



SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE ROADMAP INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP

Virtual Meeting
Friday, November 13, 2020, 10am-1pm Pohnpei Time

CHAIR'S SUMMARY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE ROADMAP INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP MEETING

WCPFC17-2020-SPALB-Roadmap-IWG

ADENDA ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Opening Remarks

1. The South Pacific Albacore Roadmap Intersessional Working Group Meeting was held on 13th November 2020. The meeting was opened by the WCPFC Executive Director Feleti Teo.
2. The list of participants to this virtual meeting is included in **Annex A**.

1.2 Adoption of Agenda

3. The IWG Chair Ms Mere Lakeba welcomed participants and outlined the meeting procedures and the agenda.
4. China proposed two changes to the Agenda. Changes were made to the agenda 4.1 “Scientific Services Provider to present on reference periods used to inform rebuilding pathways” to read as “Scientific Services Provider to present on reference periods used to inform recovery pathways” and Agenda 5.1 “Discussion of future amendments to CMM 2015-02 to incorporate an interim rebuilding plan for South Pacific albacore” to read as “Discussion of future possible amendments to CMM 2015-02 to incorporate an interim rebuilding plan for South Pacific albacore”.
5. The provisional agenda was adopted as amended (**Annex B**).

1.3 Meeting Arrangement

6. Mr Tim Jones (Secretariat) outlined the virtual meeting protocols to all participants.

ADENDA ITEM 2. BRIEF RECAP

2.1 Introduction and progress since WCPFC 16

7. The Chair updated the forum on the progress made since the WCPFC16 to date relating to the South

ADENDA ITEM 3. TRAJECTORIES TO ACHIEVE THE INTERIM TRP

3.1 Scientific Services Provider to update IWG members on alternative catch pathways to achieve the iTRP.

8. Dr Sam McKechnie (SPC-OFP) presented on the alternative catch pathways to achieve the interim target reference point (iTRP) in the SC16 paper *Additional trajectories to achieve the South Pacific albacore interim TRP* (WCPFC-SC16-2020/MI-IP-01).

9. No comments from members on this agenda item.

3.2 Scientific Services Provider to present on the annual catch/effort limits required to achieve the iTRP.

10. Dr Sam McKechnie (SPC-OFP) presented on the annual catch/effort limits required to achieve the iTRP.

11. China thanked SPC for an informative analysis of some different options to achieve the iTRP. China stated that as a working group we don't have the power to decide (?) because of the considered social and economic consequences, so we cannot make any choices on the options and that option 1: closed fishery for 3 years is not an option. China also stated that all analysis is based on the iTRP reflected in the 2018 WCPFC Report which is not legally binding. They further stated that to achieve the iTRP in 20 years, we need to establish a TAC which needs to be legally binding based on the management procedures under the scenario of the Harvest Control. We need to review the iTRP every 3 years and make decisions based on the updated Stock Assessment result, noting that the next stock assessment is scheduled in 2021. China suggested noting the different options provided by the Scientific Services Provider and thanked them for the effort put in. A working level for the Commission to consider the updated stock assessment of the South Pacific Albacore and review every three years to test the iTRP, and based on this, establish a comprehensive new CMM.

12. USA appreciated the work carried out by the Scientific Services Provider and sought clarification on the spatial extent covered in the analysis - whether it was south of the Equator (south of 20 degrees), or it covers the entire South Pacific or only the Convention Area, and whether the Scientific Services Provider expects changes to the spatial extent of the forthcoming stock assessment with regards to the entire South Pacific stock.

13. Samoa thanked SPC for the informative presentation and stated that their interest was looking at the output of the model in terms of how much fish is caught in the WCPO. They also stated that if the data can be translated in effort in terms of the number of vessels operating, because if we look at reducing catch then we have to consider the number of boats operating and how much can be translated into the number of catch and the optimum number of boats to operate in the WCPO. We need to know the number of operators in the zone and this needs to be considered when it comes to management.

14. Australia thanked SPC for the presentation and commented that from their perspective these catch trajectories serve a really important purpose and to have a better understanding with what sort of future catches will be required to achieve the TRP based on the best science we have at the moment. The clear intention of the Albacore roadmap is to make some progress on the key management measures as we transition to the harvest strategy management of this stock. So, under harvest strategy management, the

harvest control rule will be used to adjust catch and to achieve the TRP through time. So, from Australia's perspective while we should be very aware of the catch reductions required through time we think its most appropriate to agree a short term TAC level, as we transition to the harvest strategy process in the next 2 to 3 years. We don't think it's necessary or realistic to agree to a catch trajectory for many years into the future where fishing levels will need to be actively adjusted according to the condition of the stock.

15. SPC responded to the USA saying that the spatial extent of the 2018 stock assessment was the WCPFC Convention area south of the equator, going east to 150 W and then including the overlap area (50S to 4S and across to 130 W). So that assessment did not include the Eastern Pacific. Next year (2021) the current intention is for the spatial extent of the new assessment to go right across the South Pacific below the equator. SPC noted that some of the previous stock assessments prior to 2015 did cover the whole South Pacific.

16. In response to Samoa's question relating to effort, SPC stated that for the purposes of the pathways, the requested assumption was for catch management, which most directly affects the tuna population. How the selected catch trajectory is implemented remains an open question. With regards to longline effort, SPC generally uses the number of hooks set in the longline fishery. Looking at the number of vessels fishing for albacore is a lot harder, and there are a number of issues around species targeting especially north of 15 or 10 degrees south. Once management decisions are made, they may need to move between catch and effort relatively fluidly, which can be estimated using CPUE.

3.3 Discussion on the options presented by the Scientific Services Provider

17. To add to Australia's previous intervention, SPC stated that the analysis and the table presented gives an idea of catch pathways that will get you to the iTRP on average. That trajectory should be used as a guide, because one would want a more adaptive approach in practice, to take into account factors such as good and bad recruitment years, changes in targeting by the longline fleet, etc. That would best be done through the harvest strategy approach as Australia has said; these catch trajectories will move the stock in the right direction as a stepping stone transitioning to the harvest strategy approach.

18. American Fishermen's Research Foundation (AFRF) thanked SPC for its analysis and for the additional explanations and had one question and one comment. Question: looking at the column with longline only that is assumed to mean without looking at the troll fishery. The troll fishery consists of a small US fleet which fishes in the high seas and a rather extensive New Zealand fleet which fishes primarily within its EEZ. Are there any other fleets that are considered when looking at the troll fleet?

19. AFRF Comment: In looking at the chart it seems that there is very little difference made in any of the scenarios when looking only at the longline fleet and leaving out the troll fleet.

20. SPC responded that the NZ troll fleet is around 150 boats quite seasonally taking 2,500 tons of Albacore while the US fleet is much further to the East. There have also been other troll vessels in the past from Canada and Cook Islands, and there has also been some artisanal catch in various Pacific Islands which is not included in the assessment model. But one thing to note about the troll fishery is that they take much smaller (juvenile) fish; taking smaller fish can have more impact based on the number of individuals taken for a given catch weight. For that 'longline only' scenario, catches were modified only for the longline fleet; the assumption for the troll fishery was that the recent catch level continues into the future. That is why under that scenario you have to decrease the longline fishery slightly more, given that the troll fishery makes up a very small amount of the overall tonnage taken. However, it is slightly greater decrease required of the longline fleet than expected because the tonnage the troll fishery takes has more impact on the biomass than the longline take relatively speaking, due to the focus on smaller individuals.

ADENDA ITEM 4. REFERENCE PERIODS

4.1 Scientific Services Provider to present on reference periods used to inform recovery pathways

21. Dr Sam McKechnie (SPC-OFP) presented on reference period used to inform rebuilding pathways.

4.2 Discussion on reference periods.

22. China thanked SPC for the explanation on the reference periods. Since two years ago we agreed on 20 years to reach the iTRP and we should stick to 20 years to achieve. However, there are several repercussions to that reference period, from which year to start, two years ago, we agreed 2013 and updated the study to use 2014 to 2016 average. China thinks starting year is important for the new CMM and every CCM would like to make a choice from the highest catch year hence suggesting the starting year to be decided at the later stage when new CMM is being developed. They also made a similar suggestion that the 20 years was based on the historic catch and the 72 model runs and there may be some uncertainty in the future due to recruitment or environmental impacts so for the time being the reference years should remain and maybe updated, as new information becomes available.

23. SPC commented on China's suggestion above, highlighting the difference between the reference period for the analysis, and the year relative to which the iTRP was established, being relative to 2013 (the iTRP representing stock levels that would on average lead to CPUE levels 8 percent above that in the year 2013). The use of 2013 as a basis for the iTRP was quite different to the reference period being discussed for the catch pathways, which is that used as the basis to project the catch into the future. To confirm, the reference for projecting the catch and determining the TRP are two different points.

24. China confirmed and validated the talking point from SPC on the reference period but commented that from which starting year to reduce the catch will be subject to negotiations and at later stage when the new CMM will be discussed as right now China cannot make any suggestion or choose any options.

ADENDA ITEM 5. FUTURE AMENDMENTS TO CMM 2015-02

5.1 Discussion of future possible amendments to CMM 2015-02 to incorporate an interim rebuilding plan for South Pacific albacore.

25. China stated that this was a good opportunity for them to suggest possible amendments of the South Pacific Albacore measure. The current measure consists of five paragraphs in the operational part. The first four paragraphs as stated in past meetings, China would like to see the establishment of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) limit that covers the entire range of South Pacific Albacore distribution. This would mean that paragraph 1 in the current measure should be replaced in the new comprehensive measure.

26. The second paragraph of the current CMM is the SIDs exemption. China fully respects the aspirations of the small island development for the Albacore fishery, but China would like to see accountability which is also another principle. So, if in the new CMM only non-SIDs fleet are subjected to the reduction of the catch then this would be difficult to be digested by the non-SIDs fleet. At least the China delegation have difficulty to understand it since it is their understanding that all fleets should make a contribution in achieving the interim TRP.

27. The third paragraph is the subject of the current discussion i.e. area from the equator to 20 degrees

South. We are now discussing establishing something more comprehensive than current measure.

28. The fourth paragraph in the current measure is something like a reporting obligation. China cannot agree with simply coping because the current measure only relates to a few vessels which can report vessel by vessel, species by species. If the whole south pacific albacore fleet is covered the increase in reporting obligation will be four or five times more, we need to reconsider this reporting obligation.

29. Information gap should be discussed and can be brought up in the next IWG meeting. South Pacific Albacore is not subjected to CDS like other tunas. For example, Bigeye is subjected to CDS in other tuna RFMOs like ICCAT and IOTC. Members of the other RFMO are required to uphold these CDS requirements. By doing so, catch by individual vessel is easily identified.

30. Since, South Pacific Albacore is not subjected to any CDS then it may be difficult for the flag State to identify exact and timely record of the catch. There should be some consideration by this working group to identify this gap. For example, if one vessel undergoes high seas transshipment the flag State can immediately know the number of catch (south pacific albacore) that was transshipped by the vessel. But if the vessel landed its catch in a Port, it may be difficult or may take time for the flag State to receive the necessary information to verify the occurrence of the catch. The only report given to the flag State is by the vessel and not the other States. Through CDS, third party can be used to verify the catch. Things like observer and trip reports can be used to verify the catch.

31. Fifth paragraph of the current CMM relates to the annual review which is not difficult for China to do.

32. There are additional things that need to be considered and this is the Charter Arrangement. For many years now, China has been in collaboration with SIDs with regards to Charter Arrangement. However, the current CMM only allows for yearly arrangements and not long term arrangements.

33. Sometimes when SIDs establish their catch limit, they do not have the fishing capacity to achieve the limit. They should be able to sell the quota or allow for foreign flagged vessels to fish in their waters to use the quota. Hence, flag States face problems in identifying the catch of south pacific albacore from these vessels as legal catch. Hence, they need a separate Charter Notification for south pacific albacore or separate Charter Notification for South Pacific Albacore in the new comprehensive CMM.

34. China further suggested to establish a cooperative mechanism with the IATTC because in the Eastern Pacific there are more than 20,000 tons of South Pacific Albacore annual catch. Therefore, there needs to be cooperation between the two RFMOs.

35. Canada reminded members that its fleet despite its small size was an active participant in the troll fishery for South Pacific Albacore during the previous decade. Whilst Canadian vessels have not been active in the more recent years, there has been renewed interest expressed on behalf of their fleet. Canada trusts that the process for the new comprehensive CMM will consider the interests of both the active and historical fleets.

36. Vanuatu wanted to respond to some of the comments made by China and others. Vanuatu is finalizing its Tuna Management Plan which establishes management arrangements within the Vanuatu EEZ. Any flag-based limits to be established by the Commission must apply only to the high seas and not to the EEZ of Vanuatu or other coastal states. As regards access to fishing opportunities, albacore longliners of several nations, including China, are already licensed to operate in Vanuatu's EEZ. Charter arrangements are not a pre-requisite for foreign vessels to obtain fishing licences in Vanuatu waters.

37. Chinese Taipei commented that South Pacific albacore is an important stock for all CCMs that fish for this species, including island countries and us. Since the measure went into effect, we have been monitoring and controlling our effort level and have been keeping it below the required limits, and has been managing this fishery properly. We would also like to stress that we have no intention to increase our efforts from the currently required level. With that being said, we do not support to transfer effort from north of the equator, to south of the equator. Thirdly, regarding the interim TRP, it is clear that we have an ambitious goal in front of us. Therefore, we sincerely hope that each relevant party could contribute to the same goal, so that the target can be reached in a desired timeframe. And finally, we should not ignore all the efforts that our fleet has made under the framework of CMM2015-02. It is important to recognize the continued efforts in the past, the records of full cooperation and the achievements in terms of managing south Pacific albacore.

38. Chinese Taipei's basic position on allocation issue was that the issue of zone-based or flag-based allocation is a long-standing issue within the Commission, which should be decided at the Commission level. However, we would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our basic position on this issue. We are of the view that the CMM should rely to the extent possible on flag-based limits for many reasons we have stated in past meetings, by saying flag-based limits, we believe that the limits should be used by our flagged fishing vessels whether they operate on the high seas or within EEZ of coastal States as per access agreements, unless they have been notified as chartered vessels.

39. China commented that the intervention made by Vanuatu, we thanked Vanuatu mentioned that in the future, only flag base country report on the high seas and coast base will be allowed. Based on this regardless, if that will be the outcome or not, China's position is that if Chinese vessel entering Vanuatu waters use the catch limit of Vanuatu without charter notification based on the current CMM, WCPFC regulation without charter notification all the catch by Chinese vessels in Vanuatu waters contribute and attributed to China, so, it will create difficulties for China since we have very few limits. For example, in the future from High Seas, we purchase the quota in the Vanuatu waters but based on WCPFC current regulation all the catch will be attributed to China, that will mean China will operate in the water of Vanuatu but will be using the Chinese quota and on serious note we have few catch limit on quota allocated to Chinese fleet. So if Chinese fleet would want to export they would be regarded as overharvest and that catch will become IUU catch, hence it is important to establish a suitable mechanism for South Pacific Albacore chartering arrangement or notification system in the future to avoid any misunderstanding that China will over use its fishing opportunity.

40. New Zealand commented that they would like to see an improved CMM on the south Pacific Albacore so that the revised measure provides a clear direction on limits and improved monitoring. New Zealand proposed that the new CMM commit members to moving stock towards the TRP, recognize zone-based limits, and establish limits for High Seas fishing.

41. New Zealand also suggested there is scope to improve the monitoring of the southern longline fishing and to more clearly define what is meant by "actively fishing" for Albacore. We need to intensify electronic reporting so that we can monitor compliance with fishing across zones and in high seas, particularly where vessels are fishing in multiple zones. New Zealand also noted that the work to strengthen the management of transshipment is relevant here as well. ~~so~~ These are all the components New Zealand would like to see in an improved CMM.

42. Niue commented that they support the comment made by New Zealand and believes it is important to progress on this issue. Niue also commented on China's statement, since they raised an important

question, we need to ensure whatever measures evolve out of this discussion, we need to reflect the Law of the Sea. Reflection of the sovereign rights of coastal states and their catches within their EEZ, so, obviously it is seen as important, catches that do occur inside EEZ are reported to the coastal states.

43. New Caledonia strongly supported comments made by New Zealand. They requested the forum attention to New Caledonia's South Pacific Albacore management which comprises 65% to 70% of the total tuna catches which is carried out by domestic vessels and local crews only in a responsible and sustainable manner and the entire fleet is certified for sustainable process, where catch figures has been stable and level of effort maintained very low. No fishing rights are granted or sold to other country within our EEZ, in addition, these catches contribute to the self-sufficiency and food security of our country. More than 80% of the South Pacific Albacore catches goes to the local market with growing population, demand for protein is also increasing. This increase is estimated to be around 50 tons per year for this quality protein. Tuna fishery as vessels and crews are totally domestic and as it generates more than 600 jobs in the overall sector.

ADENDA ITEM 6. FUTURE WORK PLAN

6.1 Agreement of work plan through to WCPFC17

44. Chair presented a proposed work plan and requested members to provide comments and adopt the workplan to be presented in WCPFC17.

45. American Fishermen's Research Foundation supported what it believes is the Chair's preference, to change the work plan dated 2020 to 2021. I know we are anxious to get this-resolved and the American Fishermen's Research Foundation is among those that are very interested in getting a much better resolution. On the other hand, these virtual meetings are not conducive to progress and in addition to that, despite the outstanding work done by the SPC and the Chair in moving us along, China's intervention about whether to amend the current resolution or to write a new resolution has opened a much wider discussion than we had time for in this three hours. The Chair suggested the workplan to be circulated among members and written comments to be submitted via email to Chair and the Secretariat before tabling it in the WCPFC17.

46. Proposed work plan 2021 is attached under **Annex 3**

ADENDA ITEM 7. OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

47. Chair suggested a final report will be drafted and circulated after the meeting once the rapporteurs have verified and validated the audio recordings.

48. Chair expressed her thanks to the Executive Director and his excellent Secretariat for their support and guidance to the Chair and to CCMs for their input, guidance and to Scientific Services Provider for their support. She also acknowledged the observers present at the meeting, FFA Secretariat and everyone who have invested time and commitment to this important work.

49. The Chair also suggested if working group would like to meet before the WCPFC17 to which China suggested many bilateral discussions will be taking place so it will be difficult to meet.

50. USA also recognizes the short timeframe before the WCPFC 17 and concurrence with the recommendation. However, they support meeting early in 2021 through virtual meeting for the working group for this important work.

51. The meeting closed at 12.44pm.

**SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE ROADMAP
INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP**

ELECTRONIC MEETING

13 November 2020

11am to 1pm Pohnpei time.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CHAIRPERSON

Mere Lakeba

Director Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries
Takayawa Building, Toorak, Suva, Fiji
mere.lakeba@govnet.gov.fj

AUSTRALIA

James Larcombe

Principal Scientist
Department of Agriculture, Water and the
Environment
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia
james.larcombe@awe.gov.au

Mat Kertesz

Assistant Director, Regional Fisheries
Department of Agriculture, Water and the
Environment
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia
mat.kertesz@awe.gov.au

Steph Blake

Graduate Officer
Department of Agriculture, Water and the
Environment
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia
steph.blake@awe.gov.au

Trent Timmiss

Senior Manager, International Fisheries
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
PO Box 7051, Canberra BC, ACT 2601, Australia
trent.timmiss@afma.gov.au

CANADA

Jose Benchetrit

Senior Policy Advisor, International Fisheries
Management
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Jose.Benchetrit@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Robert Day

Director
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 rue Kent St. Ottawa, ON K1A 0E6 Canada
Robert.Day@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

CHINA

Zhu Jiangfeng

Professor
Shanghai Ocean University
jfzhu@shou.edu.cn

Li Yan

Deputy Director of High Seas Fisheries
China Overseas Fisheries Association
Room 1216, Jingchao Mansion, No.
Nongzhanguan Nanlu, Chaoyang District
Beijing, 100125
China
liyancnfj@outlook.com

Xiaobing Liu

Visit Professor
Shanghai Ocean University
xiaobing.liu@hotmail.com

COOK ISLANDS

Andrew Jones

Senior Fisheries Officer, Offshore Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Resources
PO Box 85, Avarua, Rarotonga
Cook Islands
a.jones@mmr.gov.ck

Chloe-Ane Wragg

Data Analyst
Ministry of Marine Resources
PO BOX 85, Avarua, Rarotonga
Cook Islands
c.wragg@mmr.gov.ck

FIJI**Jone Amoe**

Principal Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Fisheries Fiji
Walu Bay, Suva, Fiji
amoe.jone@gmail.com

Jyanti Singh

Fisheries Technical Officer
Ministry of Fisheries
Level 1, Takayama Building, Suva
Fiji Islands
singhjyanti13@gmail.com

Shelvin Sudesh Chand

Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Fisheries
Level 1, Takayawa Building, Suva
Fiji Islands
chand13.shelvin@gmail.com

FRENCH POLYNESIA**Anne-Marie Trinh**

Fisheries Officer
Direction des Ressources Marines
Papeete Fare Ute Immeuble Lecaill
anne-marie.trinh@drm.gov.pf

Marie Soehnlen

Fisheries Officer
Direction des Ressources Marines
marie.soehnlen@drm.gov.pf

JAPAN**Akira Bamba**

Section Chief, International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Japan 100-8907
akira_bamba180@maff.go.jp

Hirohide Matsushima

International Affairs Division
Fisheries Agency of Japan
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Japan 100-8907
hiro_matsushima500@maff.go.jp

Takumi Fukuda

Resource Management Department
Fisheries Agency of JAPAN
takumi_fukuda720@maff.go.jp

KIRIBATI**Tim Adams**

Offshore Fisheries Management Adviser
Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
Development
tim.adams@gonedau.com

NEW CALEDONIA**Manuel Ducrocq**

Deputy Head
New Caledonia Maritime Affairs
98848 Noumea Cedex
New Caledonia
manuel.ducrocq@gouv.nc

Mickael Lercari

Fisheries Officer
New Caledonia Maritime Affairs
BPM 2, 98848 Noumea Cedex
New Caledonia
mickael.lercari@gouv.nc

NEW ZEALAND**Arthur Hore**

Manager Offshore Fisheries
Ministry for Primary Industries
17 Maurice Wilson Avenue
PO Box 53030, Auckland Airport
Auckland 2022
New Zealand
arthur.hore@mpi.govt.nz

Dominic Vallieres
Manager - Highly Migratory Species
Fisheries New Zealand
dominic.vallieres@mpi.govt.nz

Emma Hodder
Senior Policy Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
emma.hodder@mfat.govt.nz

Heather Ward
Principal Adviser
Ministry of Primary Industries
Charles Ferguson Building
heather.ward@mpi.govt.nz

John H Annala
Principal Scientist
New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries
Charles Ferguson Tower, 34-38 Bowen St
Wellington 6011
New Zealand
john.annala@mpi.govt.nz

Sarah McAvinchey
Lead Adviser
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
sarah.mcavinchey@mfat.govt.nz

NIUE

Josie M Tamate
Director-General, Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Niue
Alofi, Niue
josie.tamate@mail.gov.nu

Quentin Hanich
Advisor
ANCORS - University of Wollongong
hanich@uow.edu.au

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ILkang Na
International Cooperation Specialist
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
ikna@korea.kr

Sung Il Lee
Researcher

National Institute of Fisheries Science
216 Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun,
Busan 46083
k.sungillee@gmail.com

SAMOA

Lui Apela Johannes Junior Bell
Senior Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O 1874, Apia, Samoa
lui.bell@maf.gov.ws

SOLOMON ISLANDS

David Fatai
International Liaison Officer
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
PO Box G2, Honiara, Solomon Islands
dfatai@fisheries.gov.sb

CHINESE TAIPEI

Wenying Wang
Section Chief, International Fisheries Affair
Section, Deep Sea Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist.
Taipei, Taiwan
wenying@msl.f.a.gov.tw

Chih-Min Wang
Director
Tung Kang Fisheries Association
macjackal@gmail.com

Doris Tak-Wai Lau
Assistant
Overseas Fisheries Development Council
takwai0603@msl.f.a.gov.tw

Hsiangyin Chen
Associate Researcher, International Fisheries
Affair Section
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist.
Taipei, Taiwan
hsiangyin0910@msl.f.a.gov.tw

Joseph Chia-Chi Fu
Director

Overseas Fisheries Development Council
joseph@ofdc.org.tw

Joy Hsiangyi Yu

Secretary, International Fisheries Affair Section,
Deep Sea Fisheries Division
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture
No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist.
Taipei, Taiwan
hsiangyi@msl.fa.gov.tw

Liang Chun Wang

Secretary
Taiwan Tuna Longline Association
duo_w@livemail.tw

Shih-Ning Liu

Secretary
Overseas Fisheries Development Council of the
Republic of China
shirley@ofdc.org.tw

Tony, HAN-YU LIN

Section Chief
Taiwan Tuna Association
tony@tuna.org.tw

Yi-Jay Chang

Assistant Professor
National Taiwan University
yjchang@ntu.edu.tw

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Alex Kahl

International Fisheries Division
NOAA Fisheries - Pacific Islands Regional
Office
alex.kahl@noaa.gov

Christa Marie Svensson

Alternate Commissioner
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
P.O. Box 141 Astoria, OR 97103
csvensson@trimarinegroup.com

Stuart Chikami

Manager
Western Pacific Fisheries, Inc.
4395 S. Cameron Street Unit C.
Las Vegas, NV 89103

schikami@westpacfish.com

VANUATU

Garry Preston

Offshore Fisheries Advisor
Vanuatu Fisheries Department
preston.garry@gmail.com

**AMERICAN FISHERMEN'S RESEARCH
FOUNDATION**

Peter H Flournoy

General Counsel
American Fishermen's Research Foundation
740 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92101,
USA
phf@international-law-offices.com

**AMERICAN TUNABOAT ASSOCIATION
(ATA)**

Raymond Clarke

Vice President
South Pacific Tuna Corp
PO Box 463 Waialua Hawaii 96791
Rclarke@sopactuna.com

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (CI)

Pablo Obregon

Senior Program Manager, Fisheries
Conservational International
921 O Street NW
pobregon@conservation.org

**INTERNATIONAL SEAFOOD
SUSTAINABILITY FOUNDATION (ISSF)**

Victor Restrepo

Vice-President, Science
ISSF
vrestrepo@iss-foundation.org

MARINE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

Bill Holden

Senior Tuna Fisheries Outreach Manager
Marine Stewardship Council
Building 6, 202 Nicholson Parade
Cronulla, NSW 2230

Australia
bill.holden@msc.org

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

Matthew Hooper
Deputy Director General
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
matt.hooper@ffa.int

Ana F. Taholo
Compliance Policy Advisor
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
ana.taholo@ffa.int

Anama Solofa
PEUMP Fisheries Policy Specialist and Team
Leader
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, P.O. Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
anama.solofa@ffa.int

Christopher Reid
Director Fisheries Development Division
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
chris.reid@ffa.int

Wetjens Dimmlich
Director, Fisheries Management Division
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
wetjens@ffa.int

Hugh Walton
Project Coordinator and Chief Technical Adviser
- OFMP II
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
41 Mount Street, Nelson South
hugh.walton@ffa.int

Joyce Samuelu-Ah Leong
Fisheries Management Adviser

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
joyce.samuelu-ahleong@ffa.int

Julie Lloyd
Fisheries Adviser
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
julie.lloyd@ffa.int

Reuben John Sulu
Fisheries Management Advisor
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
reuben.sulu@ffa.int

Rodney Beard
Fisheries Economics Advisor
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
1 FFA Road, PO Box 629, Honiara
Solomon Islands
rodney.beard@ffa.int

PEW CHARITABLE TRUST

Glen Holmes
Officer, International Fisheries
The Pew Charitable Trusts
gholmes@pewtrusts.org

***SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC
COMMUNITY (SPC)***

Graham Pilling
Deputy Director FAME (OFP)
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
grahamp@spc.int

Claudio Castillo-Jordan
Fisheries Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
claudioc@spc.int

Finlay Scott
Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)

95 Promenade Roger Laroque
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
finlays@spc.int

Marino Wichman
Fisheries Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
18 Rue de Paris
marinow@spc.int

Nan Yao
Fisheries Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
nany@spc.int

Paul Hamer
Principal Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
paulh@spc.int

Sam Mckechnie
Fisheries Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
samm@spc.int

Steven Hare
Senior Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
stevenh@spc.int

Tiffany Vidal Cunningham
Senior Fisheries Scientist
The Pacific Community (SPC)
BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia
tiffanyc@spc.int

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

Bubba Cook
Western and Central Pacific Tuna Programme
Manager
WWF NZ
acook@wwf.org.nz

WCPFC SECRETARIAT

Feleti Teo

Executive Director
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries
Commission
Kaselehlie Street, PO Box 2356
Pohnpei, FM 96941
feleti.teo@wcpfc.int

Aaron Nighswander
Finance and Administration Manager
Aaron.Nighswander@wcpfc.int

Albert Carlot
Vessel Monitoring System Manager
Albert.Carlot@wcpfc.int

Arlene Takesy
Executive Assistant
Arlene.Takesy@wcpfc.int

Lara Manarangi-Trott
Compliance Manager
Lara.Manarangi-Trott@wcpfc.int

Eidre Sharp
Assistant Compliance Manager
eidre.sharp@wcpfc.int

Elaine Garvilles
Assistant Manager Science
Elaine.Garvilles@wcpfc.int

Joseph Jack
Compliance Officer
Joseph.Jack@wcpfc.int

Lucille Martinez
Administrative Officer
Lucille.Martinez@wcpfc.int

Penelope Ridings
Legal Advisor
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries
Commission
pennyridings@yahoo.com

Samuel Rikin
IT Officer
Samuel.Rikin@wcpfc.int

SungKwon Soh
Science Manager

SungKwon.Soh@wcpfc.int

Tim Jones

ICT Manager

tim.jones@wcpfc.int

**SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE ROADMAP
INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP**

ELECTRONIC MEETING

13 November 2020

11am to 1pm Pohnpei time.

AGENDA

AGENDA ITEM 1. Opening of the Meeting

- 1.1 Opening remarks
- 1.2 Adoption of the agenda
- 1.3 Meeting arrangements

AGENDA ITEM 2. Brief Recap

- 2.1 Introduction and progress since WCPFC 16

AGENDA ITEM 3. Trajectories to achieve the interim TRP

- 3.1 Scientific Services Provider to update IWG members on alternative catch pathways to achieve the iTRP.
- 3.2 Scientific Services Provider to present on the annual catch/effort limits required to achieve the iTRP.
- 3.3 Discussion on the options presented by the Scientific Services Provider.

AGENDA ITEM 4. Reference Periods

- 4.1 Scientific Services Provider to present on reference periods used to inform recovery pathways
- 4.2 Discussion on reference periods.

AGENDA ITEM 5. Future possible amendments to CMM 2015-02

- 5.1 Discussion of future possible amendments to CMM 2015-02 to incorporate an interim rebuilding plan for South Pacific albacore.

AGENDA ITEM 6. Future Work Plan

- 6.1 Agreement of work plan through to WCPFC17

AGENDA ITEM 7. Outcomes and recommendations

**SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE ROADMAP
INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP**

ELECTRONIC MEETING

13 November 2020

11am to 1pm Pohnpei time.

Work Plan [Proposed]

This work plan addresses the three main components of the south Pacific albacore Roadmap.

	Limit and Allocation	TRP	New Conservation and Management Measure
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IWG Meet ● Discussions for recommendation on a potential limit. Guided by paper: WCPFC16-2019-18, <p>SC17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Task SPC for specific analyses to inform the work of the IWG. <p>TCC17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (Issues to be determined from SC17 meeting) <p>Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider advice on progress on agreeing to a Limit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IWG Meet ● Discussions for recommendation on pathway to achieve TRP – Guided by Papers: WCPFC16-2019-18, WCPFC16-2019-19, WCPFC16 – 2019-20 and WCPFC16- 2019-20. <p>SC17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Task SPC for specific analyses to inform the work of the IWG. <p>TCC17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <p>Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider advice on progress on agreeing to the pathway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IWG meet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noting key components of new CMM. <p>SC17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Task SPC for specific analyses to inform the work of the IWG. ● <p>TCC17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Task SPC for specific analyses to inform the work of the IWG. <p>Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider advice on drafting a New Conservation and Management Measure