO positive list has been published in the past on the Tuna-Org web site maintained by the ICCAT Secretariat, as are the links to all IUU lists. In 2007, the Commission adopted a *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the ICCAT's List of Fishing Vessels Believed to be Engaged in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area and Other Areas* [Rec. 07-09] which allows for the inclusion of vessel on other tuna RFMO lists to be included on the ICCAT IUU list through established procedures.

3. Harmonization of transshipment control measures

ICCAT is the first of the tuna RFMOs to implement a regional observer programme to control transshipments. This programme became operative in April 2007, following the signing of a contract between the ICCAT Secretariat and the implementing consortium. Progress reports are submitted to the Commission each year. The ICCAT Secretariat has shared its experiences with other t-RMFOs and assisted as far as possible the other organizations in the practical implementation. MOUs have been signed with CCSBT and IOTC on cooperation and coordination of ROPs.

4. Standardization of presentation form of stock assessment results

After Kobe, the chairs of the five RFMO scientific Committees held discussions on standardizing presentations of assessment results. As a result, to a large degree the summary presentations of stock status are similar in both form and substance, taking into account both biomass and fishing mortality trends.

Progress of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission concerning the Course of Actions adopted in the First Meeting of Tuna RFMOs

IOTC Secretariat

At the joint meeting of the tuna RFMOs held in Kobe, Japan January 22-26, 2007, key areas and challenges to be urgently addressed through effective cooperation and coordination among the five tuna RFMOs to improve their performance were identified, as well as the technical work considered priority. Below is a summary of the actions taken by IOTC in these areas.

PART I -Key areas and challenges

1. Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.

The IOTC database contains data starting in 1950, before the beginning of the industrial fisheries in the Indian Ocean. The Secretariat maintains the database and works with member states and non-members having tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean to improve the data, estimate gaps in the data and assess the overall quality of the data for stock assessment. All data holdings in the public domain are published in the IOTC website. The data situation is routinely reviewed at the start of each species' Working Party meeting and more general issues are reviewed during the first section of the Scientific Committee.

Since 2002, the Secretariat, with direct support from Japan, has been executing a project to strengthen data collection and processing in the region with design, implementation or expansion of sampling programmes in Kenya, Indonesia, Mauritius, Tanzania, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Maldives and Oman. In the context of this programme, the IOTC has also provided training in related areas and it developed specialized software for the management of fisheries information that is supplied at no cost to all interested parties.

Data for stock assessment of the tropical species (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tunas) has improved greatly following the above activities and, in particular, with the completion of a region-wide tagging programme, coordinated by the Secretariat, that tagged and released about 200,000 tuna of the three species, in large- and small-scale tagging projects.

These new data have been very influential in the new assessments of tropical species conducted in 2008, when four different assessment analyses were utilized in the yellowfin tuna evaluations, and new analyses were conducted on skipjack and bigeye tunas.

Dissemination of the data for stock assessments among interested scientists is conducted according to a timeline previously agreed. The basic data and other information is supplied by the stakeholders to the Secretariat and, if necessary, further processed and disseminated publicly through the IOTC website, usually about a month prior to the meeting of the Working Party. The Scientific Committee has also agreed to guidelines to facilitate communication and to promote transparency in the presentation of the stock assessment results.

The Working Party on Methods meets when required to analyze in more detail issues related to analysis techniques.

After the reports of the Working Parties, including stock assessments, are finalized, they are posted in the IOTC website, and are available to the general public. This is also the case of the reports of the Scientific Committee that are available about 90 days prior to the Commission meetings.

2. Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.

No specific proposals for allocation mechanisms have been discussed by the IOTC Members, although the management measures adopted to limit fishing capacity require for new entrants to present a 'fleet development plan' (see below).

In 2009, the IOTC Members discussed proposals for catch limits for bigeye and yellowfin tunas, and swordfish that included an allocation of limits based on recent catch levels, although no agreement was reached.

3. Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories.

IOTC Members adopted measures to limit fishing capacity targeting tropical tunas and swordfish and albacore at the level of registered tonnage of the fleets that were actively fishing in 2006 and 2007 respectively (Res 06/05; 07/07 and 09/02). In these measures, there are provisions for the development of fleets in coastal developing states, according to 'fleet development plans' that are to be presented to the Commission, describing the number and type of vessels proposed to be added to the fleets, together with a schedule for the implementation of the plan.

The targets in the limitation of fishing capacity have been consistent with the advice supplied by the Scientific Committee in recent years, although further controls might be necessary if a full implementation of the proposed fleet development plans results in a net increase of fishing capacity in the region.

The Scientific Committee has established a Working Party on Fishing Capacity that will explore the technical issues relevant to the use of fishing capacity as a management tool. A study is currently being carried out to assess with more precision the current level of fishing capacity in the Indian Ocean.

4. Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.

In proposing conservation and management measures, the IOTC member states take into account the advice from the Scientific Committee.

5. Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.

At a special session in 2001, IOTC members agreed to the blueprint for an *Integrated Control and Inspection Scheme*, described in the report of that Session. In subsequent Sessions, the members adopted a numbers of measures that implement a significant part of the Scheme.

In particular, the IOTC Member States adopted a Record of Authorized Vessels (Res 02/05 and 07/02), a Record of Active Vessels (Res 98/04 and 07/04) and a list of IUU Vessels (02/04 and 06/01);

they also adopted mandatory port inspection schemes, providing guidelines concerning implementation (Res 02/01 and 05/03). A more extensive version of the measures, along the lines of the FAO Port Inspection Scheme was discussed in 2008 and 2009, but no agreement was reached.

The use of VMS in all vessels above 15m of length overall is mandatory for all Members (Res 02/02 and 06/03). In 2009, a Regional Observer Programme was adopted (Res 09/04), based on national execution, but coordinated regionally, for both industrial and artisanal fisheries.

Control of transshipment

Projet regional de surveillance

Market measures are recognized as valid tool through the guidelines for their implementation described in Recommendation 03/05 that established a procedure for identification of states that are undermining IOTC conservation and management measures.

6. Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-members and members.

Trade restrictive measures may be applied to any party, entity or fishing entity whose activities are considered to undermine IOTC conservation measures.

IOTC member states have agreed to take a number of measures against IUU vessels including limiting access to their port facilities, restriction of imports from IUU vessels, refraining from flagging vessels in the IUU list, and they are to exchange information concerning IUU activities.

As port States, IOTC members are required to adopt a number of steps to prevent unloading or transshipment of fish, or even entry into port of vessels presumed to have engaged in IUU operations as described in Res 05/03.

In addition, Member States have recently completed reviews of their national legislation that include the imposition of severe measures in cases of IUU fishing.

7. Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, including mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag states, port states, market states and coastal states, consolidation of the positive and negative lists, as described in section II below, effective control over nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of "genuine link" and dissemination of relevant information to the public.

In 2009, IUU provisions were reinforced by Res 09/03 that extends the reach of the List of IUU Vessels to include vessels from member states and defines a procedure for reporting of IUU activities. Information on presumed IUU fishing is routinely exchanged between member states through the Secretariat.

Consolidation of the positive lists of the various tuna RFMOs, including IOTC, was conducted in 2007 and updated recently, and posted through the tuna-org website. There is routine sharing of information concerning IUU lists with other RFMOs, although IOTC does not adopt automatically the lists from other RFMOs.

Member States have agreed to investigate allegations and reports concerning engagement of nationals in IUU fishing, and take appropriate action if the activities are confirmed.

8. Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.

IOTC participated in the technical discussions following Kobe considering the harmonization of the statistical document and the adoption of a catch documentation scheme. Such a scheme was proposed at the last Session of the Commission, but no agreement was reached on its adoption.

9. Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with Annex I.

In 2009, a panel composed of representative of six IOTC Members, an independent legal expert (who also chaired the proceedings), an independent scientific expert and an observer from an NGO, completed a review of the performance of the IOTC Member States in fulfilling the mandate of the IOTC. The performance was conducted based on the criteria recommended at the Kobe meeting, with minor additions.

At the last IOTC Session, the report was presented to all members, who adopted the recommendations together with a plan for their implementation, as described in Res 2009/01.

10. Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.

The Scientific Committee established a Working Party on Ecosystem and By-catch that meets regularly to look at issues related to the implementation of the ecosystem approach including by-catch and mitigation of adverse impacts of fishing.

The IOTC members adopted Res 05/05 concerning conservation of sharks (including data collection provisions and provisions to prevent finning practices), Res 05/08 and 09/06 concerning mitigation of the impact of fisheries operations on sea turtles, Res 05/09; 06/04 and 08/03 adopting measures to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds in longline operations.

The mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC members were expanded to include collection of data on by-catch, including sharks, through Resolution 08/01.

11. Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.

IOTC has adopted several measures in relation to sharks, Res 05/05 requires annual catch declaration of data on catches of sharks, including historical data when available. Res 08/01 reinforces the data collection requirement by extending the mandatory statistical requirements to include sharks.

There has not yet been a revision of the rule that specifies that vessels should not have on board fins in excess of 5% of the weight of the carcasses. The Scientific Committee recommended consideration of an alternative measure, based on landing fins still attached to the carcasses.

Several IOTC members, but not all, have improved reporting of total catch data of shark species. The implementation of a Regional Observer Programme (see Res 09/04) will expand on the collection of shark catch data at the species level, and biological parameters needed for an assessment.

12. Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular in FAD operations.

No specific research or development of fishing techniques to reduce the catch of juvenile tuna has been reported in the Indian Ocean. New information on FAD related operations has been made available through national observer programmes. Mandatory data requirements have been expanded (Res 08/01) to include more information on the number of FADs deployed throughout the fishing areas.

13. Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.

The IOTC Secretariat continues to execute a project to strengthen data collection and processing systems in the Indian Ocean, in cooperation with the Overseas Fisheries Cooperation Foundation of Japan. This programme, that started in 2002, concentrated on capacity building in the developing coastal states including the following activities:

- Preparation of country reports documenting fisheries in the region in cooperation with institutions in the region.
- Implementation of field activities in coastal countries intended to strengthen the statistical systems in place.
- Provision of software and hardware to fisheries departments in developing coastal states.
- Training and workshops for officials in the region.
- Recovery and electronic archival of historical data

Participation of scientists from the region in scientific meetings of the Commission was further supported through funds in the tagging programmes dedicated to capacity building.

Capacity building on MCS is conducted in several areas. Support in establishment of national vessel records in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. There were also training courses on port inspection programmes conducted cooperatively with the Indian Ocean Commission. The Secretariat (in partnership with other institutions in the region) continues with the development of integrated software for management of fishery information systems, including vessels data collection and facilitation of tracking of licensing, and in support of port inspection activities. The software is in the public domain to facilitate cooperation between the recipient countries in further development of the system. Support has been also provided on the basis of requests from member states on a number of different MCS-related areas, including support for incorporating IOTC resolutions into national legislation, and advice on their implementation.

The table below shows the support activities carried out in various coastal countries.

Country-Fleet	*Document*	*Field Activities*	*Training/ Workshop*	*Hardware/ Software*	*Historical data*
India	Yes		Yes		
Indonesia-longline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia-artisanal	Yes		Yes		
Iran	Yes		Yes		
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia			Yes	Yes	
Maldives	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mauritius	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Mozambique	Yes		Yes		
Oman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Seychelles	Yes		Yes	Yes	
South Africa	Yes				
Sri Lanka-offshore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sri Lanka-coastal	Yes		Yes		
Tanzania	Yes			Yes	
Thailand-longline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand-purse seine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Yemen					Yes

14. Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.

Regular contacts are maintained with scientists from other RFMOs, including support for their participation at the IOTC scientific meetings as invited experts. Special workshops have been organized concerning application and design of tagging programmes and fisheries information systems. Annual meetings in Indonesia involving national scientists, and staff from IOTC, WCPFC, and other organizations working in the regions have served as a forum for harmonization of several initiatives to improve existing fishery information systems.

Similarly, IOTC scientists participate in working groups of other RFMOs maintaining close contact about technical developments.

The schedule of meetings is shared amongst tuna RFMOs with the intention to limit as much as possible the overlap between the different organizations.

The meeting of the Scientific Committee is scheduled to take place so that the final report is ready about ninety days prior to the meeting of the Commission so as to allow sufficient time for the preparation and submission of proposals for conservation measures.

IOTC is a partner of other initiatives such as FIRMS and CWP.

PART II. Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs will commence by addressing the following challenges

1. Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required.

IOTC followed the activities of the technical working group held in July 2007 on this issue. The Member States discussed a proposal for a catch documentation scheme in 2009, but no agreement was reached.

2. Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels. Creation of a global list of IUU vessels.

IOTC collaborated with other RFMOs in creating a global list of authorized vessels based on the positive lists of the individual RFMOs. It has also participated in the work towards the proposed formulation to create unique vessel identifiers that could be shared between RFMOs.

In 2008, the members adopted mandatory reporting of the IMO number as well as gross tonnage as ways to improve the identification of individual vessels.

The Secretariat undertook the update of the global list of authorized vessels for the five RFMOs recently, with more than 18,000 fishing vessel records, around 1,900 authorized by more than one RFMO. The Secretariat participated in the FAO Expert Consultation on the establishment of a Global Vessel Record.

3. Harmonization of transshipment control measures

IOTC has adopted a transshipment monitoring programme that is almost identical to those adopted by ICCAT and CCSBT, creating therefore, an opportunity for cooperation to save costs and duplication of efforts. Formal arrangements with both RFMOs have been agreed upon to facilitate implementation and exchange of information, where appropriate.

4. Standardization of presentation form of stock assessment results

The standard presentation of stock assessment results was adopted by the IOTC scientists and it is being utilized in working party reports.

Kobe1 Course of Actions: A Secretariat Review of responses by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission since 2007[1]

	Course of Actions	Response
I	**Key areas and challenges** Key areas and challenges to be urgently addressed through effective cooperation and coordination among the five tuna RFMOs.	
I.1	Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.	• Scientific information and public domain data, including the results of research and stock assessments involving target stocks or species taken incidentally in WCPO tuna fishing operations is available on the WCPFC website (www.wcpfc.int). • The availability of operational level data is governed by confidentiality rules that limit public domain information to that which does not reveal the operations of any one vessel. Catch and effort data in the public domain must be aggregated to a level of three vessels or more. As aggregated data provided by WCPFC Members rarely details the associated number of vessels so the majority of data received is treated as non-public domain. • Further, the Commission is developing additional rules and procedures for the access to and dissemination of non public domain data for compliance and enforcement purposes. • During the review period, WCPFC-affiliated scientists and data managers have collaborated directly with scientists and research programmes in both IOTC and IATTC.
I.2	Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.	• Although the Commission has not established a TAC and allocated it in accordance with the WCPF Convention (Article 10) it has placed limits on the catch and effort for bigeye and yellowfin tuna through Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) it has adopted. • At its December 2008 annual session, the Commission revised procedures for considering applications from new entrants for Cooperating Non-member (CNM) status providing further guidance in respect of fishing opportunities on stocks that are approaching full exploitation. • A sub-regional group of WCPFC Members, known as the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), have implemented an EEZ-based scheme for allocating fishing opportunities among purse seine vessels on the basis of fishing effort in days. This provides for new

[1] Without prejudice to the individual or collective views of WCPFC Members, Cooperating non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs).

		entrants, as long as the flag State entrant is a Member or Cooperating Non-member of the Commission, and supports the aspirations of developing States to develop their fisheries. This Arrangement has been incorporated in to the CMM for yellowfin and bigeye tuna adopted by the Commission.
I.3	Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal States, particularly small island developing States and territories.	● The Commissions conservation and management measures (CMM) either require no additional increase in catch or effort or, in the case of the latest decision relating to the conservation and management of bigeye and yellowfin tuna (CMM 2008-01) set an objective of decreasing fishing mortality on bigeye by 30% within the period 2009-2011. Conservation and management measures relating to bigeye, yellowfin, albacore and swordfish include provisions that are without prejudice to the legitimate fishery development aspirations of developing States and participating territories.
I.4	Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.	● The 2008 Independent Review of Interim Arrangements for Science Structure and Function noted that, taking into account uncertainties created by incomplete and delayed receipt of data, the quality of scientific advice from both the Commission's scientific services provider, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Oceanic Fisheries Programme (SPC-OFP), and the Scientific Committee, is high by international standards. ● The Commission is commencing a process to consider management objectives for the conservation and management of target tuna species. Management decisions to date have been based on maintaining stocks at or above MSY-based reference points.
I.5	Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.	● The Commission has made good progress with the development and implementation of an integrated suite of MCS tools including: o Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish. o Activation of a centralized VMS on April 1, 2009. o Implementation of IUU Vessel Listing Procedures. o Implementation of high seas boarding and inspection procedures in 2008. o Development and implementation of a regional observer programme in 2008 (20% purse seine coverage in 2009, 100% in 2010 and 5% for the longline fleet by June 2012). o Requirements for FAD Management Plans, catch retention and development plans for fisheries taking incidental catches of bigeye tuna.

		• Ongoing consideration, under the auspices of the Commission's Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) in respect of: ○ transshipment verification, ○ port State measures, ○ chartering arrangements, ○ catch/statistical documentation, ○ the control of nationals, and ○ compliance monitoring and reporting. • Limited progress has been made in relation to: ○ Consideration of trade measures, ○ Harmonization of efforts across other t-RFMOs (although some CCMs have tried to raise this in discussions relating to IUU Vessel List procedures and catch documentation, for example).
I.6	Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-members and members.	• The IUU Vessel List is the Commission's primary tool to deter IUU fishing. Current issues still under consideration in respect of the Commission's IUU procedure include, but are not limited to, the: ○ reciprocal recognition of the IUU Vessel List of other t-RFMOs, ○ current provision for the participation of a flag State Member responsible for a vessel proposed for Listing in the IUU decision-making process, and ○ application of the IUU designation to other vessels linked to the ownership of a vessel placed on the IUU Vessel List. • At its 2008 regular annual session, the TCC started a process to consider means to improve monitoring of the implementation of the CMMs and other decisions of the Commission, and appropriate responses in the event of non-compliance, through the development of a Committee for Monitoring Compliance with CMMs. This matter will be further considered at the TCC's 2009 session.
I.7	Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing including, mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag States, port States and market States and coastal States, consolidation of the positive and negative lists as described in section II below, effective control over	See above in respect of current WCPFC initiatives relating to the control of nationals and the IUU List. The IUU List adopted by the WCPFC at its regular annual session is distributed to other RFMOs and published on the WCPFC website. The t-RFMO Secretariats have collaborated to merge their respective records of fishing vessels – and so create a global record of tuna fishing vessels registered with one or more of the t-RFMOs (www.tuna-org.org).

	nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of "genuine link" and dissemination of relevant information to the public.	
I.8	Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.	See above concerning limited progress in relation to an agreement on a catch documentation/statistical document scheme for the WCPFC.
I.9	Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with Annex I.	• The WCPFC has not yet arranged for a full performance review. During 2008 an *Independent Review of the Interim Arrangements for Science Structure and Function* was completed and the Commission and its subsidiary bodies will consider implementation strategies for accepted recommendations during 2009. • As a relatively new organization (formed in 2005), the general view of CCMs is that the Commission is still establishing its Secretariat, procedures and systems and adopting foundation conservation and management measures. Therefore, it is appropriate to provide sufficient time for the new Commission to become operational. When the WCPFC does a performance review in the near future it will also be able to use the experience gained from other performance reviews to formulate the terms of reference and process for its review.
I.10	Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.	• In 2007, the annual session of the Commission endorsed a recommendation from the Scientific Committee to commence a 3-year research plan to assess, and propose actions for minimizing the risk to non-target species taken during tuna fishing operations in the WCPF Convention Area. Implementation of the Ecological Risk Assessment Research Plan by the SPC-OFP commenced in 2008. Some of the outcomes of the research will be i9ncorporated into a by-catch and by-catch mitigation component of the Commission's website which is currently under development. • The Commission has adopted binding CMMs for sea turtles, sea birds, sharks and a non-binding resolution in relation to non-target species of fish. Common features of these decisions of the Commission include a commitment to relevant international guidelines such as the relevant Technical Guidelines and Plans of Action developed under the auspices of the FAO Code of Conduct, improved data collection particularly through observer programmes, biological and mitigation research, assessment of the status of shark stocks, requiring the use of specific mitigation

		technologies, and encouraging full utilization (of sharks). • At its 2008 annual Session the Commission adopted a CMM relating to the prohibition of fishing with long driftnets.
I.11	Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.	In 2008, the Commission revised its 2006 CMM for sharks by extending the measure to vessels less than 24m LOA and calling for assessments of key shark species.
I.12	Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular FAD operations.	Since its first session in 2005, the Commission's Scientific Committee, through the work of both its Ecosystems and By-catch Specialist Working Group (SWG) and Fishing Technology SWG, have discussed WCPO and global efforts to reduce the catch of small tunas on floating objects (STFO). The Commission's current CMM for bigeye and yellowfin tuna encourages CCMs, in collaboration with industry, to actively research mitigation measures to reduce the take of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna in fishing operations associated with FADs.
I.13	Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.	The Commission's budget includes a line item to support a representative from each developing State Member and Participating Territory to attend each meeting of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The Commission has also established a voluntary fund, called the Special Requirements Fund, to support capacity building in developing State Members and Participating Territories. In addition, one Member has established its own Fund to support similar endeavors. The Global Environment Facility recently approved a funding proposal prepared by the WCPFC Secretariat to strengthen data collection, fishery monitoring and WCPFC-engagement capacity building in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam.
I.14	Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.	WCPFC-affiliated scientists regular engage with IATTC and IOTC scientists on stock assessment activities, particularly in respect of pan-Pacific stocks, biological research and tagging studies. The SPC-OFP actively engages in an international network of science associated with tunas including research on ocean ecosystems and climate change.

II.	**Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs:**	
II.1	Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels. Creation of a global list of IUU vessels.	Since 2007, the t-RFMO Secretariats have collaborated with IMO, LR-F, and FAO to review details currently collected by t-RFMOs for their respective records of fishing vessels, reconciled that against IMO/LR-F requirements to generate a permanent unique vessel identifier and identified a process for t-RFMOs to achieve the outcome agreed at Kobe1. See TRFMO2-011/2009.
II.2	Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required	The WCPFC has only engaged in activities associated with this through WCPFC members who are members of other RFMOs which are actively involved in trade tracking and catch documentation programme development and implementation. See I.5 and I.8 above.
II.3	Harmonization of transshipment control measures	The WCPFCs transshipment verification scheme is under development. The WCPFC has only engaged related activities in other t-RFMOs through WCPFC members who are members of other RFMOs which are actively involved in the development and implementation of transshipment verification procedures.
II.4	Standardization of presentation form of stock assessment results	The WCPFC science service provider and the Scientific Committee generally use the "Kobe-plot" to present stock assessment results.
III	**Implementation at each RFMO in 2007**	
III.1	Report to COFI27	
III.2	Members shall commence implementing the measures foreseen in this Course of Actions at the 2007 annual meeting of each tuna RFMO as a matter of priority, consistent with the respective convention.	As described above, many of the issues identified for action at Kobe have been taken up in the WCPFC.
III.3	Follow-up mechanism	
III.3(1)	Policy level An ad-hoc tuna RFMO Chairs' meeting should be held in January or February 2008 in the United States to discuss follow-up actions by each tuna RFMO. The meeting should be held with the participation of the appropriate representation from the tuna RFMOs Secretariats, as well as representation from the FAO.	See www.tuna-org.org
III.3(2)	Technical level A technical Working Group (WG)	See www.tuna-org.org. The WCPFC Secretariat is

	consisting of appropriate experts from tuna RFMOs is established to consider technical issue 1 in Section II of this Course of Actions. The first Working Group meeting will be held in July 2007 in the United States in conjunction with the ICCAT inter-sessional meetings and the tuna RFMOs will consider the results of such work during the 2008 annual meetings. The five tuna RFMO Secretariats will jointly consider the technical issues 2 and 3 in Section II on the occasion of the meeting of FAO COFI in 2007. Technical issue 4 will be considered by the scientific chairs of the 5 tuna RFMOs. The results on the four technical issues should be reported to the next joint RFMO meeting.	aware of one such Technical WG meeting.

A UNIQUE VESSEL IDENTIFIER (UVI) FOR TUNA FISHING VESSELS AND HARMONIZATION OF t-RFMO VESSEL LISTS

Jointly Prepared by the Five Secretariats

Kobe Course of Actions

1. The Kobe Course of Actions (KCoAs) included, *inter alia*, technical work associated with the:

   "*creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels*".

2. This paper reports on action by the t-RFMO Secretariats since Kobe1 to progress this task.

Background

3. The suggestion to keep records of fishing vessels was raised during the development of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (FAO Compliance Agreement), and adopted by the FAO Conference in 1993.

4. In October 2000 the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and FAO convened the first meeting of a "Joint FAO/IMO *ad hoc* Working Group" that recognized the importance of the registration of fishing vessels as a means to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It endorsed the need to ensure flag State links to the registration of a fishing vessel with its authorization to fish, and urged closer collaboration between relevant agencies in national administrations. This *ad hoc* Working Group suggested that consideration be given to how the IMO numbering scheme might be applied to fishing vessels in order to enable vessels to be traced regardless of changes in registration or name over time.

5. The twentieth meeting of the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP20) in 2003 agreed that, for the purpose of inter-agency exchanges of vessel records, a unique vessel identifier (UVI) should be assigned to each vessel, since current vessel identifiers (e.g. vessel name, flag State and registration number in the flag State, international radio call sign, etc.) are unstable. CWP20 recommended that the FAO draft a list of essential and desirable vessel identifiers for vessel registries for the consideration of CWP agencies, and that FAO consult with those agencies regarding the use of UVIs in the FAO's High Seas Vessel Authorization Record (HSVAR) database and CWP agency vessel registries. An essential part of the proposal was the inclusion of a unique HSVAR_ID (and its non-HSVAR_ID complement) identifier.

6. The first substantive meeting of the Ministerial-led Task Force on IUU Fishing on the High Seas that took place at Paris, France, March 9, 2005 agreed, *inter-alia*, to establish a global information system on high seas fishing vessels in the form of a publicly available international database of information relating to the global high seas fishing fleet. It was noted that this might form one of the core activities of the enhanced MCS Network and it was suggested that its Secretariat also consider the feasibility of building on the *EQUASIS*[1] database.

7. The 2005 Rome Declaration on IUU Fishing, subsequently adopted by Ministers, includes a call *"to develop a comprehensive record of fishing vessels within FAO, including refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels, that incorporates available information on beneficial ownership, subject to confidentiality requirements in accordance with national law".* As a result, the FAO Fisheries Department undertook a Feasibility Study to examine the viability of developing such a comprehensive record - which has since been referred to as the "Global Record".

[1] An international Conference concerned with the quality of shipping, which involved ship-owners, cargo owners, insurers, brokers, classification societies, agents, ports and terminals, in Lisbon in June 1998, called for information on the ownership and operation of the international shipping fleet more accessible. Subsequently, in 2001, the European Commission and the maritime administration of France, Singapore, Spain, the United Kingdom, the US Coast Guard and Japan initiated the EQUASIS project. Since, maritime authorities from Australia, France, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), representing the European Commission have affiliated with EQUASIS by Memorandum of Understanding. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the US Coast Guard currently have observer status. EQUASIS is a non-profit making organization and the budget is agreed and provided by the MoU members (www.equasis.org).

8. The twenty seventh FAO Committee on Fisheries, in 2007, received the Feasibility Study report which concluded that there is a need to introduce a system through which any vessel could be clearly identified over time, irrespective of change of name, ownership or flag. In relation to the concept of a unique method to identify vessels over time, the Feasibility Study recognized the advantages that would accrue from the use of the Lloyds Registry-Fairplay (LR-F) Number (LR Number - that forms the basis for the IMO number and is obligatory for certain classes of fishing vessels), which would include, *inter-alia*, that, "…the identification number remains with the vessel irrespective of change of name or ownership and/or flag thus it provides a possibility to follow the history of a vessel". Further, the Study noted that the use of the LR/IMO Number would allow ready comparison with other databases, such as the European Quality Shipping Information System (*EQUASIS*), RFMOs and such port State control records where the LR/IMO Number is included in the criteria.

9. From February 25-28, 2008, the FAO convened an "Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels" at Rome, Italy. During that consultation, LR-F described the management of both the IMO Ship Numbering Scheme and the IMO Registered Owner and Company Numbering Scheme on behalf of the IMO which, in LR-F practice, have been extended to include fishing activity-related records. Both schemes provide a mechanism for sourcing comprehensive fishing vessel data from flag administrations. Currently, approximately 26,000 fishing vessels over 100GT, and corresponding registered owners, have LR Numbers (within the unique number range of the IMO Ship Numbering Schemes).

10. With regard to the global fleet of fishing vessels of less than 100GT, the Consultation was advised that this could not be accommodated with the LR Number scheme[2]. The Expert Consultation recognized the requirement for a unique vessel and company identifier and recommended their further development taking full account of existing numbering schemes such as those employed by IMO, EC, LR-F, etc. for harmonization purposes. FAO's support for this process is likely to be in the form of advising standards or formats for UVIs, not assigning the numbers directly.

11. COFI28, 2-6 March 2009, in considering the outcomes of the Expert Consultation, proposed a future programme of work for FAO which included an assessment of user needs, including the needs of developing countries, the establishment of a broad based Steering Committee, the design and implementation of a pilot project and preparing a comprehensive technical report which could lead to a Technical Consultation on the Global Record. It was noted that the tuna RFMO Secretariats were also progressing similar issues for the vessels authorised to fish within each tuna RFMO convention area. FAO was encouraged to work with those organisations as it implements its programme of work - particularly in relation to pilot activities.

Technical work undertaken by the t-RFMO Secretariats since Kobe1

12. Since January 2007, the t-RFMO Secretariats have reviewed the information currently collected for individual vessels for their respective vessel records. This has been reconciled against information required by LR-F to generate a UVI. The information requirements to generate a UVI, and the information currently collected for fishing vessels by each t-RFMO, are summarised at **Attachment 1**. This matrix identifies that information which each t-RFMO currently doesn't collect but which is required by LR-F to generate a UVI.

Proposed process for implementation

13. Assuming the t-RFMOs elect to proceed with implementation of UVI, as implied in the KCoAs, the following process would support a means to generate a UVI and produce a current global record of fishing vessels[3]:
   - t-RFMOs adopt a decision within their respective organizations to amend the existing requirements regarding individual vessel data required for their respective vessel records.
   - t-RFMO flag State members, cooperating non-members and participating territories provide the additional information (**Attachment 1**) to their respective Secretariats.
   - t-RFMO Secretariats relay individual vessel data to LR-F.

[2] LR-F have since advised that, on the basis that tuna RFMO vessel records will contain a limited number of vessels less than 100 GRT (approximately 14,500 vessels: CCSBT (1,218); ICCAT (1,693); IATTC (3,004); IOTC (2,508) and WCPFC (6,077)) LR-F is able to accommodate the entire vessel records for the t-RFMOs - provided all the details required to generate a UVI for those vessels are provided.

[3] Some t-RFMOs currently collect significantly less information for carriers and supply vessels than is collected for fishing vessels. In addition LR-F sources data independently on fish carriers and supply vessels as these already come under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS).

- LR-F integrates data to existing LR-F databases and generates a UVI.
- LR-F runs a fleet extract for each t-RFMO.
- Negotiate with the EQUASIS Supervisory Committee for LR-F to provide a consolidated vessel list to EQUASIS for posting on www.equasis.org, for vessel look-up in the free public domain including the UVI – thus serving as a global vessel record for tuna RFMOs.
- t-RFMOs make the resulting data available to their members in an electronic format.
- t-RFMOs may also display the information in the public domain on their websites (in a non-downloadable format or in a downloadable format but without the UVI).
- t-RFMOs use the UVI to regularly merge their vessel lists for display in the tuna-org web site (in a non-downloadable format).

14. LR-F has confirmed that, as an arrangement that provides mutual benefits for both LR-F and the t-RFMOs, this arrangement would incur no financial commitments or obligations. In addition, LR-F has agreed to include vessels <100 GRT on the t-RFMO records in the system – provided all the requisite information for each vessel is provided.

Conclusion

15. As recognised at Kobe1, the consolidation of fishing vessel lists from the five tuna RFMOs, and the introduction of a UVI, is regarded as a practical, positive step towards combating IUU fishing world-wide. The development of a UVI by the t-RFMOs will facilitate the exchange of vessel information among the t-RFMOs, support broader MCS efforts within and between each t-RFMOs (in respect of catch documentation, transhipment verification, port State measures, VMS operations, etc.) and make a positive contribution to related efforts within the FAO towards this goal.

Attachment 1 to Annex 5.7

List of fields collected by IMO and LR-F and those currently collected by t-RFMOs

Information required	***IMO[A]*** ***For vessels >100GRT***	***LR-F[B]***	***Required to provide an LR No.***	***WCPFC***	***IATTC***	***IOTC***	***CCSBT***	***ICCAT***
IMO Unique Company (DOC) No.	X							
IMO Registered Owner Identification No.	X							
IMO Ship Identification Number	X				X	X[4]		
LR Number (when known)	IMO<Company/registered owner><7 digit LR-F No.>	X						
Document of Compliance (DOC) Company	X	X						
Current Company name	X				X			
Date of company registration	X							
Country of registration	X							
Full address details for Company	X							
Previous company name (if known)	X				X			
Registered Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[5]	X
Parent company of registered owner (if known)	X		X					
Date of incorporation of company	X							
Ship Manager (if applicable)	X	X	X					
Technical Manager		X						
Operator		X	X		X	X	X[6]	X
Bareboat/Demise Charterer	X	X	X					
Group Beneficial Owner		X						
Group Operated Fleet		X						
Flag State	X		X	X	X	X[7]	X[5]	X
MMSI Number	X		X					
Flag State Identification Number (Official No.)	X		X	X				
Name of fishing vessel	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Registration number (Fishing No.)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Previous names (if known)		X	X	X	X	X	X[8]	X
Port of registry	X		X	X	X			
Address of owner or owners	X	Company	X	X	X	X	X	X
Name and nationality of master				X				

[4] If available.
[5] It is not known if Owner details submitted by all flags are in accordance with the LR-F definition of the Registered Owner.
[6] It is not known if Operator details submitted by all flags are in accordance with the LR-F definition of the Operator.
[7] This information is not requested but becomes available by virtue of a flag State submitting vessel information to add to the authorized list.
[8] This information is often recorded as "Unknown".

Previous flag (if any)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
International Radio Call Sign	X		X	X	X	X	X[9]	X
Vessel communication types and numbers (INMARSAT A, B and C numbers and satellite telephone No.)		X		X				
Colour photograph of vessel		X		X	X			
Where and when built	X		X	X	X			
Type of vessel		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Normal crew complement		X		X	X			
Type of fishing method or methods	X	LR-F ship type		X	X	X	X[10]	X
Length		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Moulded depth		X	X	X	X			
Beam		X	X	X	X			
Gross register tonnage (if applicable)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
GT (if applicable)			X		X			
Power of main engine or engines		X	X	X	X			
The nature of the authorization to fish granted by the flag State				X	X	X		
Carrying capacity, including freezer type, capacity and number and fish hold capacity.		X		X	X	X[11]	X[11]	Carriers only
Net tonnage	X		X		X			
Dead weight	X		X					
Shipbuilder	X		X		X			
Nationality of shipbuilder	X		X					
Parallel-in ships true ownership registration details	X		X					
Parallel-out ships true owner details	X		X					
Ship status code	X							
Date ship entered register	X		X		X			
Date ship de-registered (if applicable)	X		X		X			
Fishing authorization period							X	X

A. Associated with the a) IMO Unique Company Number Scheme, b) the IMO Registered Owner Identification Number Scheme and, c) IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme.
B. See Attachment A.

[9] This is absent for 11% of vessels over 100 t and 34% of vessels under 100 t.
[10] This is recorded as "Unclassified" for 9% of vessels over 100 t and 23% of vessels under 100 t.
[11] Information on carrying capacity is sought only in relation to carrier (transport) vessels.

Attachment A to Annex 5.7

Lloyd's Register – Fairplay: Owner / Manager Definitions

LR-F identify the following roles in respect to a vessel's Ownership/Management. It should be noted that the same company may perform more than one role on a ship.

1. **Document of Compliance (DOC) Company -** the owner of the ship or any other organization or person such as the manager or bareboat charterer who has assumed the responsibility for the technical operation of the ship from the owner of the ship and who on assuming such responsibility has agreed to take over all the duties and responsibilities imposed by the ISM Code.

   A documented company on both DOC and SMC Certificates issued by flag Administrations; but the information for which is also available from the Responsible Organizations, such as Classification Societies, who may undertake the audits.

   In most cases the DOC Company will be responsible for the Technical Management of the ship.

2. **Registered Owner -** The legal title of ownership of the vessel that appears on the ship's registration documents. It may be an Owner/Manager or a wholly-owned subsidiary in a larger shipping group; or a bank or one-ship company vehicle set up by the bank; or of course, it may be a "brass-plate" company created on paper to legally own a ship and possibly to limit liability for the "real" owners and/or benefit from off-shore tax laws. It may anyway be a legal-requirement of the flag-state with whom the ship is registered for the legal owner to be a company registered in that country.

3. **Shipmanager -** The company designated by the ship owner or charterer to be responsible for the day to day running of the ship and the best contact for the ship regarding commercial matters. This company may be an owner related company, or a third-party manager, whose purpose is primarily the management of ships for their ship-owning clients. This company may also be responsible for major purchases for the fleet, such as classification, insurance, surveys etc.

   N.B. Many ships today are owned by banks or finance/leasing companies who have no operational involvement whatever. In practice the lessee companies, referred to as 'Disponent Owners' or one of their subsidiary companies, may appear as the Manager of the ship.

4. **Technical Manager -** The company designated by the ship owner or operator or ship manager to be specifically responsible for the technical operation and technical superintendancy of a ship. This company may also be responsible for purchases regarding the fleet, such as repairs, spares, re-engining, surveys, dry-docking, etc.

   In the majority of cases the DOC Company will also be responsible for the Technical Management of the ship.

5. **Operator -** The company responsible for the commercial decisions concerning the employment of a ship and therefore who decides how and where that asset is employed. The direct beneficiary of the profits from the operations of the ship, this company may also be responsible for purchasing decisions on bunkers and port services. A medium to long-term time or bareboat charterer is considered to be the operator of the ship. Companies heading operator pools (e.g. Cool Carriers or Gearbulk) are Operators of the ships in the pool.

   N.B. Many ships today are owned by banks or finance/leasing companies who have no operational involvement whatever. In practice the lessee companies, referred to as 'Disponent Owners' may appear as the Operator of the ship.

6. **Bareboat/Demise Charterer –** The company identified on the charter-party who charters the ship on a bareboat or demise charter. In this the charterer assumes control over all operations, costs and responsibilities associated with the vessel for an agreed period of time. The charterer becomes or appoints the shipmanager and may also have the right to sub-charter the vessel.

It is increasingly common for ships to be in parallel registry during the period of a bareboat charter. In this case, the ship is transferred by the bareboat charterer to a new operational flag, while the ownership of the ship (Registered Owner) continues under the original Registry. None of the legal or financial responsibilities of the Registered Owner are transferred to the bareboat charterer during the period of charter.

N.B. In Demise Charter agreements, if negotiated at the beginning of charter agreement, the charterer may have the option to purchase the vessel at the end of the charter period.

In **Time Charter Party** agreements, the charterer may only assume responsibility for operations, routing and cargo, while technical, crewing etc. remain with the owner.

7. **Group Beneficial Owner –** This is the parent company of the Registered Owner, or the Disponent Owner if the ship is owned by a bank. It is the controlling interest behind its fleet and the ultimate beneficiary from the ownership. A Group Beneficial Owner may or may not directly own ships itself as a Registered Owner. It may be the Manager of its fleet, which is in turn owned by subsidiary companies. Its ships may also be managed by a 3rd party under contract.

8. **Group Operated Fleet –** For companies identified as Group Beneficial Owners, LRF can identify the total operational fleet. This Group Operated Fleet includes all the ships in the fleet operated by the group, including both their owned vessels and chartered in ships.

9. **Mobile Maritime Station Identifier** (MMSI) is a 9 digit number used to identify vessels in VHF radio communications. The first three digits denote the country of registry. When a flag change is effected this number will also change. Administered by the ITU; issued by the Flag Administration

A UNIQUE VESSEL IDENTIFIER (UVI) FOR TUNA FISHING VESSELS AND HARMONIZATION OF t-RFMO VESSEL LISTS

Jointly Prepared by the Five Secretariats

Kobe Course of Actions

1. The Kobe Course of Actions (KCoAs) included, *inter alia*, technical work associated with the:

   "*creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include support vessels*".

2. This paper reports on action by the t-RFMO Secretariats since Kobe1 to progress this task.

Background

3. The suggestion to keep records of fishing vessels was raised during the development of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (FAO Compliance Agreement), and adopted by the FAO Conference in 1993.

4. In October 2000 the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and FAO convened the first meeting of a "Joint FAO/IMO *ad hoc* Working Group" that recognized the importance of the registration of fishing vessels as a means to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It endorsed the need to ensure flag State links to the registration of a fishing vessel with its authorization to fish, and urged closer collaboration between relevant agencies in national administrations. This *ad hoc* Working Group suggested that consideration be given to how the IMO numbering scheme might be applied to fishing vessels in order to enable vessels to be traced regardless of changes in registration or name over time.

5. The twentieth meeting of the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP20) in 2003 agreed that, for the purpose of inter-agency exchanges of vessel records, a unique vessel identifier (UVI) should be assigned to each vessel, since current vessel identifiers (e.g. vessel name, flag State and registration number in the flag State, international radio call sign, etc.) are unstable. CWP20 recommended that the FAO draft a list of essential and desirable vessel identifiers for vessel registries for the consideration of CWP agencies, and that FAO consult with those agencies regarding the use of UVIs in the FAO's High Seas Vessel Authorization Record (HSVAR) database and CWP agency vessel registries. An essential part of the proposal was the inclusion of a unique HSVAR_ID (and its non-HSVAR_ID complement) identifier.

6. The first substantive meeting of the Ministerial-led Task Force on IUU Fishing on the High Seas that took place at Paris, France, March 9, 2005 agreed, *inter-alia*, to establish a global information system on high seas fishing vessels in the form of a publicly available international database of information relating to the global high seas fishing fleet. It was noted that this might form one of the core activities of the enhanced MCS Network and it was suggested that its Secretariat also consider the feasibility of building on the *EQUASIS*[1] database.

7. The 2005 Rome Declaration on IUU Fishing, subsequently adopted by Ministers, includes a call *"to develop a comprehensive record of fishing vessels within FAO, including refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels, that incorporates available information on beneficial ownership, subject to confidentiality requirements in accordance with national law".* As a result, the FAO Fisheries Department undertook a Feasibility Study to examine the viability of developing such a comprehensive record - which has since been referred to as the "Global Record".

[1] An international Conference concerned with the quality of shipping, which involved ship-owners, cargo owners, insurers, brokers, classification societies, agents, ports and terminals, in Lisbon in June 1998, called for information on the ownership and operation of the international shipping fleet more accessible. Subsequently, in 2001, the European Commission and the maritime administration of France, Singapore, Spain, the United Kingdom, the US Coast Guard and Japan initiated the EQUASIS project. Since, maritime authorities from Australia, France, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), representing the European Commission have affiliated with EQUASIS by Memorandum of Understanding. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the US Coast Guard currently have observer status. EQUASIS is a non-profit making organization and the budget is agreed and provided by the MoU members (www.equasis.org).

8. The twenty seventh FAO Committee on Fisheries, in 2007, received the Feasibility Study report which concluded that there is a need to introduce a system through which any vessel could be clearly identified over time, irrespective of change of name, ownership or flag. In relation to the concept of a unique method to identify vessels over time, the Feasibility Study recognized the advantages that would accrue from the use of the Lloyds Registry-Fairplay (LR-F) Number (LR Number - that forms the basis for the IMO number and is obligatory for certain classes of fishing vessels), which would include, *inter-alia*, that, "…the identification number remains with the vessel irrespective of change of name or ownership and/or flag thus it provides a possibility to follow the history of a vessel". Further, the Study noted that the use of the LR/IMO Number would allow ready comparison with other databases, such as the European Quality Shipping Information System (*EQUASIS*), RFMOs and such port State control records where the LR/IMO Number is included in the criteria.

9. From February 25-28, 2008, the FAO convened an "Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels" at Rome, Italy. During that consultation, LR-F described the management of both the IMO Ship Numbering Scheme and the IMO Registered Owner and Company Numbering Scheme on behalf of the IMO which, in LR-F practice, have been extended to include fishing activity-related records. Both schemes provide a mechanism for sourcing comprehensive fishing vessel data from flag administrations. Currently, approximately 26,000 fishing vessels over 100GT, and corresponding registered owners, have LR Numbers (within the unique number range of the IMO Ship Numbering Schemes).

10. With regard to the global fleet of fishing vessels of less than 100GT, the Consultation was advised that this could not be accommodated with the LR Number scheme[2]. The Expert Consultation recognized the requirement for a unique vessel and company identifier and recommended their further development taking full account of existing numbering schemes such as those employed by IMO, EC, LR-F, etc. for harmonization purposes. FAO's support for this process is likely to be in the form of advising standards or formats for UVIs, not assigning the numbers directly.

11. COFI28, 2-6 March 2009, in considering the outcomes of the Expert Consultation, proposed a future programme of work for FAO which included an assessment of user needs, including the needs of developing countries, the establishment of a broad based Steering Committee, the design and implementation of a pilot project and preparing a comprehensive technical report which could lead to a Technical Consultation on the Global Record. It was noted that the tuna RFMO Secretariats were also progressing similar issues for the vessels authorised to fish within each tuna RFMO convention area. FAO was encouraged to work with those organisations as it implements its programme of work - particularly in relation to pilot activities.

Technical work undertaken by the t-RFMO Secretariats since Kobe1

12. Since January 2007, the t-RFMO Secretariats have reviewed the information currently collected for individual vessels for their respective vessel records. This has been reconciled against information required by LR-F to generate a UVI. The information requirements to generate a UVI, and the information currently collected for fishing vessels by each t-RFMO, are summarised at **Attachment 1**. This matrix identifies that information which each t-RFMO currently doesn't collect but which is required by LR-F to generate a UVI.

Proposed process for implementation

13. Assuming the t-RFMOs elect to proceed with implementation of UVI, as implied in the KCoAs, the following process would support a means to generate a UVI and produce a current global record of fishing vessels[3]:
   - t-RFMOs adopt a decision within their respective organizations to amend the existing requirements regarding individual vessel data required for their respective vessel records.
   - t-RFMO flag State members, cooperating non-members and participating territories provide the additional information (**Attachment 1**) to their respective Secretariats.
   - t-RFMO Secretariats relay individual vessel data to LR-F.

[2] LR-F have since advised that, on the basis that tuna RFMO vessel records will contain a limited number of vessels less than 100 GRT (approximately 14,500 vessels: CCSBT (1,218); ICCAT (1,693); IATTC (3,004); IOTC (2,508) and WCPFC (6,077)) LR-F is able to accommodate the entire vessel records for the t-RFMOs - provided all the details required to generate a UVI for those vessels are provided.

[3] Some t-RFMOs currently collect significantly less information for carriers and supply vessels than is collected for fishing vessels. In addition LR-F sources data independently on fish carriers and supply vessels as these already come under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS).

- LR-F integrates data to existing LR-F databases and generates a UVI.
- LR-F runs a fleet extract for each t-RFMO.
- Negotiate with the EQUASIS Supervisory Committee for LR-F to provide a consolidated vessel list to EQUASIS for posting on www.equasis.org, for vessel look-up in the free public domain including the UVI – thus serving as a global vessel record for tuna RFMOs.
- t-RFMOs make the resulting data available to their members in an electronic format.
- t-RFMOs may also display the information in the public domain on their websites (in a non-downloadable format or in a downloadable format but without the UVI).
- t-RFMOs use the UVI to regularly merge their vessel lists for display in the tuna-org web site (in a non-downloadable format).

14. LR-F has confirmed that, as an arrangement that provides mutual benefits for both LR-F and the t-RFMOs, this arrangement would incur no financial commitments or obligations. In addition, LR-F has agreed to include vessels <100 GRT on the t-RFMO records in the system – provided all the requisite information for each vessel is provided.

Conclusion

15. As recognised at Kobe1, the consolidation of fishing vessel lists from the five tuna RFMOs, and the introduction of a UVI, is regarded as a practical, positive step towards combating IUU fishing world-wide. The development of a UVI by the t-RFMOs will facilitate the exchange of vessel information among the t-RFMOs, support broader MCS efforts within and between each t-RFMOs (in respect of catch documentation, transhipment verification, port State measures, VMS operations, etc.) and make a positive contribution to related efforts within the FAO towards this goal.

Attachment 1 to Annex 5.7

List of fields collected by IMO and LR-F and those currently collected by t-RFMOs

Information required	***IMO[A]*** ***For vessels >100GRT***	***LR-F[B]***	***Required to provide an LR No.***	***WCPFC***	***IATTC***	***IOTC***	***CCSBT***	***ICCAT***
IMO Unique Company (DOC) No.	X							
IMO Registered Owner Identification No.	X							
IMO Ship Identification Number	X				X	X[4]		
LR Number (when known)	IMO<Company/registered owner><7 digit LR-F No.>	X						
Document of Compliance (DOC) Company	X	X						
Current Company name	X				X			
Date of company registration	X							
Country of registration	X							
Full address details for Company	X							
Previous company name (if known)	X				X			
Registered Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[5]	X
Parent company of registered owner (if known)	X		X					
Date of incorporation of company	X							
Ship Manager (if applicable)	X	X	X					
Technical Manager		X						
Operator		X	X		X	X	X[6]	X
Bareboat/Demise Charterer	X	X	X					
Group Beneficial Owner		X						
Group Operated Fleet		X						
Flag State	X		X	X	X	X[7]	X[5]	X
MMSI Number	X		X					
Flag State Identification Number (Official No.)	X		X	X				
Name of fishing vessel	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Registration number (Fishing No.)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Previous names (if known)		X	X	X	X	X	X[8]	X
Port of registry	X		X	X	X			
Address of owner or owners	X	Company	X	X	X	X	X	X
Name and nationality of master				X				

[4] If available.
[5] It is not known if Owner details submitted by all flags are in accordance with the LR-F definition of the Registered Owner.
[6] It is not known if Operator details submitted by all flags are in accordance with the LR-F definition of the Operator.
[7] This information is not requested but becomes available by virtue of a flag State submitting vessel information to add to the authorized list.
[8] This information is often recorded as "Unknown".

Previous flag (if any)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
International Radio Call Sign	X		X	X	X	X	X[9]	X
Vessel communication types and numbers (INMARSAT A, B and C numbers and satellite telephone No.)		X		X				
Colour photograph of vessel		X		X	X			
Where and when built	X		X	X	X			
Type of vessel		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Normal crew complement		X		X	X			
Type of fishing method or methods	X	LR-F ship type		X	X	X	X[10]	X
Length		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Moulded depth		X	X	X	X			
Beam		X	X	X	X			
Gross register tonnage (if applicable)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
GT (if applicable)			X		X			
Power of main engine or engines		X	X	X	X			
The nature of the authorization to fish granted by the flag State				X	X	X		
Carrying capacity, including freezer type, capacity and number and fish hold capacity.		X		X	X	X[11]	X[11]	Carriers only
Net tonnage	X		X		X			
Dead weight	X		X					
Shipbuilder	X		X		X			
Nationality of shipbuilder	X		X					
Parallel-in ships true ownership registration details	X		X					
Parallel-out ships true owner details	X		X					
Ship status code	X							
Date ship entered register	X		X		X			
Date ship de-registered (if applicable)	X		X		X			
Fishing authorization period							X	X

A. Associated with the a) IMO Unique Company Number Scheme, b) the IMO Registered Owner Identification Number Scheme and, c) IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme.
B. See Attachment A.

[9] This is absent for 11% of vessels over 100 t and 34% of vessels under 100 t.
[10] This is recorded as "Unclassified" for 9% of vessels over 100 t and 23% of vessels under 100 t.
[11] Information on carrying capacity is sought only in relation to carrier (transport) vessels.

Attachment A to Annex 5.7

Lloyd's Register – Fairplay: Owner / Manager Definitions

LR-F identify the following roles in respect to a vessel's Ownership/Management. It should be noted that the same company may perform more than one role on a ship.

1. **Document of Compliance (DOC) Company -** the owner of the ship or any other organization or person such as the manager or bareboat charterer who has assumed the responsibility for the technical operation of the ship from the owner of the ship and who on assuming such responsibility has agreed to take over all the duties and responsibilities imposed by the ISM Code.

   A documented company on both DOC and SMC Certificates issued by flag Administrations; but the information for which is also available from the Responsible Organizations, such as Classification Societies, who may undertake the audits.

   In most cases the DOC Company will be responsible for the Technical Management of the ship.

2. **Registered Owner -** The legal title of ownership of the vessel that appears on the ship's registration documents. It may be an Owner/Manager or a wholly-owned subsidiary in a larger shipping group; or a bank or one-ship company vehicle set up by the bank; or of course, it may be a "brass-plate" company created on paper to legally own a ship and possibly to limit liability for the "real" owners and/or benefit from off-shore tax laws. It may anyway be a legal-requirement of the flag-state with whom the ship is registered for the legal owner to be a company registered in that country.

3. **Shipmanager -** The company designated by the ship owner or charterer to be responsible for the day to day running of the ship and the best contact for the ship regarding commercial matters. This company may be an owner related company, or a third-party manager, whose purpose is primarily the management of ships for their ship-owning clients. This company may also be responsible for major purchases for the fleet, such as classification, insurance, surveys etc.

   N.B. Many ships today are owned by banks or finance/leasing companies who have no operational involvement whatever. In practice the lessee companies, referred to as 'Disponent Owners' or one of their subsidiary companies, may appear as the Manager of the ship.

4. **Technical Manager -** The company designated by the ship owner or operator or ship manager to be specifically responsible for the technical operation and technical superintendancy of a ship. This company may also be responsible for purchases regarding the fleet, such as repairs, spares, re-engining, surveys, dry-docking, etc.

   In the majority of cases the DOC Company will also be responsible for the Technical Management of the ship.

5. **Operator -** The company responsible for the commercial decisions concerning the employment of a ship and therefore who decides how and where that asset is employed. The direct beneficiary of the profits from the operations of the ship, this company may also be responsible for purchasing decisions on bunkers and port services. A medium to long-term time or bareboat charterer is considered to be the operator of the ship. Companies heading operator pools (e.g. Cool Carriers or Gearbulk) are Operators of the ships in the pool.

   N.B. Many ships today are owned by banks or finance/leasing companies who have no operational involvement whatever. In practice the lessee companies, referred to as 'Disponent Owners' may appear as the Operator of the ship.

6. **Bareboat/Demise Charterer –** The company identified on the charter-party who charters the ship on a bareboat or demise charter. In this the charterer assumes control over all operations, costs and responsibilities associated with the vessel for an agreed period of time. The charterer becomes or appoints the shipmanager and may also have the right to sub-charter the vessel.

It is increasingly common for ships to be in parallel registry during the period of a bareboat charter. In this case, the ship is transferred by the bareboat charterer to a new operational flag, while the ownership of the ship (Registered Owner) continues under the original Registry. None of the legal or financial responsibilities of the Registered Owner are transferred to the bareboat charterer during the period of charter.

N.B. In Demise Charter agreements, if negotiated at the beginning of charter agreement, the charterer may have the option to purchase the vessel at the end of the charter period.

In **Time Charter Party** agreements, the charterer may only assume responsibility for operations, routing and cargo, while technical, crewing etc. remain with the owner.

7. **Group Beneficial Owner –** This is the parent company of the Registered Owner, or the Disponent Owner if the ship is owned by a bank. It is the controlling interest behind its fleet and the ultimate beneficiary from the ownership. A Group Beneficial Owner may or may not directly own ships itself as a Registered Owner. It may be the Manager of its fleet, which is in turn owned by subsidiary companies. Its ships may also be managed by a 3rd party under contract.

8. **Group Operated Fleet –** For companies identified as Group Beneficial Owners, LRF can identify the total operational fleet. This Group Operated Fleet includes all the ships in the fleet operated by the group, including both their owned vessels and chartered in ships.

9. **Mobile Maritime Station Identifier** (MMSI) is a 9 digit number used to identify vessels in VHF radio communications. The first three digits denote the country of registry. When a flag change is effected this number will also change. Administered by the ITU; issued by the Flag Administration

Progress Report on Harmonization and Improvement of T-RFMO Trade Tracking Programs and development of Catch Documentation Systems

Jointly Prepared by the Five Secretariats

1. Introduction

Kobe Course of Actions

The 2007 Kobe Course of Actions (KCoAs) included, inter alia, technical work associated with the: "Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required[1]." This paper reports on action by the t-RFMOs since then to progress this task.

Follow-up Technical Meeting

The KCoAs also established, as a follow-up mechanism, a technical working group (WG) consisting of appropriate experts from the t-RFMOs which was asked to discuss the technical work mentioned above. The WG met in July 2007 in Raleigh, USA.

After reviewing the then-current trade-tracking programs in the various t-RFMOs, the WG noted that traceability from catch to market was a key area for improvement. The WG identified other areas where improvements to SDPs could be made and noted that two t-RFMOs were developing or implementing Catch Documentation Systems (CDS).

Several proposals for improving SDPs or implementing CDS were presented at the Raleigh WG meeting. However, there was no general consensus on how to harmonize or improve the programs in all t-RFMOs. In this sense, the work of the WG was incomplete, although it is clear that some of the ideas discussed then ended up being considered subsequently by several of the t-RFMOs.

2. Description of SDPs and CDS in the five t-RFMOs

This section describes the trade tracking systems of the five Commissions, with emphasis on the current situation.

2.1 CCSBT

During June 2000, the CCSBT introduced a Trade Information Scheme (TIS) for southern bluefin tuna. In this scheme, a CCSBT Statistical Document must be issued for all exports of southern bluefin tuna (SBT) by CCSBT Members[2] and a CCSBT Re-Export Certificate must be issued for all re-exports of SBT. The scheme requires Members to ensure that all imports of SBT are accompanied by the appropriate TIS form and that the form is validated by an authorised competent authority in the exporting country/fishing entity. Copies of completed TIS forms are sent from importing countries/fishing entities to the CCSBT Secretariat where they are used to maintain a database for monitoring catches and trade. In addition, lists of all documents issued are sent by exporting

[1] This document uses the terms SDP and CDS generally as follows:
A Statistical Document Program (SDP) traces the international trade of a fishery product:
Export -> Import/market
A Catch Documentation System (CDS) traces movement of the product from capture to market:
Catch -> Landing -> Export -> Import/market
Catch -> Landing -> Domestic/market

[2] Within this text, a reference to "Members" also includes "Cooperating Non-Members" of the CCSBT.

countries/fishing entities to the CCSBT Secretariat for conducting reconciliations between exports and imports of SBT and for recording trade of SBT from Member to non member countries. Further information on the CCSBT TIS is available at:

www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/about_the_commission/trade_information_scheme.pdf

During its annual meeting in October 2006, the CCSBT agreed to implement a Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) for SBT, with the details to be finalised inter-sessionaly for implementation on January 1, 2008. However, it was not until October 2008 that CCSBT Members reached agreement on the details for the CDS, which is now scheduled for implementation on January 1, 2010.

The CCSBT CDS incorporates both documentation and tagging of individual SBT. It extends the CCSBT TIS to include landings of domestic product, transhipments, the stocking of farms and the tagging of individual SBT. Five basic documents are involved, these being:

- Farm Stocking Form, which records details of the SBT catch placed in farms;
- Farm Transfer Form, which records transfer of SBT between farms;
- Catch Monitoring Form, which records SBT catch/harvest and other details for transhipments/exports/domestic landings/imports;
- Re-export or Export after Landing of Domestic Product Form, which tracks SBT that are re-exported or exported after being landed as domestic product; and
- Catch Tagging Form, which records the details (including tag number, length and weight) of each tagged fish.

All forms issued and received will be sent to the CCSBT Secretariat for central data management and reporting. The first four forms will be sent in either paper or electronic versions, but due to the large number of records involved, the catch tagging form will be processed by Members and sent to the Secretariat in electronic form only. The design of the CCSBT CDS forms are being reviewed and improved prior to implementation of the scheme.

Further details of the CCSBT CDS are available at:

www.ccsbt.org/docs/pdf/about_the_commission/Resolution_CDS.pdf

2.2 IATTC

IATTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopted, on June 24, 2003, a Resolution C-03-01 establishing an IATTC bigeye tuna statistical document program.

This resolution was approved as part of an effort to combat IUU fishing, in recognition of the fact that bigeye tuna is the main target species of "flag of convenience" fishing operations and that most of the bigeye harvested by such fishing vessels are exported to Parties, especially to Japan.

The resolution established that IATTC Parties, by March 1, 2003, require that all bigeye tuna, when imported into the territory of a Party, be accompanied by an IATTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document or an IATTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. At the initial stage of the program, the statistical documents and the re-export certificates are required only for frozen bigeye products. Bigeye tuna caught by purse seiners and baitboats and destined principally for canneries are not subject to this statistical document requirement.

The IATTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document is validated by a government official or other authorized individual or institution of the flag State of the vessel that harvested the tuna, or, if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a government official or other authorized

individual of the exporting state, and the IATTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate must be validated by a government official or other authorized individual or institution of the state that re-exported the tuna.

The Commission and the Parties importing bigeye tuna have the obligation to contact all the exporting countries to inform them of this Program. Also, each Party has the obligation to provide to the IATTC Secretariat sample forms of its statistical document and re-export certificate required with bigeye tuna imports. The Parties which import bigeye tuna are obligated to report the data collected by the program to the Secretariat each year.

The IATTC Secretariat maintains a password-protected web page that provides access to information on government officials or other individuals and institutions authorized to validate the IATTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document and Re-export Certificate.

The Commission requests the non-Parties which import bigeye tuna to cooperate with implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.

Tuna Tracking Program under AIDCP

The IATTC Secretariat serves as the Secretariat for the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP). During the fifth meeting of the Parties to the AIDCP, held in San Salvador, El Salvador, June 15, 2001, the Parties adopted the Resolution A-01-02 to establish procedures for AIDCP Dolphin Safe Tuna Certification.

The resolution established a certification of AIDCP *dolphin safe* tuna and tuna products. This certification is voluntary for each Party, and is issued for tuna captured in sets in which there is no mortality or serious injury of dolphins. Also, any tuna caught in sets in which dolphins were intentionally encircled by vessels without a dolphin mortality limit or whose captain is not on the List of Qualified Captains maintained by the Secretariat, is not considered to be dolphin safe.

Also agreed during the meeting in El Salvador was a system for tracking and verifying tuna. The purpose of this system is to enable dolphin safe tuna to be distinguished from non-dolphin safe tuna from the time it is caught to the time it is ready for retail sale. The system is based on the premise that dolphin safe tuna shall, from the time of capture, during unloading, storage, transfer, and processing, be kept separate from non-dolphin safe tuna. To this end the system is based on a Tuna Tracking Form (TTF) and additional verification procedures.

A fundamental element of the tracking system is the procedure whereby AIDCP observers, required to be on board all vessels carrying capacity greater than 363 metric tons record during the set which tuna is dolphin safe. Dolphin safe tuna is kept in separate wells on the fishing vessel.

The Party within whose jurisdiction the tuna is unloaded or, as appropriate, the flag state of the vessel, is responsible for issuing the *AIDCP Dolphin Safe* Tuna Certificate (Certificate) in accordance with the mentioned System for Tracking and Verification of Tuna. The Certificate includes the date; the corresponding TTF number; the weight of the tuna by species; if processed, type of processing and processor lot number; and the signature of the competent national authority, deposited with the Secretariat.

2.3 ICCAT

In ICCAT, the first statistical documentation scheme for Atlantic bluefin tuna (BTSD) was adopted in 1992 for frozen products. The programme was extended to fresh products in 1993 and was replaced by the Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Scheme in 2007 (Rec. 07-10, now replaced by Rec. 08-12; see below).

Bigeye Tuna and Swordfish SDPs.

In 2001, SDPs were adopted for swordfish (SWOSD) and bigeye tuna (BETSD). All swordfish and frozen bigeye that is imported to the territory of a CPC, with the exception of bigeye caught by purse seine and baitboat and destined principally for the canneries in the ICCAT Convention area, shall be accompanied by a duly validated ICCAT Statistical Document. Exported products must be accompanied by a statistical document that includes essential information including administration seals and technical references to vessels and fishing gear. Non-Contracting Parties which import bigeye tuna or swordfish from the ICCAT Convention Area are requested to cooperate in the implementation of the Programme and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.

Validation. Contracting Parties exporting products that are covered by the SDPs are required to transmit to the Secretariat a list of institutions and, if applicable, the individuals, authorized to validate the ICCAT Statistical Documents. This information is available to Contracting Parties in a password-protected Web Site.
Data Reporting. Contracting Parties that import products that are covered by the SDPs submit bi-annual reports on import data. These are circulated to all Contracting Parties and examined by the Commission.

Bluefin Tuna CDS

ICCAT adopted the Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Scheme (BCD) in 2007, and revised it in 2008 in light of the experience gained from initial implementation. The scheme also tracks re-exports (BFTRC). With this scheme, only completed and validated BCDs guarantee the importation or exportation of bluefin tuna into or from the territory of ICCAT Contracting Parties. Any shipment not accompanied by a completed and validated BCD shall not be accepted by the importing Contracting Party, except where all bluefin tuna are tagged in lieu of validation. Copies of validated BCD or BFTRC are to be sent to the Secretariat (by electronic means whenever possible). The Secretariat enters specific information extracted from these in a database on a password-protected section of the ICCAT website where Contracting Parties can access the information for all BCDs and BFTRCs that are related to a given catch.

Validation. The BCDs must be validated by an authorised government official, or other authorised individual or institution of the flag State of the vessel or the State of establishment of the trap or farm that harvested the bluefin tuna. The BFTRCs shall be validated by an authorised government official or authority. Similar to the SDP, information on validation authorities is maintained on a password-protected web site for CPCs to consult. Numbering. Each Contracting Party shall develop a unique numbering system for BCDs and communicate this system to the Secretariat. Tagging. Contracting Parties which tag all bluefin tuna available for sale must send to the Secretariat a summary of the implementation of the tagging programme and, as appropriate, tag samples. Reporting. All Contracting Parties which traded in bluefin tuna shall provide an annual report to the ICCAT Secretariat by for the preceding year.

Further information on ICCAT's SDPs and CDS can be found in:

http://www.iccat.int/en/RecsRegsresults.asp?cajaYear=checkbox&cajaKey=checkbox&cajaType=checkbox&selectGroup=SDP&cajaAct=checkbox&selectidioma=all&textidioma=&Submit=Search

2.4 IOTC

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission adopted a Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme at its Sixth Session, in 2001. The Programme, which came into effect on July 1, 2002, exempts tuna caught by purse seiners and pole and line (bait) vessels and destined principally for the canneries in the IOTC Convention Area. Furthermore, it was agreed that the Programme will initially apply only to frozen

bigeye products, in recognition of the fact that several practical problems need to be addressed before the Programme is extended to cover fresh products.

The implementation of the Programme requires that all bigeye tuna, when imported into the territory of a Member[3], be accompanied by an IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document or in the case when bigeye tuna are re-exported, by an IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. The Programme makes provision for the Statistical Document and the Re-export Certificate to be validated by an authorised government official or other authorised individual or institution of the State which is exporting or re-exporting bigeye tuna. For the benefit of concerned authorities in the importing State, the IOTC maintains a password protected webpage that provides access to information on government officials or other individuals and institutions authorised to validate IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document and Re-export Certificate.

The IOTC Secretariat has minimal involvement in the implementation of the Programme; besides maintaining the list of government officials or other individuals and institutions authorised to validate documents under the Programme, the Secretariat also compiles data received from importing States. Reports compiled by the Secretariat are circulated for each semester with a reminder to Members which export bigeye tuna to examine the information with a view to reconcile it against their records. Concerned Parties are urged to exchange copies of statistical documents and re-export certificates to facilitate this process. Members which export bigeye tuna are required to provide a report on the results of the afore-mentioned examination to the Commission annually. A report on the implementation of the Programme is also presented by the Secretariat to the Compliance Committee annually.

Non-Members which import bigeye tuna from the IOTC Convention Area are requested to cooperate in the implementation of the Programme and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.

A proposal to revise the Programme and extend its application to fresh-tuna products was put before the Compliance Committee during the Twelfth Session of the Commission, in 2008. While some Members believed that enough time had passed since the inception of the Programme and that it was time to make the reporting of fresh-tuna products compulsory, others indicated that implementation was not straightforward and that they are still unable to make the institutional changes required to make it possible to include fresh tuna products in the Programme. No consensus was reached on this matter and consideration of this proposal was deferred to a future Session.
Further information on the IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Programme is available at:

http://www.iotc.org/English/resolutions/reso_detail.php?reso=17

2.5 WCPFC

Despite numerous discussions in its Technical and Compliance Committee, WCPFC has not yet developed a CDS or SDP.

3. Conclusions

The technical work to improve trade-tracking systems and to introduce, as appropriate, CDS that was agreed to in 2007 in Kobe, has been partially fulfilled. A subsequent meeting of technical experts highlighted some of the aspects that needed improvement, but reached no consensus. However, several t-RFMOs have made progress since. Notably, CDSs have been adopted for bluefin tuna by CCSBT (to be implemented in January 2010) and by ICCAT (operative since June, 2007).

[3] In this text, reference to "Member(s)" also includes "Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties" of IOTC.

Guidance from the meeting on whether catch documentation schemes should be developed more extensively by t-RFMOs would be useful. If this is recommended, further efforts may require continued discussion among experts, perhaps in the form of a second technical working group meeting.

Table 1. Summary of funds for capacity building available to members of the five tuna RFMOs.

RFMO	FUND	DONOR	AMOUNT[1]	MAIN USAGE[2]	APPROVAL BY
All*	UN FSA Part VII Fund	Various	?	T, M, C	DOALOS/FAO
ICCAT	Data Fund	USA	66,000 €	T, M, S, O	Scientific Committee Chair, Chairperson of species group and Secretariat
	Capacity Fund	USA	416,000 €	C	Donor
	Capacity Fund	EC	22,000 €	T, M	Scientific Committee Chair, Chairperson of species group and Secretariat
	Data Improvement Project	Japan	116,000 €	T, M, S, O, D	Steering Committee and Donor
	Chair Fund	Brazil	63,000 €	M	Commission Chair in consultation with Secretariat
WCPFC	Special Requirements Fund	Voluntary contributions by all members	US$137,000	C	Secretariat
	Japan Trust Fund	Government of Japan	US400,000/yr for 5 years	C	Steering Committee – Secretariat, Japan and SIDS members
	West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project	Global Environment Facility, US NMFS, Governments of Japan and Australia	US$3 million/3 years in cash and kind	Data, Science, MCS and implementation of conservation and management measures: Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam	Managed by Secretariat
CCSBT	There is no formal fund. Assistance is provided on an ad-hoc, case by case basis	Extended Commission	Variable		Extended Commission
IATTC	Various	USA, WWF, Japan	Variable	T, M, S, O, D	Voluntary
IOTC	IOTC-OFCF Project	Japan	100,000 US$	T, S	Secretariat in consultation with Donor
	OFCF	Japan	Variable	T	Course on Fisheries Management in Japan; Donor in consultation with Secretariat
	Regional Tagging Project	EC	50,000	M, T	Secretariat

* Available to Parties to the Agreement

[1] Approximate funds as of July, 2009. Note: These resources are only for operation of the programs; all of the activities are supported by the RFMO staff

[2] T = Training courses
M = participation in meetings
S = Sampling programs
O = Scientific observer programs
C = Capacity building in general
D = database development

The UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and Tuna RFMO Members

By the delegation of Norway

UNFSA establishes a set of rights and obligations for States to conserve and manage fish stocks, associated and dependent species as well as to protect biodiversity in the marine environment. It sets out mechanisms for international cooperation, and identifies RFMOs as the mechanism through which States can fulfil their obligations to manage and conserve the stocks. As there is a clear linkage between RFMOs and UNFSA, all RFMO members should also become parties to UNFSA.

Article 64 of the Law of the Sea (LOS) Convention addresses the management of highly migratory fish stocks, calling on coastal States and other States fishing for highly migratory fish stocks in a region to "*cooperate directly or through appropriate international organizations with the view to ensuring conservation…".* Concerning high seas fishing, articles 117 and 118 of the LOS Convention provide for the duty to cooperate, either directly or through regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), in taking measures necessary for the stocks occurring in those areas.

The UNFSA Review Conference in 2006 affirmed that increasing adherence to the agreement is vital to promoting full implementation and achieving its objective. In the report to the Review Conference, it is indicated that some States, in particular developing coastal States, have not become parties to UNFSA owing to the misconception that it addresses conservation and management of stocks on the high seas only. Consequently some States seem to believe that UNFSA does not have any relevance to the conservation and management of fishery resources in their national waters.

UNFSA establishes a set of rights and obligations for States to conserve and manage fish stocks, associated and dependent species as well as to protect biodiversity in the marine environment. It sets out mechanisms for international cooperation, and identifies RFMOs as the mechanism through which States can fulfil their obligations to manage and conserve the stocks. States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned are encouraged by the agreement to become members of such RFMOs. It's obvious that States fishing on the stocks as well as coastal States in which they occur have "a real interest". Further it could be argued that port States involved in landings and transhipments of fish stocks have such an interest.

UNFSA provides for reinforcement of flag State duties concerning control over fishing vessels, and also contains enhanced compliance control mechanisms, including strengthened enforcement by flag States and port States. These latter duties are related to high seas fisheries, but it could be argued that they are becoming common standards relevant to all fishing operations. That aside, port States do have some obligations concerning vessels entering their ports carrying catches of the relevant stocks.

Although the main objective of UNFSA is related to the conservation and management of fish stocks occurring on the high seas, articles 5 (general principles), 6 (application of the precautionary approach) and 7 (compatibility of conservation and management measures) nevertheless apply to the conservation and management of fish stocks in areas under national jurisdiction. Thus these provisions are valid also to coastal States not involved in fishing on the high seas. The responsibilities of the coastal States are clearly stated in part V of the LOS Convention, and are further elaborated and reinforced in UNFSA, in particular articles 5, 6 and 7 that describe how to apply better management practices in waters under national jurisdiction. Consequently the agreement is highly relevant to all fishing nations, whether they are involved in fishing on the high seas or not.

UNFSA further recognises the special requirements of developing States in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, whether they occur on the high seas or within national waters of coastal developing States. In 2003 the UN General Assembly established a fund to assist developing States in the implementation of the agreement. It should be noted that only parties to the agreement might utilize the fund. Financial support may be sought for: i) facilitating participation in meetings of RFMOs; ii) assisting with travel costs in relevant meetings of global organisations dealing with high seas fisheries; iii) supporting ongoing and future negotiations to establish new RFMOs, to renegotiate founding agreements and to strengthen existing RFMOs; iv) building capacity for effective exercise of flag State duties, MCS, data collection and scientific research; v) facilitating exchange of information and experience on the implementation of the Agreement; vi) assisting with human resources development, technical training and technical assistance in relation to conservation and management of the relevant stocks and development of fisheries for such stocks, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of such stocks; and vii) assisting in meeting costs involved in proceedings for the settlement of disputes.

Four of the five tuna RFMOs were established prior to the adoption of UNFSA. Their role is, however, significantly strengthened in UNFSA and RFMOs are today regarded as the appropriate mechanism for responding to the duties set out in the LOS Convention for cooperation in managing highly migratory fish stocks. So far, one new tuna RFMO (WCPFC) has been established and another is in the process of being replaced (IATTC/Antigua Convention), using UNFSA as a template for developing the convention texts. It should also be noted that many of the criteria used for the RFMO performance reviews were drawn from the principles set out in UNFSA. Further, since the adoption of UNFSA, the RFMOs have frequently been using the agreement as a basis for conservation and management measures of the stocks under their auspices. Consequently there is a clear linkage between membership in various RFMOs and acceptance of UNFSA, and RFMO members should also accede to UNFSA. A table showing all members of the tuna RFMOs that are non-Parties to UNFSA is attached (./.).

In addition, below is a table showing the numbers of non-Parties to UNFSA in the tuna RFMOs, compared to the total number of members.

CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC
2/6	9/16	27/48	11/28	4/26

Members of tuna RFMOs that are non-Parties to UNFSA

	CCSBT	*IATTC*	*ICCAT*	*IOTC*	*WCPFC*
Albania			√		
Algeria			√		
Angola			√		
Cape Verde			√		
China			√	√	√
Colombia		√			
Comoros				√	
Cote d'Ivoire			√		
Croatia			√		
Ecuador		√			
El Salvador		√			
Egypt			√		
Equatorial Guinea			√		
Eritrea				√	
Gabon			√		
Ghana			√		
Guatemala		√	√		
Honduras			√		
Indonesia	√			√	
Libya			√		
Madagascar				√	
Malaysia				√	
Mauritania			√		
Mexico		√	√		
Morocco			√		
Nicaragua		√	√		
Nigeria			√		
Pakistan				√	
Peru		√			
Philippines				√	√
Sao Tome and Principe			√		
Sierra Leone			√		
St. Vincent & the Grenadines			√		
Syria			√		
Chinese Taipei	√				√
Tanzania				√	
Thailand				√	
Tunisia			√		
Turkey			√		
Vanuatu		√	√	√	√
Venezuela		√	√		