

11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION MEETING REPORT

13 to 17 February 2023

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11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM11 – Report

1. Opening of the Meeting

1. The Chairperson of the Commission, Mr Luis Molledo (European Union), opened the 11th Annual Meeting of the SPRFMO Commission (COMM11). He welcomed all participants to the meeting and introduced Mr Julio José Prado, Minister of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries who addressed the participants with opening remarks on behalf of the government of Ecuador (Annex 9a).

a. Meeting Arrangements

2. The Secretariat provided an overview of the meeting arrangements and facilities.

b. Adoption of the Agenda and Participation

3. The Commission adopted the Meeting Agenda (COMM11-Doc01_rev1, Annex 1) without amendments. The list of Participants is contained in Annex 2.

c. Meeting Documents

4. The Secretariat introduced the List of Meeting Documents (COMM11-Doc03_rev2) including the meeting programme (COMM11-Doc04_rev4, Annex 3), which was adopted by the Commission. The list and meeting schedule were updated throughout the meeting.

d. Other

5. Chile and Ecuador provided opening statements (Annex 9b and 9c).

2. Membership

a. Status of the Convention

6. New Zealand, as the Depositary of the SPRFMO Convention, provided an update of the status of the Convention (COMM11-Doc05), noting that there have been two new notifications of ratification, approval or accession since the last Commission Meeting. One notification of accession from Panama on 7 June 2022 resulted in Panama becoming a Member on 7 July 2022. The second notification of accession was received from Belize on 23 January 2023. The latter will become a Member 30 days following on 22 February 2023.

3. Scientific Committee (SC)

a. Report of the ninth meeting of the SC (SC10)

7. The Chairperson of the Scientific Committee, Dr James Ianelli (United States), presented the report and scientific advice of the 10th SC meeting (SC10), held in person and online from Seoul, Korea from 26 to 30 September 2022. He expressed his gratitude to the Vice Chairperson of the SC, Dr Niels Hintzen (European Union), and the Data Manager, Dr Tiffany Vidal, for their valuable support. He noted that 24 meetings were held over 39 days and acknowledged the work of member scientists and thanked them for their contributions.
8. The Commission noted the following highlights from the SC:



- a. In 2022, two jack mackerel related workshops were held: the SPRFMO Jack Mackerel Benchmark Workshop (SCW14) and joint Jack Mackerel Modelling Workshop. Considering the estimated increase in jack mackerel biomass, the SC recommended a precautionary 15% increase in 2023 catches (i.e., at or below 1,035 kt) throughout the range of jack mackerel. Under the umbrella of jack mackerel research, task groups have been established or planned to address specific research on jack mackerel aging and jack mackerel connectivity. Work on Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) continued including a workshop held before COMM11.
 - b. Work on deepwater issues was largely progressed through intersessional work. With regards to orange roughy, the SC continued to apply a precautionary approach to setting catch limits and recommended a range of TACs for orange roughy. The SC recommended that the updated “Classification guide for potentially vulnerable invertebrate taxa” is used by observers and fishers to identify Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem (VME) indicator taxa. The SC also recommended that the new habitat suitability models be added to the geodatabase of habitat suitability layers for VME indicator taxa. A number of other deepwater issues were addressed that feed into management measures requested by the Commission including refinements to bycatch evaluations, and specifics related to the appropriateness of CMM 03 (BF-IWG).
 - c. On squid matters, the Scientific Committee’s advice from SC9 on effort control and CMM development was reconfirmed. The SC agreed to add a new item to the multi-annual workplan to develop a task group to coordinate data required for stock assessment models, with a goal of developing a model that can account for variability in spatial patterns. The SC noted that CMM development should focus on monitoring CPUE trends and constraining fishing effort as a precautionary approach. Genetic studies were planned throughout the species’ distribution.
 - d. The SC conducted a review of the habitat monitoring intersessional activities. The habitat monitoring working group agreed on a single classification protocol for fishing vessels deploying digital acoustic systems. The SC recommended the continuation of the work on acoustic data towards integrating this information with the assessment modelling.
 - e. Based on a working group report on catch composition research, the SC noted that the required catch (and bycatch) reporting of all species in all fisheries activity is reported inconsistently. They also recommended that the Commission develop a working definition of the existing fisheries in SPRFMO covered by existing CMMs. The SC also recommended the development of assessments for species that are subject to targeted fishing operations, in line with the tier-based assessment approach.
9. Chile queried whether the quota arrangements could be revised given the healthy stock assessment and suggested that a moderate increase of the 15% ceiling of the Harvest Control Rule (HCR) as a provisional measure should be considered. The SC Chair responded that this could feed into the development of the MSE to evaluate aspects of frequency and magnitude of changes in catch advice via the management procedure.
 10. Some Members noted that the growth of the jack mackerel stocks was positive but expressed disappointment that the TAC had a 6.6% over catch in 2022, marking the fourth time in consecutive years that catches by Peru had caused the TAC to be exceeded. They expressed concern that repeated over-catches of the TAC could damage the reputation of the organisation with respect to its ability to effectively manage the jack mackerel resource. Peru was encouraged to exercise its utmost efforts this year to restrain its catches in national waters, in accordance with article 26 of CMM 01-2022 so that the TAC is not exceeded in 2023.
 11. Peru is a State party to the SPRFMO Convention, but as a developing coastal State, it has not given its express consent to submit its jurisdictional waters to the jurisdiction of the Commission. Consequently, in exercising its sovereign rights, it issues measures in relation to existing resources in such waters that are compatible with those adopted by the Commission. These measures are also supported by the best scientific information available, based on research carried out by the Peruvian Sea Institute (Instituto del Mar del Perú) at different times of each year. The results of these investigations are also provided to the Scientific Committee of the SPRFMO, where Peru participates actively and consistently. Likewise, Peru emphasised that, as it has indicated on various occasions, it directs 100% of its jack mackerel catches for direct human consumption, in order to guarantee the food security of its population and reduce a severe situation of child malnutrition. At



the same time, Peru indicated that jack mackerel fishing is linked to the activity of small artisanal fishermen, making it the basis of economic income and subsistence for an important vulnerable sector. Peru highlighted that it applies a precautionary approach; dictates measures for its jurisdictional waters that are compatible with those adopted by the Commission for the area of the Convention, with a view to ensuring the sustainability of the resource, without this implying that the measures must be identical; and informs the organisation about its measures, without the Scientific Committee ever observed or objected the justification and technical support of those. In this regard, the delegation of Peru rejected the declarations of the delegation of Vanuatu.

12. DSCC and ECO NZ shared concerns related to deep water fisheries in areas such as the stock assessments, catch limits, bycatches, sensitive benthic areas and bottom fishing. They expressed the need for an enhanced precautionary approach and restrictions on activities and allocations. The HSFG expressed concern that more restrictive management measures were not necessary, and decisions would affect the fishing industry and disrupt livelihoods. (DSCC and HSFG statements in full at Annex 9d and 9e)
13. Korea sought clarification whether the total jack mackerel catch of 2022 (including the over catch) was considered in determining the 2023 jack mackerel TAC. The SC chair confirmed that it was considered within the 15% and would not have an impact on the 2023 TAC.
14. With regard to the catch composition research on alfonsino, the European Union expressed concern about the Scientific Committee's finding that the (by)catches of alfonsino or redbait are inconsistent with the main parameters observed in the targeted fishery on Jack mackerel from 2007-2021 in the SPRFMO Convention Area. The European Union noted that one Member had provided data for one year only (2021). They asked if this had any impact on the working group's analysis, noting that all other Members active in the jack mackerel fishery had provided data for the period 2007-2021. The Chair of the working group responded that the ambition to reflect the variability in catch composition for all Members could not be achieved due to the single year of data provided by the one Member that was insufficient to draw any conclusions for that Member. The European Union also noted the Scientific Committee's finding that some fishing activities targeted species that were not covered by an established or exploratory fishing CMM and asked if the SC should recommend developing assessments for such species to ensure that their exploitation is consistent with the precautionary approach. The SC Chair explained that the SC dealt with such species with the tier-based assessment approach adopted in 2018. This process evaluates catch records and vulnerabilities to create priorities for assessment needs and any added data collection requirements.
15. The Russian Federation asked the SC Chair as part of the current discussion on jack mackerel and catches of alfonsino and redbait, if it was possible to develop conservation measures for these species and build in conservation methods for these fisheries. The SC Chair indicated that the catch of small amounts of abundant stocks would not be a high priority but stocks with increasing catches could be. Stock, of which we know little, would require a cautious approach and exploratory fisheries would have built in precautionary measures to better understand the resource and lead to successful fisheries.
16. **The Commission accepted and endorsed the SC10 report and commended the Chairperson of the SC, the Vice-Chairperson of the SC, and Members of the SC for their excellent work.** They thanked Panama for the offer to host the SC11 meeting in 2023.

b. 2023 SC Workplan

17. The Chairperson of the SC introduced and highlighted some of the key activities of the 2023 Scientific Committee Multi-Annual Workplan (COMM11-Doc06_rev1).
18. During the discussions at the meeting, the workplan was further amended to include activities identified as priorities for the work of the SC by the Commission. The revised workplan was presented to the Commission for its consideration (COMM11-WP17_rev1).
19. **The Commission adopted the SC Workplan as revised** (COMM11-WP17_rev1, Annex 4a).



4. Finance and Administration Committee (FAC)

a. Report of the FAC10

20. The Chairperson of the FAC, Mr Jimmy Villavicencio (Ecuador) presented the FAC report and its recommendations. He highlighted that the FAC had made good progress through its agenda in relation to SPRFMO's financial position and several staffing matters.
21. **The Commission accepted the advice and recommendations of the FAC. In particular, the Commission agreed to establish a Consultation Group to assist in developing a Secretariat Staffing Strategy for consideration in 2024.**
22. **The Commission thanked Panama for its offer to host the Scientific Committee meeting in Panama City.**
23. The Commission noted that there were no offers during the FAC to host the 2024 annual meeting of the Commission.

b. Budget

24. **The Commission adopted the budget (COMM11-WP09_rev7, Annex 5a) and schedule of contributions (COMM11-WP22_rev2, Annex 5b). In doing so, the Commission agreed to include \$30,000 in the Contingency Fund, taking its balance to \$189,327. The Commission agreed to draw \$251,908 from the accumulated surplus account to partially offset the increase for Members in the schedule of contributions.**
25. The Commission authorised the Executive Secretary to draw up to \$45,000 from the accumulated surplus account for the development of a new database (this amount is included in the \$130,000 provided for in the budget) if required. The Executive Secretary was authorised to draw \$80,908 from the accumulated surplus account to fund the annual meeting in 2024. The Commission noted that this would reduce the balance of the accumulated surplus account to \$176,908. **Considering Regulation 4.5, the Commission agreed that any funds in excess of three-months operating expenses should remain within the accumulated surplus account.**

5. Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC)

a. Report of the CTC10

26. The Chairperson of the CTC, Ms Katherine Bernal (Chile), presented the report of the CTC10. She highlighted the CTC discussions and corresponding recommendations on proposals to introduce a new decision and to amend existing CMMs, Provisional IUU Vessel List, Provisional Compliance Report, renewal of CNCPs, and the implementation reports presented by the Secretariat, including the accreditation of observer programmes.
27. The CTC Chairperson highlighted that CTC's review of the 119 possible issues of compliance pertaining to VMS from the 2020-21 and 2021-22 reporting periods took a significant amount of time during its sessions. There was a systematic review of the VMS issues, with each of the issues being addressed case by case. It was noted that most of the cases had common circumstances (e.g., technical issues, data provided late or in the wrong format) allowing a consistent approach. The CTC first considered whether the Member or CNCP met its obligations under relevant paragraphs of CMM 06-2022 then used this consideration to determine whether the Member or CNCP was compliant or non-compliant with respect to its obligations. After compliance or non-compliance had been determined, CTC evaluated available information to inform the appropriate compliance status based on the criteria in CMM 10-2020, Annex 1. This included consideration of the length of VMS data gaps, the nature and level of Member or CNCP monitoring of and responses to its vessels' VMS issues, and whether the data was subsequently provided to the Commission.
28. The CTC recommendations include:
 - a. addressing future VMS possible compliance issues using an approach like that undertaken this year;
 - b. the adoption of three proposals to amend CMMs:
 - i. CMM 05 (Record of Vessels - SEC),



- ii. CMM 14b (Exploratory Potting Fishery – COK),
- iii. CMM 14e (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – EU).
- c. the granting of accreditation to two observer programmes, the People's Republic of China and CapMarine,
- d. broadening the Inspections implementation report following the adoption of a new high seas boarding and inspection CMM to include information pertaining to boarding and inspections at sea.

29. **The Commission accepted the CTC10 Report and adopted all its recommendations.**

b. Final Compliance Report

30. The CTC Chairperson presented the Provisional Compliance Report (COMM11-WP14) noting that the report included a review of VMS reporting issues carried forward from 2020-2021 Reporting period. She also noted that there were two outstanding issues on which the CTC was unable to reach agreement and these were being forwarded to the Commission for consideration. One pertaining to CMM11-2015 (Boarding and Inspection) and the other pertaining to CMM13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries) for the past 2 reporting periods.
31. With respect to the outstanding CMM 11-2015 issue, there was a disagreement between China and some Members on China's implementation of CMM 11-2015. While China considered that the boarding and inspection Member was not legally authorised to conduct HSBI activities and did not meet the requirements of CMM 11-2015, some Members strongly disagreed with the interpretation by China and noted that the inspections were authorised and conducted in accordance with CMM11-2015.
32. The Commission noted that a new HSBI measure was adopted at COMM11 which is more detailed and comprehensive and provides SPRFMO specific procedures, replacing the current measure. In light of this important step and, as a result, compliance with CMM 11-2015 would not be an ongoing concern Members were willing to not take an assessment decision for China against this obligation.
33. **The Commission did not assign a compliance status for China against this obligation.**
34. With respect to the outstanding CMM 13 issue, the Russian Federation highlighted that the alfoncino (BYS) catch was the result of bycatch versus a directed fishery, and the vessel followed existing requirements and reported all catches correctly. The Russian Federation requested a status of "Compliant" or "Non-Assessed".
35. The European Union noted that the vessel had identified jack mackerel (CJM) as the target species in their 2020 fishery and that the SC concluded from its catch composition analysis that catches of BYS are inconsistent with a jack mackerel fishery. The European Union considered that a compliance status of "Priority Non-Compliant" would be appropriate in this instance. Other Members supported this view.
36. Upon further discussion the Commission agreed that additional analyses be sought from the SC's working group on Catch Composition and that Russia provide their historic catch data (2007-2022) to the SC for that purpose.
37. **The Commission deferred the issue on alfoncino catches until the next annual meeting and tasked the SC with undertaking additional catch composition analyses incorporating the historic Russian catch data.**
38. **The Commission adopted the Final Compliance Report (COMM11-WP23, Annex 6a).**

c. 2022 IUU Vessel List

39. The Chairperson of the CTC presented the Provisional IUU Vessel List (COMM11 WP08_rev1) containing two Chinese flagged vessels that were proposed for listing this year and noted that there were no vessels on the 2022 SPRFMO IUU Vessel List.
40. China notified the Commission that the authorities of the two Chinese vessels on the Provisional IUU vessel list had directed the vessels not to accept the boarding and inspection team based on its interpretation of CMM 11-2015.
41. The Commission agreed to not include the vessels into the final IUU vessel list.



42. **The Commission adopted the 2023 Final IUU Vessel List, which contains no vessels (COMM11 WP18, Annex 6b).**

d. Status of Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CNCs)

43. The CTC assessed the applications from three existing CNCs, Belize, Curaçao, and Liberia, for CNC status and recommended renewal to the Commission.
44. **The Commission accepted and renewed the CNC status for Belize, Curaçao, and Liberia.**

6. Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs)

a. Amendments to current CMMs

a1. CMM 03a-2021 Deepwater Species (NZ)

45. New Zealand introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop12) on deepwater species. This proposal seeks to update the catch limits for orange roughy in the Louisville Ridge (and split into Central, North and South), West Norfolk Ridge, Lord Howe Rise and Northwest Challenger, based on the updated stock assessment (SC10-DW01_rev1) and SC10 recommendations (SC10-Report). It also seeks to extend the catch limit for the Westpac Bank area from 2023 to 2024 fishing year due to an aborted voyage in 2022 to perform an acoustic biomass survey after COVID-19 was detected on the vessel and include an Annex describing the location of Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs).
46. Following discussion on the various aspects of the proposal, the proposal was subsequently amended (COMM11-Prop12_rev2)
47. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 03a-2021 (COMM11-Prop12_rev2, Annex 7c).**

a2. CMM 11-2015 Boarding and Inspection (USA)

48. The United States of America introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop16_rev1) to amend CMM 11 on Boarding and Inspection. This proposal seeks to implement specific measures to govern high seas boarding and inspection of fishing vessels in the Convention Area, in accordance with Article 27 of the Convention. The proposal sets forth general obligations, provisions regarding: interpretation and implementation, participation, specific boarding and inspection procedures, the use of force, inspection reports, serious violations, enforcement, annual reporting to the Commission, Commission coordination and oversight, and settlement of disagreements.
49. Some Members expressed concern on the use of force and other issues, in order to limit and verify the use of force to the extent reasonable. The measure was revised to address these concerns raised.
50. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 11-2015 (COMM11-Prop16_rev1, Annex 7g).**

a3. CMM 12-2020 Transshipment (ECU)

51. Ecuador introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop10_rev1) to amend CMM 12 on transshipments. This proposal seeks to standardise transshipment reporting in the Convention Area across all fisheries.
52. Following discussion and subsequent amendments, including incorporating elements of the Secretariat proposal on transshipments (COMM11-Prop06_rev1), Members accepted the revised proposal (COMM11-Prop10_rev5).
53. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 12-2020 (COMM11-Prop10_rev5, Annex7h).**

a4. CMM 14b-2022 Exploratory Potting (COK)

54. The Cook Islands introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop09_rev1) to amend its Exploratory Fishery (CMM 14b). The proposal seeks to extend the Cook Islands' exploratory fishery for one further year (to 2024) and adds a definition for a fishing trip.
55. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 14b-2022 (COMM11-Prop09_rev1, Annex 7i).**



a5. CMM 14e-2021 Exploratory Fishing for Toothfish (EU)

56. The European Union introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop14_rev1) to amend its Exploratory Fishery (CMM 14e). The European Union explained that for operational reasons, it is necessary to extend the duration of the last exploratory trip under CMM 14e-2021 by two weeks, from 31 October to 15 November 2023. This will be conditional upon implementing, during that two-week period, the additional seabird mitigation measures, as those implemented in 2021.
57. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 14e-2021** (COMM11-Prop14_rev1, Annex 7j).

a6. CMM 16-2022 Observer Programme (PER)

58. Peru introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop15) to amend CMM 16. This proposal sought to incorporate an annex into the CMM 16-2022 in accordance with paragraph 4 of the CMM 16-2022. This annex would enable an alternative observer programme in accordance with the recommendations established in paragraph 14 of the Report of the 10th Meeting of the SPRFMO Commission (COMM10).
59. There was discussion on the proposal resulting in several revisions. Some Members expressed concern whether safety at sea of observers was adequately addressed. It was also noted that Peru's changes may require amendments to other CMMs to fully achieve the objectives.
60. Following discussions Peru provided a revised proposal for amendments for CMM 16-2022 (COMM11-Prop15_rev4).
61. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 16-2022** (COMM11-Prop15_rev4, Annex 7k).

a7. CMM 18-2020 Jumbo Flying Squid (EC)

a8. CMM 18-2020 Jumbo Flying Squid (EU)

a9. CMM 18-2020 Jumbo Flying Squid (USA)

a10. CMM 18-2020 Jumbo Flying Squid (CHN)

a11. CMM 18-2020 Jumbo Flying Squid (KOR)

62. Following the CTC discussion, a Working Group (WG) was established, led by Ms Alexa Cole (United States), to work on a combined text to amend CMM 18 (jumbo flying squid). The working group met on several occasions and the Chair of the WG presented a proposal for consideration by the Commission. The proposal, COMM11-WP11_rev3, reflects various aspects of the individual proposals, particularly in respect to effort limitations, the level of observer coverage, access to fisheries for developing coastal states, and the limitations on the number and total gross tonnage effort of squid fishing vessels.
63. Regarding the level of observer coverage, many Members supported an increase to a minimum observer coverage level of 10% based on discussions during the SC10. Some Members expressed concern about the implication of this increase for operational reasons and considered that existing level of observer coverage meets scientific needs for data collection of the squid jigging fishery. There was considerable discussion on the level of observer coverage, but no consensus was reached. Many Members expressed disappointment that the level of observer coverage was not increased.
64. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 18-2020** (COMM11-WP11_rev3, Annex 7l).

a12. CMM 05-2022 Record of Vessels (SEC)

65. The Secretariat introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop03) to amend CMM 05 (Record of Vessels). This proposal sought to update the title of the CMM to reflect the current state of the Record of Vessels; clarify the minimum data requirements for both the addition of new vessels as well as the authorisation or reauthorisation of vessels already on the Record of Vessels; to move the external markings data element from the optional to mandatory data fields, to edit the text corresponding to vessel photos for clarification, and to remove an outdated reference to physical photograph submissions.
66. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 05-2022** (COMM11-Prop03_rev1, Annex 7d).



a13. CMM 08-2019 Gillnets (SEC)

67. The Secretariat introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop02) to amend CMM 08 (Gillnets). This proposal seeks to update the language regarding vessel reporting consistent with CMM 06 (VMS) requirements, modify the advance notification time before entry to the Convention Area, incorporate the ALDFG provisions of CMM 17 and add a review date clause.
68. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 08-2019** (COMM11-Prop02, Annex 7f).

b. New CMMs

b1. Proposed decision on Climate Change (USA)

69. The United States put forward its proposal (COMM11-Prop18_rev1) seeking to make climate change a priority in meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The United States put forward its view that SPRFMO needs to prepare for the future impacts of climate change on fisheries and expressed its hope that SPRFMO will adopt comparable measures to other similar organisations on climate change.
70. The Commission welcomed the proposal from the United States, and Members expressed appreciation to the proponent for submitting this timely proposal. Many Members noted the importance to include climate change considerations in the SPRFMO discussions.
71. **The Commission adopted the decision on Climate Change** (COMM11-Prop18_rev1, Annex 8a).

b2. Proposed decision regarding Language (ECU)

72. Ecuador put forward its proposal (COMM11-WP16_rev1) seeking to guarantee that, in the future, simultaneous interpretation in English and Spanish is provided at Scientific and Commission meetings and that official documents of SPRFMO are available to Members and CNCPs in Spanish as well as English.
73. Despite the fact there was general acknowledgement of the value of having Spanish language capacity and to recognise the participation and contribution of the Spanish-speaking Members in SPRFMO, the Commission considered that before a final decision could be taken there was a need to better understand the financial and administrative implications of this decision.
74. **The Commission tasked the Secretariat with developing a paper to assess the implications of the proposal to present at COMM12.**

c. CMMs for review in 2023

*c1. CMM 01-2022 *Trachurus murphyi* (KOR)*

75. Korea introduced its proposal (COMM11-Prop21) to amend CMM 01 (*Trachurus murphyi*). This proposal included a requirement for Members and CNCPs without gross tonnage limits to submit an effort management plan. The proposal also suggested that in cases where there is overcatch, then that amount is deducted from the total allowable catch (TAC) advised by the Scientific Committee. Finally, the proposal suggested extending the application of the percentages in the current CMM by one year, and to commence a process to develop an allocation framework.
76. Following the decision taken at COMM10 a discussion followed on the revision of the allocation criteria where Members expressed their views on issues related to the duration, scope, and criteria to be considered in an allocations decision.
77. A jack mackerel working group (WG), chaired by Mr Michael Brakke (United States), was established to facilitate discussions on the jack mackerel quota and allocation.
78. The chair of the working group reported back to the Commission on the progress made in the working group. The WG chair thanked the WG participants and those who supported the meeting for their constructive engagement in the process. The WG chair summarised the process and the criteria applied in the allocation debate, including Article 21 and other relevant provisions of the Convention, which were used to consider allocation requests by current participants in the fishery and new entrants, and to seek potential solutions on



allocation consistent with past practice and the Convention. The chair of the working group acknowledged that despite several rounds of discussions, the working group was unable to reach consensus on any of the various options discussed. The chair of the working group provided allocation tables to the Chairperson of the Commission that he believed attracted support from most members in the WG as a potential package consistent with relevant criteria in the Convention.

79. The Chairperson of the Commission integrated the allocation table into a Chair's Proposal (COMM11-WP24_rev1). The proposal provides a 10-year jack mackerel quota arrangement and allocation table for consideration, and also increases, for 2023 only, the 15% ceiling for TAC increases under adjusted Annex K to 20%. The proposal also incorporates some elements of the proposal presented by Korea (COMM11-Prop21).
80. Several Members expressed concern that provisions of Article 21 of the Convention were not given appropriate consideration. Further it was expressed that they could not agree to forgo any of their allocation to increase the allocation to others. They suggested that the Members that agreed to support increases for Chile and new entrants should be the ones contributing the quota to support these increases.
81. Russia noted that no documents were provided in support of claims of consistency with Article 21 of the Convention in accordance with regulation 4 of the Rules of Procedure. Many Members agreed with the procedural basis for the working group as well as for proceeding on the basis of the Chair's proposal, as per past practice.
82. Vanuatu made a statement (Annex 9f)
83. Many Members supported Vanuatu's statement and expressed that the proposal does consider Article 21 and also reflects past precedence such as the 2017 allocation arrangement and the past allocations to new entrants. They noted that a significant biomass of jack mackerel is concentrated in Chilean waters. They expressed that, except for the new entrants and the increase to Chile, the remaining increases were allocated proportionately. These Members noted that claims of inconsistency with Article 21 had not been substantiated whereas claims of consistency with Article 21 had been substantiated.
84. Some Members noted that the current adjusted-Annex K harvest scenario which is used to guide catch advice for jack mackerel in the SPRFMO region was developed as a rebuilding plan. The selection of the "15%" maximum change showed that, based on analyses done in 2014, this had the highest probability of the stock rebuilding in the shortest amount of time (noting that this was the only value on TAC limits that was fully evaluated). The SC10 report Table A10.37 which includes alternative catch scenarios shows that the probability that catches in the range (between a 15 - 20% increase from the 2022 advice) keep the stock above B_{MSY} by 2028 is greater than 98%.
85. The Chairperson of the Commission advised that, despite five days of discussion, it was not possible to reach consensus in the working group. Several options had been explored and the Chair's proposal represented the one with the most support. All attempts to obtain consensus had been exhausted and it was necessary to put the proposal to a vote as per Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure.
86. Russian Federation put forward a statement (Annex 9g).
87. Peru made a statement (Annex 9h).
88. The Commission voted and the result of the vote was 13 Members supporting the adoption of the proposal and three Members not supporting the adoption.
89. **The Commission adopted the proposal** (COMM11-WP24_rev1, Annex 7a).

c2. CMM 03-2022 Bottom Fishing (COK)

90. The Chairperson of the Intersessional Working Group (IWG) on Bottom Fishing, Ms Kerrie Robertson (Cook Islands) presented COMM11-Doc07, explaining that the IWG's work led the development of COMM11-Prop08
91. The IWG Chairperson explained that the IWG was established by COMM10 to deliver a review of CMM 03-2022 to COMM11. Australia, Chile, the Cook Islands, the European Union, New Zealand, Peru, and the United



States all participated in the working group, along with SIOFA, the HSFG, DSCC, Greenpeace and ECO NZ. THE IWG Chair thanked all participants and the Secretariat for their work.

92. The IWG Chair explained that the IWG had reviewed the entire CMM, with focus on 5 specific topics: The appropriate scale of management to assess and prevent significant adverse impacts (SAIs) on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs), spatial management (i.e., protection) scenarios, the move-on rule (i.e., weight thresholds and move-on distance), the encounter review process and the 2020 VME encounter. The Review considers scientific, legal and management factors and documents all scientific advice provided to the Commission on these topics. It also clearly documents the history of the CMM and areas for future work.
93. The IWG Chairperson presented COMM11-Prop08 on behalf of the IWG, explaining that it implemented the regulatory elements of the IWG's advice and recommendations, and noted the scientific elements would be included in the SC Multi-Annual Work Plan. The IWG Chairperson noted that COMM11-Prop08 recommended three different options for establishing a minimum level of protection for vulnerable marine ecosystem taxa: 70, 80 or 90%.
94. The IWG Chair clarified that the IWG concluded it was essential to prevent SAIs on VMEs, and that the Commission's legal obligations had been comprehensively analysed. To this end, the IWG had noted the Commission's obligation under Article 192 of UNCLOS to protect and preserve the marine environment, as well as the requirements of the SPRFMO Convention. The IWG had concluded that the Commission had a range of options available to it that could satisfy its legal obligations. The IWG had also considered the United Nations General Assembly Sustainable Fisheries Resolutions as they relate to bottom fishing. The IWG concluded that its advice and recommendations, which were reflected in COMM11-Prop08, were consistent with both its legal obligations and the General Assembly Resolutions.
95. The IWG Chairperson also highlighted that there was a clear case for changing the CMM, referencing the current best available science as documented in the review, the technical uncertainties which had been faithfully described, and scientific advice recommending more precautionary management measures for areas and taxa at higher risk from bottom trawl fisheries in the Northwest Challenger, Central Louisville and Southern Louisville fishery management areas.
96. The Commission thanked the IWG for its hard work and quality report.
97. Many Members considered that COMM11-Pop08 represented a significant step forward in preventing significant adverse impacts on VMEs. Some Members considered 80% would be the most appropriate minimum level of protection recognising the scientific uncertainties. Other Members considered 70% would be suitably precautionary, recognising that the modelling level of protection for many taxa would be much higher than 70% in practice. New Zealand and Australia also noted that in addition to spatial protection, the measure includes 100 percent observer coverage, encounter protocol and move-on rule. Moreover, the minimum level of spatial protection applies to 0.1% of the Convention Area, the remainder of the Convention Area is closed to bottom fishing. One Member expressed strong concern about using un-tested modelling as a justification for such significant reductions to fishing grounds. While most Members were satisfied that the proposal was consistent with the General Assembly Resolutions, the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO guidelines, UNCLOS and the SPRFMO Convention, one Member considered that the proposal was not consistent with the commitment to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs.
98. The Commission accepted the IWG's recommendations and adopted the proposal establishing 70% minimum level of protection. The Commission noted the extensive programme of work outlined in the SC workplan to address the range of data needs and scientific work to support the sustainable management of bottom fishing.
99. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 03-2022 (COMM11-Prop08_rev4, Annex 7b).**
100. DSCC and ECO NZ expressed their concern with the amendments and expressed that the level of protection should have been higher and questioned whether the CMM are fulfilling the obligations of other international resolutions. (Annex 9c).
101. HSFG objected to the adoption of the measure expressing that it is detrimental to the fishing industry and effectively ends fishing opportunities on the high seas. (Annex 9d).



c3. CMM 06-2020 Vessel Monitoring System (SEC)

102. The Secretariat introduced its proposal (COMM11-Prop01_rev2) to amend CMM 06 (VMS). This proposal seeks to update the wording in the CMM to reflect the VMS has been established, standardise the reporting timeframes, clarify the roles of Members in activating manual reporting protocols and adjust the CMM review date.
103. **The Commission adopted the amendment to CMM 06-2020 (Annex 7e).**

c6. CMM 12-2020 Transshipment (SEC)

104. The Secretariat introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop06_rev1) to amend CMM 12 (Transshipment). The Secretariat's proposal sought to improve data exchange and processing by improving the data submission guidelines and associated data exchange, and adjusting Annex 1 and 3 accordingly to update the templates.
105. **These amendments were incorporated into the proposal on transshipment from Ecuador, which was adopted (COMM11-Prop10_rev5, Annex 7h).**

c4. CMM 07-2022 Port Inspection (SEC)

c5. CMM 10-2022 Compliance Monitoring Scheme (SEC)

c7. CMM 13-2021 Exploratory Fisheries (SEC)

106. The main amendment included in these three proposals was an update of their review date. The Commission noted that the review dates were often being extended without any consideration whether the CMM would benefit from other amendments and modifications to improve implementation. The European Union, the United States and the Cook Islands presented a proposal to improve CMM 13 as regards to definition of exploratory fisheries, in line with the recommendations of the CTC. There was a discussion, but it was not possible to resolve the concerns raised by one Member within the time available (COMM11-WP13).
107. **The Commission tasked the Secretariat to present a paper at COMM12 with recommendations for a more strategic approach be taken to reviewing the CMMs and that consideration be given to identifying those CMMs for review based some type of prioritisation.**

7. 2nd SPRFMO Performance Review

108. The Secretariat presented proposal COMM11-Prop19 concerning the timing of the 2nd SPRFMO Performance Review.
109. The European Union indicated that regular performance reviews are necessary to assess how the organisation is performing and where we can improve. They suggested that it may be best to focus on key areas for the next review rather than a broad review. This would help define the workload and the budget impacts.
110. The United States supported a more focused review and noted that a full review is a significant amount of work. They suggested a full review every 10 years, with focused reviews in between. They also noted the importance to have a well-balanced review panel reflective of the Membership.
111. **The Commission tasked the Secretariat to bring forward a proposal to COMM12 consistent with the above suggestions.**

8. 10th Anniversary of SPRFMO

112. Following an commemorative statement from the Secretariat and interventions from many Members, the Commission recalled the significant achievements that the organisation has made during the past 10 years, the commitment of SPRFMO to sustainability, the good progress and growth since the organisation was created - which soon will comprise 17 Members and 2 CNCPs - the work done by the SC and the willingness of the Members to act on that advice, the ability of SPRFMO to take hard decisions and the importance of Convention



9. Cooperation Priorities

a. Report on Arrangements and MOUs

113. The Secretariat presented the Report on Arrangements and MOUs (COMM11-Doc08) updating the seven arrangements and/or MOUs SPRFMO has in place as well as the three separate agreements to promote cooperation and the effective functioning of the Secretariat.
114. With respect to existing MOUs, the Executive Secretary drew attention to the MOUs with WCPFC and Red LAC de Pesca INDNR which require renewal.
115. Additionally, the proposed MOU with the NPFC has not yet been signed and will be raised at the NPFC annual meeting in March 2023.
116. **The Commission supported the renewal of the MOUs with WCPFC and Red LAC de Pesca INDNR and continuation of the proposed MOU process with NPFC.**

b. External cooperation engagements

117. The Secretariat provided a summary of the external projects and cooperation engagements as outlined in COMM11-Doc08.
118. The Executive Secretary for the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (Dr Christine Bogle, ACAP) presented COMM11-Obs04 noting that ACAP has a MOU with SPRFMO which aims to facilitate cooperation and information-sharing, especially in relation to seabird bycatch mitigation and ACAP is committed to keeping SPRFMO up to date with the best practice advice. Their observer paper describes the most recent updates of ACAP advice relevant to pelagic and demersal longline and trawl fisheries. It also mentions newly endorsed guidelines on data collection for observers and on electronic monitoring systems. ACAP noted the usefulness for SPRFMO to consider revisions to CMMs 09-2017 and 02-2022 against best practice.
119. New Zealand thanked ACAP for their presentation and noted their suggestions with respect to the SPRFMO CMMs. New Zealand indicated that they would undertake a review in the coming months and welcomed the participation of ACAP and any Members who wished to participate.
120. A representative from the Common Oceans project presented COMM11-Obs08 which provided an update on the development of the UNEP-GEF Project on Building and Enhancing Sectoral and Cross-Sectoral Capacity to Support Sustainable Resource Use and Biodiversity Conservation in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (Cross-sectoral Project) and sought the collaboration of SPRFMO in the conduct of this project. No financial contribution in cash or in kind is being requested and most workshops are virtual.
121. The Executive Secretary indicated that the Secretariat has limited capacity to engage significantly in any new projects however it may be able to participate in the project in modest engagement.
122. Chile suggested to consider in the future options for individual Members of SPRFMO to cooperate with other organisations on behalf of SPRFMO and report back to the Commission.
123. **The Commission agreed to support the involvement of the Secretariat in the project (COMM11-Obs08) but noted its limited ability to engage.**

10. Other Matters

124. The current Chairperson of the Commission, Mr Luis Molledo, completed his term and did not seek a second term. The Members thanked him for his efficient and effective chairmanship over the past few years.
125. The current vice chair of the Commission, Mr Michael Brakke, was unable to seek a second term due to changing positions with the United States government. Members thanked him for his hard work as the vice chair of the Commission. Ms Alexa Cole (United States) accepted the role of vice chair of the Commission.



126. The Commission recognised the challenges confirming a Chairperson at COMM11 but noted that it would be possible to find a Chairperson within the intersessional period. The Chairperson, Mr Luis Molledo, agreed to remain in the position until 1 July 2023 at the latest, exceptionally, and urged Members to work together to find a Chairperson as soon as possible. The Commission thanked Mr Molledo for his willingness to assist in this regard.
127. **The Commission agreed to appoint a new Chairperson through intersessional decision.**
128. The current Chairperson of the FAC, Mr Jimmy Villavicencio (Ecuador), accepted a second term as the Chair of FAC.
129. Ms Rebeca Espinoza (Ecuador) was nominated and accepted the position of Vice-Chair of the CTC.

11. Other Matters

130. Ecuador requested the Commission to consider establishing a working group on labour standards as per their letter circulated in December 2022 (G183-2022). They noted that other RFMO's (e.g., ICCAT and WCPFC) have already established such working groups. The national coordinator from the International Labour Organization's fishing industry project addressed SPRFMO (Annex 9i) noting the importance and benefits of labour standards in the fishing industry.
131. The Commission noted the importance of labour standards and supported the concept of creating a working group on labour standards in SPRFMO but noted that the Terms of Reference to guide the working group have not yet been developed.
132. **The Commission invited Ecuador to submit a proposal, including the draft terms of reference, to COMM12 for its consideration.**

12. Arrangements for Future Meetings

133. Ecuador offered to host the Commission meeting (COMM12) in Manta, Ecuador from 23 January to 2 February 2024, under a funding support arrangement (as outlined in the budget).
134. The Commission expressed its appreciation to Ecuador and encouraged Members and CNCPs to consider hosting future meetings.
135. Panama will host the 2023 SC meeting (SC11) from 07 to 16 September 2023.

13. Adoption of the Commission Report

136. **The Commission adopted its meeting report on 17 February 2023 at 21:16 Ecuador Time (ECT).**

14. Close of the Meeting

137. The 11th Commission Meeting was closed on 17 February 2023 at 21:21 at Manta, Ecuador.



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Doc 01 rev1

(rev1 - 26 Jan 2023)

COMM11 Meeting Agenda

Secretariat

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING
 - a. Meeting arrangements
 - b. Adoption of the Agenda
 - c. Meeting documents
2. MEMBERSHIP
 - a. Status of the Convention
3. SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE (SC)
 - a. Report of the SC 10
 - b. 2023 SC Workplan
4. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (FAC)
 - a. Report of the FAC 10
 - b. Budget
5. COMPLIANCE AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (CTC)
 - a. Report of the CTC 10
 - b. Final Compliance Report
 - c. 2023 IUU Vessel List
 - d. Status of Cooperating non-Contracting Parties
6. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (CMMs)
 - a. Proposals to amend current CMMs ~~will be added as necessary~~
 - a1. CMM 03a Deepwater species (NZ)
 - a2. CMM 11 Boarding and Inspection (US)
 - a3. CMM 12 Transshipment (EC)
 - a4. CMM 14b Exploratory Potting Fishery (CK)
 - a5. CMM 14e Exploratory Toothfish Fishery (EU)
 - a6. CMM 16 Observer Programme (PE)
 - a7. CMM 18 Squid (EC)
 - a8. CMM 18 Squid (EU)
 - a9. CMM 18 Squid (US)
 - a10. CMM 18 Squid (CN)
 - a11. CMM 18 Squid (KR)
 - a12. CMM 05 Record of Vessels (SEC)
 - a13. CMM 08 on Gillnets (SEC)
 - b. Proposals for new CMMs ~~will be added as necessary~~
 - b1. Proposed decision on Climate Change (US)
 - c. CMMs for review in 2022:
 - c1. CMM 01-2022 *Trachurus murphyi* (KR)
 - c2. CMM 03-2022 Bottom Fishing (CK)
 - c3. CMM 06-2022 Vessel Monitoring System (SEC)
 - c4. CMM 07-2022 Port Inspection (SEC)
 - c5. CMM 10-2022 Compliance Monitoring Scheme (SEC)
 - c6. CMM 12-2020 Transshipment (SEC)
 - c7. CMM 13-2021 Exploratory Fisheries (SEC)



7. 2nd SPRFMO PERFORMANCE REVIEW
 - a. Preparations required for the upcoming review
8. 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SPRFMO
9. COOPERATION PRIORITIES
 - a. Report on Arrangements and MoUs
 - b. External cooperation engagements
10. OFFICE HOLDERS
11. OTHER MATTERS
12. ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS
13. ADOPTION OF THE COMMISSION REPORT
14. CLOSE OF MEETING



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 2

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11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 3

COMM11 Meeting Schedule

(COMM 11 – Doc04_rev4)

Commission	Pre-Sessions	Session 1 09:00 – 10:30	Session 2 11:00 – 12:30	Session 3 13:30 – 15:30	Session 4 16:00 – 18:00	Post-Sessions
Monday 13 Feb 2023	08:00 am <i>A pre-COMM HoD meeting will be held</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening ceremony • Agenda • Administration • Convention status • SC report/workplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC report discussions • SC workplan (open) • CTC report (part) • CTC - CNCPs • CTC - Proposal updates • Adoption of proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group: Jack mackerel 	<i>Welcome cocktail for meeting participants. Venue: Hotel Poseidon Time: 19:30hrs</i>
Tuesday 14 Feb 2023	08:00 – 09:30 FAC to meet in Breakout room	(Beginning 9:45) Working Group: Squid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group planning (Other proposals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTC - IUU Vessel List • CTC- CMS final report Adoption of final CMS/IUU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals (discussion) • Working Group: jack mackerel (to conclude at 5:45) 	FAC to reconvene at 6pm until 6:45pm side event 18:30hrs
Wednesday 15 Feb 2023		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group: Squid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group: Jack mackerel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTC open items • Proposals (adoption) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAC Report adoption 	<i>Dinner for Heads of Delegations</i>
Thursday 16 Feb 2023		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPRFMO 10-year anniversary • SPRFMO Performance review • Proposals (adoption) • Cooperation • Officers • Future meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC workplan adoption • FAC report presentation. • Discussion of Budget/ Contributions • Proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group: Squid • Adoption of Budget (20 mins) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Mtg costs • Working Group: Jack mackerel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If needed (18:30): Working Group: Jack mackerel</i>
Friday 17 Feb 2023		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Business • Proposals • Budget/Contributions • SC workplan • Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMM11 report prep/adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMM report adoption and meeting close 	

Coffee breaks will be 30 minutes long at 10:30 and 15:30 every meeting day; lunch will be 1-hour long every meeting day.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 4a

2023 Scientific Committee multi-annual workplan

(COMM 11 – WP17_rev1)

1. Introduction

Paragraph 42 of the 10th Scientific Committee Meeting Report notes that the SC developed the 2023 version of the multi-annual workplan during the meeting sessions. Within each session there was a sub-agenda item *Advice to the Commission* that served to allocate time to develop relevant workplan tasks for the coming years. Developing the workplan during the meeting sessions was an approach that proved productive and well received. This report summarizes results from those activities.

The following tables are meant to track priority tasks with timelines. The year noted is associated with the Scientific Committee meeting at which the work is expected to be reported back on. In some cases, the work is expected to be repeated over several years, and this is indicated with a plus (+) sign. The column labelled “Coordinator” identifies the Member(s) (or in some cases the Secretariat or Chairperson) who has specifically been assigned to ensure that progress towards the task is made intersessionally. In some cases, no Member has been specifically identified and this is indicated with a blank. The funding required is identified, and funding sources (such as the SC Scientific Support Fund or a Member voluntary contribution) if this is known. A notation of “In-kind” signifies that the work will be conducted by Members and that no additional funding is expected to be required.

COMM11 adopted the following workplan



2. Jack Mackerel Working Group

Task	Subtask	Timeline	Coordinator	Funding
Jack mackerel assessment	Review available input data JM assessment	2023	US/EU	In-kind
	Finalize development of quality control diagnostics of the catch input data to the assessment	2023	EU	In-kind
	Continue to update and compare standardizations of commercial tuning indices among different fleets and the impacts of increased efficiency in the fleets	2023		In-kind
	SC and other funds to support experts during SC assessment	2023+	SC Chair/ Secretariat	NZ\$10K (SC)
	Provide TAC advice according to Commission request (based on the updated assessment and MSE results)	2023		In-kind
	Evaluate the impact on stock status in the short and medium term of a range of quota percentage increases (0, 5, 10, 15, 20%) based on deterministic projections of the jjm model.	2023		
Jack mackerel MSE	MSE objectives and HCR measures workshop with stakeholders and managers [completed at Comm11]	2023	EU	NZ\$50K (EU)
	<u>Develop and carry out an MSE (see COMM8-Report Annex 8b). This shall include revising the operating model to be consistent with the assessment developed during the 2022 benchmark workshop. Initial management procedures (MPs) will be developed to accommodate some desired management settings (e.g., paragraphs 80, 102, 118 COMM8-Report; including carryover).</u>	2023+	EU	NZ\$90k (EU) NZ\$60k (EU)
Jack mackerel connectivity research	Task group on CJM connectivity to improve the understanding of origin and admixture of populations or subpopulations of jack mackerel in the Southern Pacific. Terms of reference as included in G137-2022.	2022-2026	Chile Peru EU	NZ\$15k (EU) Total NZ\$150K/yr [TBD]
Jack mackerel ageing techniques	Task group on CJM ageing analysis and otolith exchange to addresses the current practices in ageing of jack mackerel, the validation techniques to verify ages and a comprehensive documentation of ageing techniques and protocols. Terms of reference as included in SC9.	2022-2024	Chile Peru EU	NZ\$ 15k (EU) Total NZ\$75K/year



3. Deepwater Working Group

Deepwater working group Task	Subtask	Timeline	Coord.	Funding
Orange roughy assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore alternative stock assessment models Estimate stock status Provide advice on sustainable catch levels 	2025	NZ	In-kind
	Evaluate the orange roughy population and wider ecosystem impacts of carrying forward of TACs over multiple years	2023	NZ	In-kind
Orange roughy assessment data	Coordinate and design acoustic surveys for relevant stocks (<i>intersessional consideration</i>)	2023+	NZ	In-kind
Deep water stock structure	Review the list for deepwater stock structure analyses based on assessment for non-orange roughy stocks	2025		In-kind
	Develop workplan to drive stock structure delineation studies for orange roughy and alfonso and other key target species	2023+		In-kind
Other stock assessments, & ecological risk assessment	Review the risk assessment of teleost and elasmobranch species considering new available information and methods	2024	AU	NZ\$35K (AU) In-kind
	Develop a tier-based assessment framework for all DW stocks and recommend relevant reference points and/or management rules for these stocks	2023+		In-kind
VME Encounters and benthic bycatch	Develop VME taxa ID guide for benthic bycatch, following the steps proposed in SC9-DW12, and associated training videos	2023+	NZ	In-kind
	Investigate the relationship between benthic bycatch from fishing vessels (including encounter events) and the habitat suitability models	2023+		In-kind
	Investigate the relationship of benthic bycatch to abundance models of VME taxa	2023+		In-kind
	Development of a process to review all recent and historical benthic bycatch data to determine the ongoing effectiveness of the spatial management measures.	2023+		In-kind
	Assess the feasibility and develop a research programme within the SPRFMO Convention Area to allow the determination of taxon-specific estimates of catchability for VME indicator taxa. (The total cost for such a programme will need to be determined. The two amounts indicated will be used to commence the programme).	2023+	NZ	NZ\$58K (AUS) NZ\$23.6K (SC)
CMM 03 request regarding Encounters with VMEs	Developing a multi-spatial scale risk-based approach to assess encounters with VME indicator taxa	2023	NZ	
	Develop an encounter review standard	2024	NZ	
	Review all reported VME encounters	2023+		In-kind
CMM 03 request regarding ongoing appropriateness	Review all available data and provide advice on the ongoing appropriateness of the management measures to ensure the CMM continues to achieve its objective and the objectives of the Convention	2023+		In-kind



Deepwater working group Task	Subtask	Timeline	Coord.	Funding
Bottom Fishery Impact Assessment	Alternative: [Explore thresholds for “significant” adverse impact (SAI) for VMEs at different spatial scales, and understanding knowledge gaps and uncertainties] Original: Exploring how to define the thresholds between good state and SAI for VMEs at different spatial scales, and understanding knowledge gaps and uncertainties	2023	NZ	NZ\$74K (EU)
	The Scientific Committee shall review, and update if required, the SPRFMO BFIAS every 5 years, to ensure that it reflects, as appropriate, best practice	2025		In kind
	Develop abundance models for VME taxa	2023+	NZ	NZ\$15K (EU)
	Work to reduce uncertainties in risk assessments for benthic habitats and VMEs by exploring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overlap between the spatial distribution of bottom trawling fishing impact (i.e., the ‘naturalness layer’) and abundance estimates of VME indicator taxa [potentially at multiple spatial scales] assessing the effectiveness of the Spatial Management Areas (i.e., “post accounting”) using abundance estimates of VME indicator taxa 	2023+		In kind
	Complete cumulative BFIA including any changes to the Management Area boundaries that are proposed by CMM03 intersessional working group and seek to reduce uncertainties where possible.	2023		
CMM 03 request regarding Marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles and other species of concern.	The Scientific Committee shall provide advice biennially to the Commission on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct and indirect interactions between bottom fishing and marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles and other species of concern; Any recommended spatial or temporal closures or spatially/temporally limited gear prohibitions for any identified hotspots of these species; and Any recommended bycatch limits and/or measures for an encounter protocol for any of these species. 	2024 2026 2026		In-kind



4. Squid Working Group

Task	Subtask	Timeline	Coordinator	Funding
Squid workshop	Squid Workshop including potential assessment techniques and appropriate measures of fishing effort (<i>prior to SC11</i>)	2023	SQWG Chair/ Secretariat	NZ\$10K (SC)
Squid assessment and CMM development	Develop a plan for more detailed within-season fishery Monitoring depending upon the uptake of EM, etc.	2024	SQ WG	In-kind
	Develop and present alternative assessment approaches	2023+	SQ WG	In-kind
	Design and evaluate MSE and harvest control rules	2026+	SQ WG	In-kind
Standardise biological sampling	Identify where protocols differ, e.g., type of sampling, areas and timing of sampling, ageing	2023	Peru, Chile	In kind
Observer Coverage	Review minimum observer coverage (including in relation to different fleet segments, CMM 18-2020) Provide advice on the appropriate level of observer coverage in the jumbo flying squid fishery	2023 53		In kind
Squid assessment data	Record and analyse diet data	2023+		In-kind
	Revise data template to sufficient detail and create scripts to allow current assessment methods to be used and also future higher resolution approaches (e.g., depletion estimator by phenotype)	2023		In-kind
	Develop a task group to coordinate data and templates needed for assessment models with a goal that the will account for phenotypic spatial patterns	2023-24	SQ WG	In-kind
Squid connectivity	Collect and analyse genetic samplings (Convention area and adjacent National Jurisdiction Areas)	2023		NZ\$47K (China)
	Sample exchange where Members choose to do so	2023+		In-kind
	Register DNA sequences in public DNA databases (such as GenBank), considering a list of metadata related to samples analysed (using the template in the SC9-Report).	2023		In-kind
	Description of genetic diversity based on mtDNA markers, integrating data from all members	2023		In-kind
	Reaching an updated agreement on consistent approaches to genetic analyses for jumbo flying squid	2023+		In-kind
	Use modelling and observation data to predict connectivity and seasonal to decadal variability possibly using genetic, microchemistry, morphometric, parasite prevalence, and tagging experiments	2023+		In-kind



5. Habitat Monitoring Working Group

Task	Objective	Timeline	Coordinator	Funding
Evaluate the applicability of data collected from fishing vessels targeting pelagic species	Mapping spatial-temporal population density distribution of jack mackerel using a combination of the existing acoustic survey data and acoustic information as obtained from industry vessels	Permanent	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Subgroup of specialists to evaluate advantages and biases of analysis methods - <i>Workshop to be virtually conducted</i>	2023	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Subgroup of specialists to organise classification of fishing fleets and develop an inventory of technologies available aboard fishing vessels in order to identify the potential to collect data using the technologies currently being deployed- <i>Workshop to be virtually conducted</i>	2023	Peru/Chile	In-kind
Further developments of standardised oceanographic data products and modelling	Characterise jack mackerel habitat (e.g., past studies done in Peru and Chile)	2023	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Provide ecosystem status overview for SC at seasonal to decadal scale	2024	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Explore the concept of jack mackerel habitat under an interdisciplinary ontogeny approach for jack mackerel and other species (by life history stages and regions) <i>Workshop to be virtually conducted</i>	2023+	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Define a list of existing environmental data: satellite, acoustic surveys, acoustic fisheries surveys, fishing data, fishing vessel data (VMS, Observers) in time and space that already exist inside the SPRFMO area	2023+	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Integration of databases provided by different members of the HMWG and other working groups of the SC with linkage to a metadata repository	2023+	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Develop an inventory of research programmes currently being developed by industry and scientific institutions regarding data collection and monitoring of marine habitats	2023+	Peru/Chile	In-kind
Species behaviour and preferences	Analyse the habitat preferences of jumbo squid and jack mackerel, noting the useful data and analyses provided by Peru and Chile	2024	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Habitat suitability modelling of jack mackerel	2023	Peru/Chile	In-kind
	Incorporate behaviour, distribution, and abundance information about mesopelagic, euphausiids and other key species of the Humboldt Current System	2023	Peru/Chile	In-kind
Use of new Tools	Develop new approaches based on different tools such as GAM, GLM, INLA, ROMS, Biogeochemical, Geostatistics, big data and machine learning (e.g., for acoustic classification of targets) and utilization of different platforms (Scientific surveys, fishing vessels, satellite oceanography, gliders, buoys, AUV)	Permanent	Peru/Chile	In-kind
Symposium	Symposium on Habitat Monitoring organised after the 2023 meeting of the Commission to review the state of the art of habitat research in order to recommend specific lines of investigation in this topic within the framework of the SPRFMO	2023	Symposium Steering Committee	NZ\$63k (SC) (US\$25k) USA



6. Other (Crosscutting issues)

Task	Subtask	Timeline	Coord.	Funding
Observer programme	Advise on the appropriate levels of observer coverage for each of the major fisheries to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify bycatch issues related to seabirds and other species of concern (short and medium term) Provide statistically robust quantitative estimates for all species of seabird combined and some of the more common bycatch species (medium term) Periodically review the appropriate levels of observer coverage for SPRFMO fisheries in support of stock assessment needs. 	2023+		In-kind
Seabird/ bycatch monitoring	Progress southern hemisphere quantitative risk assessment (SEFRA)	2023+		In-kind
<u>Seabird bycatch mitigation</u>	<u>Review seabird bycatch mitigation measures in CMM 09-2017, and the seabird related data collection requirements in CMM 02-2022</u>	<u>2023+</u>		<u>In-kind</u>
EBSA	Evaluate impacts of fishing activities	2023+		In-kind
CMM 17 Marine pollution	SC Members and CNCPs are encouraged to undertake research into marine pollution related to fisheries in the SPRFMO Convention Area to further develop and refine measures to reduce marine pollution and are encouraged to submit to the SC and the CTC any information derived from such efforts	2023+		In-kind
Climate change	Identify management implications of climate change on habitat and fisheries in the SPRFMO area (Decision CMM XX [tbd])	2023+	USA	In-kind
CMM 02-2020 Data Standards	Review and update data standards to ensure appropriate scientific data are collected in SPRFMO fisheries (Paragraph 8 of CMM 02-2020)	2023+		In-kind
FAO ABNJ Deep Sea Fisheries	Coordinate activities over their next five-year plan that could involve member scientists and a number of SPRFMO science projects	2023+	Secretariat	In-kind
Alignment	Work involving the alignment of Deepwater and Habitat Monitoring workstreams	2023+		In-kind
Species synopses	To update long version profiles (FAO species synopsis format) for jack mackerel, chub mackerel and jumbo flying squid	2023+		
Research in the Nazca and Salas y Gomez ridges area	Research cruises aimed to know the bio-oceanographic and meteorologic characteristics of Salas y Gomez ridge; as well as biodiversity, current circulation, morphology and geology of sea bottom.	2023-2024	Chile	In-kind
	Climate change impacts of fisheries in Salas y Gomez and Nazca ridges	2023	Chile	In-kind
	Expedition to Salas y Gomez and Nazca aboard oceanographic research vessel	2023-2025 (TBD)	Chile	In-kind
Data Working group	Create terms of reference and prioritization for data needs of Members (SC10 report).	2023+		In-kind
CPPS joint work plan	Increase cooperation and collaboration between both organisations as envisioned under the existing MoU (SC10 report)	2023+	Secretariat	In-kind
Secretariat scientific support	Continue with analyses of catch composition and fishing activities; support CPUE analyses; and general scientific analyses, as capacity allows.	2023+	Secretariat	In-kind
Assessment and monitoring	Development of assessments for species in the SPRFMO Convention Area that are bycaught or subject to targeted fishing operations (in line with tier-based assessment approach)	2023+		In-kind
	<u>Update the evaluation of patterns in species catch composition from fisheries targeting jack mackerel; redbait and/or alfonsino in FAO Statistical Area 87 from within the SPRFMO Area including an</u>	<u>2023+</u>		<u>In-kind</u>



Task	Subtask	Timeline	Coord.	Funding
	<u>evaluation of Russian Federation-flagged vessel(s) for the years 2007 - 2022; using set level information assess operation characteristics using catch location, gear, fishing depth, proximity to seabed, species composition and catch in relation to prior sets. Evaluate these characteristics relative to those where jack mackerel target fishery.</u>			
Redbait research	Characterize the fishing activity and develop an assessment as needed in order to ensure <u>future</u> exploitation of such species is consistent with the precautionary approach	2023 _±	Russian Federation	In kind



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 5a

SPRFMO Budget for Financial Year 2023-24

(COMM 11 – WP09_rev7)

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation Budget for Financial Year 2023-24 and Forecast Budget for Financial Year 2024-25 (New Zealand Dollars)					
Main Budget Categories	Budget Items	COMM10		COMM11	
		Adopted Budget 2022-23	Forecast 2023-24	Adopted Budget 2023-24	Forecast Budget 2024-25
1. Personnel Cost					
1.1	Salaries				
	Professional Category (PC)				
	Executive Secretary (P5)	241 150	245 067	264 518	271 126
	Data Manager (P3)	184 989	188 868	208 502	214 407
	Compliance Manager (P3)	202 764	206 584	221 488	228 825
	Communication and Co-ordination Officer (P1)	150 646	151 199	161 997	162 864
	General Services Category (GSC)				
	Finance and Office Manager	87 059	92 429	92 450	98 800
	Total Staff Salary Cost	866 608	884 147	948 955	976 022
1.2	Insurance				
	Health Insurance (3 PC)	30 000	32 000	30 000	31 500
	Life Insurance	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 500
	ACC (1 PC and 1 GSC)	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
	Total Insurance Cost	37 000	39 000	37 000	39 000
1.3	Home Leave	10 000	20 000	10 000	22 000
1.4	Staff Training & Other Professional Development	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
	Subtotal Personnel Cost	933 608	963 147	1 015 955	1 057 022
2. Premises and Equipment					
2.1	Premises				
	Office Rent (includes common area charges)	62 000	64 000	64 000	66 000
	Insurances	3 000	3 300	3 300	3 500
	Power	5 000	5 400	5 400	5 600
	Cleaning	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500
	Total Premises Cost	73 500	76 200	76 200	78 600
2.2	IT/Computer Hardware/Equipment	15 000	15 000	15 000	18 000
2.3	Office Equipment and Supplies	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
	Subtotal Premises and Equipment	91 500	94 200	94 200	99 600
3. Meetings and Travel					
3.1	CTC and Annual Commission Meeting	78 000	80 000	60 000	85 000
3.2	Scientific Committee Meeting	22 300	30 000	30 000	32 000
3.3	Other Meetings and Travel	34 700	25 000	35 000	39 000
3.4	Cost Associated with Hosting a Meeting	6 000	6 000	6 000	7 000
	Subtotal Meetings and Travel	141 000	141 000	131 000	163 000
4. Information and Communication					
4.1	Telephone and Internet	9 000	9 000	3 000	3 500
4.2	Computer Expenses and IT Support	53 529	56 245	35 000	40 000
4.3	Website Expenses	5 000	5 000	10 000	12 000
4.4	Database Regular Costs	26 000	26 000	35 000	35 000
4.5	Database Development	0 000	35 000	130 000	35 000
	Subtotal Information and Communication	93 529	131 245	213 000	125 500
5. Operational Expenses					
5.1	Auditors	9 000	10 000	10 000	12 000
5.2	Stationeries, Printing and Publications	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
5.3	Bank and Post Services	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000



6. SPRFMO VMS	5.4	Hospitality	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
	5.5	Other General Expenses	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
		Subtotal Operational Expenses	31 000	32 000	32 000	34 000
	6.1	Contingency for unanticipated service charges	10 000	8 000	8 000	10 700
	6.2	Annual Fee for VMS contracted services	100 000	104 000	104 000	107 000
7. Non - Routine Expenses		Subtotal VMS	110 000	112 000	112 000	117 700
	7.1	SPRFMO Observer Programme Accreditation Provider	80 000	40 000	52 000	52 000
	7.2	Rebuilding the Contingency Fund	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
	7.3	SPRFMO 10-year anniversary campaign	20 000	0	0	0
	7.4	Performance Review	0	30 000	0	30 000
	7.5	Hosting the 2024 Annual meeting (in Ecuador)			161 816	0
		Subtotal Non - Routine Expenses	130 000	100 000	243 816	112 000
		Subtotal	1 530 637	1 573 592	1 841 971	1 708 822
8. Scientific Support		(see FR2 Para 4)	0	20 000	10 000	20 000
9. Developing States		(see FR2 Para 4)	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000
Grand Total			1 565 637	1 628 592	1 886 971	1 763 822
Voluntary Contributions affecting the budget			80 000	0	52 000	39 000
Net Total			1 485 637	1 628 592	1 834 971	1 724 822



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 5b

Schedule of Member Contribution for Financial Year 2023-24

(COMM 11 – WP22_rev2)

Members	Membership (NZ\$)
Australia	87 913
Chile	135 367
China	401 047
Cook Islands	45 416
Cuba	14 003
Ecuador	11 722
European Union	164 429
Faroe Islands	52 380
Korea	59 009
New Zealand	198 379
Panama	35 470
Peru	36 844
Russian Federation	71 592
Chinese Taipei	50 652
United States of America	130 484
Vanuatu	50 659
<i>Other sources</i>	<i>311 908</i>
Total	1 857 273



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 6a SPRFMO 2023 Final Compliance Report (COMM 11 – WP23)

Reporting period to which this report refers: 2021/22 (1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022)

Date Report Prepared: 16 February 2023

SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) which have been considered include:

CMM		Table
CMM 01-2021	(<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)	Table 1
CMM 02-2021	(Data Standards)	Table 2
CMM 03-2021	(Bottom Fishing)	Table 3
CMM 03a-2021	(Deepwater species)	Table 4
CMM 04-2020	(IUU Vessel List)	Table 5
CMM 05-2021	(Record of Vessels)	Table 6
CMM 06-2020	(Commission VMS)	Table 7a, 7b
CMM 07-2021	(Port Inspection)	Table 8
CMM 08-2019	(Gillnetting)	Table 9
CMM 09-2017	(Seabirds)	Table 10
CMM 10-2020	(Compliance Monitoring Scheme)	Tables 11a, 11b &
CMM 11-2015	(Boarding and Inspection)	Table 12
CMM 12-2020	(Transshipment)	Table 13
CMM 13-2021	(Exploratory Fisheries)	Table 14
CMM 14a-2019	(Exploratory Toothfish NZ)	Table 15
CMM 14b-2021	(Exploratory Potting CK)	Table 16
CMM 14d-2020	(Exploratory Toothfish CL)	Table 17
CMM 14e-2021	(Exploratory Toothfish EU)	Table 18
CMM 15-2016	(Stateless Vessels)	Table 19
CMM 16-2021	(Observer programme)	Table 20
CMM 17-2019	(Marine Pollution)	Table 21
CMM 18-2020	(Jumbo Flying Squid)	Table 22
CMM 19-2021	(Fishing Vessel Markings)	Table 23

All figures are preliminary, and assessments of possible compliance issues are made using the best information available at this time. Additional information which supplements this report can be found in the Members and CNCPs own Implementation reports ([publicly available](#) on the SPRFMO website following the meeting) and CTC 10 - Doc 09 Restricted (The Revised Draft Compliance Report on Members and CNCPs (2021/22)).

The following tables are arranged by CMM and identify any 2021/22 possible compliance issues along with the assigned 2021/22 Compliance Status from last year's [2022 Final Compliance Report](#) (including any identified non-compliance).

This report also includes two outstanding items pertaining to CMM06 (VMS) and CMM13 (Exploratory Fisheries) deferred from the 2021/22 Reporting Period to CTC10/COMM11 for review and assessment.

A 2021/22 Compliance Status has been adopted by the Commission. A “Compliant” status indicates that no potential compliance issues have been identified.



In accordance with [CMM10-2020](#) Paragraph 16 the Final Compliance Report shall include:

- a) a compliance status for each Member and CNCP with respect to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and CMMs, and recommendations for any corrective action needed, based on compliance issues identified with respect to that Member or CNCP;
- b) suggestions for possible amendments or improvements to existing CMMs to address implementation or compliance difficulties experienced by Members and CNCPs;
- c) obstacles to implementation identified by Members and CNCPs including capacity building requirements;
- d) additional obligations that should be reviewed under the CMS;
- e) any other action the Commission shall deem appropriate to address non-compliance noted in the Final Compliance Report or to promote compliance with the Convention, CMMs and other obligations reviewed in the CMS.

The Final Compliance Report shall also contain an executive summary setting out any recommendations or observations from the Commission regarding the issues listed in paragraph 16 of this measure.

Table 1: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 01-2021 (*Trachurus murphyi*)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 01-2021 (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Chile	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 13b</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 13b due to the Secretariat not receiving Chile's 15-day catch report for the second half of August within 10 days of the end of the month. This resulted in an incomplete <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> catch report for August being circulated (G136-2022). The catch information was received on 14 September 2022. (Note: the majority of reports (94.7%) were received on time).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNC:</p> <p>Because of a lack of administrative coordination, the report was sent four days late, but the measures have been undertaken by the institution in charge of the provision of such reports to avoid repeating late report in the future. Chile would like to request the CTC to consider the fact that out of 19 reports for the assessed period only one report was submitted late.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Table 2: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 02-2021 (Data Standards)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 02-2021 (Data Standards)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Russian Federation	Non- Compliant, No Further Action <i>(Paragraph 1(a))</i>	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 1a</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue in respect to the timing of the submission of the Annual Catch Totals in accordance with the 30 September deadline established in Paragraph 1(a). The Russian Federation Annual Catch information was received on 22 November 2022.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>With respect to the paragraph 1 (a) of the Conservation and Management Measure on Standards for the Collection, Reporting, Verification and Exchange of Data (CMM 02-2022) the Russian fisheries monitoring center and research institute of the fisheries industry are being sensitized to a potential compliance issue in respect to the 30 September deadline. The Russian Annual Catch Totals were provided as part of the annual report to the Scientific Committee. In this regards the Federal State Budgetary Institution “Centre of Fishery Monitoring and Communications” (CFMC) informed that since the Annual Catch Totals were provided as part of the annual report, no duplication is required as a separate document. The Federal Agency for Fisheries pointed out the need for training of responsible specialists in order to ensure the implementation of procedures for checking the timing of data submission. The Agency will continue to monitor the implementation of the requirements in the paragraph 1 (a) of the CMM 02-2022.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-compliant; no further action
Belize	<i>Not Applicable (Prior to being CNCP)</i>	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 7 due to the Secretariat not receiving Belize’s Annual SC Report (or a NIL report) by the 27 August 2022 due date.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>Since our acceptance into the SPRFMO in February, Belize has been diligently reviewing the conservation and management measures to ensure compliance with these requirements. Due to an oversight, we failed to submit the required “nil report” to the SC on the due date. Belize shall ensure that this oversight does not occur in the future.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-compliant; no further action



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 02-2021 (Data Standards)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Cook Islands	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue in relation to paragraph 7 with respect to the late submission of the annual SC report (received 5 days late).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>None received.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Cuba	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 7 due to the Secretariat not receiving Cuba's Annual SC Report (or a NIL report) by the 27 August 2022 due date.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>None received.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Curacao	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue pursuant to paragraph 7 due to Curacao failing to submit its annual report to the SC prior to 27 August 2022 (Nil report was received 07 November 2022). Late submission.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>None received.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 02-2021 (Data Standards)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Ecuador	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue identified with respect to Paragraph 7 and a late submission of the annual SC report (received 6 days late).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>None received.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Faroe Islands	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue in relation to paragraph 7 with respect to the late submission of the annual SC report prior to 27 August 2022 (Nil report was received 12 September 2022).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>The Faroe Islands submitted their annual report to the Scientific Committee on 12 September 2022. This was done in form of a “nil report”. The report was submitted after deadline on 27 August 2022 and before the tenth meeting of the Scientific Committee of SPRFMO (SC10) taking place from 26-30 September 2022. The Faroe Islands intend to submit the annual report in due time in the future.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Liberia	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 7</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 7 due to the Secretariat not receiving Liberia’s Annual SC Report (or a NIL report) by the 27 August 2022 due date.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>There was no research or management activities carried out in the Convention Area. Liberia shall submit the ‘nil report’ in due course.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>Liberia provided a nil report to the Secretariat during the CTC 10 meeting. In their report Liberia confirmed that Liberia has not conducted fishing, research or management activities over the previous year in the SPRFMO Convention Area.</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Table 3: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 03-2021 (Bottom Fishing)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 03-2021 (Bottom Fishing)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No possible compliance issues identified			

Table 4: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater species)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater species)	2021/22 Compliance Status
New Zealand	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 26</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue with respect to paragraph 26 in regard to NZ failing to provide notice 72 hours in advance of a vessel commencing fishing in the Tasman Sea (West Norfolk Ridge and Marion & 3 Kings areas) during October and November 2021. The vessel in question provided the advance notice to a specific email address indicated on their permit for sending SPRFMO notifications, but this mailbox was administered by NZ Ministry for Primary Industries (Ministries) and the message was not forwarded to the Secretariat in a timely manner (<i>noting that there have not been any further issues in calendar year 2022 since this issue was raised for clarification at the last CTC meeting</i>).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>New Zealand acknowledges the compliance issues noted and advises that steps were taken to improve the compliance issues noted during the last CTC meeting. This includes discussions with vessel operators and additional wording added to the High Seas permits issued to New Zealand vessels fishing in the SPRFMO convention area. We note that there have been no further issues during 2022.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Table 5: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 04-2020 (IUU Vessel List)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments- Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 04-2020 (IUU Vessel List)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No possible compliance issues identified			

Table 6: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 05-2021 (Record of Vessels)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 05-2021 (Record of Vessels)	2021/22 Compliance Status
New Zealand	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 8 There is a potential compliance issue with respect to Paragraph 8 where NZ failed to advise within 3 days of the termination of an authorization for the vessel Southern Pride following the change of ownership. The vessel changed owner on 08 November 2021 and the Secretariat was advised on 07 December 2021.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNC: Due to an administration error, there was a delay in advising the Secretariat of the removal of the vessel from the authorised vessel list. New Zealand notes that the vessel did not fish in the SPRFMO Convention area after the change of ownership was completed.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Panama	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 8 There is a potential compliance issue identified in relation to paragraph 8 concerning the removal of the vessel YUN DER. The vessel renamed Orange Ice and reflagged in January 2022. The Secretariat was notified on 04 March 2022 by Panama to remove the authorization.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNC: There are two Authorities related to the management of the catching and fishing related activities merchant fleet in the Republic of Panama. The Panama Maritime Authority (PMA), in charge of flag registration and the Aquatic Resources Authority (ARAP) in charge of regulating fisheries and aquaculture, as well as authorizing vessels dedicated to these activities. PMA is in charge of providing ARAP the information of those vessels that have cancelled their flag registration, this creates a dependence for the notification to the RFMOs. Currently PMA and ARAP are working together to use a registry/IFL platform that can share and exchange information from both data bases with the purpose of comply in the 3 days established by the SPRFMO measure. Through PMA information, the YUN DER, IMO 9797917, was cancelled from our flag registry on January 28, 2022, due to internal processes before ARAP the vessel was completely de-linked at the end of February, finally Panama requested the withdrawal from the Organization's Authorized Vessel List</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 05-2021 (Record of Vessels)	2021/22 Compliance Status
		<p>on March 4, 2022. ARAP and PMA have analysed this situation because they currently share a weekly report of this type of management, therefore incurring in this compliance issues where unfortunately the three days were not enough to comply, however with this new option of the platform exchange it is appreciated that the Organization can take into consideration the condition of Panama, and the corrective actions in process of implementation to obtain timely information for the submission before SPRFMO.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	
China	Non-compliant (Paragraph 6)	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant
Cook Islands	Non-Compliant (Paragraph 8)	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant
Curacao	Non-Compliant (Paragraph 8)	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant
European Union	Non-Compliant (Paragraph 7)	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant
Korea	Non-Compliant (Paragraph 8)	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant



Table 7a: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) – (2021/22 Reporting Period)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2021/22 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2021/22 VMS Issues
Australia	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNC:</p> <p>Australian vessels operating in the SPRFMO Convention Area utilise simultaneous VMS reporting to both the Australian FMC and the Commission VMS. As such, the Australian FMC was continuously monitoring the vessel. The Australian FMC has provided all relevant VMS data the SPRFMO Secretariat and there are no gaps in reporting.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
China	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 37 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNC:</p> <p>China expresses our sincere appreciation for your hard work on the VMS issue as I knew that our staff had been keeping close contact with you on various VMS issues on almost a daily basis which means huge workload for you. Generally, your attached VMS summary contained the communications between you and our staff on various VMS issues as well as our reply, so we have no specific comment on the summary. But I wish to say that, we attached great importance to any VMS issues and try our utmost efforts to keep the VMS data being reported automatically and continuously to the Commission FMC, once we receive your email, we all immediately conducted internal check and then rectify the problems if any and reply to you the action we have taken, and all the files were closed with your kind assistance, truly thankful for your effort.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>23 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11);</p> <p>3 issues assigned Non-Compliant, No Further Action upon review by CTC;</p> <p>11 issues assigned Compliant status.</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Cook Islands	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 6 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p>	Non-Compliant; Further Action



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2021/22 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2021/22 VMS Issues
		<p>Comment by Member/CNCP: The Member feedback column has been completed for each VMS issue (in the VMS summary file). Based on the feedback It seems quite a few issues are with the service provider rather than the flag state (and wondering if these are handled separately). All the VMS issues have been resolved by forwarding the data for the gaps, all of which has occurred, not from VMS failure, but during the transfer of VMS data to Commission VMS. To resolve the issue, the Cook Islands has requested that CLS send VMS data directly to SPRFMO (as well as to the FFA).</p> <p>CTC Consideration: 3 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11); 2 issues assigned Non-Compliant, No Further Action upon review by CTC; 1 issue assigned Non-Compliant, Further Action (follow up with service provider to respect contract) upon review by CTC</p>	
Curacao	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment: There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: It was informed by the service provider that usually for the vessels being added, CLS will fill out only the TID number in their system, it is not until the RC is added in their system that the (vessel name) issue was corrected. This created confusion for the SPRFMO Secretariat and the FMC. We will need to verify the information frequently with CLS and the SPRFMO Secretariat on VMS to prevent this.</p> <p>CTC Consideration: The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant, No Further Action
Curacao	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraphs 18/19 There is a possible compliance issue pursuant to paragraphs 18/19 due to Curacao failing to provide information in its Implementation report pertaining to the methods to prevent tampering or the security features of the ALCs.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: We will need learn more on this from the manufacture to prevent tampering. As we were informed by the provider, due to human error on values that needed to be filled in the VMS system raised questions on this matter on possible tampering. But indeed, we will need to know what to look for in case of possible tampering. If there are workshops or any other training organized by the</p>	Non-Compliant; Further Action (provision of missing information)



Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2021/22 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2021/22 VMS Issues
		<p>Secretariat or the manufacture, Curacao is willing to participate.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>Curacao has committed to submit the missing information.</p>	
European Union	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 5 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>The details specific to these VMS disruptions is presented in the VMS issues summary. VMS data has been provided in all cases.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>5 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant, No Further Action
Liberia	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 2 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>The details specific to these VMS disruptions is presented in the VMS issues summary.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>1 issue assigned Compliant status.</p> <p>1 issue assigned Non-Compliant, Further Action (Provide VMS data to the Secretariat in a useable format) upon review by CTC</p>	Non-Compliant, Further Action
New Zealand	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>New Zealand has two potential compliance issues noted (1 during 2020/21 and 1 during 2021/22). In both cases the NZ FMC was continuously tracking the vessels separately via a secondary Iridium system (the Secretariat was updated).</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant, No Further Action



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2021/22 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2021/22 VMS Issues
Panama	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 21 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>Please refer to the VMS Issues Summary (excel document reviewed by CTC) in which Panama communicates to the Organization about the provision of data.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>6 issues deemed Priority Non-Compliant and requiring a written Compliance Action plan (it was noted that Panama has already commenced implementation of changes and improvements to enhance vessel monitoring)</p> <p>7 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11);</p> <p>2 issues assigned Non-Compliant, No Further Action upon review by CTC;</p> <p>1 issue assigned Non-Compliant, Further Action (provide missing VMS data in correct format) upon review by CTC</p> <p>5 issues assigned Compliant status.</p>	Priority Non-Compliant; Compliance Action Plan Required
Peru	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>The information on the vessels that were in the SPRFMO area has been successfully sent and uploaded to the Commission VMS. Although it is true, the data was loaded from June 2022, for technical reasons of our systems, which have already been exceeded, as reported at the time. After these dates, there were no vessels in the SPRFMO area.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Russian Federation	Deferred to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2021/22 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2021/22 VMS Issues
		<p>There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2021/22 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: Regarding the positional reports for the fishing vessel “Admiral Shabalin” for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 Reporting periods in accordance with the Conservation and Management Measure for the Establishment of the Vessel Monitoring System in the SPRFMO Convention Area (CMM 06-2020) we would like to underline that the technical problems were solved, and the missing VMS data was populated.</p> <p>CTC Consideration: The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	

Table 7b: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 06-2020 (VMS) - (2020/21 Reporting Period)

Member/ CNCP	2019/20 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2020/21 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2020/21 VMS Issues
Australia	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: Australian vessels operating in the SPRFMO Convention Area utilise simultaneous VMS reporting to both the Australian FMC and the Commission VMS. As such, the Australian FMC was continuously monitoring the vessel. The Australian FMC has provided all relevant VMS data the SPRFMO Secretariat and there are no gaps in reporting.</p> <p>CTC Consideration: The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Chile	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: Chile agrees on the approach regarding the decision to discuss in this year CMS the VMS issues forwarded to CTC10 by the Commission during last year’s meeting.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Member/ CNC	2019/20 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2020/21 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2020/21 VMS Issues
		The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)	
China	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 17 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>China expresses our sincere appreciation for your hard work on the VMS issue as I knew that our staff had been keeping close contact with you on various VMS issues on almost a daily basis which means huge workload for you. Generally, your attached VMS summary contained the communications between you and our staff on various VMS issues as well as our reply, so we have no specific comment on the summary. But I wish to say that, we attached great importance to any VMS issues and try our utmost efforts to keep the VMS data being reported automatically and continuously to the Commission FMC, once we receive your email, we all immediately conducted internal check and then rectify the problems if any and reply to you the action we have taken, and all the files were closed with your kind assistance, truly thankful for your effort.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>13 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p> <p>4 issues assigned Compliant status.</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Cook Islands	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 2 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>The Member feedback column has been completed for each VMS issue (in the VMS summary file). Based on the feedback It seems quite a few issues are with the service provider rather than the flag state (and wondering if these are handled separately). All the VMS issues have been resolved by forwarding the data for the gaps, all of which has occurred, not from VMS failure, but during the transfer of VMS data to Commission VMS. To resolve the issue, the Cook Islands has requested that CLS send VMS data directly to SPRFMO (as well as to the FFA).</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>1 issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p> <p>1 issue assigned Compliant status.</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
European Union	Compliant	Secretariat Assessment:	Non-Compliant; No Further Action



Member/ CNCP	2019/20 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2020/21 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2020/21 VMS Issues
		<p>There are 3 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: The details specific to these VMS disruptions is presented in the VMS issues summary. VMS data has been provided in all cases.</p> <p>CTC Consideration: 3 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	
New Zealand	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: There is 1 possible compliance issue pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: New Zealand has two potential compliance issues noted (1 during 2020/21 and 1 during 2021/22). In both cases the NZ FMC was continuously tracking the vessels separately via a secondary Iridium system (the Secretariat was updated).</p> <p>CTC Consideration: The issue assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Panama	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: There are 13 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: Please refer to the VMS Issues Summary (excel document reviewed by CTC) in which Panama communicates to the Organization about the provision of data.</p> <p>CTC Consideration: 9 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11) 2 issues assigned Non-Compliant, No Further Action upon review by CTC; 2 issues assigned Non-Compliant, Further Action by the CTC (Provide VMS in useable format; Review arrangements with service provider)</p>	Non-Compliant. Further Action.



Member/ CNC	2019/20 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM06-2020 (VMS) relating to the 2020/21 Reporting Period	Compliance Status for 2020/21 VMS Issues
Russian Federation	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment:</p> <p>There are 5 possible compliance issues pertaining to VMS reporting requirements pertaining to the 2020/21 Reporting period.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>Regarding the positional reports for the fishing vessel “Admiral Shabalin” for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 Reporting periods in accordance with the Conservation and Management Measure for the Establishment of the Vessel Monitoring System in the SPRFMO Convention Area (CMM 06-2020) we would like to underline that the technical problems were solved, and the missing VMS data was populated.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>5 issues assigned “non-compliant” and “no further action” (re: CMM 10-2020 para 11)</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action

Table 8: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 07-2021 (Port Inspections)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 07-2021 (Port Inspections)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Peru	Non-compliant - Para 11 & 24 (Peru will make their best efforts to provide the outstanding information, if possible, noting limitations with 3rd party providers)	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 24</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue identified with respect to paragraph 24 in that 6 Inspection Reports from October 2021 were sent to the Secretariat in February 2022. (Note: These Inspection Reports were submitted as part of the broader follow-up to the “Port Inspection” issues raised at the CTC09 meeting. Since the submission of “missing reports” from 2021 there has not been any further issues identified with Peru’s submission of Inspection reports in a timely manner for Port Inspections occurring during 2022).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>In relation to the presentation of Annex 3 (Port Inspection form), six (6) Port Inspection Reports that were made in October 2021 were sent to the Secretariat in February 2022 corresponding to foreign fishing vessels named <i>ZHE PU YUAN 98</i>, <i>LU RONG YUAN YU 668</i>, <i>LIAO YU YI HAO</i>, <i>JING YUAN 601</i>, <i>JING YUAN 608</i> and <i>LIAO YU 6</i>, due to a high administrative burden, as well as the reduction of operational capacity as a result of infections by COVID 19 within the Directorate of Supervision and Inspection.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>The improvement in the timely provision of Port Inspection information was noted by the CTC.</p>	Non-compliant; No Further Action



Table 9: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 08-2019 (Gillnets)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 08-2019 (Gillnets)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No potential compliance issues identified			

Table 10: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No potential compliance issues identified			

Table 11a: Member comments in relation to paragraph 1b of CMM 10-2020 (CMS)

Member/ CNCP	Areas in which technical assistance or capacity building may be needed to assist Members and CNCPs to achieve compliance
Panama	<i>Proper Handling of Regulations</i>

Table 11b: Member comments in relation to paragraph 1c of CMM 10-2020 (CMS)

Member/ CNCP	Aspects of CMMs which may require improvement or amendment to facilitate or advance their implementation.
Australia	<i>We have no specific comments on CMMs at this time. However, we suggest continual review of this reporting form to see if we can streamline it to make it easier to complete. There are many questions in this form that, for most Members, will have similar answers to previous years and once they are implemented, they would not fall out of compliance unless there was a significant domestic change (e.g. implementation of a national record of vessels authorised to fish in SPRFMO, applying the HSB1 procedures). Some questions may only need to be answered once and could be pre-populated for the Member to confirm in the following year. This may make the compliance report easier to complete and result in more compliance reports being submitted in a timely and consistent manner, thus potentially reducing the amount of time discussing the compliance report at CTC.</i>



Table 11c: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 10-2020 (CMS)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 10-2020 (CMS)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Belize	N/A – Prior to becoming CNCP	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 5</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 5a due to the Secretariat receiving Belize's Annual Implementation Report on 16 November 2022 (7 days after the 09 November 2022 due date).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: We wish to reiterate our apologies for late submission of this report. As indicated, this was our first experience completing this form. As we had no vessels during the reporting period and was not sure if a report should still be submitted. This was also coupled with the fact that our Administration was in the process of an institutional assessment during that time which hindered/delayed the work of our Unit. We shall ensure that all reports to the Commission are submitted on or before the deadline period regardless of any inactivity by our vessels.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further Action
Cuba	Non-compliant- <i>Further action needed to take steps to ensure that the obligation is met in the future</i>	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 5</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 5a due to the Secretariat NOT receiving Cuba's Implementation Report. Implementation Reports were due 09 November 2022.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: At the CTC meeting Cuba committed to providing the Implementation Reports from the 2020/21 and 2021/22 Reporting periods and indicated that the reports would be provided in future.</p> <p>CTC Consideration: CTC recommended that any compliance issues that arise from Cuba's outstanding implementation reports are included in the 2022/23 draft Compliance Report.</p>	Non-compliant- <i>Further action needed to provide outstanding reports</i>
Ecuador	Non-compliant- <i>Para 5- Further action needed to take steps to ensure that the obligation is met in the future</i>	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant
Russian Federation	Non-compliant- <i>Para 5- Further action needed to take</i>	No possible compliance issues identified	Compliant



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 10-2020 (CMS)	2021/22 Compliance Status
	<i>steps to ensure that the obligation is met in the future</i>		
Faroe Islands	Non-compliant- <i>No further action- Para 5</i>	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant



Table 12: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 11-2015 (Boarding and Inspection)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 11-2015 (Boarding and Inspection)	2021/22 Compliance Status
China	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 1</p> <p>There are possible compliance issues pursuant to CMM 11-2015 paragraph 1 due to China not ensuring that Masters of vessels in its fleet accept / facilitate boardings (Article 22.3) and in the event of a refusal by a Master, to direct the Master to immediately submit to a boarding and if the Master does not comply, suspend the vessels authorization, and order the vessel to return immediately to port (Article 22.4). These matters are in relation to the refusal by 2 Chinese flagged vessels (ZHOU YU 929; PU YUAN 755) on 04 August 2022 to allow a US boarding party onboard for inspection. Following the refused boardings, both vessels continued to operate in the SPRFMO Convention Area and as of the end of the reporting period (30 September 2022) both were in SPRFMO.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: According to your draft report, the reason of the potential compliance issue is because "China not ensuring that Master to immediately submit to a boarding and if the Master does not comply, suspend the vessels authorization, and order the vessel to return immediately to port". I wish to say that, first, China is not a Contracting Party to the 1995 Fish Stock Agreement, especially, when signing this Agreement, China made a statement on Article 21 and 22; Secondly, China made and circulated through the Secretariat a statement on 24 August, 2015 when the CMM 11-2015 entered into force, raised some requirement in such statement for those Contracting Parties whose inspection vessel will board Chinese fishing vessels, in order to avoid unnecessary troubles, including: (1) only inspection vessel listed in the register could board and inspect HSBI, for those not in the register, fishing vessels could reject HSBI for sake of security; (2) Any inspection vessel intend to board Chinese fishing vessel, should notify Chinese fisheries authority at least 24 hours in advance, for Chinese authority to verify whether the inspection is duly authorized, and inform the fishing vessels to cooperate and accept HSBI accordingly; (3) Recommend to use a questionnaire in Chinese or have the capability to communicate with vessel master in Chinese. We did not see any registration of such inspection vessels on the SPRFMO website; second, we did not receive the 24-hour advance notification; third, our consideration for the safety and health of both fishermen and the inspectors under the COVID-19 pandemic. For all these reasons, my government ordered the fishing vessels to refuse the HSBI of the United States of America rather than behavior of fishing vessels themselves. So, we do not think this is a compliance issue.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Commission did not assess this case.
Panama	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 1</p> <p>There are possible compliance issues pursuant to CMM 11-2015 paragraph 1 due to Panama not ensuring that Masters of vessels in its fleet accept / facilitate boardings (Article 22.3) and in the event of a refusal by a Master, to direct the Master to immediately submit to a boarding and if the Master does not comply, suspend the vessels authorization, and order the vessel to return immediately to port (Article 22.4). These matters are in relation to the refusal by a Panamanian flagged vessel (YONG</p>	Compliant



Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 11-2015 (Boarding and Inspection)	2021/22 Compliance Status
		<p>HANG 3) on 06 August 2022 to allow a US boarding party onboard for inspection. Following the refused boardings, the vessel continued to operate in the SPRFMO Convention Area until 25 August when it commenced transiting NE and exited the Convention Area 30 August. Panama advised the Secretariat on 01 September to temporary suspend the SPRFMO authorization. Authorization was reinstated on 29 October 2022 by Panama. Following this, the Secretariat was notified to remove the vessel from the list of Authorized vessels on 15 December 2022.</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: Please note that the vessel in question was sanctioned by Panama for non-compliance with the aforementioned measure. Attached is the report of the administrative sanctioning process which was sent by Panama to the Secretariat of the Organization, via e-mail under Official Note AG-1127* on December 30, 2022 (NZT).</p> <p><i>(*Secretariat Note: The 5-page report (PAN File: AG-1127-2022) was distributed on 05 January 2023 by the Secretariat to Members/CNCPs as correspondence G03-2023).</i></p> <p>CTC Consideration: Panama explained the timeline and sequence of actions taken. The CTC considered the actions taken by Panama as being appropriate.</p>	

Table 13: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 12-2020 (Transshipment)

Member/ CNCP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 12-2020 (Transshipment)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Liberia	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 8 There is a possible compliance issue under Paragraph 8 due to the Secretariat not receiving the operational details for squid transshipments within 20 days of the end of each quarter. The Jan-Mar details were received on 26 April 2022 (due 20th April) and the Jul-Sept details were received on 02 November 2022 (due 20th October).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP: Liberia worked with the Secretariat to provide the late reports and made an explicit commitment to report in a timely manner in the future.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	Non-Compliant; No Further action
European Union	Non-compliant- No further action (Paragraph 4)	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant



Table 14: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries)

Member/ CNP	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries)	2021/22 Compliance Status
Russian Federation	Defer to CTC10	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 4/17</p> <p>Carry forward from Reporting Period 2020-21 to CTC10: There is a possible compliance issue pursuant to paragraph 4 and 17 due to a Russian flagged trawler engaging in fishing for Alfonsino (BYS) using Pelagic gear during the reporting period. Port Inspection information indicates that 3 offloads* (Oct 2020; April 2021, May 2021) during the reporting period resulted in ~1,092 tonnes BYS being landed (noting a further 205 tonnes was landed in October 2021). The Secretariat does not have records of Alfonsino being fished in SPRFMO with Pelagic Trawl during the last 10 years, hence this activity likely meets the threshold required for an exploratory fishery.</p> <p>Additionally, on 4 September 2020 Russia sent an email seeking clarification in the case of the Flag State intention to fish Beryx splendens (BYS). The Secretariat response included reference to the Bottom Fishing CMM provisions and identified that if the proposed activity was outside of this (i.e., outside the defined Management Areas or using a different fishing method within those areas) then the flag State should follow the process described in CMM13-2020 (Exploratory Fisheries). On 18 February 2021 Russia sent a letter requesting clarification for flag States intending to fish various species (including BYS) using Pelagic methods. The Secretariat responded (DC24-2021) that 5 species (including BYS) had not been subject to fishing in the previous ten years using pelagic gear types and therefore would be considered “exploratory fisheries”.</p> <p>Additional Context: *“Quantity Offloaded” Information from the 3 Port Inspections referenced above: (CJM=Jack Mackerel; MAS=Chub Mackerel; BYS= Alfonsino; EMM=Red Bait) Oct 2020: CJM 1,897.3t; MAS 208.6t; BYS 114.8t; EMM 9.7t (Retained onboard: CJM 1.6t) Apr 2021: CJM 2.9t; BYS 887.4t; EMM 1,307t (Retained onboard: CJM 29.9t) May 2021: CJM 1,102.8t; MAS 116.2t; BYS 89.6t; EMM 1,090.8t (Retained onboard: Nil)</p> <p>Final Compliance Report: CTC spent significant amount of time discussing this matter, however, agreement between Russia and the CTC was not able to be reached on whether or not the fishing that took place, which resulted in the catching of BYS, was directed fishing for BYS or that it was caught as bycatch. The CTC recognised that separate analyses would be required in order to make a judgement as to whether or not directed fishing took place, which would have ultimately informed whether or not a breach of 13-2021 took place. The matter was referred to the Fisheries Commission where following additional discussion it was deferred to CTC10.</p> <p>COMM10 Report (Para 44-45): The Commission gave detailed consideration to the possible non-compliance issue concerning the Russian Federation-flagged vessel. The Commission determined that further analyses would be required before it could form any conclusions on this possible compliance issue. The Commission determined that the compliance status for Russia will be deferred</p>	<p>Alfonsino (BYS): Defer to CTC11.</p> <p>Redbait- Not Assessed; Further Action: directed redbait fishing should not continue until catch advice from the SC and a CMM in place. Would like to review CMM 13, to improve clarity.</p>



Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries)	2021/22 Compliance Status
		<p>until the 2023 CTC meeting (CTC10). The compliance matter in question will be included in the CTC10 Draft Compliance Report for further consideration by CTC10. CTC10 will review the results of the SC task and any other relevant information and will recommend an appropriate compliance status in the Provisional Compliance Report.</p> <p>SC10 Report: The results of the Species Composition Task Group catch were discussed by the SC in its 2022 meeting. These discussions and the SC responses can be found in Section 8.2 of the SC10-Report. The Secretariat notes that Section 8.3 on Scope and Application of the Exploratory Fisheries CMM could also be considered as relevant information.</p> <p>Current Reporting Period 2021-22:</p> <p>There is a possible compliance issue pursuant to paragraph 4 and 17 due to a Russian flagged trawler, Admiral Shabalin, engaging in fishing for Alfonsino (BYS) using Pelagic gear during the reporting period. The Secretariat does not have records of Alfonsino being fished in SPRFMO with Pelagic Trawl during the last 10 years, hence this activity likely meets the threshold required for an exploratory fishery. Following on from reference in the CTC09 information summary, specifically for reporting period 2021-22, an in-port inspection in Chile on 29-30 October 2021 took place where the total catch on board was offloaded. The inspectors identified the offloaded fish product to consist of 582.432t EMM, 205.416t BYS and 10.099t fish meal (EMM). (Note: Subsequent inspections during the reporting period 2021-22 (10 between April 2022 and September 2022) identified catch on board consisting of only CJM and MAS).</p> <p>Comment by Member/CNCP:</p> <p>2020/21 “Comments by Member” (2020/21 Final Compliance Report):</p> <p>The Russian side, in accordance with the information provided by the Secretariat on the issue of Alfonsino (BYS) by-catch during the previous period, reports the following. The catches were dominated by <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> during the reporting period. In recent years, <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> has been fished in large areas, due to the need to search for commercial fish stocks <i>Trachurus murphyi</i>. Moreover, over the entire specified period, Alfonsino (BYS) was never the main species in the catch. However, other fish species have been recorded as by-catch also. In the process of carrying out fishing operations, the Russian fishing vessel did not intend to carry out exploratory or new fishery of Alfonsino (BYS). It is common practice to have “others by-catch” during one fish species. In this regard, it may be necessary to clarify Conservation Measure 01-2021 with respect to the definition of the level of allowable by-catch.</p> <p>2021/22 Comments (response to Initial Draft Compliance Report):</p> <p>Given a possible compliance issue pursuant to paragraph 4 and 17 of the Conservation and Management Measure for the Management of New and Exploratory Fisheries in the SPRFMO Convention Area (CMM 13-2021), with respect to the 2021/22 Reporting period we would like to clarify the following.</p> <p>The 10th Scientific Committee Meeting (SC10) of the SPRFMO (26-30 September 2022) based on the Species Composition Task Group discussions examined the catch composition research on Alfonsino and recommended that all Members and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties comply with catch reporting of all species, as the report noted all (by)catch species are required to be reported in the fisheries activity data. The development of a working definition of the existing fisheries in SPRFMO covered by existing CMMs was also recommended by the SC10.</p>	



Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries)	2021/22 Compliance Status
		<p>In addition, the fishing vessel “Admiral Shabalin” was authorized to engage in fishing in the Convention Area in accordance with the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean and the SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measures. The vessel’s catch composition consisted of redbait (EMM) as the target species with Alfonsino as the bycatch species. In this connection, we would like to highlight that the Russian fishing vessel’s bycatch of Alfonsino is not qualified an exploratory fishery.</p> <p>In conclusion, we confirm the importance of implementation of the SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measures, the conservation and sustainable use of the fisheries resources and the enhancement of cooperation in the framework of the SPRFMO.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p>	
European Union	Priority non-compliant, <i>No further action (Paragraph 4/17)</i>	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant

Table 15: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14a-2019 (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – New Zealand Only)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14a-2019 (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – New Zealand Only)	2021/22 Compliance Status
New Zealand	Compliant	<p>Secretariat Assessment: Paragraph 6</p> <p>There is a potential compliance issue with respect to Paragraph 6 which requires some of the trips to occur between August and October (post spawning period) each year. The San Aspiring only carried out a single trip to the research blocks in March 2022.</p> <p>Member/CNC Comment:</p> <p>New Zealand does not consider the issue raised in relation to paragraph 6 is a compliance issue but acknowledge there is some ambiguity in the wording.</p> <p>CTC Consideration:</p> <p>NZ advised that the text in the CMM would be clarified at CTC 11 to better reflect the intentions of the paragraph</p>	



Table 16: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14b-2021 (Exploratory Potting Fishery – Cook Islands Only)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14b-2021 (Exploratory Potting Fishery – Cook Islands Only)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No potential compliance issues identified.			

Table 17: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14d-2020 (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – Chile Only)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14d-2020 (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – Chile Only)	2021/22 Compliance Status
During the reporting period Chile did not conduct any activities under this CMM			

Table 18: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14e-2021 (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – European Union Only)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 14e-2021 (Exploratory Toothfish Fishery – EU Only)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No potential compliance issues identified.			

Table 19: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 15-2016 (Stateless Vessels)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 15-2016 (Stateless Vessels)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No possible compliance issues identified.			



Table 20: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 16-2021 (Observer Programme)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 16-2021 (Observer Programme)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No possible compliance issues identified			

Table 21: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 17-2019 (Marine Pollution)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 17-2019 (Marine Pollution)	2021/22 Compliance Status
No possible compliance issues identified			

Table 22: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 18-2020 (Jumbo Flying Squid Fishery)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 18-2020 (Jumbo Flying Squid Fishery)	2021/22 Compliance Status
China	Non-Compliant, <i>No Further Action; Paragraph 10</i>	No possible compliance issues identified.	Compliant

Table 23: Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 19-2021 (Fishing Vessel Markings)

Member/ CNC	2020/21 Compliance Status	2021/22 Assessments - Possible Compliance Issues for CMM 19-2021 (Fishing Vessel Markings)	2021/22 Compliance Status
<i>This CMM was not assessed due to its entry into force date being 1 January 2023.</i>			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE FINAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

(Assessing 2021/22)

In accordance with CMM 10-2020, Paragraph 17, below is the executive summary from the Commission.

a) Compliance Status

The Commission accepted the compliance status assigned by the CTC for each possible compliance issue identified in the provisional compliance report, including VMS reporting issues deferred from CTC09. Notations whether any specific further action or follow up is required have been made as applicable for individual issues. Additionally, the Commission undertook discussions on two compliance issues referred from CTC10 for further consideration pertaining to CMM11-2015 (*Boarding and Inspection*) and CMM13-2021 (*Exploratory Fisheries*).

b) Suggestions for possible amendments or improvements to existing CMMs to address implementation or compliance difficulties

In the framework of the Draft Compliance Report, discussions were held with respect to improving implementation. These included various aspects pertaining to CMMs such as Exploratory Fisheries, Vessel Monitoring System and Boarding and Inspection.

It was noted that 20 proposals were submitted to the Commission in order to amend current CMMs, key elements of each proposal were introduced at the CTC under agenda item 6 on Conservation and Management Measures and most were referred to the Commission for further discussion and consideration. Several proposals were recommended by CTC for approval. Proposals adopted by the Commission will be noted in the Commission report.

c) Obstacles to Implementation Identified by Members

The Commission noted the CTC recommendation that CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries) could benefit from a review to improve clarity in the language. Likewise, one Member indicated that it planned to review language in CMM 14a-2022 and make necessary edits to improve the clarity of the measure.

d) Additional Obligations to be Reviewed under the CMS

The review and updating of the mandatory information on the Record of Vessels (paragraph 2, Annex 1 of CMM 05-2021) was undertaken in 2022 with a deadline established of 31 December 2022 for Members and CNCPs to provide any missing information and update their records. While there has been good success in updating the Record of Vessels information the Secretariat will continue to follow up with Members/CNCPs as required to finalize the exercise. There was no assessment of any elements pertaining to CMM 05-2021 Annex 1 at CTC10, however the assessment of Annex 1 obligations will resume for the next Compliance Reporting period.

e) Other Actions the Commission Deem Appropriate

No issues were identified for working groups or intersessional work.



Other observations

Improvements were noted on CMM 07-2022, where since the submission of “missing reports” from 2021 for one Member, there has not been any further issues identified with submission of port inspection related reports in a timely manner for Port Inspections occurring in 2022 for the same Member.

There is a significant ongoing interaction between Members-CNCPs and the Secretariat on VMS matters. Several Members noted the good cooperation with the Secretariat in resolving the potential VMS compliance issues identified throughout the reporting period.

Follow up actions for previous years

CTC 10-Doc10 reported on the progress of follow-up actions respect to issues from previous years. Of the 4 follow up actions identified in the 2020/21 Compliance Report, 3 commitments were fulfilled and 1 issue is ongoing (provision of Implementation Reports by Cuba) and will be updated again at CTC 11. With respect to the 4 follow up actions pertaining to other compliance related commitments, 3 were fulfilled and 1 (Annex 1 Record of Vessels information updating) will be reported on in CTC 11.



2023 Provisional Compliance Report (Assessing the 2021/22 Reporting Period)

Table 24 below shows “Compliance Status” for each Members/CNCP versus each CMM as assigned in the previous tables.

Note: 1) where a Member/CNCP has 2 compliance issues within a single CMM, only the most serious compliance status as defined in Annex I of CMM 10-2020 is shown; 2) VMS issues assessed for 2 reporting periods (2021/22 and 2020/21).

Assessed CMM	01-2022	02-2022	03-2022	03a-2021	04-2020	05-2022	06-2020	07-2022	08-2019	09-2017	10-2020	11-2015	12-2020	13-2021	14a-2022	14b-2022	14d-2020	14e-2021	15-2016	16-2022	17-2022	18-2020	19-2021
Australia							21/22 20/21																n/a
Chile							21/22 20/21										n/a						n/a
China							21/22 20/21					No status assigned											n/a
Cook Islands							21/22 20/21																n/a
Cuba																							n/a
Ecuador																							n/a
European Union							21/22 20/21																n/a
Faroe Islands																							n/a
Korea																							n/a
New Zealand							21/22 20/21								Not Ass ess								n/a
Panama							21/22 20/21																n/a
Peru							21/22 20/21																n/a
Russian Federation							21/22 20/21							Defer to CTC11									n/a
Chinese Taipei																							n/a
Vanuatu																							n/a
USA																							n/a
Belize																							n/a
Curacao							21/22 20/21																n/a
Liberia							21/22 20/21																n/a
2023 Final CMS	1	8	0	1	0	2	10 8	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0 n/a



KEY: Compliant, Non-compliant, Priority non-compliant, Seriously/Persistently non-compliant

	PRIOR YEARS – NON_COMPLIANT SUMMARY FROM FINAL CMS																						
Assessed CMM	01-2022	02-2022	03-2022	03a-2021	04-2020	05-2022	06-2020	07-2022	08-2019	09-2017	10-2020	11-2015	12-2020	13-2021	14a-2022	14b-2022	14c-2019	14d-2020	14e-2021	15-2016	16-2022	17-2022	18-2020
2022	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	1
2021	0	8	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	-	0	0	0	n/a
2020	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	n/a	-	0	0	2	n/a
2019	3	2	0	n/a	3	6	4	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	-	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
2018	5	4	2	n/a	0	4	0	3	0	1	4	0	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
2017	4	4	0	n/a	0	8	n/a	4	0	2	5	0	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
2016	9	9	2	n/a	1	8	n/a	6	0	6	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 6b SPRFMO 2023 Final IUU Vessel List (COMM 11 – WP18)

(Note: The list does not contain any vessels)

Name of vessel	Not Applicable – There are no vessels listed
Flag of vessel	
Owner Name & Address	
Previous Owner	
Vessel Operator	
Previous Operator	
Call sign vessel	
IMO number	
Other identifier	
Photograph of vessel	
Date the vessel was first included in the IUU List	
Summary of activities that justifies the inclusion of the vessel on the List, together with reference to all relevant documents informing of and evidencing those activities	

(Italics indicates former details; underline indicates details at the time of the IUU activities – last update N/A)



11TH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7a

Conservation and Management Measure 01-2023 *Trachurus murphyi*

(COMM 11 – WP 24_rev1)

ADOPTED

By VOTE for ADOPTION 13 (Y) to 3 (N)



CMM 01-202~~2~~3

Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi* (supersedes CMM 01-202~~1~~2)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

~~NOTING that the *Trachurus murphyi* stock remains at very low levels;~~

~~CONCERNED in particular with the low levels of the current biomass, historically high fishing mortality, the need to maintain low fishing mortality, and the high degree of associated uncertainties;~~

~~TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the outcomes of the stock assessment carried out on 27 September to 2 October 2021 in 2022, and the advice of the Scientific Committee and the SC multi annual workplan including the Management Strategy evaluation;~~

BEARING IN MIND the commitment to apply the precautionary approach and take decisions based on the best scientific and technical information available as set out in Article 3 of the Convention;

RECOGNISING that a primary function of the Commission is to adopt Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) to achieve the objective of the Convention, including, as appropriate, CMMs for particular fish stocks;

AFFIRMING its commitment to rebuilding the stock of *Trachurus murphyi* and ensuring its long-term conservation and sustainable management in accordance with the objective of the Convention;

RECOGNISING the need for effective monitoring and control and surveillance of fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the implementation of this measure pending the establishment of monitoring, control and surveillance measures pursuant to Article 27 of the Convention;

NOTING Article 4(1) regarding the need to ensure compatibility of conservation and management measures established for fishery resources that are identified as straddling areas under the national jurisdiction of a coastal State Contracting Party and the adjacent high seas of the Convention Area and acknowledge their duty to cooperate to this end;

BEARING IN MIND, the Findings and Recommendations of the Review Panel, from 5 June 2018, convened pursuant to Article 17 and Annex II of the Convention, in relation to the Objection by the Republic of Ecuador and their statements on possible ways forward in relation to that objection;

RECALLING Articles 4(2), 20(3), 20(4) and 21(2) of the Convention;

RECALLING also Article 21(1) of the Convention;

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8 and 21 of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This CMM applies to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by vessels flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCs) included on the Commission Record of Vessels (CMM 05-202~~2~~3) in the Convention Area and, in accordance with Article 20(4)(a)(iii) and with the express consent of Chile and Ecuador, to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Chile and Ecuador in areas under their national jurisdiction.
2. Only fishing vessels duly authorised pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention and in accordance with CMM 05-202~~2~~3 (Record of Vessels) that are flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCs) shall participate in the fishery for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention Area.
3. This CMM is not to be considered a precedent for future allocation decisions.



Effort Management

~~4. Relevant Members and CNCPs shall limit the total gross tonnage (GT)¹ of vessels flying their flag and participating in the fishing activities described in Article 1, (1)(g)(i) and (ii) of the Convention in respect of the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in the Convention Area to the total tonnage of their flagged vessels that were engaged in such fishing activities in 2007 or 2008 or 2009 in the Convention Area and as set out in Table 1 of CMM 1.01 (*Trachurus murphyi*; 2013). Such Members and CNCPs may substitute their vessels as long as the total level of GT for each Member and CNCP does not exceed the level recorded in that table.~~

Catch Management

~~5.4.~~ In 202~~23~~ the total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* in the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be limited to ~~817,943~~ 981,833 tonnes. Members and CNCPs are to share in this total catch in the tonnages set out in Table 1 of this CMM.

~~6.5.~~ Catches will be attributed to the flag State whose vessels have undertaken the fishing activities described in Article 1 (1)(g)(i) and (ii) of the Convention.

~~7.6.~~ In the event that a Member or CNCP reaches 70% of its catch limit set out in Table 1, the Executive Secretary shall inform that Member or CNCP of that fact, with a copy to all other Members and CNCPs. That Member or CNCP shall close the fishery for its flagged vessels when the total catch of its flagged vessels is equivalent to 100% of its catch limit. Such Member or CNCP shall notify promptly the Executive Secretary of the date of the closure.

~~8.7.~~ The provisions of this CMM are without prejudice to the right of Members and CNCPs to adopt measures limiting vessels flying their flag and fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention Area to catches less than the limits set out in Table 1. In any such case, Members and CNCPs shall notify the Executive Secretary of the measures, when practicable, within 1 month of adoption. Upon receipt, the Executive Secretary shall circulate such measures to all Members and CNCPs without delay.

~~9.8.~~ By 31 December each year a Member or CNCP may transfer to another Member or CNCP all or part of its entitlement to catch up to the limit set out in Table 1, without prejudice to future agreements on the allocation of fishing opportunities, subject to the approval of the receiving Member or CNCP. When receiving fishing entitlement by transfer, a Member or CNCP may either allocate it domestically or endorse arrangements between owners participating in the transfer. Members and CNCPs receiving fishing entitlements by transfer who have consented to a total allowable catch that will apply throughout the range of the fishery resource under Art 20(4)(a)(iii) may pursue those entitlements in the Convention Area and in their areas under their national jurisdiction. Before the transferred fishing takes place, the transferring Member or CNCP shall notify the transfer to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members and CNCPs without delay.

~~10.9.~~ Members and CNCPs agree, having regard to the advice of the Scientific Committee, that catches of *Trachurus murphyi* in 202~~23~~ throughout the range of the stock should not exceed ~~900,000~~ 1,080,000 tonnes.

~~11.10.~~ The Executive Secretary shall inform Members and CNCPs when catches of *Trachurus murphyi* in the range of its distribution have reached 70% of the amount referred to in paragraph ~~10.9~~. The Executive Secretary shall notify Members and CNCPs when the amount referred to in paragraph ~~10.9~~ has been reached.

¹ In the event that GT is not available, Members and CNCPs shall utilise Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) for the purposes of this CMM.



Data Collection and Reporting

~~12.11.~~ Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall report in an electronic format the monthly catches of their flagged vessels to the Secretariat within 20 days of the end of the month, in accordance with CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) and using templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website.

~~13.12.~~ When total catches have reached 70% of the amount indicated in paragraph ~~109~~, Members and CNCPs agree to implement a 15-day reporting period:

- a) for purposes of implementing this system, the calendar month shall be divided into 2 reporting periods, viz: day 1 to day 15 and day 16 to the end of the month;
- b) once the 15-day reporting has been activated, Members and CNCPs shall report their catches within 10 days of the end of each period, excepting the first report, which shall be made within 20 days of the end of the period.

~~14.13.~~ The Executive Secretary shall circulate monthly catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a monthly basis. Once 15-day reporting has been activated the Executive Secretary shall circulate 15-day catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a 15-day basis.

~~15.14.~~ Except as described in paragraphs ~~12.11~~ and ~~13.12~~ above, each Member and CNCP participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall collect, verify, and provide all required data to the Executive Secretary, in accordance with CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) and the templates available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report.

~~16.15.~~ The Executive Secretary shall verify the annual catch reports submitted by Members and CNCPs against the submitted data (tow-by-tow in the case of trawlers, and set-by-set or trip-by-trip in the case of purse-seine fishing vessels). The Executive Secretary shall inform Members and CNCPs of the outcome of the verification exercise and any possible discrepancies encountered.

~~17.16.~~ Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with CMM 06-2020 (VMS) and other relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission.

~~18.17.~~ Each Member and CNCP participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide the Executive Secretary a list of vessels² they have authorised to fish in the fishery in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention and CMM 05-202~~23~~ (Record of Vessels) and other relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission. They shall also notify the Executive Secretary of the vessels that are actively fishing or engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area within 20 days of the end of each month. The Executive Secretary shall maintain lists of the vessels so notified and will make them available on the SPRFMO website.

~~19.18.~~ The Executive Secretary shall report annually to the Commission on the list of vessels having actively fished or been engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area during the previous year using data provided under CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards).

~~20.19.~~ In order to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs shall provide their annual national reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the 202~~23~~ Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs shall also provide observer data for the 202~~23~~ fishing season to the Scientific Committee to the maximum extent possible. The reports shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary at least one month before the 202~~23~~ Scientific Committee meeting in order to ensure that the Scientific Committee has an adequate opportunity to consider the reports in its deliberations. Members should notify the Executive Secretary in the event they will not be submitting an annual report

² Fishing vessels as defined in Article 1 (1)(h) of the Convention.



together with the reasons for not doing so.

~~21.20.~~ In accordance with Article 24(2) of the Convention, all Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide a report describing their implementation of this CMM in accordance with the timelines specified in CMM 10-2020 (Compliance Monitoring Scheme). On the basis of submissions received the CTC shall develop a template to facilitate future reporting. The implementation reports will be made available on the SPRFMO website.

~~22.21.~~ The information collected under paragraphs 11, ~~1314~~ and ~~1819~~, and any stock assessments and research in respect of *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its SC Multi-annual workplan (202~~23~~) agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.

~~23.22.~~ Contracting Parties and CNCPs, as port States, shall, subject to their national laws, facilitate access to their ports on a case-by-case basis to reefer vessels, supply vessels and vessels fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in accordance with this CMM. Contracting Parties and CNCPs shall implement measures to verify catches of *Trachurus murphyi* caught in the Convention Area that are landed or transhipped in its ports. When taking such measures, a Contracting Party or CNCP shall not discriminate in form or fact against fishing, reefer or supply vessels of any Member or CNCP. Nothing in this paragraph shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of these Contracting Parties and CNCPs under international law. In particular, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect:

- a) the sovereignty of Contracting Parties and CNCPs over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zone;
- b) the exercise by Contracting Parties and CNCPs of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in this CMM and other relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission.

~~24.23.~~ Until the Commission adopts an Observer Programme in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention, all Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall ensure a minimum of 10% scientific observer coverage of trips for trawlers and purse seiners flying their flag and ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards). In the case of the flagged vessels of a Member or CNCP undertaking no more than 2 trips in total, the 10% observer coverage shall be calculated by reference to active fishing days for trawlers and sets for purse seine vessels.

Cooperation in Respect of Fisheries in Adjacent Areas Under National Jurisdiction

~~25.24.~~ Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in areas under national jurisdiction adjacent to the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1, and Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in the area to which this CMM applies, shall cooperate in ensuring compatibility in the conservation and management of the fisheries. Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in areas under national jurisdiction adjacent to the area to which this CMM applies are invited to apply the measures set out in paragraphs ~~1211-2423~~, insofar as they are applicable, to vessels associated with the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in their areas under national jurisdiction. They are also requested to inform the Executive Secretary of the Conservation and Management Measures in effect for *Trachurus murphyi* in areas under their national jurisdiction.

~~26.25.~~ Acknowledging the duty to cooperate to promote and ensure that CMMs established for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction are compatible, as required by Article 4 paragraph 2 and Article 8 (f) of the Convention, coastal State Contracting Parties participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery in areas under national jurisdiction that have not given their express consent under Article 20 paragraph 4 (a) (ii), will undertake their utmost efforts to restrain from authorising catches that exceed the difference between the amount agreed in paragraph ~~109~~ of this CMM and the total catch



allocated in paragraph 54 of this CMM.

~~27.26.~~ Where, due to exceptional and unforeseen circumstances in the stock biomass in the inter-sessional period, coastal States that have not given their express consent under Article 20 paragraph 4 (a) (ii) establish domestic measures concerning catches of *Trachurus murphyi* in areas under their national jurisdiction that may result in exceeding such difference as indicated in paragraph ~~2625~~ above, they agree to:

- a) submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 15 days after their adoption, a report explaining to the Commission how the national measures concerning the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery in areas under their national jurisdiction are compatible with those adopted by the Commission, and how they have taken into account the requirements of Article 4 paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention;
- b) report to the Secretariat any subsequent changes to the national measures, no later than 15 days after their adoption;
- c) cooperate in the coordination of the conservation measures they intend to apply with the Scientific Committee and the Commission to ensure that the intended measures do not undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission.

~~28.27.~~ At its next annual meeting, the Scientific Committee will assess the information received and provide advice to the Commission regarding the possible impact of the national measures adopted on the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery. The CTC will consider the information provided by the coastal State and whether the national measures it adopted are compatible with those established by the Commission and will advise the Commission accordingly. The Commission will consider measures to ensure compatible management, considering the advice of the Scientific Committee and the CTC.

~~29.28.~~ In case any Member or CNCP considers that the information presented by the coastal State has not taken into account the requirements of Article 4, 2 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, it may request a special meeting of the Commission in accordance with Article 7 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Convention and Regulation 3 of the SPRFMO Rules of Procedure, except that such special meeting may take place by electronic means, under the same quorum provided for by the Rules of Procedure for special meetings.

Special Requirements of Developing States

~~30.29.~~ In recognition of the special requirements of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, Members and CNCPs are urged to provide financial, scientific and technical assistance, where available, to enhance the ability of those developing States and territories and possessions to implement this CMM.

Review

~~31.30.~~ This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2023~~34~~. The review shall take into account the latest advice of the Scientific Committee and the CTC, and the extent to which this CMM, CMM 1.01 (*Trachurus murphyi*, 2013), CMM 2.01 (*Trachurus murphyi*, 2014), CMM 3.01 (*Trachurus murphyi*, 2015), CMM 4.01 (*Trachurus murphyi*, 2016), CMM 01-2017 (*Trachurus murphyi*), CMM 01-2018 (*Trachurus murphyi*), CMM 01-2019 (*Trachurus murphyi*), CMM 01-2020 (*Trachurus murphyi*)~~and~~, CMM 01-2021 (*Trachurus murphyi*)~~and CMM 01-2022 (*Trachurus murphyi*)~~—as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012, have been complied with.

~~32.31. Without prejudice to Members and CNCPs without an entitlement in Table 1 and the rights and obligations specified in Article 20(4)(c) and having regard to paragraph 10, the percentages included in Table 2 will be used by the Commission as a basis for the allocation of Member and CNCPs' catch limits from 2023 to 2032~~3~~ inclusive. Without prejudice to Members and CNCPs without an entitlement in Table 1 and the rights and obligations specified in Article 20(4)(c) and having regard to paragraph 10~~9~~, the percentages included in Table 2 will be used by the Commission as a basis for the allocation of Member and CNCPs' catch limits from 2018 to 2022~~3~~ inclusive.~~



Table 1: Tonnages in 2023 fishery as referred to in paragraph 4.

Member / CNCP	Tonnage
<u>Belize</u>	<u>1,100</u>
<u>Chile</u>	<u>716,758</u>
<u>China</u>	<u>63,136</u>
<u>Cook Islands</u>	<u>1,100</u>
<u>Cuba</u>	<u>2,219</u>
<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>12,570</u>
<u>European Union</u>	<u>60,758</u>
<u>Faroe Islands</u>	<u>11,027</u>
<u>Korea</u>	<u>12,753</u>
<u>Panama</u>	<u>1,100</u>
<u>Peru (HS)</u>	<u>20,175</u>
<u>Russian Federation</u>	<u>32,649</u>
<u>Vanuatu</u>	<u>46,487</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>981,833</u>

Table 2: Percentages³ related to the catches referred to in paragraph 9.

Member / CNCP	%
<u>Belize</u>	<u>0.1019%</u>
<u>Chile</u>	<u>66.3665%</u>
<u>China</u>	<u>5.8459%</u>
<u>Cook Islands</u>	<u>0.1019%</u>
<u>Cuba</u>	<u>0.2055%</u>
<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>1.1639%</u>
<u>European Union</u>	<u>5.6257%</u>
<u>Faroe Islands</u>	<u>1.0211%</u>
<u>Korea</u>	<u>1.1808%</u>
<u>Panama</u>	<u>0.1019%</u>
<u>Peru (HS)</u>	<u>1.8681%</u>
<u>Russian Federation</u>	<u>3.0230%</u>
<u>Vanuatu</u>	<u>4.3044%</u>

³ These percentages shall apply from 2023 to 2032²³ inclusive. →



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7b Conservation and Management Measure 03-2023 Bottom Fishing

(COMM 11 – Prop 08_rev4)

ADOPTED 11:30AM 17/2/23

CMM 03-202~~2~~³

**Conservation and Management Measure for the Management of Bottom Fishing
in the SPRFMO Convention Area**

(Supersedes CMM 03-202~~1~~²)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECOGNISING Article 2 of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (the Convention), which provides that the objective of the Convention is, through the application of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources and, in so doing, to safeguard the marine ecosystems in which these resources occur;

FURTHER RECOGNISING Articles 3(1)(a)(i) and (vii) of the Convention, which call on the Commission, in giving effect to the objective of the Convention, to adopt Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) that take account of international best practices and protect marine ecosystems, particularly ecosystems with long recovery times following disturbance;

FURTHER RECOGNISING Articles 3(1)(b) and (2) of the Convention which call on the Commission to apply the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to the conservation and management of fishery resources under the mandate of the Convention;

FURTHER RECOGNISING Article 4 of the Convention in which Contracting Parties acknowledge their duty to cooperate to ensure compatibility of (CMMs) established for fishery resources that are identified as straddling areas under national jurisdiction and the adjacent high seas of the Convention Area;

MINDFUL of Article 31(1) of the Convention which calls on the Commission to cooperate with other regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), other specialised agencies of the United Nations and other relevant organisations on issues of mutual interest;

RECALLING that in 2007, Participants in the International Consultations on the Establishment of the South Pacific RFMO adopted voluntary interim management measures, including *inter alia*, for the management of bottom fisheries in the Convention Area;

NOTING United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 61/105 which calls upon RFMOs to assess, on the basis of the best available scientific information, whether individual bottom fishing activities would have significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), and to ensure that if it is assessed that these activities would have significant adverse impacts, they are managed to prevent such impacts, or not authorised to proceed;

FURTHER NOTING UNGA Resolution 64/72 which calls upon RFMOs to establish and implement appropriate protocols for the implementation of UNGA Resolution 61/105, including definitions of what constitutes evidence of an encounter with a VME, in particular threshold levels and indicator species; and to implement the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas (FAO, 2009; FAO Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines) in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect VMEs;

FURTHER NOTING UNGA Resolution 66/68 which encourages RFMOs to consider the results available from marine scientific research, including those obtained from seabed mapping programmes concerning the identification of areas containing VMEs, and to adopt CMMs to prevent significant adverse impacts from bottom fishing on such ecosystems, consistent with the FAO Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines, or to close such areas to bottom fishing until such CMMs are adopted, as well as to continue to undertake further marine scientific research, in accordance with international law as reflected in Part XIII of the 1982 Convention;



FURTHER NOTING UNGA Resolutions 71/123 and 72/72 which call upon RFMOs to use the full set of criteria in the FAO Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines to identify where VMEs occur or are likely to occur as well as for assessing significant adverse impacts, to ensure that impact assessments, including for cumulative impacts of activities covered by the assessment, are conducted consistent with the FAO Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines, are reviewed periodically and are revised whenever a substantial change in the fishery has occurred or there is relevant new information, and that, where such impact assessments have not been undertaken, they are carried out as a priority before authorising bottom fishing activities, and to ensure that CMMs are based on and updated on the basis of the best available scientific information, noting in particular the need to improve effective implementation of thresholds and move-on rules;

FURTHER NOTING UNGA Resolution 77/118 which calls on States and RFMOs to identify and overcome barriers in the implementation of earlier Resolutions such as data availability, especially with regard to baseline data and the spatial distribution and connectivity of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species, while recognizing the importance of international collaboration for this purpose; and recognizing that effective management of bottom fisheries is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of the sector;

MINDFUL that the Report of the Bottom Fishing Intersessional Working Group contained in COMM11-DOC07 provides a comprehensive review of this conservation and management measure and the technical work, and that SPRFMO is using best available science;

ENCOURAGED that the Scientific Committee's Multi-Annual Work Plan will contribute to improving the Commission's understanding of vulnerable marine ecosystems within the SPRFMO Convention Area.

DETERMINED to ensure that the precautionary approach is applied, including in the utilization of impact assessments to inform management decisions and consideration of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species, consistently with the actions called for by UNGA Resolution 77/118;

RECOGNIZING the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain, as documented in the first World Ocean Assessment;

BEARING IN MIND the ~~description in~~ FAO Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines ~~are generally recommended~~ international minimum standards to be taken into account, and that the Guidelines describe of what constitutes significant adverse impacts, factors to be considered when determining the scale and significance of an impact, what constitutes temporary impacts and factors to be considered in determining whether an impact is temporary;

REAFFIRMING the steps already taken by the Commission to address the impacts of large-scale pelagic driftnets and all deepwater gillnets in the Convention Area, through the implementation of CMM 08-2019 (Gillnetting);

RECOGNISING Articles 20(1)(a) and (d) of the Convention, which provide that the CMMs adopted by the Commission shall include measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of fishery resources and promote the objective of their responsible utilisation, and to protect the habitats and marine ecosystems in which fishery resources and non-target and associated or dependent species occur from the impacts of fishing, including measures to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs and precautionary measures where it cannot adequately be determined whether VMEs are present or whether fishing would cause significant adverse impacts on VMEs;

FURTHER RECOGNISING Article 22 of the Convention, which provides that a fishery that has not been subject to fishing or has not been subject to fishing with a particular gear type or technique for ten years or more shall be opened only when the Commission has adopted cautious preliminary CMMs in respect of that fishery, and, as appropriate, non-target and associated or dependent species, and appropriate measures to



protect the marine ecosystem in which that fishery occurs from adverse impacts of fishing activities;

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8, 20, 21 and 22 of the Convention:

Objective

1. The objective of the CMM together with CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater Species) is, through the application of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of deep sea fishery resources, including target fish stocks as well as non-target or associated and dependent species, and, in doing so, to safeguard the marine ecosystems in which these resources occur, including *inter alia* the prevention of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this CMM, the term “bottom fishing” is defined as fishing using any gear type likely to come in contact with the seafloor or benthic organisms during the normal course of operations, and includes *inter alia*:
 - a) “Bottom trawl” which is defined as fishing using a trawl net that is designed to be pulled through the water and to come into contact with the seabed;
 - b) “Mid-water trawl” which is defined as fishing for benthic-pelagic species using a trawl net that is designed to be pulled through the water near the seabed and designed not to come into extended contact with the seabed;
 - c) “Bottom line” which is defined as fishing using a line to which a hook or hooks (whether baited or not) are attached and rigged to sink and fish on or near the seabed. This includes, but is not limited to, longlines, hand lines, drop lines, trot lines, and dahn lines.
3. For the purposes of this CMM, the term “vulnerable marine ecosystem” (VME) means a marine ecosystem that has the characteristics referred to in paragraph 42 of, and elaborated in the Annex to, the FAO Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines.
4. For the purposes of this CMM, the term “Evaluated Area” means those parts of the Convention Area that are within the area starting at a point of 24°S latitude and 146°W, extending southward to latitude 57° 30S, then westward to 150°E longitude, northward to 55°S, westward to 143°E, northward to 24°S and eastward back to point of origin (Annex 1).
5. For the purposes of this CMM, the term “Management Area(s)” means those parts of the Evaluated Area specified in paragraph 13.
6. For the purposes of this CMM, the term “fishing year” means the period starting 0001 hours UTC on 1 January and ending 2359 hours on 31 December in the same year.

6bis For the purposes of this CMM, ‘Fishery Management Area’ has the same meaning as in CMM 03a-2021[21].

General Provisions

- ~~6-7.~~ This CMM applies to the entire Convention Area.
- ~~7-8.~~ This CMM together with CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater Species) are adopted as cautious preliminary CMMs consistent with Article 22(1) of the Convention.
- ~~8-9.~~ This CMM together with CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater Species) applies to all fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member or Cooperating non-Contracting Party (CNCP) to the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) engaging or intending to engage in bottom fishing in the Convention Area.



~~9.10.~~ Members and CNCPs shall prohibit vessels flying their flag from participating in bottom fishing in the Convention Area other than in accordance with the provisions of this CMM together with CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater Species).

~~10.11.~~ Only fishing vessels duly authorised pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention and in accordance with CMM 05-2022 (Record of Vessels) that are flagged to Members and CNCPs shall participate in bottom fishing in the Convention Area.

~~11.12.~~ No Member or CNCP shall authorise vessels flying their flag to engage in any bottom fishing in the Convention Area unless:

- a) Authorisation has been given by the Commission under paragraph 21(d)(i); or
- b) approval has been given by the Commission under paragraph 14 of CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries).

Bottom Fishing Management Areas

~~12.13.~~ The Commission hereby establishes within the Evaluated Area the following Management Areas, the coordinates for which are provided in Annex 4:

- a) Bottom trawl Management Area
- b) Mid-water trawl Management Area
- c) Bottom line Management Area

~~13.14.~~ Bottom fishing in the Convention Area shall occur only in the three Management Areas established in paragraph 13 and in accordance with the terms of this CMM together with CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater Species). CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries) does not apply to bottom fishing in the three Management Areas established in paragraph 13.

~~14.15.~~ Notwithstanding paragraphs 10 and 14, proposals to undertake bottom fishing:

- a) outside a Management Area; or
- b) inside a Management Area using bottom fishing methods other than bottom trawl, midwater trawl or bottom line fishing; or
- c) in a mid-water trawl Management Area using bottom trawl gear or in a bottom line Management Area using bottom trawl or mid-water trawl gear; or
- d) inside a Management Area targeting species not previously targeted in the area proposed to be fished (unless the species has regularly been caught as part of an existing fishery);

shall be handled in accordance with CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries).

~~15.16.~~ Unless a Member or CNCP is fishing in an exploratory fishery established pursuant to CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries), Members and CNCPs shall ensure that vessels flying their flag comply with the following provisions:

- a) Bottom trawling shall only occur in a bottom trawl Management Area;
- b) Midwater trawling shall only occur in a midwater trawl Management Area or a bottom trawl Management Area;
- c) Bottom lining shall only occur in a Management Area.

~~16.17.~~ The Commission may in future establish, disestablish, or adjust the boundaries of the Evaluated Area or any Management Area, based on advice from the Scientific Committee.

~~17.18.~~ From 2024, the Commission shall apply a minimum of ~~70%~~ ~~80%~~ ~~90%~~ protection of suitable habitat for each modelled VME indicator taxa. The Commission, taking into account the advice and recommendations of the Scientific Committee, shall review the boundaries of the Management Areas established in paragraph 13 and Annex 4 of this CMM and make any modifications necessary to achieve this



~~level of protection at its 12th annual meeting in 2024¹. No later than at its 2023 annual meeting, the Commission shall decide on the level of protection required to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs, taking into account the advice and recommendations of the Scientific Committee.~~

Marine Mammals, Seabirds, Reptiles and Other Species of Concern²

~~18.19.~~ Members and CNCPs shall require vessels flying their flag and undertaking bottom fishing to implement seabird mitigation measures in accordance with CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds), and shall report annually to the Commission on bycatch rates and total bycatch estimates in accordance with CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) and the Guidelines for Annual National Reports to the SPRFMO Scientific Committee.

~~19.20.~~ The Scientific Committee shall provide advice biennially to the Commission on:

- a) direct and indirect interactions between bottom fishing and marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles and other species of concern;
- b) any recommended spatial or temporal closures or spatially/temporally limited gear prohibitions for any identified hotspots of these species; and
- c) any recommended bycatch limits and/or measures for an encounter protocol for any of these species.

Assessment of Proposed Bottom Fishing

~~20.21.~~ Subject to paragraph 15, all proposals to undertake bottom fishing in one of the Management Areas established in paragraph 13 shall be subject to an assessment process, based on the best available scientific information and taking into account the history of bottom fishing in the areas proposed and cumulative impacts of past and proposed fishing. The assessment will determine if such fishing would contribute to having significant adverse impacts on VMEs, and to ensure that if it is determined that this fishing would make such contributions, that they are managed to prevent such impacts or not authorised to proceed. The assessments shall follow the following procedures:

- a) Each Member or CNCP proposing to participate in bottom fishing activities shall submit to the Scientific Committee a proposed assessment that meets the SPRFMO Bottom Fishery Impact Assessment Standard (SPRFMO BFIAS³) with the best available data including consideration of cumulative impacts, not less than 60 days prior to the annual meeting of the Scientific Committee. BFIAs shall be prepared using a scale no coarser than the Fishery Management Area. These submissions shall also include the mitigation measures proposed by the Member or CNCP to prevent such impacts.
- b) The Scientific Committee shall undertake a review of the proposed assessment and provide advice to the Commission on:

¹ Recognising that the minimum level of protection is an interim approach recommended in COMM11-Doc07, and notwithstanding paragraph 18, the Commission may, in 2024 or any year thereafter, adopt a different level of protection to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs. The Commission will receive further advice on thresholds for SAls, multi-spatial scale risk assessments to assess encounters, and how to reduce uncertainties in these risk assessments based on the fulfilment of the work set out in the Scientific Committee's multi-annual work plan including to assess the feasibility of developing catchability estimates for VME indicator taxa. The Commission will consider implementing a higher (appropriate/optimal) level of protection where supported by the best available scientific information or if uncertainty about the occurrence and ranges of distribution of VME indicator taxa supports changing the level of protection consistent with the precautionary approach.

² "Other species of concern" means the list contained in Annex 14 of CMM 02-2022 (Data standards).

³ As approved by the seventh session of the Scientific Committee 2019, available at: <https://www.sprfmo.int/assets/Fisheries/Science/SPRFMO-Bottom-Fishery-Impact-Assessment-Standard-2019.pdf>



- i. whether the proposed bottom fishing would contribute to having significant adverse impacts on deep sea fish stocks for which no stock assessment has been completed, bycatch species and/or VMEs and, if so,
 - ii. whether any proposed or additional mitigation measures would prevent such impacts.
- c) In its review of the proposed assessment, the Scientific Committee may use additional information available to it, including information from other fisheries in the region or similar fisheries elsewhere. The Scientific Committee is not obliged to consider, or provide advice on, proposed assessments provided after the deadline for submission of proposed assessments contained in paragraph 21(a).
- d) On the basis of the Scientific Committee's review of the submitted assessment, taking into account any recommendations and advice of the Scientific Committee and in line with the precautionary approach, the Commission shall consider:
 - i. ~~consider~~ whether, and if applicable the extent to which, bottom fishing in the Management Area(s) for which the proposed assessment was conducted should be authorised;
 - ii. which, if any, additional measures (which may include closures) to those proposed are required pursuant to Article 20 to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs;
 - iii. which, if any, additional precautionary measures are required where it cannot adequately be determined whether VMEs are present or whether fishing could cause significant adverse impacts on VMEs; and
 - ~~iii-iv.~~ data availability, especially with regard to baseline data and the spatial distribution and connectivity of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species; and
 - ~~iv-v.~~ in relation to an application to target a species for which no total catch limit exists, ~~consider~~ an exemption for such a Member or CNCP to paragraph 10 of CMM 03a-2021 (Deepwater Species), bearing in mind the need to be precautionary.

21-22. Members and CNCPs whose bottom fishing proposal has been authorised by the Commission under paragraph 21(d)(i) shall ensure that a proposed assessment meeting the requirements contained in paragraph 21(a) is submitted to the Scientific Committee and Commission at least every 3 years, and also when a substantial change in the fishery has occurred such that it is likely that the risk or impact of the fishery may have changed.

22-23. The Secretariat shall make publicly available on the SPRFMO website all assessments submitted in accordance with paragraph 21(a) within three days of receipt and shall invite public comment for 30 days from the date of publication on such assessment. The Secretariat shall also make the Scientific Committee's review of such assessments public in accordance with its usual procedures,

23-24. The Scientific Committee shall review, and update if required, the SPRFMO BFIAS every 5 years, starting in 2025, to ensure that it reflects, as appropriate, best practice.

Encounters with Potential VMEs

24-25. For the purposes of this section of the CMM, the term "VME indicator taxa" means any benthic organism listed in Annex 5.

25-26. For the purposes of this section of the CMM, the term "Encounter" means catch of a VME indicator taxa at or above threshold levels as set out in paragraph 27.

26-27. Where VME indicator taxa are encountered in any one tow at or above the weight threshold in Annex 6A, or three or more different VME indicator taxa at or above the weight thresholds in Annex 6B, Members and CNCPs shall require any vessel flying their flag to:

- a) cease bottom fishing immediately within an encounter area of one (1) nautical mile either side of the



trawl track extended by one (1) nautical mile at each end;

- b) report the encounter immediately to the Member or CNCP whose flag the vessel is flying and the Secretariat, in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of notifications of encounters with potential VMEs, contained in Annex 7.

~~27-28.~~ In the event of an encounter, Members and CNCPs shall cooperate to the extent possible with the Secretariat and other Members or CNCPs engaged in bottom fishing to exchange such data and information as may be relevant to the Scientific Committee's consideration of the encounter area.

~~28-29.~~ On receipt of a notification under paragraph 27(b) the Secretariat shall:

- a) record the location of the encounter area;
- b) within three (3) working days of receipt, notify all Members and CNCPs that bottom fishing is suspended in the encounter area in paragraph 27(a) and-

(c) Publicise the encounter area on the internal part of the SPRFMO website for the duration of the suspension.

~~29-30.~~ Members and CNCPs shall ensure that vessels flying their flags do not bottom fish in an encounter area notified under paragraph 29(b) unless and until such time as the Commission determines management actions under paragraph 33 that would permit the resumption of bottom fishing in the area.

~~30-31.~~ Members and CNCPs shall submit to the Scientific Committee⁴ a detailed description of each encounter by vessels flying their flag that resulted in a temporary suspension pursuant to paragraph 27, a comparison of the encounter with the existing model prediction, and suggested management actions to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs⁵. Members should provide as much detail as possible to verify whether a VME is likely to be present at the encounter area -and/or the surrounding area, whether a significant adverse impact has occurred, and the risk of a significant adverse impact occurring in the future.

~~31-32.~~ The Scientific Committee, at its next annual meeting, shall review all encounters reported pursuant to paragraph 27(b) once the relevant Member or CNCP has provided its review pursuant to paragraph 31, including considering the extent to which encounters are consistent or inconsistent with VME habitat suitability model predictions, and provide advice on management actions proposed by the relevant Member or CNCP under paragraph 31 and any alternate or additional other management actions the Scientific Committee considers appropriate. The Scientific Committee shall ~~This review should include consideration of:~~

a) Apply the Convention, including Article 3(2)(a)

~~a) b)~~ Consider the detailed analyses provided by a Member or CNCP pursuant to paragraph 31 including;

- i. historical fishing events within 5nm of the encounter tow, in particular, any previous encounters, and all information on benthic bycatch;
- ii. model predictions for all VME indicator taxa;
- iii. details of the relevant fishing activity, including the bioregion; and
- iv. any other information the Scientific Committee considers relevant.

c) review the adequacy of the information submitted pursuant to paragraph 31, including the robustness

⁴ Reviews shall, to the extent possible, be undertaken promptly and be submitted to the next Scientific Committee meeting by the Member or CNCP whose flag the vessel was flying at the time of the encounter. Where a Member or CNCP does not have the capacity to undertake the review within that timeframe, including because: the encounter has occurred in the weeks immediately prior to the next annual Scientific Committee meeting; or a Member or CNCP other than the flag State of the vessel which reported the encounter agrees to take responsibility for the review; or if the encounter is the subject of a domestic investigation or legal process which limits the disclosure of information relevant to the assessment, then the relevant Members(s) and/or CNCP(s) shall inform the Scientific Committee of the circumstances and, as the case requires, an indication of when the review will be provided to the Scientific Committee.

⁵ Relevant outputs from habitat suitability models (e.g. shapefiles of predicted distributions) will be made available to Members.



of the analysis;

- d) apply the FAO Deep-Sea Fisheries Guidelines, including to use the full set of criteria contained therein to identify where VMEs occur or are likely to occur, as well as for assessing significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species;
- e) consider whether an area or areas should be closed to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs;
-
- f) ensure its advice and recommendations arising from the review are provided with the objective of avoiding significant adverse impacts on VMEs.

32bis Notwithstanding paragraph 32, the Scientific Committee may defer consideration of an encounter if:

- a) there is inadequate information to provide meaningful advice and recommendations; and/or
- b) The relevant Member of CNCP has notified the Scientific Committee of a delay pursuant to paragraph 31; or
- c) There has been insufficient time for the flag State to present the relevant information within the normal timeframes for the submission of working papers to the Scientific Committee.

32.33. Taking into account the Scientific Committee's review of each encounter and its advice on management actions, At its next annual meeting, the Commission shall determine, for each encounter, management actions to prevent significant adverse impacts on VMEs for each encounter area, which may include: the closing of some areas to some or all bottom fishing gear, temporal restrictions, spatial restriction, reopening areas. Management actions determined by the Commission will apply as appropriate, unless otherwise determined, from the conclusion of the relevant Commission meeting. The Commission shall base its decision on the Scientific Committee's advice; and be satisfied that its decision is consistent with the requirements of the Convention, including Article 3(2)(a).

33bis For the avoidance of doubt, each VME encounter shall be assessed against the requirements of the relevant CMM in effect at the time of the encounter. However, this shall not preclude the Scientific Committee and/or the Commission from taking into account the best available science in relation to the encounter in discharging their respective functions within the encounter review process.

General provisions in relation to the scientific review of information

33.34. Members and CNCPs shall submit to the Secretariat annual reports of all benthic bycatch data from vessels flying their flag, consistent with CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards), as part of their annual reports to the Scientific Committee, to enable an ongoing review of the effectiveness of the spatial management arrangements. By no later than its annual meeting in 2021, the Scientific Committee shall develop a review process to provide for ongoing monitoring and feedback.

34.35. [At its annual meeting in 2021, the Scientific Committee shall review and provide advice on the effectiveness of the applied management measures, including:

- a) VME indicator thresholds;
- b) the Management Areas;
- c) the number of encounters;
- d) the relationship between benthic bycatch from fishing vessels (including encounter events) and the habitat suitability models;
- e) the relationship of benthic bycatch to estimates of abundance of VME taxa, where information is available;



- ~~f) the appropriateness of the management approach (e.g. scale);~~
- ~~g) additional relevant VME indicator taxa or species that have not been modelled, assessed or for which thresholds have not been established;~~
- ~~h) refinement of the encounter protocol;~~
- ~~i) measures to prevent the catch of and/or impacts on rare species; and~~
- ~~j)a) anything else the SC considers relevant]~~

~~to ensure the measure is achieving its objective and the objectives of the Convention.~~

36. The Scientific Committee shall review all available data and provide advice on the ongoing effectiveness of the management measures in this CMM to ensure the measure meets its objective and the objectives of the Convention and implements the relevant United Nations General Assembly Resolutions⁶.

36bis From 2023, the Scientific Committee shall adopt the Fishery Management Area as the appropriate scale of management for assessing the performance of the VME spatial management scenarios that underpin this CMM.

36ter At its annual meeting in 2023, the Scientific Committee shall develop a biologically-relevant multi spatial-scale risk-based approach to assess encounters with VME indicator taxa. The Scientific Committee shall take into account the Convention and the FAO DeepSea Fisheries Guidelines and may consider a broad range of scales in the context of the best available science on, *inter alia*, the distribution of VME across spatial scales.

36quater By no later than its 12th meeting, the Scientific Committee shall develop an Encounter Review Standard taking into account the guidance contained in paragraph [24(e)] of Bottom Fishing Review (COMM11-Doc07 – to be linked later).

35-37. Nothing in this CMM shall prevent Members or CNCPs from taking additional measures compatible with this measure in relation to encounters with VME indicator taxa below the threshold in paragraph 27.

Monitoring and Control of Bottom Fishing Activities

36-38. Members and CNCPs shall:

- a) ensure that vessels that fly their flag and participate in bottom fishing:
 - are equipped and configured so that they can comply with all relevant SPRFMO CMMs;
 - act in accordance with CMM 06-2020 (Commission VMS), polling once every 30 minutes for the duration of the trip;⁷
 - report tow or set start and end position to 1/100th degree resolution - decimal format, notwithstanding the Annexes of CMM 02-2022 (Data standards).
- b) only authorise vessels flying their flag to fish in the Convention Area where they are able to exercise their responsibilities as a flag State under the Convention and all relevant SPRFMO CMMs;
- c) ensure that they meet the level of observer coverage specified in this CMM to collect data in accordance with

⁶ UNGA Resolutions 61/105, 64/72, 66/68, 71/123, 72/72, 77/118 and any subsequent resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

⁷ This obligation shall apply to all trips in which the vessel departs port with the intention of entering the Convention Area. The term “duration of the trip” commences from the time the vessel departs from port, includes all times that it is in the Convention Area and concludes once it enters port.



this and other CMMs;

- d) prohibit vessels flying their flag from participating in bottom fishing if the agreed minimum required data submissions have not been provided in accordance with the agreed subset of the vessel identification data requirements;
- e) in respect of each vessel that flies their flag and participates in bottom fishing, submit VMS reports to the Secretariat in accordance with CMM 06-2020 (Commission VMS).

Observer Coverage

37-39. All Members and CNCPs participating in bottom fishing pursuant to this CMM shall ensure scientific observer coverage of trips for vessels flying their flag consistent with the minimum observer coverage levels set out in Annex 8 and shall ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards).

38-40. The Commission shall review the appropriateness of the minimum observer coverage levels specified in Annex 8 of this CMM at its annual meeting in 2024, taking into account the bottom fishing impact assessment and the SC advice and recommendations therein.

39-41. Nothing in this measure shall affect the rights of Members and CNCPs to apply higher levels of observer coverage than set out in Annex 8, in accordance with their domestic requirements.

Electronic Monitoring

42. Members and CNCPs may also require vessels flying their flag to have an electronic monitoring system installed and operating that is capable of recording (including visually) and storing recordings of fishing events for data collection and verification purposes.

Register of Known VMEs

42bis Where the Commission has identified areas as vulnerable marine ecosystems, the Commission shall:

- a) Register the VME in Annex 9 of this CMM; and
- b) Ensure the Management Area boundaries established in paragraph 13 and Annex 4 of this CMM are updated to exclude the VME from areas open to fishing.

Review

43. The Commission shall review this CMM in 2023 and at least every 3 years thereafter, and in doing so, take appropriate action to meet the objectives of this CMM and the Convention, in view of the advice and recommendations of the Scientific Committee. Each such review shall consider the protocol for encounters with VME indicator taxa and the appropriateness of applied management measures. The Commission shall, for each review, ~~also~~ take into account relevant technical information from ~~the~~ United Nations bottom fishing review scheduled for 2022 processes, any related resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas. The Commission shall make any modification to the CMM as is required to meet its objective.

~~43bis Notwithstanding paragraph 43, The Commission shall also review this CMM in 2024, focusing on any new information available from UNGA's review.~~

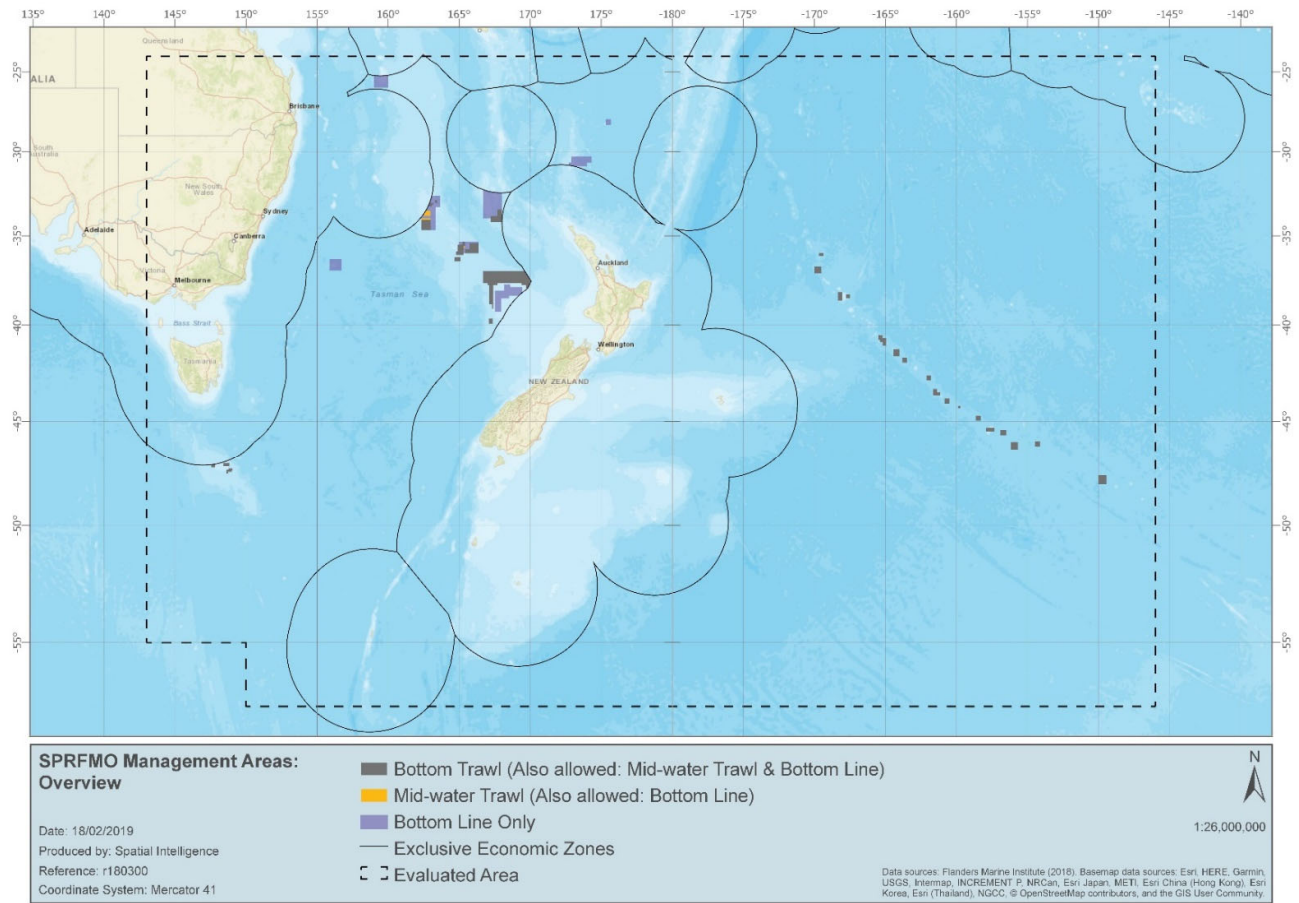
~~40. An intersessional working group shall review this CMM in accordance with the Intersessional Work Plan for~~



Reviewing CMM 03 2022 and present the results of its work to the Commission in 2023.

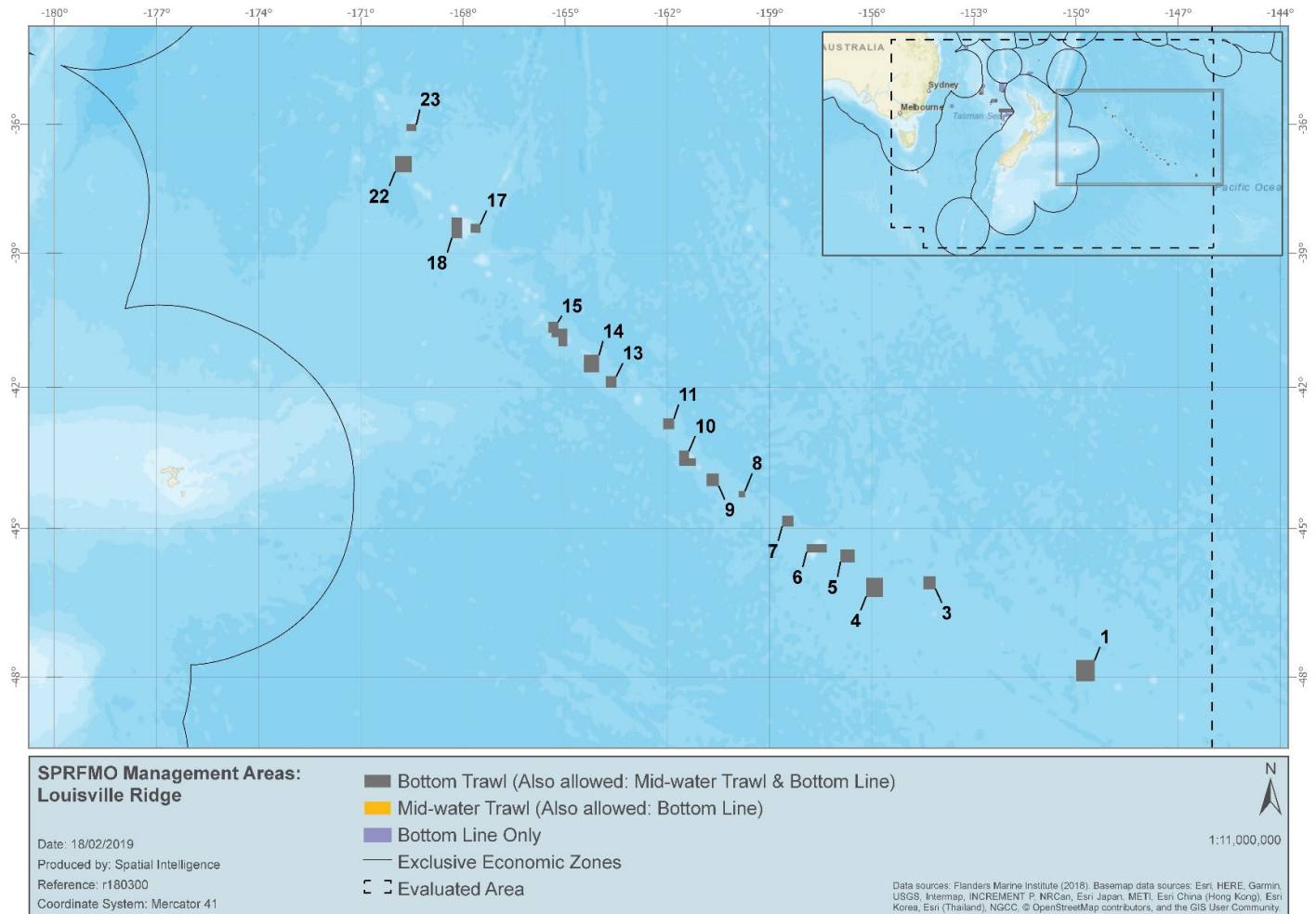


ANNEX 1: SPRFMO Bottom Fishing Evaluated Area and Bottom Fishing Management Areas



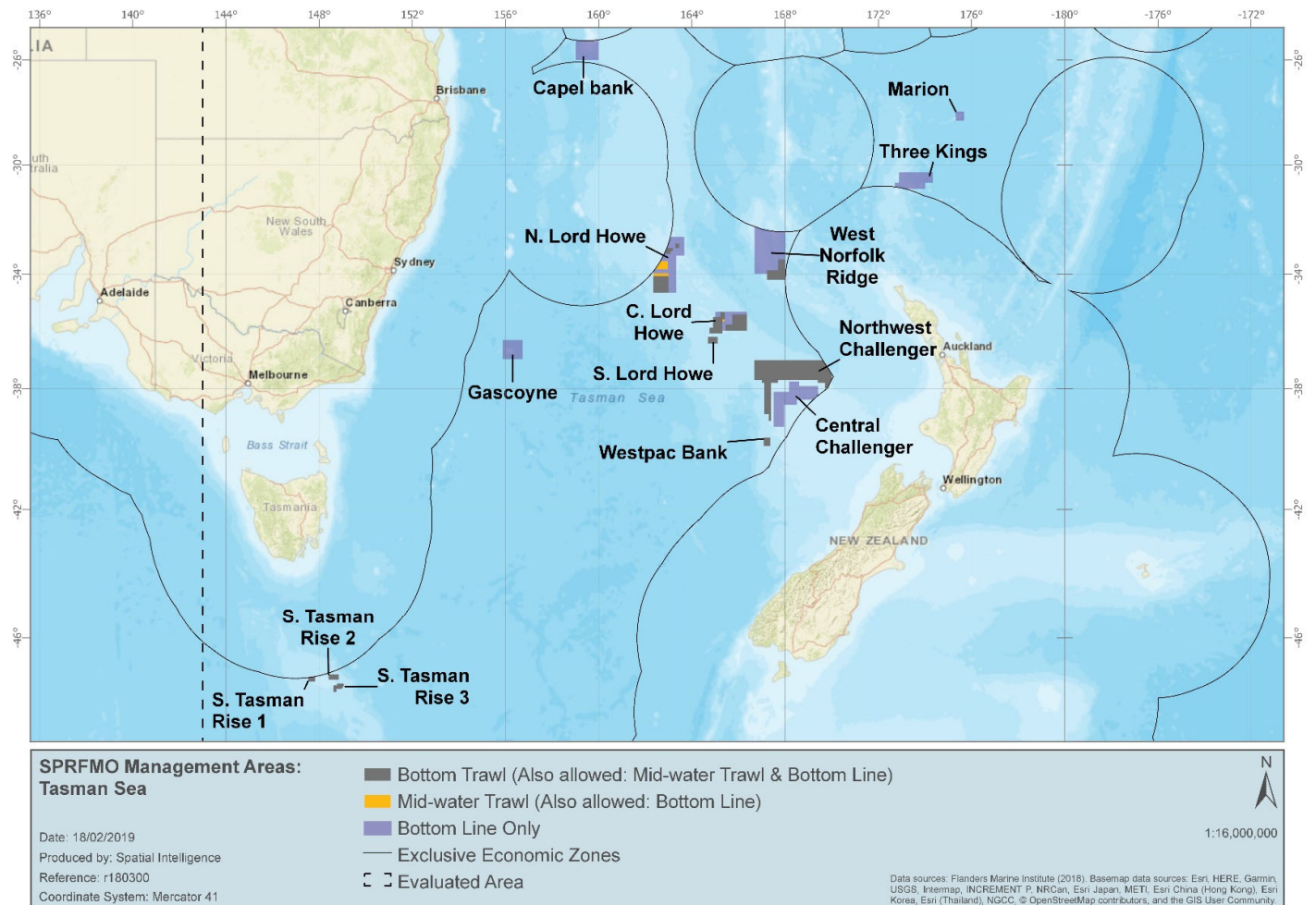


ANNEX 2: SPRFMO Bottom Fishing Management Areas for the Louisville Ridge





ANNEX 3: SPRFMO Bottom Fishing Management Areas for the Tasman Sea





ANNEX 4: Coordinates for Each Bottom Fishing Management Area⁸

a) Bottom Trawl Management Area coordinates

Block Name	Locality/MA	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
C.S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°21.0 00'S	165°13.5 53'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°21.0 00'S	165°24.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°36.0 00'S	165°24.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°36.0 00'S	165°18.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°06.0 00'S	165°18.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°06.0 00'S	164°46.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°54.0 00'S	164°46.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°54.0 00'S	164°54.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°31.0 00'S	165°54.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – West S. Lord Howe – West	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°31.0 00'S	165°13.5 50'E	
C.S. Lord Howe – East	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°26.0 00'S	165°44.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – East S. Lord Howe – East	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°26.0 00'S	166°21.9 15'E	
C. Lord Howe – East S. Lord Howe – East	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°47.0 00'S	165°26.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – East S. Lord Howe – East	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°47.0 00'S	165°44.0 00'E	
C. Lord Howe – East S. Lord Howe – East	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°00.5 00'S	165°26.0 00'E	

⁸ For the avoidance of doubt, no Management Area shall include any area under within the exclusive economic zone of a Member, CNCP or non-Member.



Block Name	Locality/CMA	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
C. Lord Howe – East S. Lord Howe – East S. Lord Howe – East	C. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°00.5 00'S	166°21.9 15'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom trawl</u>	<u>36°13.4 60'S</u>	<u>164°40.8 30'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom trawl</u>	<u>36°13.4 60'S</u>	<u>165°06.0 50'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom trawl</u>	<u>36°26.8 00'S</u>	<u>164°40.8 30'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom trawl</u>	<u>36°26.8 00'S</u>	<u>165°06.0 50'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
01	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	47°40.0 00'S	149°27.0 00'W	
01	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	47°40.0 00'S	150°00.0 00'W	
01	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	48°05.0 00'S	149°27.0 00'W	
01	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	48°05.0 00'S	150°00.0 00'W	
03	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	45°59.0 00'S	154°07.2 24'W	
03	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	45°59.0 00'S	154°28.6 53'W	
03	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	46°15.0 00'S	154°07.2 24'W	
03	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	46°15.0 00'S	154°28.6 53'W	
04	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	46°01.0 00'S	155°40.0 00'W	
04	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	46°01.0 00'S	156°10.0 00'W	
04	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	46°24.0 00'S	155°40.0 00'W	
04	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	46°24.0 00'S	156°10.0 00'W	
05	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	45°26.0 00'S	156°30.0 00'W	
05	<u>South Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	45°26.0 00'S	156°55.0 00'W	



Block Name	Locality/EJA	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
05	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	45°42.0 00'S	156°30.0 00'W	
05	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	45°42.0 00'S	156°55.0 00'W	
06	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	45°19.5 00'S	157°19.0 00'W	
06	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	45°19.5 00'S	157°55.0 00'W	
06	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	45°30.0 00'S	157°19.0 00'W	
06	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	45°30.0 00'S	157°55.0 00'W	
07	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°43.9 50'S	158°18.0 00'W	
07	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°43.9 50'S	158°38.0 00'W	
07	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°57.9 50'S	158°18.0 00'W	
07	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°57.9 50'S	158°38.0 00'W	
08	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°13.0 00'S	159°43.0 00'W	
08	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°13.0 00'S	159°54.0 00'W	
08	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°21.0 00'S	159°43.0 00'W	
08	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°21.0 00'S	159°54.0 00'W	
09	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°51.1 83'S	160°29.2 35'W	
09	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°51.1 83'S	160°50.8 20'W	
09	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°07.0 00'S	160°29.2 35'W	
09	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	44°07.0 00'S	160°50.8 20'W	
10	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°22.0 00'S	161°21.7 70'W	



Block Name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
10	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°22.0 00'S	161°39.0 00'W	
10	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°31.3 70'S	161°10.1 70'W	
10	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°31.3 70'S	161°21.7 70'W	
10	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°41.4 40'S	161°10.1 70'W	
10	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	43°41.4 40'S	161°39.0 00'W	
11	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	42°40.0 00'S	161°48.0 00'W	
11	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	42°40.0 00'S	162°07.0 00'W	
11	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	42°54.5 00'S	161°48.0 00'W	
11	<u>South</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	42°54.5 00'S	162°07.0 00'W	
13	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°45.0 00'S	163°29.5 00'W	
13	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°45.0 00'S	163°49.0 00'W	
13	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	42°00.0 00'S	163°29.5 00'W	
13	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	42°00.0 00'S	163°49.0 00'W	
14	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°17.0 00'S	164°00.0 00'W	
14	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°17.0 00'S	164°27.0 00'W	
14	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°40.0 00'S	164°00.0 00'W	
14	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°40.0 00'S	164°27.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°32.8 97'S	165°12.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°32.8 97'S	165°30.0 00'W	



Block Name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°42.0 00'S	164°56.4 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°42.0 00'S	165°12.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°48.0 00'S	165°24.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°48.0 00'S	165°30.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°54.0 00'S	165°12.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	40°54.0 00'S	165°24.0 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°06.0 00'S	164°56.4 00'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	41°06.0 00'S	165°12.0 00'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u>	Bottom trawl	38°20.0 13'S	167°29.0 00'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°20.0 13'S	167°47.0 67'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°32.0 00'S	167°29.0 00'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°32.0 00'S	167°47.0 67'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°11.0 13'S	168°01.7 85'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°11.0 13'S	168°20.0 00'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°40.0 00'S	168°01.7 85'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	38°40.0 00'S	168°20.0 00'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	36°45.0 00'S	169°30.0 00'W	
	<u>North Louisville</u>				
22	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	36°45.0 00'S	170°00.0 00'W	



Block Name	Locality <small>CTDA</small>	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
22	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	37°08.0 00'S	169°30.0 00'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	37°08.0 00'S	170°00.0 00'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	36°00.0 00'S	169°22.0 00'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	36°00.0 00'S	169°40.0 00'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	36°10.0 00'S	169°22.0 00'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> Louisville	Bottom trawl	36°10.0 00'S	169°40.0 00'W	
N. Lord Howe - South	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	34°04.0 35'S	162°20.0 00'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	34°04.0 35'S	163°00.0 00'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	34°40.0 00'S	162°20.0 00'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	34°40.0 00'S	163°00.0 00'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	32°54.6 50'S	163°16.6 15'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	32°54.6 50'S	163°26.3 80'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°04.4 00'S	163°16.6 15'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°04.4 00'S	163°26.3 80'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°16.4 00'S	162°52.5 40'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°09.2 96'S	162°52.5 40'E	North-east along the Australian EEZ
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°04.4 00'S	162°54.9 41'E	



Block Name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°04.4 00'S	163°10.5 40'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°10.4 00'S	163°10.5 40'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°10.4 00'S	163°04.5 40'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	N. Lord Howe <u>Rise</u>	Bottom trawl	33°16.4 00'S	163°04.5 40'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	38°00.0 00'S	169°47.8 48'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	38°00.0 00'S	169°42.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°48.0 00'S	169°42.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°48.0 00'S	169°24.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°42.0 00'S	169°24.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°42.0 00'S	167°42.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°48.0 00'S	167°42.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°48.0 00'S	167°24.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	39°06.0 00'S	167°24.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	39°06.0 00'S	167°18.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	38°52.0 00'S	167°18.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	38°52.0 00'S	167°06.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°48.0 00'S	167°06.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°48.0 00'S	167°00.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°42.0 00'S	167°00.0 00'E	



Block Name	Locality/CMA	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°42.0 00'S	166°40.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°01.3 33'S	166°40.0 00'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°01.3 33'S	169°36.7 06'E	South-east along the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°29.9 02'S	170°00.0 00'E	Due south to a point on the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom trawl	37°41.5 89'S	170°00.0 00'E	South-west along the New Zealand EEZ
Box 1 S. Tasman Rise	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom trawl	47°08.2 80'S	147°50.2 00'E	Start on the Australian EEZ
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom trawl	47°17.3 70'S	147°50.2 00'E	
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom trawl	47°17.3 70'S	147°32.3 00'E	
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom trawl	47°10.1 97'S	147°32.3 00'E	East along the Australian EEZ to the start point
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1 Box 2	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 2	Bottom trawl	47°05.1 60'S	148°24.1 65'E	
S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2 Box 2	S. Tasman Rise 2 S. Tasman Rise 2	Bottom trawl	47°05.1 60'S	148°50.6 70'E	



Block Name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2</u> Box 2	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 2 <u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u>	Bottom trawl	47°13.7 80'S	148°24.1 65'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2</u> Box 2	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 2 <u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u>	Bottom trawl	47°13.7 80'S	148°50.6 70'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°21.0 00'S	148°45.6 10'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°21.0 00'S	149°03.2 00'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°24.0 15'S	148°37.2 35'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°24.0 15'S	148°45.6 10'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°24.8 00'S	149°03.2 00'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°30.3 20'S	148°44.3 90'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°30.3 20'S	148°57.6 50'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°35.2 05'S	148°37.2 35'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> Box 3	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> S. Tasman Rise 3 <u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom trawl	47°35.2 05'S	148°44.3 90'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3 Box 3</u> S. Lord Howe - West	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	35°31.0 00'S	164°54.0 00'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - West</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°13.4 60'S	164°40.8 30'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°13.4 60'S	165°06.0 50'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°26.8 00'S	164°40.8 30'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	Bottom trawl	36°26.8 00'S	165°06.0 50'E	
Wanganella	<u>West Norfolk Ridge</u> West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom trawl	33°28.0 00'S	167°42.0 00'E	
Wanganella	<u>West Norfolk Ridge</u> West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom trawl	33°28.0 00'S	168°00.0 00'E	
Wanganella	<u>West Norfolk Ridge</u> West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom trawl	33°52.0 00'S	167°13.0 00'E	



Block Name	Locality/CMA	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
Wanganella	<u>West Norfolk West Norfolk Ridge</u> West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom trawl	33°52.0 00'S	167°42.0 00'E	
Wanganella	<u>West Norfolk West Norfolk Ridge</u> West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom trawl	34°12.0 00'S	167°13.0 00'E	
Wanganella	<u>West Norfolk West Norfolk Ridge</u> West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom trawl	34°12.0 00'S	168°00.0 00'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom trawl	39°39.0 00'S	167°05.0 00'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom trawl	39°39.0 00'S	167°21.0 90'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom trawl	39°55.0 00'S	167°05.0 00'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom trawl	39°55.0 00'S	167°21.0 90'E	



b) Mid-water Trawl Management Area coordinates

Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
C.S. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - East	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°26.000'S	165°44.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - East	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°26.000'S	166°21.915'E	
C. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - East	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°47.000'S	165°26.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - East	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°47.000'S	165°44.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - East	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	36°00.500'S	165°26.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - EastS. Lord Howe - East	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	36°00.500'S	166°21.915'E	
C. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°21.000'S	165°13.550'E	
C. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°21.000'S	165°24.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°31.000'S	164°54.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°31.000'S	165°13.550'E	
C. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - WestS. Lord Howe - West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°40.383'S	165°18.000'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
C. Lord Howe - West S. Lord Howe - West Howe West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°40.383'S	165°24.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - West S. Lord Howe - West Howe West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°54.000'S	164°46.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - West S. Lord Howe - West Howe West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	35°54.000'S	164°54.000'E	
C. Lord Howe - West S. Lord Howe - West Howe West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	36°06.000'S	164°46.000'E	
CS. Lord Howe - West S. Lord Howe - West Howe West	C. Lord Howe	Mid-water trawl	36°06.000'S	165°18.000'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Mid-water trawl</u>	<u>36°13.460'S</u>	<u>164°40.830'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Mid-water trawl</u>	<u>36°13.460'S</u>	<u>165°06.050'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Mid-water trawl</u>	<u>36°26.800'S</u>	<u>164°40.830'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Mid-water trawl</u>	<u>36°26.800'S</u>	<u>165°06.050'E</u>	<u>S. Lord Howe</u>
1	<u>South Louisville Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	47°40.000'S	149°27.000'W	
1	Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	47°40.000'S	150°00.000'W	
1	<u>South Louisville Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	48°05.000'S	149°27.000'W	
1	<u>South Louisville Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	48°05.000'S	150°00.000'W	
3	<u>South Louisville Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°59.000'S	154°07.224'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
3	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°59.000'S	154°28.653'W	
3	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	46°15.000'S	154°07.224'W	
3	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	46°15.000'S	154°28.653'W	
4	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	46°01.000'S	155°40.000'W	
4	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	46°01.000'S	156°10.000'W	
4	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	46°24.000'S	155°40.000'W	
4	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	46°24.000'S	156°10.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°26.000'S	156°30.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°26.000'S	156°55.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°42.000'S	156°30.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°42.000'S	156°55.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°19.500'S	157°19.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°19.500'S	157°55.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°30.000'S	157°19.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	45°30.000'S	157°55.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°43.950'S	158°18.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°43.950'S	158°38.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°57.950'S	158°18.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°57.950'S	158°38.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°13.000'S	159°43.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°13.000'S	159°54.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°21.000'S	159°43.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°21.000'S	159°54.000'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°51.183'S	160°29.235'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°51.183'S	160°50.820'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°07.000'S	160°29.235'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	44°07.000'S	160°50.820'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°22.000'S	161°21.770'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°22.000'S	161°39.000'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°31.370'S	161°10.170'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°31.370'S	161°21.770'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°41.440'S	161°10.170'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	43°41.440'S	161°39.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	42°40.000'S	161°48.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	42°40.000'S	162°07.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	42°54.500'S	161°48.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
11	<u>South Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	42°54.500'S	162°07.000'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	41°45.000'S	163°29.500'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	41°45.000'S	163°49.000'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	42°00.000'S	163°29.500'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	42°00.000'S	163°49.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	41°17.000'S	164°00.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	41°17.000'S	164°27.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	41°40.000'S	164°00.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	41°40.000'S	164°27.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	40°32.897'S	165°12.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	40°32.897'S	165°30.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville Ridge</u> Louisville Ridge	Mid-water trawl	40°42.000'S	164°56.400'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	40°42.000'S	165°12.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	40°48.000'S	165°24.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	40°48.000'S	165°30.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	40°54.000'S	165°12.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	40°54.000'S	165°24.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	41°06.000'S	164°56.400'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	41°06.000'S	165°12.000'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°20.013'S	167°29.000'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°20.013'S	167°47.067'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°32.000'S	167°29.000'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°32.000'S	167°47.067'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°11.013'S	168°01.785'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°11.013'S	168°20.000'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°40.000'S	168°01.785'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	38°40.000'S	168°20.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	36°45.000'S	169°30.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	36°45.000'S	170°00.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	37°08.000'S	169°30.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	37°08.000'S	170°00.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	36°00.000'S	169°22.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	36°00.000'S	169°40.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	36°10.000'S	169°22.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Mid-water trawl	36°10.000'S	169°40.000'W	
N. Lord Howe - Central	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°49.630'S	162°25.670'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
N. Lord Howe - Central	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°48.622'S	162°25.670'E	North-east along the Australian EEZ
N. Lord Howe - Central	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°32.530'S	162°38.450'E	
N. Lord Howe - Central	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°32.530'S	162°57.770'E	
N. Lord Howe - Central	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°49.630'S	162°57.770'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	32°54.650'S	163°16.615'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	32°54.650'S	163°26.380'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°04.400'S	163°16.615'E	
N. Lord Howe - East	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°04.400'S	163°26.380'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°58.670'S	162°20.000'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°58.670'S	163°00.000'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	34°40.000'S	162°20.000'E	
N. Lord Howe - South	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	34°40.000'S	163°00.000'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°16.400'S	162°52.540'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°09.296'S	162°52.540'E	North-east along the Australian EEZ
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°04.400'S	162°54.941'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°04.400'S	163°10.540'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°10.400'S	163°04.540'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°10.400'S	163°10.540'E	
N. Lord Howe - West	<u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>Rise</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u> <u>N. Lord Howe</u>	Mid-water trawl	33°16.400'S	163°04.540'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°01.333'S	166°40.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°01.333'S	169°36.706'E	South-east along the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°29.902'S	170°00.000'E	Due south to a point on the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°41.589'S	170°00.000'E	South-west along the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	38°00.000'S	169°47.848'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	38°00.000'S	169°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°48.000'S	169°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°48.000'S	169°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°42.000'S	169°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°42.000'S	167°42.004'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°48.000'S	167°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°48.000'S	167°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	39°06.000'S	167°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	39°06.000'S	167°18.000'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	38°52.000'S	167°18.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	38°52.000'S	167°06.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°48.000'S	167°06.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°48.000'S	167°00.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°42.000'S	167°00.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Mid-water trawl	37°42.000'S	166°40.000'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>36°13.460'S</u> 36°13.460'S	<u>164°40.830'E</u> 64°40.830'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>36°13.460'S</u> 36°13.460'S	<u>165°06.050'E</u> 65°06.050'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>36°26.800'S</u> 36°26.800'S	<u>164°40.830'E</u> 64°40.830'E	
<u>S. Lord Howe - South</u> S. Lord Howe - South	<u>S. Lord Howe</u> S. Lord Howe	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>36°26.800'S</u> 36°26.800'S	<u>165°06.050'E</u> 65°06.050'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1</u> Box 1	<u>S. Tasman Rise 1</u> S. Tasman Rise 1	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>47°08.280'S</u> 47°08.280'S	<u>147°50.200'E</u> 47°50.200'E	Start on the Australian EEZ
<u>S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1</u> Box 1	<u>S. Tasman Rise 1</u> S. Tasman Rise 1	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>47°17.370'S</u> 47°17.370'S	<u>147°50.200'E</u> 47°50.200'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1</u> Box 1	<u>S. Tasman Rise 1</u> S. Tasman Rise 1	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>47°17.370'S</u> 47°17.370'S	<u>147°32.300'E</u> 47°32.300'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1</u> Box 1	<u>S. Tasman Rise 1</u> S. Tasman Rise 1	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>47°10.197'S</u> 47°10.197'S	<u>147°32.300'E</u> 47°32.300'E	East along the Australian EEZ to the start point
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2</u> Box 2	<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> S. Tasman Rise 2	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>47°05.160'S</u> 47°05.160'S	<u>148°24.165'E</u> 48°24.165'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2</u> Box 2	<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> S. Tasman Rise 2	<u>Mid-water trawl</u> Mid-water trawl	<u>47°05.160'S</u> 47°05.160'S	<u>148°50.670'E</u> 48°50.670'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> <u>Box 2</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°13.780'S</u> <u>47°13.780'S</u>	<u>148°24.165'E</u> <u>48°24.165'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> <u>Box 2</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°13.780'S</u> <u>47°13.780'S</u>	<u>148°50.670'E</u> <u>48°50.670'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°21.000'S</u> <u>47°21.000'S</u>	<u>148°45.610'E</u> <u>48°45.610'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°21.000'S</u> <u>47°21.000'S</u>	<u>149°03.200'E</u> <u>49°03.200'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°24.015'S</u> <u>47°24.015'S</u>	<u>148°37.235'E</u> <u>48°37.235'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°24.015'S</u> <u>47°24.015'S</u>	<u>148°45.610'E</u> <u>48°45.610'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°24.800'S</u> <u>47°24.800'S</u>	<u>149°03.200'E</u> <u>49°03.200'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°30.320'S</u> <u>47°30.320'S</u>	<u>148°44.390'E</u> <u>48°44.390'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°30.320'S</u> <u>47°30.320'S</u>	<u>148°57.650'E</u> <u>48°57.650'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°35.205'S</u> <u>47°35.205'S</u>	<u>148°37.235'E</u> <u>48°37.235'E</u>	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3 S.</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	<u>Mid-water</u> <u>trawl</u> <u>Mid-</u> <u>water trawl</u>	<u>47°35.205'S</u> <u>47°35.205'S</u>	<u>148°44.390'E</u> <u>48°44.390'E</u>	
Wanganella	West Ridge Norfolk	Mid-water trawl	33°28.000'S	167°42.000'E	
Wanganella	West Ridge Norfolk	Mid-water trawl	33°28.000'S	168°00.000'E	
Wanganella	West Ridge Norfolk	Mid-water trawl	33°52.000'S	167°13.000'E	
Wanganella	West Ridge Norfolk	Mid-water trawl	33°52.000'S	167°42.000'E	
Wanganella	West Ridge Norfolk	Mid-water trawl	34°12.000'S	167°13.000'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
Wanganella	West Norfolk Ridge	Mid-water trawl	34°12.000'S	168°00.000'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Mid-water trawl	39°39.000'S	167°05.000'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Mid-water trawl	39°39.000'S	167°21.090'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Mid-water trawl	39°55.000'S	167°05.000'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Mid-water trawl	39°55.000'S	167°21.090'E	



c) Bottom Line Management Area coordinates

Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
<u>Carpel bank</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°14.950'S</u>	<u>159°00.285'E</u>	
<u>Carpel bank</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°14.950'S</u>	<u>160°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Carpel bank</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°59.640'S</u>	<u>159°00.285'E</u>	
<u>Carpel bank</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°59.640'S</u>	<u>160°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Gascoyne</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°19.950'S</u>	<u>155°53.630'E</u>	
<u>Gascoyne</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°19.950'S</u>	<u>156°43.770'E</u>	
<u>Gascoyne</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°59.440'S</u>	<u>155°53.630'E</u>	
<u>Gascoyne</u>		<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°59.440'S</u>	<u>156°43.770'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>35°20.000'S</u>	<u>165°00.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>35°20.000'S</u>	<u>166°21.915'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>35°31.000'S</u>	<u>164°54.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>35°31.000'S</u>	<u>165°00.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>35°54.000'S</u>	<u>164°46.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>35°54.000'S</u>	<u>164°54.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°00.500'S</u>	<u>165°18.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°00.500'S</u>	<u>166°21.915'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°06.000'S</u>	<u>164°46.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°06.000'S</u>	<u>165°18.000'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°13.460'S</u>	<u>164°40.830'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°13.460'S</u>	<u>165°06.050'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°26.800'S</u>	<u>164°40.830'E</u>	
<u>S. Lord Howe</u>	<u>C. Lord Howe</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>36°26.800'S</u>	<u>165°06.050'E</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>Capel bank</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°14.950'S</u>	<u>159°00.285'E</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>Capel bank</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°14.950'S</u>	<u>160°00.000'E</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>Capel bank</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>25°59.640'S</u>	<u>159°00.285'E</u>	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
North Lord Howe RiseNorth Lord Howe Rise	Capel bankCapel bank	Bottom LineBottom Line	25°59.640'S25°59.640'S	160°00.000'E160°00.000'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	37°45.615'S37°45.615'S	168°35.830'E168°35.830'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	37°55.230'S37°55.230'S	168°35.830'E168°35.830'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	37°55.230'S37°55.230'S	169°25.400'E169°25.400'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°13.830'S38°13.830'S	169°25.400'E169°25.400'E	South-west along the New Zealand EEZ
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°23.165'S38°23.165'S	169°11.967'E169°11.967'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°23.165'S38°23.165'S	168°30.780'E168°30.780'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°32.750'S38°32.750'S	168°30.780'E168°30.780'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°32.750'S38°32.750'S	167°57.950'E167°57.950'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	39°17.180'S39°17.180'S	167°57.950'E167°57.950'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	39°17.180'S39°17.180'S	167°30.500'E167°30.500'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°06.430'S38°06.430'S	167°30.500'E167°30.500'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	38°06.430'S38°06.430'S	168°09.833'E168°09.833'E	
Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Central ChallengerCentral Challenger	Bottom LineBottom Line	37°45.615'S37°45.615'S	168°09.833'E168°09.833'E	
GascoyneGascoyne	GascoyneGascoyne	Bottom LineBottom Line	36°19.950'S36°19.950'S	155°53.630'E155°53.630'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
GascoyneGascoyne	GascoyneGascoyne	Bottom LineBottom Line	36°19.950'S36°19.950'S	156°43.770'E156°43.770'E	
GascoyneGascoyne	GascoyneGascoyne	Bottom LineBottom Line	36°59.440'S36°59.440'S	155°53.630'E155°53.630'E	
GascoyneGascoyne	GascoyneGascoyne	Bottom LineBottom Line	36°59.440'S36°59.440'S	156°43.770'E156°43.770'E	
1	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	47°40.000'S	149°27.000'W	
1	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	47°40.000'S	150°00.000'W	
1	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	48°05.000'S	149°27.000'W	
1	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	48°05.000'S	150°00.000'W	
3	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	45°59.000'S	154°07.224'W	
3	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	45°59.000'S	154°28.653'W	
3	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	46°15.000'S	154°07.224'W	
3	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	46°15.000'S	154°28.653'W	
4	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	46°01.000'S	155°40.000'W	
4	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	46°01.000'S	156°10.000'W	
4	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	46°24.000'S	155°40.000'W	
4	South Louisville RidgeLouisville Ridge	Bottom Line	46°24.000'S	156°10.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°26.000'S	156°30.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°26.000'S	156°55.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°42.000'S	156°30.000'W	
5	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°42.000'S	156°55.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°19.500'S	157°19.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°19.500'S	157°55.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°30.000'S	157°19.000'W	
6	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	45°30.000'S	157°55.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°43.950'S	158°18.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°43.950'S	158°38.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°57.950'S	158°18.000'W	
7	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°57.950'S	158°38.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°13.000'S	159°43.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°13.000'S	159°54.000'W	
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°21.000'S	159°43.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
8	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°21.000'S	159°54.000'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°51.183'S	160°29.235'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°51.183'S	160°50.820'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°07.000'S	160°29.235'W	
9	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	44°07.000'S	160°50.820'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°22.000'S	161°21.770'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°22.000'S	161°39.000'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°31.370'S	161°10.170'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°31.370'S	161°21.770'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°41.440'S	161°10.170'W	
10	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	43°41.440'S	161°39.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	42°40.000'S	161°48.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	42°40.000'S	162°07.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	42°54.500'S	161°48.000'W	
11	<u>South Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	42°54.500'S	162°07.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
13	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°45.000'S	163°29.500'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°45.000'S	163°49.000'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	42°00.000'S	163°29.500'W	
13	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	42°00.000'S	163°49.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°17.000'S	164°00.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°17.000'S	164°27.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°40.000'S	164°00.000'W	
14	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°40.000'S	164°27.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°32.897'S	165°12.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°32.897'S	165°30.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°42.000'S	164°56.400'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°42.000'S	165°12.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°48.000'S	165°24.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°48.000'S	165°30.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°54.000'S	165°12.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	40°54.000'S	165°24.000'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°06.000'S	164°56.400'W	
15	<u>Central Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	41°06.000'S	165°12.000'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°20.013'S	167°29.000'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°20.013'S	167°47.067'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°32.000'S	167°29.000'W	
17	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°32.000'S	167°47.067'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°11.013'S	168°01.785'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°11.013'S	168°20.000'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°40.000'S	168°01.785'W	
18	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	38°40.000'S	168°20.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	36°45.000'S	169°30.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	36°45.000'S	170°00.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	37°08.000'S	169°30.000'W	
22	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	37°08.000'S	170°00.000'W	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	36°00.000'S	169°22.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	36°00.000'S	169°40.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	36°10.000'S	169°22.000'W	
23	<u>North Louisville</u> <u>Louisville</u> <u>Ridge</u> <u>Louisville Ridge</u>	Bottom Line	36°10.000'S	169°40.000'W	
Marion	Marion	Bottom Line	27°59.155'S	175°19.590'E	
Marion	Marion	Bottom Line	27°59.155'S	175°40.370'E	
Marion	Marion	Bottom Line	28°19.800'S	175°19.590'E	
Marion	Marion	Bottom Line	28°19.800'S	175°40.370'E	
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	32°39.630'S	163°04.415'E	Start on the Australian EEZ
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	32°39.630'S	163°40.000'E	
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	33°20.000'S	163°40.000'E	
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	33°20.000'S	163°20.000'E	
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	34°40.000'S	162°20.000'E	
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	34°40.000'S	163°20.000'E	
N. Lord Howe	N. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	33°54.773'S	162°20.000'E	North-east along the Australian EEZ to the start point
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>37°45.615'S</u>	<u>168°35.830'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>37°55.230'S</u>	<u>168°35.830'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>37°55.230'S</u>	<u>169°25.400'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°13.830'S</u>	<u>169°25.400'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°23.165'S</u>	<u>169°11.967'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°23.165'S</u>	<u>168°30.780'E</u>	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°32.750'S</u>	<u>168°30.780'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°32.750'S</u>	<u>167°57.950'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>39°17.180'S</u>	<u>167°57.950'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>39°17.180'S</u>	<u>167°30.500'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°06.430'S</u>	<u>167°30.500'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>38°06.430'S</u>	<u>168°09.833'E</u>	
<u>Central Challenger</u>	<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>37°45.615'S</u>	<u>168°09.833'E</u>	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°01.333'S	169°36.706'E	South-east along the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°29.902'S	170°00.000'E	Due south to a point on the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°41.589'S	170°00.000'E	South-west along the New Zealand EEZ
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	38°00.000'S	169°47.848'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	38°00.000'S	169°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°48.000'S	169°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°48.000'S	169°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°42.000'S	169°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°42.000'S	167°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°48.000'S	167°42.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°48.000'S	167°24.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	39°06.000'S	167°24.000'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	39°06.000'S	167°18.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	38°52.000'S	167°18.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	38°52.000'S	167°06.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°48.000'S	167°06.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°48.000'S	167°00.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°42.000'S	167°00.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°42.000'S	166°40.000'E	
Northwest Challenger	Northwest Challenger	Bottom Line	37°01.333'S	166°40.000'E	
S. Lord Howe South	S. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	36°13.460'S	164°40.830'E	
S. Lord Howe South	S. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	36°13.460'S	165°06.050'E	
S. Lord Howe South	S. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	36°26.800'S	164°40.830'E	
S. Lord Howe South	S. Lord Howe	Bottom Line	36°26.800'S	165°06.050'E	
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom Line	47°08.280'S	147°50.200'E	Start on the Australian EEZ
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom Line	47°17.370'S	147°50.200'E	
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom Line	47°17.370'S	147°32.300'E	
S. Tasman Rise 1 Box 1	S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1 S. Tasman Rise 1	Bottom Line	47°10.197'S	147°32.300'E	East along the Australian EEZ to the start point
S. Tasman Rise 2 Box 2	S. Tasman Rise 2 S. Tasman Rise 2 S. Tasman Rise 2	Bottom Line	47°05.160'S	148°24.165'E	



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> <u>Box 2</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 2</u>	Bottom Line	47°05.160'S	148°50.670'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> <u>Box 2</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 2</u>	Bottom Line	47°13.780'S	148°24.165'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 2</u> <u>Box 2</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 2</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 2</u>	Bottom Line	47°13.780'S	148°50.670'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°21.000'S	148°45.610'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°21.000'S	149°03.200'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°24.015'S	148°37.235'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°24.015'S	148°45.610'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°24.800'S	149°03.200'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°30.320'S	148°44.390'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°30.320'S	148°57.650'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°35.205'S	148°37.235'E	
<u>S. Tasman Rise 3</u> <u>Box 3</u>	<u>S. Tasman Rise</u> <u>Tasman Rise 3</u> S. <u>Tasman Rise 3</u>	Bottom Line	47°35.205'S	148°44.390'E	
<u>Marion</u>	<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>27°59.155'S</u>	<u>175°19.590'E</u>	
<u>Marion</u>	<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>27°59.155'S</u>	<u>175°40.370'E</u>	
<u>Marion</u>	<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>28°19.800'S</u>	<u>175°19.590'E</u>	
<u>Marion</u>	<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>Bottom Line</u>	<u>28°19.800'S</u>	<u>175°40.370'E</u>	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°49.324'S	172°42.880'E	Start on the New Zealand EEZ



Block name	Locality	Method	Latitude	Longitude	EEZ Direction
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°40.115'S	172°42.880'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°40.115'S	172°53.295'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°16.500'S	172°53.295'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°16.500'S	174°20.000'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°40.245'S	174°20.000'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°40.245'S	174°00.200'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°53.670'S	174°00.200'E	
Three Kings	Three Kings	Bottom Line	30°53.670'S	173°08.819'E	West along the New Zealand EEZ to the start point
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	32°17.000'S	166°41.530'E	
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	32°17.000'S	166°41.921'E	South-east along the Australian EEZ
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	32°28.633'S	168°00.000'E	
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	34°12.000'S	168°00.000'E	
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	34°12.000'S	167°13.000'E	
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	34°00.000'S	167°13.000'E	
West Norfolk Ridge	West Norfolk Ridge	Bottom Line	34°00.000'S	166°41.530'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom Line	39°39.000'S	167°05.000'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom Line	39°39.000'S	167°21.090'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom Line	39°55.000'S	167°05.000'E	
Westpac Bank	Westpac Bank	Bottom Line	39°55.000'S	167°21.090'E	



ANNEX 5: List of VME Indicator Taxa

Taxonomic Level	Common Name	Qualifying taxa
<i>Vulnerable taxa</i>		
Phylum Porifera	Sponges	All taxa of the classes Demospongiae and Hexactinellidae
Phylum Cnidaria		
Class Anthozoa		
Order Scleractinia	Stony corals	All taxa within the following genera: <i>Solenosmilia</i> ; <i>Goniocorella</i> ; <i>Oculina</i> ; <i>Enallopsammia</i> ; <i>Madrepora</i> ; <i>Lophelia</i>
Order Antipatharia	Black corals	All taxa
Order Alcyonacea	True soft corals	All taxa excluding Gorgonian Alcyonacea
Informal group Gorgonian Alcyonacea	Sea fans octocorals	All taxa within the following suborders: Holaxonia; Calcaxonia; Scleraxonia
Order Pennatulacea	Sea pens	All taxa
Order Actiniaria	Anemones	All taxa
Order Zoantharia	Hexacorals	All taxa
Class Hydrozoa	Hydrozoans	All taxa within the orders Anthoathecata and Leptothecata, excluding Stylasteridae
Order Anthoathecatae		
Family Stylasteridae	Hydrocorals	All taxa
Phylum Bryozoa	Bryozoans	All taxa within the orders Cheilostomatida and Ctenostomatida
<i>Habitat indicators</i>		
Phylum Echinodermata		
Class Asteroidea		
Order Brisingida	Armless stars	All taxa
Class Crinoidea	Sea lillies	All taxa



ANNEX 6A: Weight Threshold for Triggering VME Encounter Protocol in Any One Tow for a Single VME Indicator Taxa

Taxonomic Level	Common Name	Weight Threshold (kg)
<i>Vulnerable taxa</i>		
Phylum Porifera	Sponges	25
Phylum Cnidaria		
Class Anthozoa		
Order Scleractinia	Stony corals	60
Order Antipatharia	Black Corals	5
Informal group Gorgonian Alcyonacea	Seafan octocorals	15
Order Actiniaria	Anemones	35
Order Zoantharia	Hexacorals	10

ANNEX 6B: Weight Threshold for Triggering VME Encounter Protocol in Any One Tow for Three or More Different VME Indicator Taxa

Taxonomic Level	Common Name	Weight Threshold (kg)
<i>Vulnerable taxa</i>		
Phylum Porifera	Sponges	5
Phylum Cnidaria		
Class Anthozoa		
Order Scleractinia	Stony corals	5
Order Antipatharia	Black corals	1
Order Alcyonacea	True soft corals	1
Informal group Gorgonian Alcyonacea	Seafan octocorals	1
Order Pennatulacea	Sea pens	1
Order Actiniaria	Anemones	5
Order Zoantharia	Hexacorals	1
Class Hydrozoa	Hydrozoans	1



Taxonomic Level	Common Name	Weight Threshold (kg)
Order Anthoathecatae		
Family Stylasteridae	Hydrocorals	1
Phylum Bryozoa	Bryozoans	1
Phylum Echinodermata		
Class Asteroidea		
Order Brisingida	Armless stars	1
Class Crinoidea	Sea lillies	1



ANNEX 7: Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of Notifications of Encounters with Potential VMEs

1. General Information:
 - a. Contact details
 - b. Nationality
 - c. Vessel name
 - d. Date of fishing effort and notification
 - e. Time of tow start (UTC)
 - f. Time of tow end (UTC)
 - g. Fishing gear used
2. Location Information:
 - a. Bottom trawl or mid-water trawl
 - b. Start and end position of trawl (to nearest 0.01 decimal degree)
3. VME Information:
 - a. Summary information:
 - i. Number of VME Indicator taxa encountered
 - ii. Total weight of VME Indicator taxa encountered
 - b. Detailed information:
 - i. Weight of each VME Indicator taxa in tow (including any under threshold)

ANNEX 8: Minimum Observer Coverage Levels

Gear type	Minimum level of observer coverage
Vessels using bottom trawl and mid-water trawl gear	100% observer coverage
Bottom line gear	At least 10% observer coverage for the fishing year ⁹

ANNEX 9: Register of VMEs

Area	Coordinates	Depth (start/end)	Number and weight of VME taxa encountered	Date encountered
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⁹ Expressed as the percentage of the total number of observed hooks.



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7c
Conservation and Management Measure 03a-2023 Deepwater Species
(COMM 11 – Prop 12_rev2)

ADOPTED 10:22am 16/2/2023

CMM 03a-202~~31~~

Conservation and Management Measure for Deepwater Species in the SPRFMO Convention Area

(Supersedes CMM 03a-202~~10~~)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

ADOPTS the following Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) in accordance with Articles 8, 20, 21 and 22 of the Convention:

Objective

1. The objective of this CMM together with CMM 03-202~~32~~ (Bottom Fishing) is, through the application of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of deep sea fishery resources, including target fish stocks as well as non-target or associated and dependent species, and, in doing so, to safeguard the marine ecosystems in which these resources occur, including inter alia the prevention of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems.

Interpretation

2. For the purposes of this CMM, the definitions applicable in CMM 03-202~~32~~ (Bottom Fishing) have the same meaning in this CMM.
- 2bis. For the purposes of this CMM, nine orange roughy 'Fishery Management Areas' are established: Northwest Challenger, North Lord Howe Rise, Central Lord Howe Rise, West Norfolk Ridge, Three Kings, South Tasman Rise, North Louisville, Central Louisville and South Louisville. The coordinates and a map are provided at Annex 1

Application

- ~~2.3.~~ All activities conducted under this CMM must be conducted in accordance with CMM 03-202~~32~~ (Bottom Fishing).
- ~~3.4.~~ This CMM together with CMM 03-202~~32~~ (Bottom Fishing) are adopted as cautious preliminary conservation and management measures consistent with Article 22(1) of the Convention.

Catch Limits and Monitoring for Deep Sea Fish Stocks

- 4.5. The following precautionary catch limits are set by the Commission on the basis of the advice of the Scientific Committee:
 - a) The total catch of orange roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*) in the Louisville Ridge¹ in the 202~~30~~, 202~~41~~, 202~~52~~ fishing years shall be limited to ~~1,140~~ 581 tonnes in each fishing year as follows.

¹ "Louisville Ridge" means all areas within the Evaluated Area to the east of 178°E.



- i. 305 tonnes for the Central Louisville stock²;
- ii. 116 tonnes for the North Louisville stock³;
- iii. 160 tonnes for the South Louisville stock⁴.

b) The total catch of orange roughy in the Tasman Sea⁵ in the 2023~~41~~42, and 2024~~42~~25 fishing years shall be limited to 378711 tonnes in each fishing year as follows.

- i. 160396 tonnes for the Northwest Challenger stock⁶;
- ii. 174261 tonnes for the Lord Howe Rise stock⁷;
- iii. 454 tonnes for the West Norfolk Ridge stock⁸.

5-6. Members and CNCPs agree, having regard to the Scientific Committee's advice, that the total catch of orange roughy throughout its range in the South Tasman Rise⁹ should not exceed 0 tonnes.

6-7. The total catch of orange roughy in the portion of the South Tasman Rise occurring in the Convention Area¹⁰ ~~occurring in the Convention Area~~ shall be 0 tonnes, until otherwise decided by the Commission, based on advice from the Scientific Committee.

7-8. Consistent with the report of the 7th meeting of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs acknowledged that to maintain the Southwest Challenger Plateau orange roughy stock at or above 40% B₀ for the next five years, the estimated annual yield was calculated to be 2,448 tonnes.

8-9. The total catch of orange roughy in Westpac Bank¹¹ shall be limited to 258 tonnes (based on the assumption that 12.5% of the Southwest Challenger Plateau biomass resides in the Westpac Bank area) in each of the, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 fishing years but may be reviewed by the Commission following advice

² "Central Louisville stock" means the stock that is located in the "Central Louisville" FMA, as specified in Annex 1.

³ "North Louisville stock" means the stock that is located in the "North Louisville" FMA, as specified in Annex 1.

⁴ "South Louisville stock" means the stock that is located in the "South Louisville" FMA, as specified in Annex 1.

⁵ "Tasman Sea" means all areas within the Evaluated Area to the west of 178°E, excluding the "Westpac Bank" and the "South Tasman Rise".

⁶ "Northwest Challenger stock" means the stock that is located in the "Northwest Challenger" ~~locality~~ FMA, as specified in Annex 14 of CMM 03-2022.

⁷ "Lord Howe Rise stock" means the stock that is located in the "N. Lord Howe" ~~and~~, "C. Lord Howe" ~~FMA~~s, and "S. Lord Howe" ~~localities~~, as specified in Annex 12.

⁸ "West Norfolk Ridge stock" means the stock that is located in the "West Norfolk Ridge" ~~locality~~ FMA, as specified in Annex 14 of CMM 03-2022.

⁹ "South Tasman Rise" means that part of the Australian EEZ and the high seas area adjacent to the Australian EEZ within and bounded by a line beginning at the point of latitude 46°26' 07" S, longitude 146°30 E; and running:

- (i) from there east along that meridian to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 150° 00 E;
- (ii) from there south along that meridian to its intersection with the parallel of 48°30 S; and
- (iii) from there west along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 146°30 E; and
- (iv) from there north along that meridian to the point where the line began.

¹⁰ "the portion of the South Tasman Rise occurring in the Convention Area" ~~that is located in the "South Tasman Rise" FMA, as specified in Annex 1~~ means the high seas area adjacent to the Australian EEZ bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the outer limit of the Australian EEZ with the meridian of longitude 150°00 E; and running:

- (i) from there south along that meridian to its intersection with the parallel of 48°30 S; and
- (ii) from there west along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 146°30 E; and
- (iii) from there north along that meridian to the intersection with the outer limit of the Australian EEZ; and
- (iv) from there generally north easterly along that outer limit to the point where the line began.

¹¹ "Westpac Bank" means the high seas area adjacent to the New Zealand EEZ ~~that is located in the "Westpac Bank FMA", as specified in Annex 1~~ bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the outer limit of the New Zealand EEZ at 39° 20S and 168° 34E; and extending:

- (i) from there west to 39° 20S and 166° 30E; and
- (ii) from there south to 40° 30S and 166° 30E; and
- (iii) from there due east to 40° 30S and 167° 24E; and
- (iv) from there generally north east to the point where the line began.



from the Scientific Committee based on a stock assessment undertaken by New Zealand and other relevant information.

~~9.10.~~ Until the Scientific Committee recommends precautionary catch limits, the catch of all other target and non-target fish species in the Evaluated Area shall be limited to a level that does not exceed the annual average catch levels of that Member or CNCP over the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2006 as shown in Table 3.

~~10.11.~~ The Scientific Committee should provide regular advice on the status of bottom fishing target species and non-target species to enable the Commission to continue meeting the objectives of the Convention and this CMM. The Scientific Committee may provide advice on the revision or subdivision of the catch limits set out in this section.

~~11.12.~~ The Scientific Committee shall review its advice on bottom fishing target species and non-target species no later than every five (5) years, or a shorter period as determined by the Commission. The advice on bottom fishing target species and non-target species, or elements of the advice, may be reviewed together or separately, as determined by the Commission.

~~12.13.~~ In 2023~~1~~, and 2024~~2~~, 2025 Members and CNCPs are to share in the total catch of orange roughy, as specified in paragraphs 5, 7 and 9, in the tonnages set out in Table 1 of this CMM.

~~13.14.~~ Without prejudice to Members and CNCPs without an entitlement in Table 1 and the rights and obligations specified in Article 20(4)(c) of the Convention and having regard to paragraphs 5, 7 and 9, the percentages included in Table 2 shall be used by the Commission as a basis for the allocation of Member and CNCPs' catch limits from 2023~~1~~ to 2025~~3~~ inclusive.

~~14.15.~~ By 31 December each year, a Member or CNCP may transfer to another Member or CNCP all or part of its entitlement to catch up to the limit set out in Table 1, without prejudice to future agreements on the allocation of fishing opportunities, subject to the approval of the receiving Member or CNCP. When receiving fishing entitlement by transfer, a Member or CNCP may allocate it on the basis of domestic legislation. Before the transferred fishing takes place, the transferring Member or CNCP shall notify the transfer to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members and CNCPs without delay. Such transfers shall only occur within, and not across, the catch limits and areas defined in paragraphs 5, 7 and 9.

~~15.16.~~ Where a Member or CNCP has reached 70% of their limit set out in Table 1, that Member or CNCP shall monitor catch daily and ensure there is no further fishing effort¹² by fishing vessels flying its flag once the catch limit has been reached. Members and CNCPs shall notify the Secretariat as soon as practicable of the catch limit being reached.

~~16.17.~~ For the stocks referred to in paragraph 5(b)(i) and paragraph 5(b)(ii), in addition to the requirements of paragraph 16:

- a) Members and CNCPs shall monitor and report catch weekly to the Secretariat. Such reporting shall specify catch per stock;
- b) Where 50% of the catch limit of either of those stocks has been reached, the Secretariat shall notify all Members and CNCPs as soon as practicable and Members and CNCPs shall monitor and report catch daily to the Secretariat for the stock concerned;
- c) Where 65% of the catch limit for either of those stocks has been reached, the Secretariat shall notify all Members and CNCPs as soon as practicable and Members and CNCPs shall ensure that within 24 hours of receiving notification there is no further fishing effort by fishing vessels flying its flag for that stock for the remainder of the fishing year;
- d) Where 90% of the catch limit of either of those stocks has been reached prior to the 24 hour notification to cease effort, Members and CNCPs shall ensure that within 4 hours of receiving notification there is

¹² No tows will begin after the catch limit is reached.



no further fishing effort by fishing vessels flying its flag for that stock for the remainder of the fishing year.

~~17.18.~~ For the stock referred to in paragraph 5(b)(iii), in addition to the requirements of paragraph 16:

- a) Members and CNCPs shall monitor and report catch daily to the Secretariat;
- b) Where 50% of the catch limit for that stock has been reached, the Secretariat shall notify Members and CNCPs as soon as practicable, and Members and CNCPs shall ensure that within 24 hours of receiving notification there is no further fishing effort by fishing vessels flying its flag for that stock for the remainder of the fishing year;
- c) Where 65% of the catch limit of that stock has been reached prior to the 24 hour notification to cease effort, Members and CNCPs shall ensure that within 4 hours of receiving notification there is no further fishing effort by fishing vessels flying its flag for that stock for the remainder of the fishing year.

~~18.19.~~ If a Member or CNCP's catch is below their allocated¹³ or revised¹⁴ catch limit for orange roughy in an area for which a catch limit has been set in a given year, that Member or CNCP may carry forward the undercatch amount¹⁵. The total carry forward amount shall not exceed 10% of their allocated catch limit for the year from which the amount is being carried forward. This carry-forward shall only be added to their allocated catch limit for the following fishing year. This paragraph does not apply to the Tasman Sea area.

~~19.20.~~ If a Member or CNCP has exceeded their allocated or revised catch limit for orange roughy in an area for which a catch limit has been set in a given year, the full amount of their catch above the allocated or revised catch limit (whichever results in a greater deduction) shall be deducted from their allocated catch limit for the following fishing year.

~~20.21.~~ By 10 December each year Members and CNCPs shall notify the Secretariat whether they intend to carry forward under caught orange roughy catch for a defined area to the next fishing year, and if they have excess orange roughy catch for a defined area to confirm the revised catch limit for the next fishing year.

~~21.22.~~ As soon as practicable following the annual meeting of the Commission, Members and CNCPs shall notify the Secretariat of any revised catch limits. The Secretariat shall circulate notifications to all Members and CNCPs, and reflect revised catch limits in monthly catch reports.

~~22.23.~~ If, on the basis of advice from the Scientific Committee, the Commission agrees to reduce the total catch for an area, the carry-forward provision in paragraph 19 shall not apply, unless decided otherwise by the Commission. The overcatch provision, specified in paragraph 20, shall still apply.

~~23.24.~~ If the Commission agrees to reduce the orange roughy catch limit of one or more Members or CNCPs for an area for which a catch limit has been set, the carry forward provision in paragraph 19 shall not apply unless decided otherwise by the Commission, taking into account the circumstances of the reduction. The overcatch provision, specified in paragraph 20, shall still apply.

~~24.25.~~ For the purposes of monitoring catch levels, catches shall be attributed to the flag State of the vessels that have undertaken the fishing described in Article 1(1)(g)(i) and (ii) of the Convention.

~~25.26.~~ Members and CNCPs shall notify the Secretariat no less than 72 hours in advance of commencing fishing activities if their flagged vessels intend to fish in the Tasman Sea or Westpac Bank areas.

~~26.27.~~ Members and CNCPs shall report, in an electronic format, the monthly catches of their flagged vessels participating in bottom fishing to the Secretariat within 20 days of the end of each month, consistent with the SPRFMO Data submission templates.

¹³ The allocated catch limit is the limit specified in Table 1.

¹⁴ The revised catch limit is the limit determined following the application of the carry forward provision in this paragraph or the overcatch provision in paragraph 20, as applicable.

¹⁵ The undercatch amount is defined as the difference between actual catch and the allocated or revised catch limit (whichever results in lesser carry forward).



27-28. For the stocks referred to in paragraph 5(b)(i) and paragraph 5(b)(ii), Members and CNCs shall report, in an electronic format, the weekly catches¹⁶ of their flagged vessels participating in bottom fishing to the Secretariat by 1pm Monday (NZST) each week that catch is recorded, consistent with the SPRFMO Data submission templates. Following notification by the Secretariat that 65% of the catch limit for a stock has been reached, Members and CNCs shall report, in an electronic format, the daily catches¹⁷ of their flagged vessels participating in bottom fishing to the Secretariat by 1pm (NZST) each day that catch is recorded, consistent with the SPRFMO Data submission templates.

28-29. For the stock referred to in paragraph 5(b)(iii) Members and CNCs shall report, in an electronic format, the daily catches of their flagged vessels participating in bottom fishing to the Secretariat by 1pm (NZST) each day that catch is recorded, consistent with the SPRFMO Data submission templates.

30. The Executive Secretary shall circulate monthly catch reports from data provided in accordance with paragraphs 27, 28 and 29, aggregated by flag State and month, to all Members and CNCs as soon as possible, once collated.

29-31. The Executive Secretary shall verify the annual catch reports submitted by Members and CNCs against the submitted data. The Executive Secretary shall inform Members and CNCs of the outcome of the verification exercise and any possible discrepancies encountered.

30-32. The provisions of this CMM are not necessarily to be considered precedents for future allocation or other decisions in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention relating to participation in bottom fisheries in the Convention Area and adjacent areas of national jurisdiction in the circumstances provided for in Article 20(4)(ii) and (iii) with the consent of the relevant coastal State Member or Members.

Review

31-33. Notwithstanding that the Commission may alter the catch limits prescribed in paragraphs 5, 7 and 9, this CMM shall be reviewed no later than the annual meeting of the Commission in 20264.

Table 1: Tonnages of orange roughy in 20231 and 20242,2025 as referred to in paragraph 13.

	Tonnages	
	Australia	New Zealand
Tasman Sea	<u>76</u> 142	<u>302</u> 569
Louisville Ridge	<u>58</u> 114	<u>523</u> 1026
Westpac Bank	13	245
Portion of the South Tasman Rise occurring in the Convention Area	0	0

Table 2: Percentages referred to in paragraph 14 related to the catches of orange roughy referred to in paragraphs 5, 7 and 9

	Percentages %
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¹⁶ Weekly catch is catch taken from 0000hrs Monday New Zealand standard time (NZST) to 2359hrs Sunday (NZST).

¹⁷ Daily catch is catch taken from 0000hr to 2359hrs each day (NZST).



	Australia	New Zealand
Tasman Sea	20	80
Louisville Ridge	10	90
Westpac Bank	5	95
Portion of the South Tasman Rise occurring in the Convention Area	75	25

Table 3: Tonnages of all other target and non-target fish species in the Evaluated Area as referred to in paragraph 10.

All other target and non-target fish species ¹⁸	
Australia	New Zealand
211	762

ANNEX 1: Coordinates for Each Fishery Management Area (FMA)

FMA	Point Order	Latitude DDM	Longitude DDM	EEZ Direction
<u>Central Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>35°00.000'S</u>	<u>164°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Central Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>35°00.000'S</u>	<u>167°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Central Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>36°45.000'S</u>	<u>167°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Central Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36°45.000'S</u>	<u>164°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Central Louisville</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>39°24.000'S</u>	<u>167°00.000'W</u>	
<u>Central Louisville</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>39°24.000'S</u>	<u>162°30.000'W</u>	
<u>Central Louisville</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>43°00.000'S</u>	<u>162°30.000'W</u>	
<u>Central Louisville</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>43°00.000'S</u>	<u>167°00.000'W</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32°30.000'S</u>	<u>163°06.980'E</u>	<u>Start on the Australian EEZ</u>

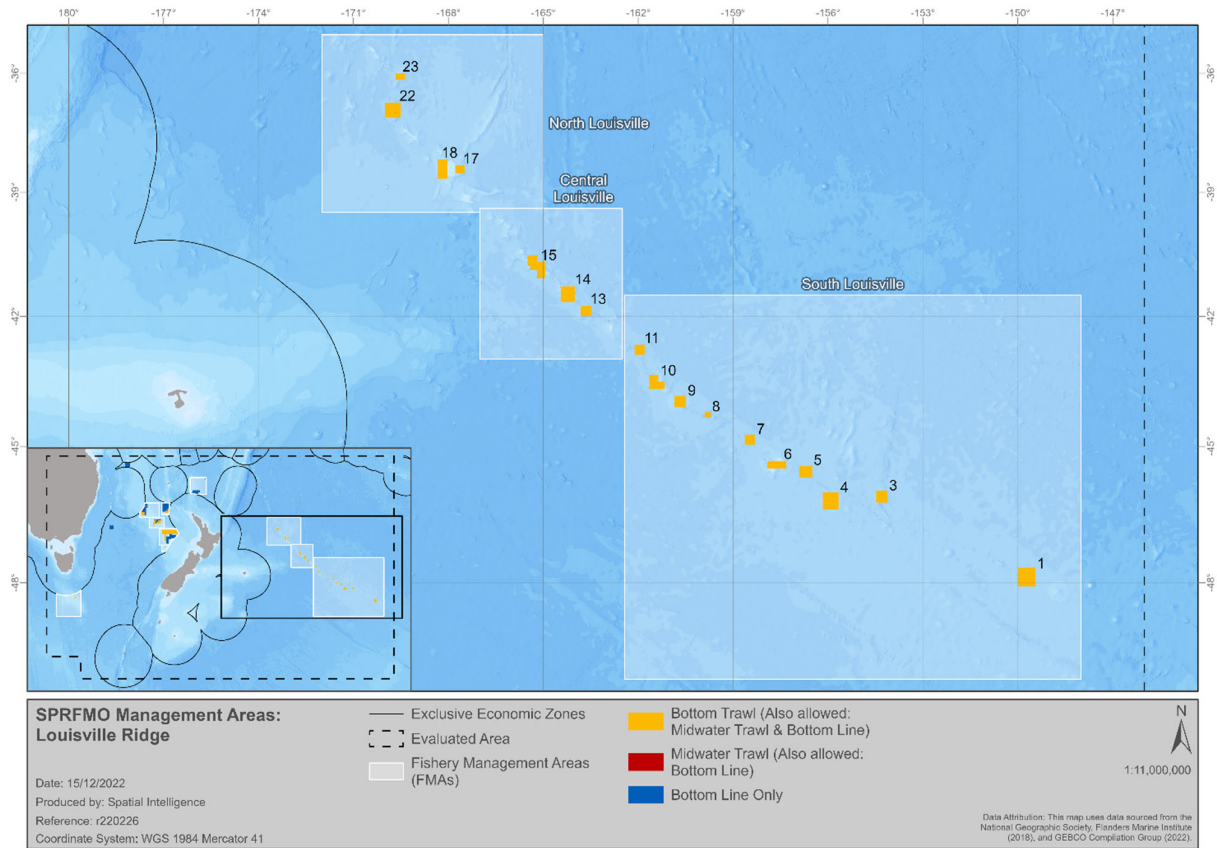
¹⁸ Noting that the tonnages in Table 3 correspond to the evaluated area defined in paragraph 4 of CMM 03-2023³² (Bottom fishing).

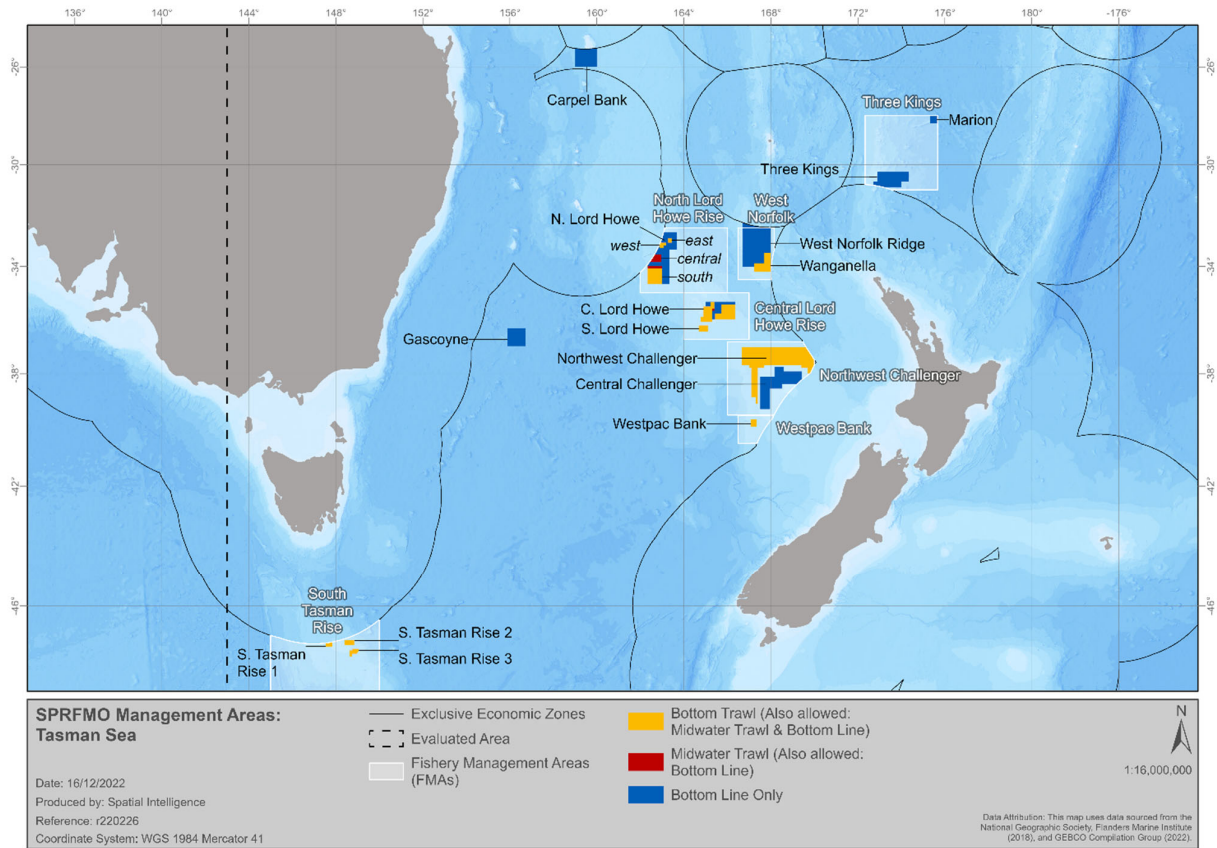


<u>FMA</u>	<u>Point Order</u>	<u>Latitude DDM</u>	<u>Longitude DDM</u>	<u>EEZ Direction</u>
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>32°30.000'S</u>	<u>166°00.000'E</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>35°00.000'S</u>	<u>166°00.000'E</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>35°00.000'S</u>	<u>162°00.000'E</u>	
<u>North Lord Howe Rise</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>34°13.064'S</u>	<u>162°00.000'E</u>	<u>North along the Australian EEZ to the start point</u>
<u>North Louisville</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>35°00.000'S</u>	<u>172°00.000'W</u>	
<u>North Louisville</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>35°00.000'S</u>	<u>165°00.000'W</u>	
<u>North Louisville</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>39°24.000'S</u>	<u>165°00.000'W</u>	
<u>North Louisville</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>39°24.000'S</u>	<u>167°00.000'W</u>	
<u>North Louisville</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>39°30.000'S</u>	<u>167°00.000'W</u>	
<u>North Louisville</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>39°30.000'S</u>	<u>172°00.000'W</u>	
<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>36°50.000'S</u>	<u>166°00.000'E</u>	
<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>36°50.000'S</u>	<u>169°28.474'E</u>	<u>South-east along the New Zealand EEZ</u>
<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>37°29.902'S</u>	<u>170°00.000'E</u>	<u>Due south to a point on the New Zealand EEZ</u>
<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>37°41.589'S</u>	<u>170°00.000'E</u>	<u>South-west along the New Zealand EEZ</u>
<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>39°30.000'S</u>	<u>168°08.799'E</u>	
<u>Northwest Challenger</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>39°30.000'S</u>	<u>166°00.000'E</u>	
<u>South Louisville</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>41°30.000'S</u>	<u>162°26.000'W</u>	
<u>South Louisville</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>41°30.000'S</u>	<u>148°00.000'W</u>	
<u>South Louisville</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>50°00.000'S</u>	<u>148°00.000'W</u>	
<u>South Louisville</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>50°00.000'S</u>	<u>162°26.000'W</u>	
<u>South Tasman Rise</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>46°25.979'S</u>	<u>150°00.000'E</u>	<u>Start on the Australian EEZ</u>
<u>South Tasman Rise</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50°00.000'S</u>	<u>150°00.000'E</u>	



<u>FMA</u>	<u>Point Order</u>	<u>Latitude DDM</u>	<u>Longitude DDM</u>	<u>EEZ Direction</u>
<u>South Tasman Rise</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>50°00.000'S</u>	<u>145°00.000'E</u>	
<u>South Tasman Rise</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>46°55.906'S</u>	<u>145°00.000'E</u>	<u>East along the Australian EEZ to the start point</u>
<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28°00.000'S</u>	<u>172°20.000'E</u>	
<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>28°00.000'S</u>	<u>175°40.000'E</u>	
<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>31°00.000'S</u>	<u>175°40.000'E</u>	
<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>31°00.000'S</u>	<u>173°32.686'E</u>	<u>West along the New Zealand EEZ</u>
<u>Three Kings</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>30°47.558'S</u>	<u>172°20.000'E</u>	
<u>West Norfolk</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34°30.000'S</u>	<u>168°01.318'E</u>	<u>Start on the New Zealand EEZ</u>
<u>West Norfolk</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>34°30.000'S</u>	<u>166°30.000'E</u>	
<u>West Norfolk</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>32°30.000'S</u>	<u>166°30.000'E</u>	
<u>West Norfolk</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>32°30.000'S</u>	<u>168°10.000'E</u>	
<u>West Norfolk</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>33°19.412'S</u>	<u>168°10.000'E</u>	<u>South along the New Zealand EEZ to the start point</u>
<u>Westpac Bank</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>39°31.000'S</u>	<u>166°30.000'E</u>	
<u>Westpac Bank</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>39°31.000'S</u>	<u>168°08.176'E</u>	<u>South-west along the New Zealand EEZ</u>
<u>Westpac Bank</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>40°30.000'S</u>	<u>167°21.903'E</u>	
<u>Westpac Bank</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>40°30.000'S</u>	<u>166°30.000'E</u>	







11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7d

Conservation and Management Measure 05-2023 Record of Vessels

(COMM 11 – Prop 03_rev1)

Recommended by CTC (10 Feb 2023, 19:00)

ADOPTED

CMM 05-2023~~32~~

**Conservation and Management Measure for ~~the Establishment of the~~
Commission Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish in the Convention Area**
(Supersedes CMM 05-202~~21~~)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECALLING Article 27 (1)(a) of the Convention regarding the establishment of appropriate procedures for effective monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing and to ensure compliance with this Convention and the Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) adopted by the Commission, including the establishment and maintenance of a Commission record of vessels authorised to fish in the Convention Area;

CONSIDERING that according to Article 1 (1)(h) of the Convention, “fishing vessel” means any vessel used or intended for fishing, including fish processing vessels, support ships, carrier vessels and any other vessel directly engaged in fishing operations;

NOTING that Article 19(2)(b) of the Convention stresses the need to avoid adverse impacts on, and ensure access to fisheries by, subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers when establishing CMMs for fishery resources covered by the Convention.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the provisions of Articles 23 and 25 of the Convention, regarding Data collection, compilation and exchange and flag State duties;

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8 and 27 of the Convention:

1. The appropriate government authorities of Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCP) shall only authorise fishing vessels flying their flag to fish in the Convention Area where they are able to exercise effectively their responsibilities in respect of such vessels under the Convention, including relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission, and in accordance with relevant international law.
2. Each Member and CNCP will take into account the history of fishing vessels and operators with respect to their compliance (or non-compliance) with relevant CMMs when considering whether or not to authorise a particular fishing vessel flying its flag to fish in the Convention Area. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that no authorisation to fish in the Convention Area is issued to or maintained for a vessel included on any Regional Fisheries Management Organisation Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) vessel list or on the IUU vessel list of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.
3. Each Member or CNCP shall take necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag and authorised to fish in the Convention Area have a sufficient level of ownership by citizens, residents or legal entities within its jurisdiction to allow enforcement action to be effectively taken against them.
4. Each Member and CNCP shall maintain a register of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag and authorised to fish in the Convention Area.
5. Members and CNCPs shall collect and include for each vessel on its register of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag and authorised to fish in the Convention Area, the data described in Annex 1 of this Measure.
6. For vessels not previously on the SPRFMO Record of Vessels, Members and CNCPs shall inform the Executive Secretary of the vessels flying their flag authorised to fish in the Convention Area at least 15 days previous to the first entry of such vessels in the Convention Area for the purposes of fishing for SPRFMO fishery resources. In doing so, Members or CNCP shall provide the Executive Secretary the vessel's details, including the information required by Annex 1 of this Measure in order for the vessel to be validly included on the Commission Record of Vessels.



7. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that the vessel data specified in Annex 1 for the vessels flying their flag authorised to fish in the Convention Area is updated. Any modification regarding the vessel data shall be notified by the relevant Member or CNCP to the Executive Secretary within 15 days after such modification.
8. Members and CNCPs shall inform the Executive Secretary when authorisations to fish in the Convention area are revoked, relinquished or otherwise no longer valid. This information shall be submitted immediately or in any case in no more than 3 days of the date of any such change.
9. An authorisation entry on the SPRFMO Record of Vessels shall cease to be a valid entry when there is a change in any of the following details until the required information is updated:
 - a) Vessel flag State;
 - b) International Radio call sign (if any);
 - c) Flag authorisation start date;
 - d) Flag authorisation end date;
 - e) UVI (Unique Vessel Identifier)/IMO number (if issued).
10. Where a notification indicates a change of Vessel flag, the Secretariat shall inform the previous flag State on the Record of Vessels of the notification within 5 days of receiving such notification in order to confirm the Vessel flag has changed.
11. The Commission Record of Vessels shall include all the fishing vessels on Member's and CNCP's records authorised to fish in the Convention Area, including the data submitted by Members and CNCPs according to Annex 1 of this Measure
12. The Executive Secretary shall maintain the Commission Record of Vessels authorised to fish in the Convention Area. The Executive Secretary shall only include a vessel on the Commission Record of Vessels (Authorised to Fish in the Convention Area) once the mandatory information required by Annex I has been submitted^{1,2}. A summary of the Record of Vessels shall be publicly available on the SPRFMO website, according to the provision of paragraph 6 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards).
13. The Record of Vessels shall indicate which of the authorised vessels have been actively fishing for each year. To this end each Member and CNCP participating in fishing activities in the Convention shall notify the Executive Secretary of the vessels that are actively fishing or engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area. In the case of vessels involved in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery, this information shall be submitted within 20 days of the end of each month. For vessels involved in other fisheries within the Convention Area, this information shall be submitted on annual basis, within 30 days of the end of the year. The Executive Secretary shall maintain lists of the vessels so notified and will make them available on the SPRFMO website.
14. When a previously authorised vessel is no longer authorised by the Member or CNCP to fish within the Convention Area, such vessel shall not be deleted from the Record of Vessels, but labelled as "not currently authorised".
15. The Commission will review this CMM as required, to consider amendments to this measure to improve its effectiveness and to take into account, among others, the developments of the FAO Global Record initiative as relevant.

¹ The Executive Secretary shall provide advice to the relevant Member and CNCP within two business days if the minimum information requirements have not been met.

² By no later than 30 April 2022, the Executive Secretary shall write to any Members and CNCPs whose flagged vessels have incomplete information and request that the Member or CNCP either provide the outstanding information or request removal of such vessels from the Record of Vessels before 31 December 2022.



ANNEX 1

Standard for Vessel Data

1. Members and CNCP shall collect data on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.
2. The following fields of data shall be collected, included on Member's and CNCP's authorised vessel records, and informed to the Executive Secretary, pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 of this measure.
 - a) Current vessel flag (using the codes indicated in Annex 2);
 - b) Name of vessel;
 - c) Registration number;
 - d) International radio call sign (if any);
 - e) UVI (Unique Vessel Identifier)/IMO number (if issued)³;
 - f) Previous Names (if known);
 - g) Port of registry;
 - h) Previous flag (if any, and using the codes indicated in Annex 2);
 - i) Type of vessel (Use appropriate ISSCFV codes, Annex 10 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards));
 - j) Type of fishing method(s) (Use appropriate ISSCFG codes, Annex 9 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards));
 - k) Length;
 - l) Length type e.g. "LOA", "LBP";
 - m) Gross Tonnage – GT (to be provided as the preferred unit of tonnage);
 - n) Gross Register Tonnage – GRT (to be provided if GT not available; may also be provided in addition to GT);
 - o) Power of main engine(s) (kW);
 - p) Hold capacity (m³: if applicable);
 - q) Freezer type (if applicable);
 - r) Number of freezers units (if applicable);
 - s) Freezing capacity (if applicable);
 - t) Vessel communication types and numbers (INMARSAT A, B and C numbers)⁴;
 - u) VMS system details (brand, model, features and identification);
 - v) Name of owner(s);
 - w) Address of owner(s);
 - x) Date of inclusion into the SPRFMO Record;
 - y) Flag authorisation end date;
 - z) Flag authorisation start date;
 - aa) as required by CMM 19-2021 Good quality high resolution digital photographs of the vessel of appropriate brightness and contrast, initially no older than 5 years at the time the vessel is first authorised, which shall consist of at least:
 - i. one photograph ~~not smaller than 12 x 7 cm~~ showing the starboard side of the vessel displaying its full overall length and complete structural features; any
 - ii. one photograph ~~not smaller than 12 x 7 cm~~ showing the port side of the vessel displaying its full

³ Effective 1 January 2020, Members and CNCPs shall ensure that all fishing vessels flying their flag that are authorised to fish in the Convention Area have IMO numbers issued to them. Artisanal fishing vessels from coastal developing States of no more than 15 metres in length fishing for jumbo flying squid will not be required to provide such information if not qualified to be issued one. Under that circumstance, these artisanal vessels must comply with international accepted identification and marking requirements, to identify the flag State, followed by the vessel's national registration or authorisation number (separated by a hyphen) as it appears in its flag State national registration certificate, and provide the information as an alternative of this requirement. The flag State shall notify the Secretariat of the vessels to which this derogation applies at least 15 days before their first entering into the Convention area. Unless otherwise decided by the Commission, this derogation will expire on 1 January 2026.

⁴ Artisanal fishing vessels from coastal developing States of no more than 15 metres in length, if not capable of having an INMARSAT system on board, shall comply with the communications and safety of human life on board requirements established for the high seas by its flag State, and provide the information as an alternative of this requirement. Unless otherwise decided by the Commission, this derogation will expire on 1 January 2026.



overall length and complete structural features; ~~any~~
iii. ~~one photograph not smaller than 12 x 7 cm~~ showing the stern taken directly from astern, including any superstructure. ~~any~~

Photos shall be updated when changes to the vessel characteristics are made (e.g., modified hull, superstructure, external markings). Photos shall be submitted in one of the following file formats: jpeg, png, or tiff.

3. Each Member and CNCP shall, to the extent practicable, also provide to the Executive Secretary at the same time as submitting information in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Annex, the following additional information:
 - a) External markings (such as vessel name and international radio call sign);
 - b) Types of fish processing lines (if applicable);
 - c) When built;
 - d) Where built;
 - e) Moulded depth;
 - f) Beam;
 - g) Electronic equipment on board (i.e., radio, echo sounder, radar, net sonde);
 - h) Name of license owner(s) (if different from vessel owner);
 - i) Address of license owner(s) (if different from vessel owner);
 - j) Name of operator(s) (if different from vessel owner);
 - k) Address of operator(s) (if different from vessel owner);
 - l) Name of vessel master;
 - m) Nationality of vessel master;
 - n) Name of fishing master;
 - o) Nationality of fishing master.
4. When Members and CNCPs provide the data indicated in paragraph 2 of this Annex, they shall do so in accordance with the specifications and format prescribed in Annex 8 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards).



ANNEX 2

Flag codes

Australia	AUS	Italy	ITA
Austria	AUT	Korea	KOR
Belgium	BEL	Latvia	LVA
Belize	BLZ	Liberia	LBR
Bulgaria	BGR	Lithuania	LTU
Chile	CHL	Luxembourg	LUX
China	CHN	Malta	MLT
Colombia	COL	Netherlands	NLD
Cook Islands	COK	New Zealand	NZL
Croatia	HRV	Panama	PAN
Cuba	CUB	Peru	PER
Curaçao	CUW	Poland	POL
Cyprus	CYP	Portugal	PRT
Czech Republic	CZE	Romania	ROU
Denmark	DNK	Russian Federation	RUS
Ecuador	ECU	Slovakia	SVK
Estonia	EST	Slovenia	SVN
Faroe Islands	FRO	Spain	ESP
Finland	FIN	Sweden	SWE
France	FRA	Chinese Taipei	TWN
Germany	DEU	United Kingdom	GBR
Greece	GRC	United States	USA
Hungary	HUN	Vanuatu	VUT
Ireland	IRL		



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7e

Conservation and Management Measure 06-2023 Commission VMS

(COMM 11 – Prop 01_rev2)

ADOPTED 9.20AM 17/2/23

CMM 06-~~2020~~2023

Conservation and Management Measure for the Establishment of the Commission
Vessel Monitoring System in the SPRFMO Convention Area

(Supersedes CMM 06-~~2018~~2020)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECALLING the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, in particular Articles 25 (1)(c) and 27 (1)(a);

NOTING the importance of the vessel monitoring system as a tool to effectively support the principles and measures for the conservation and management of fisheries resources within the Convention Area;

MINDFUL of the rights and obligations of Commission Members and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CNCs) in promoting the effective implementation of Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) adopted by the Commission;

FURTHER MINDFUL of the key principles upon which the vessel monitoring system is based, including the confidentiality and security of information handled by the system, and its efficiency, cost-effectiveness and flexibility;

CONSIDERING the Vessel Monitoring System utilisation experiences and advances to the capabilities of Members and CNCs since the initial acceptance by Commission of the SPRFMO Vessel Monitoring System;

ADOPTS the following CMM to provide for the ongoing implementation, operation, and monitoring of the SPRFMO Vessel Monitoring System:

A Commission Vessel Monitoring System

1. The Commission Vessel Monitoring System ("Commission VMS") ~~shall be~~was considered fully operational ~~after~~upon its official acceptance by the Commission as of 8th June 2018.
2. The Commission VMS shall apply to all Authorised vessels included in the Commission Record of Vessels in the SPRFMO Convention Area and/or the adjacent buffer zone. It shall cover the area as defined in Article 5 of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean and have a buffer zone of 100 nautical miles outside the Convention Area. The buffer zone shall not apply to vessels flagged to adjacent coastal States fishing in waters under their jurisdiction.

Definitions

3. For the purposes of interpreting and implementing these procedures, the following definitions shall apply:
 - a) "Convention" means the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean;
 - b) "Convention Area" means the Area to which this Convention applies in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention;
 - c) "Commission" means the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation established by Article 6 of the Convention;
 - d) "Automatic Satellite Position Device/Automatic Location Communicator" (ALC) means a near real-time satellite position fixing transceiver;



- e) "Commission VMS" means the SPRFMO Vessel Monitoring System that is established under this CMM;
- f) "Member/CNCP VMS" means the domestic Vessel Monitoring Systems that each Member and CNCP are obliged to develop in accordance with this CMM;
- g) "Fisheries Monitoring Centre" (FMC) means the government/fishing entity authority or agency responsible for managing VMS for its flagged fishing vessels.

Purpose

- 4. The purpose of the Commission VMS is to continuously monitor the movements and activity of fishing vessels that are on the Commission Record of Vessels and are authorised by Members or CNCPs to fish for fisheries resources in the SPRFMO Convention Area in a cost-effective manner in order to, *inter alia*, support the implementation of SPRFMO CMMs.

Applicability

- 5. The Commission VMS shall apply to all fishing vessels as defined in Article 1 (1)(h) of the Convention¹. The system shall operate on a permanent basis, or until decided otherwise by the Commission, in the area defined in paragraph 2 of this CMM.
- 6. Any Member or CNCP may request, for the Commission's consideration and approval that waters under its jurisdiction be included within the area covered by the Commission VMS. Necessary expenses incurred in the inclusion of such area into the Commission VMS shall be borne by the Member or CNCP that made the request.

Nature and Specification of the Commission VMS

- 7. The Commission VMS shall be administered by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Commission.
- 8. Data collected by the Commission VMS shall be securely stored by the Secretariat indefinitely and shall be used by the Members and CNCPs, in accordance with the provisions of this CMM, to achieve compliance with CMMs. VMS data may also be used by the Scientific Committee for analysis to support specific scientific advice requested by the Commission for sound fisheries management decision-making in the Convention Area.
- 9. Without prejudice to the principle of flag State responsibilities and duties, each Member and CNCP shall require vessels flying its flag to report VMS data automatically either:
 - a) to the Secretariat via their Member or CNCP's FMC; or
 - b) simultaneously to both the Secretariat and its FMC.
- 10. Each Member and CNCP of SPRFMO as of 2022 has shall notify-notified the Secretariat of its chosen means of reporting (i.e., option (a) or (b) under paragraph 9 of this CMM). before the Commission VMS is activated. Any Member or CNCP joining SPRFMO after 01 January 2023 shall ensure they have capacity to manage VMS reporting for vessels in their fleet in accordance with option (a) in paragraph 9 or make arrangements for the simultaneous reporting to both the Secretariat and their FMC as per option (b) in Paragraph 9.
- 11. Members and CNCPs that choose to report under option (a) of paragraph 9 shall automatically forward VMS reports to the Secretariat at an interval not less frequent than hourly.
- 12. All Member and CNCP fishing vessels required to report to the Commission VMS shall use a functioning ALC that complies with the Commission's minimum standards for ALCs in Annex 1.

¹ 'fishing vessel' means any vessel used or intended for fishing, including fish processing vessels, support ships, carrier vessels and any other vessel directly engaged in fishing operations;



13. All Members, CNCPs, the Secretariat, the service provider and the Scientific Committee and its subsidiary bodies shall manage VMS data in accordance with the Security and Confidentiality Requirements in Annex 2 of this CMM and the Maintenance of Confidentiality Requirements of paragraph 6 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards).

Procedure for Manual Reporting

14. In the event of failure of automatic reporting, the procedure outlined in Annex 3 of this CMM shall apply.

Measures to Prevent Tampering with ALCs

15. It shall be prohibited to destroy, damage, switch off, render inoperative or otherwise interfere with the ALC unless the competent authorities of the Member or CNCP have authorised its repair or replacement.
16. Where a Member or CNCP has reason to suspect that an ALC does not meet the requirements of Annex 1, or has been tampered with in any way, it shall immediately notify the Secretariat and:
- a) in the event that the ALC is installed onboard a vessel flying the flag of another Member or CNCP, the Member or CNCP shall notify the Member or CNCP concerned;
 - b) in the event the vessel is flagged to the Member or CNCP, it shall:
 - i. investigate the suspected breach of this measure as soon as possible;
 - ii. depending on the outcome of the investigation, if necessary suspend the vessel from fishing until an ALC that meets the specifications outlined in Annex 1 is operational onboard the vessel; and
 - iii. communicate actions taken to the Commission, including the outcome of the investigation.
17. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that vessels flying their flag install and use ALCs which fulfil the conditions of Annex 4 of this CMM.
18. Members and CNCPs shall report in the annual Implementation Report of paragraph 5 of CMM 10-2020 (CMS) the methods used to prevent tampering by their individual vessels. Such methods may include the use of ALCs sealed by the Member or CNCP or manufacturer, tamper-evident external or internal seals, or other methods. The Commission shall review the effectiveness of the tampering methods applied by the vessels of Members and CNCPs when reviewing the CMM at the latest at its annual meeting in 2023 in accordance with paragraph 33 of this CMM.
19. Members and CNCPs shall report on their implementation of paragraph 17 through the Implementation Report of paragraph 5 of CMM 10-2020 (CMS), including the brand, model, security features, e.g. "tamper-evident seals installed", and identification of the ALC approved for use for each vessel flying its flag.
20. Nothing in this measure shall prevent a Member or CNCP from applying additional or more stringent measures to prevent tampering of ALCs onboard vessels flying its flag.

Use and Release of VMS Data Requiring the Permission of the Member or CNCP

21. All requests for access to VMS data must be made to the Secretariat by electronic means by a VMS Point of Contact as specified in paragraph 7 of Annex 2 of this CMM. Other than the specific purposes set out in paragraph 24 of this CMM, the Secretariat shall only provide VMS data to a requesting Member or CNCP where the VMS data relates to vessels flagged to other Members or CNCPs that have provided prior written consent through their VMS Point of Contact for the data to be shared. The Secretariat shall only provide VMS data in accordance with the Security and Confidentiality Requirements at Annex 2 of this CMM.
22. A Member or CNCP may request VMS data for their own flagged vessels from the Secretariat and for the purposes described in paragraph 24 using the appropriate template available via the non-public section of the SPRFMO website.
23. Subject to paragraphs 13 and 21, VMS data may also be requested by the Scientific Committee for the purposes described in paragraph 8 using the appropriate template available via the SPRFMO website.



Use and Release of VMS Data not Requiring the Consent of the Member or CNCP

24. Upon request of a Member or CNCP, as applicable, the Secretariat shall only provide VMS data in accordance with the procedure of Paragraphs 25 to 28 and Annex 5 of this CMM without the permission of the Member or CNCP for the exclusive purposes of:
- a) planning for active surveillance operations and/or inspections at sea within 72 hours of the expected start of the operations;
 - b) active surveillance operations and/or inspections at sea;
 - c) supporting search and rescue activities undertaken by a competent Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) subject to the terms of any Arrangement between the Secretariat and the competent MRCC.
25. For the purpose of implementing Paragraph 24 a) and b):
- a) Inspections at sea will be undertaken in accordance with CMM 11-2015 (Boarding and Inspection);
 - b) each Member or CNCP, as applicable, shall only make available such VMS data to a Member authorised inspector, and any other government officials for whom it is deemed necessary to access the data;
 - c) VMS data relevant to the planned or active surveillance operations and/or inspections at sea shall be transmitted by the VMS Point of Contact of the Member or CNCP, as applicable, to the inspectors and government officials in charge of the operations referred to in paragraph 24 a) and b);
 - d) Members and CNCPs, as applicable, shall ensure that such inspectors and government officials keep the data confidential and only use the data for the purposes described in paragraph 24 a) and b);
 - e) Members may retain VMS data provided by the Secretariat for the purposes described in paragraph 24 a) and b) until 24 hours after the time that the active operation has concluded. Except in the circumstances outlined in paragraph 25 f), Members shall submit a written confirmation to the Secretariat of the deletion of the VMS data immediately after the 24 hours' period;
 - f) Members and CNCPs' authorised inspectors and government officials authorities may retain VMS data provided by the Secretariat for the purposes described in paragraph 24 a) and b) for longer than the periods specified in paragraph 25 e) only if it is part of an investigation, judicial or administrative proceeding of an alleged violation of the provisions of the Convention, any CMMs or decisions adopted by the Commission, or domestic laws and regulations. Members shall inform the Secretariat of the purposes and expected timing of the additional period of data retention.
26. For the purpose of paragraph 24 a), Members requesting VMS data shall provide the Secretariat the coordinates describing of the geographic area of the planned surveillance and/or inspection activity. In this case, Members authorised inspectors and government officials shall advise the Secretariat at least 72 hours in advance of the planned commencement of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities in the notified geographic area of the high seas areas of the Convention Area. In the event that the MCS activities will no longer take place or if the notified geographic area of the high seas has changed, the Secretariat will be promptly notified.
27. For the purpose of paragraph 24 b), the Secretariat shall provide VMS data for vessels detected during surveillance, and/or inspection activity. Members conducting the active surveillance and/or inspection activity shall provide the Secretariat and the VMS Point of Contact of the Member or CNCP with a report including the name of the vessel or aircraft on active surveillance and/or inspection activity. This information shall be made available without undue delay after the surveillance and/or inspection activities are complete.
28. For the purpose of paragraph 24 c), upon the request of a Member or CNCP, the Secretariat shall provide VMS data without the permission of the Member or CNCP for the purposes of supporting search and rescue activities undertaken by a competent MRCC subject to the terms of an arrangement between the



Secretariat and the competent MRCC. The Member or CNCP requesting the information shall ensure that the data will only be used only for the purposes described in this paragraph.

29. A Member or CNCP may request VMS data for the purposes described in paragraph 24 using the appropriate template available via the non-public section of the SPRFMO website.
30. The Commission shall review paragraph 24 at the latest by its annual meeting in 2023 when reviewing the CMM in accordance with paragraph 33 of this CMM to assess the enhanced use of the Commission VMS, as appropriate, as a complementary tool to promote further cooperation amongst Members and CNCP for the purposes of ensuring the long term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
31. Paragraphs 24 to 30 shall be reviewed by the Commission when the Commission adopts a specific SPRFMO high seas inspection regime.

Review

32. At each annual meeting of the Commission, the Secretariat shall provide the Commission with a report on the implementation and operation of the Commission VMS.
33. The Commission shall conduct a review of the implementation of the Commission VMS at its annual meeting in 2023-2026 and shall consider its efficiency and effectiveness and consider further improvements to the system as required.



ANNEX 1

Minimum Standards for Automatic Location Communicators (ALCs) used in the Commission Vessel Monitoring System

1. The ALC shall continuously, automatically and independently of any intervention by the vessel communicate the following data when operating in the area defined in paragraph 2 of this CMM with at least the level of accuracy specified at paragraph 7 of this Annex and obtained by a satellite-based positioning system:

Category	Data Element	Remarks
Vessel registration	Static unique vessel identifier	For example, country code followed by national vessel registration number
Activity detail	Latitude	Position latitude
Activity detail	Longitude	Position longitude
Message detail	Date	Position date in UTC
Message detail	Time	Position time in UTC

2. ALCs fitted to fishing vessels must be capable of transmitting data at least every 15 minutes.
3. The Member or CNCP shall ensure that its FMC receives VMS positions at least with the frequency adopted according to this CMM and shall be able to request the VMS information at a higher frequency.
4. The Member or CNCP shall maintain a record of all vessel position information reported while these vessels are operational in the Convention Area, such that this information may be used to document vessel activity in the Convention Area, and to validate fishing position information provided by those vessels.
5. Under normal satellite navigation operating conditions, positions derived from the data forwarded must be accurate to within 100 metres.
6. The ALC and/or forwarding service provider must be able to support the ability for data to be sent to multiple independent destinations.

~~a) 7. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that VMS position reports are reported by each of their authorized vessels at least once every hour, if fishing using benthic or benthopelagic trawling², bottom long line gear or potting or if operating within 20 nm of an EEZ boundary;~~

~~b) at least once every four hours in other circumstances²;~~

~~7. The Commission shall review the reporting frequency applicable to vessels fishing in the Convention Area as part of the review referenced in accordance with paragraph 33. at the latest at its annual meeting in 2023.~~

² Benthopelagic trawling is interpreted here to mean trawling with a mid-water net where the net has a likelihood of coming into contact with the seabed at any time during the trawling operation.

³ In February 2013 China advised that it was not able to report more frequently than twice daily according to domestic regulation. In January 2018, China advised that it is now able to report as frequently as every four hours according to current domestic legislation.



8. ANNEX 2

Security and Confidentiality Requirements

Security Provisions Applicable to all Members, CNCPs and the Secretariat

1. The provisions of this Annex shall apply to all VMS data received pursuant to this CMM.
2. All VMS data received by the Commission VMS shall be treated as confidential information.
3. All Members, CNCPs, the Secretariat and the Commission's VMS provider shall ensure the secure treatment of VMS data in their respective electronic data processing facilities, in particular where the processing involves transmission over a network.
4. All Members, CNCPs and the Secretariat shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to protect reports and messages against accidental or unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access, and against all inappropriate forms of processing. The following features shall be mandatory:
 - a) System access control: the system has to withstand a break-in attempt from unauthorised persons;
 - b) Authenticity and data access control: the system has to be able to limit the access of authorised parties to only the data necessary for their task, via a flexible user identification and password mechanism;
 - c) VMS data must be securely communicated: communication between Members, CNCPs and the Secretariat or the VMS provider for the purpose of this CMM shall use secure Internet protocols SSL, DES or verified certificates obtained from the Secretariat;
 - d) Data security: all VMS data that enter the system must be securely stored for the required time, and shall not be tampered with;
 - e) The Secretariat shall design security procedures to address access to the system (both hardware and software), system administration and maintenance, backup and general usage of the system for consideration by the Commission.
5. Each Member, CNCP and the Secretariat shall nominate a security system administrator. The security system administrator shall review the log files generated by the software for which they are responsible, properly maintain the system security for which they are responsible, restrict access to the system for which they are responsible as deemed needed and, in the case of Members or CNCPs, also act as a liaison with the Secretariat in order to solve security matters.
6. Members and CNCPs as applicable shall submit a written confirmation of the deletion of the VMS data in accordance with this CMM. The Secretariat shall take all the necessary steps to ensure that the requirements pertaining to the deletion of VMS data handled by the Secretariat are complied with.
7. Each Member and CNCP shall designate a Point of Contact for the purposes of any communication regarding the VMS system ("VMS Point of Contact"). Any subsequent changes to the contact information shall be notified to the Secretariat within 21 days after such changes take effect. The Secretariat shall promptly notify Members and CNCPs of any such changes.
8. The Secretariat shall establish and maintain a register of Points of Contact based on the information submitted by the Members and CNCPs. The register and any subsequent changes shall be published promptly on the "Members only" area of the SPRFMO website.
9. The Secretariat shall inform all Members and CNCPs of the measures taken by the Secretariat to comply with these security and confidentiality requirement provisions at the annual meeting following the establishment of the Commission VMS. Such measures shall ensure a level of security appropriate to the risks represented by the processing of VMS data.



10. Submission of VMS data for the purpose of this CMM shall use cryptographic protocols to ensure secure communications.
11. The Security System Administrator of the Secretariat shall review the log files generated by the software, properly maintain the system security, and restrict access to the system as deemed necessary. The Security System Administrator shall also act as a liaison between the VMS Point of Contact and the Secretariat in order to resolve security matters.



ANNEX 3

SPRFMO Rules on the manual reporting in the SPRFMO Convention Area

1. For Members and CNCPs reporting to Commission VMS via option (a) of Paragraph 9 (i.e., via their FMC):

- a) In the event of non-reception of four consecutive, expected programmed VMS positions, and where the ~~Member or CNCP FMC Secretariat~~ has exhausted all reasonable steps⁴ to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions ~~from the primary ALC or other means of automatic electronic tracking⁵, the Secretariat shall notify the Member or CNCP whose flag the vessel is flying. That Member or CNCP shall immediately direct the vessel Master to begin manual reporting and continue until normal automatic reception of VMS positions are such time that automatic reporting is re-established.~~
- b) The manual report(s) shall be sent ~~[by the vessel]~~ to their FMC, and the FMC will update the information to Commission VMS electronically via their usual means for sending VMS positional data to Commission VMS.
- c) In the case of technical difficulties with electronically updating the VMS positional data to Commission VMS, the Member or CNCP shall advise the Secretariat of the issue and submit the VMS data to the Secretariat as an excel or csv attachment for manual importing into the VMS database.

2. For Members and CNCPs reporting to Commission VMS via option (b) of Paragraph 9 (simultaneous to the Secretariat and the FMC):

- a) In the event of non-reception of four consecutive, expected programmed VMS positions, and where the Secretariat has exhausted all reasonable steps⁶ to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions from the primary ALC, the Secretariat shall notify the Member or CNCP whose flag the vessel is flying. That Member or CNCP shall seek to establish alternate automatic electronic tracking of the vessel, if possible, otherwise direct the vessel Master to immediately begin manual reporting and continue until ~~such time that normal automatic reception of VMS positions are reporting is re-established.~~
- b) The positional data reports from the Member or CNCPs alternate electronic tracking will be updated directly to Commission VMS if possible, otherwise summarized and sent to the Secretariat via the Members or CNCPs FMC for manual importing into the VMS database. Manual report(s) shall be sent by the vessel to their FMC and the Secretariat simultaneously. For reports being directed to the Secretariat, vessels shall email these messages to vms@sprfmo.int.

⁴The Member or CNCP, in coordination with the Secretariat and through communication with the vessel master as appropriate, will endeavour to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions. If such efforts reveal that the vessel is successfully reporting to the Member or CNCP's VMS (indicating that the vessel's ALC hardware is functional), the Secretariat, in coordination with the Member or CNCP will take additional steps to re-establish automatic reporting to the Commission VMS.

⁵ That meet the minimum standards to prevent tampering as outlined in Annex 4

⁶ The Member or CNCP, in coordination with the Secretariat and through communication with the vessel master as appropriate, will endeavour to re-establish normal automatic reception of VMS positions (while respecting the standards of Annex 4) . If such efforts reveal that the vessel is successfully reporting to the Member or CNCP's VMS (indicating that the vessel's ALC hardware is functional), the Secretariat, in coordination with the Member or CNCP will take additional steps to re-establish automatic reporting to the Commission VMS.



3. Following the receipt of a direction from a Member or CNCP to a vessel to begin manually reporting in accordance with paragraph 1 and 2 of this Annex, the Member or CNCP of the vessel shall ensure that the vessel Master manually records the vessel's position hourly and reports ~~its position~~ the positions at least every ~~4-8~~ 4 hours.
- ~~1-4.~~ If automatic reporting to the SPRFMO VMS has not been re-established within ~~60-30~~ days of the commencement of manual reporting or alternative automatic electronic tracking, that Member or CNCP shall order the vessel to cease fishing, stow all fishing gear and return immediately to port in order to undertake repairs.
- ~~2-5.~~ The vessel may recommence fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area only when the ALC has been confirmed as operational by the Secretariat. Four consecutive, programmed VMS positions must have been received by the Secretariat to confirm that the ALC/Mobile Transceiver Unit is fully operational.
- ~~3-6.~~ The format for manual reports to be used is as below. For reports being directed to the Secretariat, ~~V~~ vessels are encouraged to use email as the primary means of communication, and shall send these messages to vms@sprfmo.int.
- ~~4-7.~~ The standard format for manual position reporting in the event of ALC malfunction or failure shall be as follows:
- a) IMO number (if applicable)
 - b) International Radio Call Sign
 - c) Vessel Name
 - d) Vessel Master's name
 - e) Position Date (UTC)
 - f) Position Time (UTC)
 - g) Latitude (Decimal Degrees with at least the level of accuracy specified at paragraph 5 of Annex 1)
 - h) Longitude (Decimal Degrees with at least the level of accuracy specified at paragraph 5 of Annex 1)
 - i) Course (if possible)
 - ~~h)i)~~ Speed (if possible)
 - ~~i)~~ Activity (Fishing/Transit/Transshipping)
- ~~5-8.~~ Members and CNCPs are encouraged to carry more than one ALC when operating in the SPRFMO Convention Area in order to avoid the need to manually report if the primary ALC fails.
- ~~6-9.~~ The Secretariat shall publicise vessels that are reporting in accordance with this Annex on the SPRFMO Website.



ANNEX 4

Minimum Standards to prevent tampering with ALC Units Automatic Location Communicators (ALCs)

1. ALCs fitted to fishing vessels must be protected so as to preserve the security and integrity of data referred to in paragraph 1 of Annex 1 in accordance to the provisions of this Annex.
2. ALCs must be of a type and configuration that prevent the input or output of false positions, are not capable of being over-ridden, whether manually, electronically or otherwise and are capable of detecting and transmitting satellite alerts in the case of a tampering event.
3. It must not be reasonably possible for anyone, other than the FMC, to alter any of the VMS data stored in the ALC, including the frequency of position reporting to the FMC.
4. Storage of information within the ALC must be safe, secure and integrated under normal operating conditions.
5. Any features built into the ALC or terminal software to assist with servicing shall not allow unauthorised access to any areas of the ALC that could potentially compromise the operation of the VMS.
6. The satellite navigation decoder and transmitter shall be fully integrated and housed in the same tamper-proof physical enclosure.
7. In the case that the antenna is mounted separately from the physical enclosure, a single common antenna shall be used for both satellite navigation decoder and transmitter, and the physical enclosure shall be connected using a single length of unbroken cable to the antenna.
8. All ALCs shall be installed on vessels in accordance with their manufacturer's specifications and applicable standards.



ANNEX 5

Process for the Use and Release of VMS Data

1. A Member or CNCP or as established in the arrangement between the Secretariat and the competent MRCC seeking access to Commission VMS data for the purposes outlined in paragraphs 21 and 24 of this CMM shall forward a request to the Secretariat, through its VMS Point(s) of Contact, indicating the purpose(s) for which the data is sought and the time period covered by the VMS data. The request shall indicate the commitment from the Member or CNCP to respect the Security and Confidentiality requirements of Annex 2 of this CMM as applicable. The request must be submitted at least 5 working days in advance of the intended use except for the purposes of paragraph 24 of this CMM.

Use and Release of VMS Data Requiring the Permission of the Member or CNCP

2. For the purposes of paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 of this CMM, the Secretariat shall immediately forward the request to the relevant VMS Point(s) of Contact from whom access to VMS data is requested. The release of the VMS data to the requesting Member or CNCP shall only be permitted with approval from the Member or CNCP who owns the VMS data. A Member or CNCP who refuses the request for VMS shall send the reasons for the refusal in writing to the Secretariat within 15 days of the communication of the request by the Secretariat.
3. Members and CNCPs may restrict access to their VMS data to exclude fleets, individual vessels, geographical areas, time periods and others subject to the capacity of the Secretariat and/or their contracted VMS provider to filter the data.
4. Members or CNCPs shall only use the VMS data for the purposes indicated in the request and which are agreed by the other Member or CNCP and shall not disclose the data in full or in part to any third party. Any additional restrictions for VMS data access established by Members or CNCPs in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Annex shall also be complied with.

Use and Release of VMS Data Without the Permission of the Member or CNCP

5. For the purposes of paragraph 24 of this CMM, the Secretariat shall, no later than 7 days after the provision of VMS data, inform the VMS Points of Contact for which access to VMS data has been requested:
 - a) The requesting Member, CNCP or MRCC;
 - b) The date the request was made to the Secretariat;
 - c) The proposed purpose for the use of that VMS data⁷;
 - d) The anticipated length of time that the VMS data will be required⁸.
6. In accordance with paragraph 25 f) of this CMM, in the event of retention of the VMS data for longer periods than specified in the request, the Secretariat shall immediately inform the relevant VMS Points of Contact of the purposes of the retention and its expected timing.
7. The Secretariat shall immediately notify the relevant VMS Points of Contact when the requesting Member or CNCPs has ceased their use of that VMS data.
8. The Secretariat shall maintain a record of the requests received regarding use and release of VMS data for the purposes of paragraph 24 of this CMM including the requesting member, date of the request, purpose and length of time for which the data was required. The Secretariat shall include in the report on the

⁷ 'Proposed purpose' means the purpose identified by the requesting Member or CNCP pursuant to paragraph 24 of this CMM

⁸ This shall not include spatial and temporal operational details



implementation and operation of the Commission VMS of paragraph 32 of this CMM information on the number and purposes of VMS data access requests received.



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7f

Conservation and Management Measure 08-2023 Gillnets

(COMM 11 – Prop 02)

ADOPTED

CMM 08-20~~23~~¹⁹

Conservation and Management Measures for Gillnets in the SPRFMO Convention Area

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECOGNISING that the Convention calls on the Commission, in giving effect to the objectives of the Convention, to adopt Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) that take account of international best practices and protect the marine ecosystem, particularly ecosystems with long recovery times following disturbance, from significant adverse impact of unregulated and unmanaged fishing practices (Articles 3(1)(a)(i) and (vii) and 20(1)(d));

FURTHER RECOGNISING Article 3(1)(b) and (2) which calls on the Commission to apply the precautionary approach and ecosystem based approach to fisheries under the mandate of the Convention;

MINDFUL of Article 31(1) of the Convention that calls on the Commission to cooperate with other regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), the FAO and other specialised agencies of the United Nations and other relevant organisations on issues of mutual interest;

RECALLING that Parties to the 8th International Consultation on the establishment of the South Pacific RFMO (November 2009) adopted an interim measure for deepwater gillnet fishing in the Convention Area which came into effect on 1 February 2010;

NOTING Resolution 61/105, adopted by UNGA at the 61st Plenary Meeting on 8 December 2006 and subsequent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) that call on states and regional fisheries management organisations to regulate bottom fisheries and implement measures in accordance with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management;

FURTHER NOTING Resolution 46/215 *Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas* adopted by the UNGA at the 79th Plenary Meeting in 1991;

CONCERNED by the possible impact of large-scale pelagic gillnets and deepwater gillnets on fishery resources, bycatch species and deep sea habitats, including the impact of lost and/or abandoned gillnets;

hereby *ADOPTS* the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8 and 20 of the Convention:

Gillnets

1. Members and CNCPs shall prohibit vessels flying their flag from using large-scale pelagic driftnets¹ and all deepwater gillnets² in the Convention Area.
2. Members and CNCPs whose flagged vessels seek to transit the Convention Area with gillnets onboard shall:
 - a) Give at least ~~36~~⁷² hours advanced notice to the Secretariat prior to entering the Convention Area. In particular, Members shall report the expected entry and exit dates and length of gillnet carried onboard;

¹ 'Large-scale pelagic driftnets' are defined as a gillnet or other net or a combination of nets which is more than 2.5 kilometres in length the purpose of which is to enmesh, entrap or entangle fish by drifting on the surface or in the water.

² 'Deepwater gillnets' (including trammel net, set nets, anchored nets, sink nets) are defined as strings of single, double or triple netting walls, held vertically, on or near the bottom, in which fish will gill, entangle or enmesh. Deepwater gillnets consist of single or, less commonly, double or triple netting mounted together on the same frame ropes. Several types of nets may be combined in one gear. These nets can be used either alone or, as is more usual, in large numbers placed in line ('fleets' of nets). The gear can be set, anchored to the bottom or left drifting, free or connected with the vessel.



- b) Ensure their vessels operate a vessel monitoring system polling at least once every ~~two~~ hours while in the Convention Area;
 - c) Submit VMS position reports automatically to their FMC while transiting the Convention Area.
 - d) Ensure their FMC automatically forwards VMS reports to the SPRFMO FMC at an interval not less frequent than hourly to the Secretariat within 30 days of the vessel leaving the Convention Area;
 - e) In situations where automatic reporting is not possible, ensures that the “Procedures for Manual Reporting”, as outlined in CMM 06 (Commission VMS), are applied; and
 - f) If gillnets are accidentally lost and/or abandoned overboard, report the date, time, position (using WGS84) and length (metres) of gillnets lost to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible and within 48 hours of the gear being lost using the process described for ALDFG³ in CMM 17 (Marine pollution).
3. -This CMM shall be reviewed by the Commission as needed.

³ Abandoned, Lost or Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7g

Conservation and Management Measure 11-2023 Boarding and Inspection

(COMM 11 – Prop 16_rev1)

ADOPTED

CMM 11-2023

**Conservation and Management Measure for
High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedures for the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation**

(Supersedes CMM 11-2015)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

MINDFUL of Article 27 of the Convention and the obligations therein to establish appropriate cooperative procedures to ensure compliance with the Convention and the Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) adopted under the Convention;

CERTAIN that a specific SPRFMO at sea inspection measure for inspection of vessels in the Convention Area will greatly assist in furthering the objective of the Convention;

RECALLING the explicit commitments given by Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CNCs) in accordance with the “Rules for Cooperating non-Contracting Parties” (Decision 2-2016⁶⁸) paragraph 3(c);

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8 and 27 of the Convention to establish boarding and inspection procedures in the Convention Area:

DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of interpreting and implementing these procedures, the following definitions shall apply:
 - a. “Convention” means the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean;
 - b. “Commission” means the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation established under Article 6 of the Convention;
 - c. “Authorities of the Inspection Vessel” means the authorities of the Contracting Party under whose flag the Inspection Vessel is flying;
 - d. “Authorities of the Fishing Vessel” means the authorities of the Contracting Party or CNC under whose jurisdiction the fishing vessel is operating;
 - e. “Authorised Inspection Vessel” means any vessel included in the Commission’s register of vessels established under paragraph 11 and authorised to engage in boarding and inspection activities pursuant to these procedures;
 - f. “Authorised Inspector” means an inspector trained and designated by the authorities responsible for boarding and inspection included in the Commission register and authorised to conduct boarding and inspection activities pursuant to these procedures;
 - g. “Fishing activity” means the activities described under Article 1 (g) of the Convention;
 - h. “Fishing Vessels” means any vessel described under Article 1 (h) of the Convention.



PURPOSE

2. Boarding and inspection and related activities conducted pursuant to this CMM shall be for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and in force.

AREA OF APPLICATION

3. These procedures shall apply throughout the Convention Area, which consists of the high seas areas of the South Pacific Ocean as specified in Article 5 of the Convention.

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

4. Each Contracting Party may, subject to these procedures, carry out boarding and inspection in the Convention Area of fishing vessels, ~~flying the flag of a Contracting Party~~, engaged in or reported to have engaged in fishing for fisheries resources regulated pursuant to the Convention.

~~5. Each Contracting Party may, subject to these procedures, carry out boarding and inspection in the Convention Area of fishing vessels of Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CNCs) engaged in or reported to have engaged in fishing for fisheries resources regulated pursuant to the Convention, consistent with the commitments of CNCs related to Decision 2-2018 (Rules for Cooperating non-Contracting Parties).~~

6. These procedures shall also apply in their entirety, mutatis mutandis, as between a Contracting Party and a Fishing Entity, subject to a notification to that effect to the Commission from the Contracting Party concerned.

7. Each ~~Member and CNC~~ ~~Contracting Party~~ shall ensure that Fishing Vessels flying its flag accept boarding and inspection by Authorised Inspectors in accordance with these procedures. Such Authorised Inspectors shall comply with these procedures in the conduct of any such activities.

INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

8. These procedures are intended to implement and give effect to, and are to be read consistently with the Convention, Article 27(1)(b).

9. These procedures shall be implemented in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner, taking into account such factors as, *inter alia*:

- a. the presence of observers on board a vessel and the frequency and results of past inspections; and
- b. the full range of measures to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the Commission's conservation and management measures, ~~including inspection activities carried out by authorities of Contracting Parties in respect of their own flag vessels.~~

PARTICIPATION

10. Each Contracting Party that intends to carry out boarding and inspection activities pursuant to these procedures shall so notify the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, and shall provide the following:

- a. with respect to each Authorised Inspection Vessel under these procedures:
 - i) details of the vessel: name, description, photograph, registration number, port of registry (and, if different from the port of registry, port marked on the vessel hull), vessel flag, IMO number (if issued), international radio call sign, except where not applicable for military vessels);
 - ii) notification that the inspection vessel is clearly marked and identifiable as being on government service;
- b. with respect to Authorised Inspectors it designates pursuant to these procedures:



- i) the name(s) of the authorities responsible for boarding and inspection;
- ii) notification that the Authorised Inspectors are fully familiar with the fishing activities to be inspected and the provisions of the Convention and conservation and management measures in force;
- iii) notification that the Authorised Inspectors have received and completed training in carrying out boarding and inspection activities at sea, including in accordance with any standards and procedures as may be adopted by the Commission;
- iv) an example of the credentials issued to its Authorised Inspectors.

11. The Commission shall establish and the Secretariat shall maintain a register of all Authorised Inspection Vessels and Authorities of the Inspection Vessel. The register shall be posted on the Commission website. The Secretariat shall circulate without delay changes to the lists of Authorised Inspection Vessels and Authorities of the Inspection Vessel and update the registry upon receiving notifications consistent with paragraph 10.

12. Only vessels and [authorities or](#) inspectors from authorities listed on the Commission's register are authorised under these procedures to board and inspect fishing vessels flagged to Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties fishing for fisheries resources regulated pursuant to the Convention. Each Member and CNCP of the Commission shall take necessary measures to ensure that these lists are circulated in a timely manner to each of its fishing vessels operating in the Convention Area.

13. Where military vessels are used as a platform for the conduct of boarding and inspection, the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel shall ensure that the boarding and inspection is carried out by Authorized Inspectors fully trained in fisheries enforcement procedures and duly authorised for this purpose under national laws, and that boardings from such military vessels by Authorised Inspectors conform to the procedures contained within this CMM.

14. To enhance the effectiveness of the Commission's boarding and inspection procedures, and to maximize the use of trained Authorised Inspectors, Contracting Parties may identify opportunities to place Authorised Inspectors on Authorized Inspection Vessels of another Contracting Party. Where appropriate, Contracting Parties should seek to conclude bilateral or multilateral arrangements to this end or otherwise facilitate communication and coordination between them for the purpose of implementing these procedures.

PROCEDURES

15. The Commission shall develop a SPRFMO inspection flag and boarding and inspection form template in the intersessional period following the 11th Meeting of the Commission. Once adopted by the Commission, the SPRFMO inspection flag shall be flown by Authorised Inspection Vessels, in clearly visible fashion, when carrying out activities under this CMM.

16. Authorised Inspectors shall carry an identity card identifying the inspector as authorised to carry out boarding and inspection procedures under the auspices of the Commission and in accordance with these procedures. The identity card shall be in the same form as the example of credentials provided by the relevant Contracting Party under paragraph 10(b)(iv) of this CMM.

17. An Authorised Inspection Vessel that intends to board and inspect a fishing vessel in the Convention Area that is engaged in or reported to have engaged in fishing regulated pursuant to the Convention shall, prior to initiating the boarding and inspection:

- a. make best efforts to establish contact with the fishing vessel by radio, by the appropriate International Code of Signals or by other accepted means of alerting the vessel;
- b. provide the information to identify itself as an Authorised Inspection Vessel: name, registration number, international radio call sign, Authority of the Inspection Vessel, vessel flag, IMO number (if issued), and contact frequency;



c. communicate to the master of the vessel its intention to board and inspect the vessel under the authority of the Commission and pursuant to these procedures, making their best efforts, using any available means, to communicate with the master of the fishing vessel(s) in a language that the master can understand; and

d. initiate notice [at the earliest possible time](#) through the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel of the boarding and inspection to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel.

18. In carrying out boarding and inspection pursuant to these procedures, the Authorised Inspection Vessel and Authorised Inspectors shall make their best efforts, using any available means, to communicate with the master of the fishing vessel(s) in a language that the master can understand. In order to facilitate communications between the Authorised Inspectors and the master of the Fishing Vessel, the [Commission Secretariat](#) shall develop a standardized questionnaire, which once adopted shall be translated into multiple languages and circulated to all Contracting Parties with Authorised Inspection Vessels.

19. Authorised Inspectors shall have the authority to inspect the Fishing Vessel, its license, gear, equipment, records, facilities, fish and fish products and any relevant documents necessary to verify compliance with the conservation and management measures in force pursuant to the Convention.

20. Boarding and inspection pursuant to these procedures shall:

a. [limit the number of inspectors to the degree necessary](#);

[b.](#) be carried out in accordance with internationally accepted principles of good seamanship so as to avoid risks to the safety of fishing vessels and crews;

[c.](#) be conducted as much as possible in a manner so as not to interfere unduly with the lawful operation of the fishing vessel;

[d.](#) take reasonable care to avoid action that would adversely affect the quality of the catch; and

[e.](#) not be conducted in such manner as to constitute harassment of a fishing vessel's officers, crew, or observers.

21. In the conduct of a boarding and inspection, the Authorized Inspectors shall:

a. present their identity card to the master of the Fishing Vessel;

b. not interfere with the master's ability to communicate with the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel;

c. complete the inspection of the vessel and disembark within 4 (four) hours of embarking unless evidence of a serious violation is found;

d. collect and clearly document any evidence they believe indicates a violation of measures in force pursuant to the Convention;

e. provide to the master prior to leaving the Fishing Vessel a copy of an interim report on the boarding and inspection including any objection or statement which the master wishes to include;

f. provide a full report on the boarding and inspection to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel and the Secretariat, pursuant to paragraph 27, which shall also include any master's objection or statement;

g. promptly leave the vessel following completion of the inspection if they find no evidence of a serious violation.

22. During the conduct of a boarding and inspection, Contracting Parties shall require that the master of the fishing vessel flying their flag:

a. accept and facilitate prompt and safe boarding by the Authorised Inspectors;

b. follow internationally accepted principles of good seamanship so as to avoid risks to the safety of Authorised Inspection Vessels and Authorised Inspectors;



- c. cooperate with and assist in the inspection of the vessel pursuant to these procedures;
- d. not assault, resist, intimidate, interfere with, or unduly obstruct or delay the Authorised Inspectors in the performance of their duties;
- e. allow the Authorized Inspectors to communicate with the crew of the Authorised Inspection Vessel, the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel, any embarked observers, as well as with the crew and authorities of the fishing vessel being inspected;
- f. provide the Authorized Inspectors onboard with reasonable facilities, including, where appropriate, food and accommodation; and
- g. facilitate safe disembarkation by the Authorized Inspectors.

23. If the master of a fishing vessel refuses to allow an Authorised Inspector to carry out a boarding and inspection in accordance with these procedures, such master shall offer an explanation of the reason for such refusal. The Authorities of the Inspection Vessel shall immediately notify the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel, as well as the Commission, of the master's refusal and any explanation.

24. The Authorities of the Fishing Vessel, except where relevant international measures, procedures, and practices relating to safety at sea make it necessary to delay the boarding and inspection, shall direct the master to accept the boarding and inspection. If the master does not comply with such direction, the relevant Member or CNCP shall suspend the vessel's authorization to fish and order the vessel to return immediately to port. The Member or CNCP shall immediately notify the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel and the Commission of the action it has taken in these circumstances.

USE OF FORCE

25. The use of force shall be avoided except when and to the degree necessary to ensure the safety of the Authorized Inspectors and where the Authorized Inspectors are obstructed in the execution of their duties.¹ The degree of force used shall not exceed that reasonably required under the circumstances.

26. Any incident involving the use of force shall be immediately reported to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel by the Authorized Inspector as well as to the Executive Secretary for distribution to the Commission.

INSPECTION REPORTS

27. Authorised Inspectors shall be required to prepare a full report on each boarding and inspection they carry out pursuant to these procedures in accordance with a format specified by the Commission, including any supporting information and any statement from the master of the fishing vessel. The Authorities of the Inspection Vessel from which the boarding and inspection was carried out shall transmit a copy of the boarding and inspection report to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel subject to the inspection, as well as the Secretariat, within 7 (seven) full working days of the completion of the boarding and inspection. Where it is not technically possible for the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel to provide such report to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel within this timeframe, the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel shall inform the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel and shall specify the time period within which the report will be provided.

28. The report shall include the name(s) and authority of the inspector(s) and clearly identify any observed activity or condition that the Authorised Inspectors believe to be a violation of the Convention or

¹ Only when the personal safety of the Authorized Inspectors whose authorization has been duly verified is endangered or their normal inspecting activities are obstructed by the threat of violence by masters or crew members of the fishing vessel under inspection, may the inspectors take appropriate compulsory measures necessary to stop such threat of violence. Any force by the Authorized Inspectors will be only the force necessary to stop the threat of violence that was raised.



conservation and management measures in force and indicate the nature of specific factual evidence of such violation.

SERIOUS VIOLATIONS

29. In the case of any boarding and inspection of a fishing vessel in which the Authorised Inspectors note an activity or condition that would constitute a serious violation, as defined in Article 1(n) of the Convention and paragraph 33 of this measure, the Authorities of the Inspection Vessels shall be required to without delay notify the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel, directly as well as through the Secretariat.

30. Upon receipt of a notification under paragraph 29, the Authorities of the Fishing Vessels shall without delay:

- a. investigate and, if the evidence warrants, take enforcement action against the Fishing Vessel in question and so notify the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel, as well as the Secretariat; or
- b. authorise the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel to undertake the investigation of the alleged serious violation and so notify the Secretariat.

31. In the case of 30(a) above, the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel shall be required to provide, as soon as practicable, the specific evidence collected by the Authorised Inspectors to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel.

32. In the case of 30(b) above, the Authorities of the Inspection Vessel shall be required to provide the specific evidence collected by the Authorised Inspectors, along with the results of their investigation, to the authorities of the Fishing Vessel immediately upon completion of the investigation.

33. For the purposes of these procedures, a serious violation means the following violations of the provisions of the Convention or conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission:

- a. fishing without a valid license, permit or authorization issued by the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention;
- b. significant failure to maintain records of catch and catch-related data in accordance with the Commission's reporting requirements or significant misreporting of such catch and/or catch-related data;
- c. fishing in a closed area;
- d. fishing during a closed season;
- e. intentional taking or retention of species in contravention of any applicable conservation and management measure adopted by the Commission;
- f. significant violation of catch limits or quotas in force;
- g. using prohibited fishing gear;
- h. falsifying or intentionally concealing the markings, identity or registration of a fishing vessel;
- i. concealing, tampering with or disposing of evidence relating to investigation of a violation;
- j. multiple violations which taken together constitute a serious disregard of measures in force pursuant to the Commission;
- k. refusal to accept a boarding and inspection, other than as provided in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 24;
- l. assault, resist, intimidate, sexually harass, interfere with, or unduly obstruct or delay an Authorised Inspector;
- m. intentionally tampering with or disabling the vessel monitoring system; and



n. such other violations as may be determined by the Commission, once these are included and circulated in a revised version of these procedures, or as specified as a serious violation in any subsequent measure adopted by the Commission.

ENFORCEMENT

34. Any evidence obtained as a result of a boarding and inspection pursuant to these procedures with respect to violation by a Fishing Vessel of the Convention or conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and in force shall be referred to the Authorities of the Fishing Vessel for action in accordance with the provisions of Article 25(3)(c)-(e) of the Convention.

35. For the purposes of these procedures, the Authorities of the Fishing Vessels shall regard interference by their fishing vessels, captains or crew with an Authorised Inspector or an Authorised Inspection Vessel in the same manner as any such interference occurring within its exclusive jurisdiction.

ANNUAL REPORTS

36. Contracting Parties that authorise inspection vessels to operate under these procedures shall report annually to the Commission on the boarding and inspections carried out by its Authorised Inspection Vessels, as well as upon alleged violations observed.

37. Members and CNCPs shall include in their annual statement of compliance within their Annual Report to the Commission under Article 24(2) of the Convention action that they have taken in response to boarding and inspections of fishing vessels flying their flag that resulted in observation of alleged violations, including any proceedings instituted and sanctions applied.

OTHER PROVISIONS

38. Authorised Inspection Vessels, while carrying out activities in accordance with these procedures, shall aim to identify fishing vessels of non-Members, non-CNCPs, or vessels without nationality undertaking fishing activities in the Convention Area. Any such vessels identified shall be immediately reported to the Secretariat for notification to the Commission.

39. The Authorised Inspection Vessel shall attempt to inform any fishing vessel identified pursuant to paragraph 38 that has been sighted or identified as engaging in fishing activities that are undermining the effectiveness of Convention that this information will be sent to the Executive Secretary for distribution to the Commission and the flag state of the vessel in question.

40. If warranted, the Authorised Inspectors may request permission from the master of the fishing vessel and/or the relevant flag state authorities to board a fishing vessel identified pursuant to paragraph 38. If the fishing vessel master or flag state authorities consent to a boarding, the findings of any subsequent inspection shall be transmitted to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall distribute this information to the Commission Members, as well as to the fishing vessel's flag state authorities where practicable.

41. Contracting Parties shall be liable for damage or loss attributable to their action in implementing these procedures when such action is unlawful or exceeds that reasonably required in the light of available information.

COMMISSION COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT

42. Authorised Inspection Vessels in the same operational area should seek to establish regular contact for the purpose of sharing information on areas in which they are patrolling, on sightings and on boarding and inspections they have carried out, as well as other operational information relevant to carrying out their responsibilities under these procedures.



43. The Commission shall keep under continuous review the implementation and operation of these procedures, including review of Annual Reports relating to these procedures provided by Members and CNCPs.

44. In applying these procedures, Contracting Parties may seek to promote optimum use of the Authorised Inspection Vessels and Authorised Inspectors by:

- a. identifying priorities by area and/or by fishery for boarding and inspections pursuant to these procedures;
- b. ensuring that boarding and inspection on the high seas is fully integrated with the other monitoring, compliance and surveillance tools available pursuant to the Convention;
- c. ensuring non-discriminatory distribution of boarding and inspections in the Convention Area among Fishing Vessels of Members and CNCPs without compromising the opportunity of Contracting Parties to investigate possible serious violations; and
- d. taking into account high seas enforcement resources assigned by Members and CNCPs to monitor and ensure compliance by their own Fishing Vessels, particularly for small boat fisheries whose operations extend onto the high seas in areas adjacent to waters under their jurisdiction.

SETTLEMENT OF DISAGREEMENTS

45. In the event of a disagreement concerning the application or implementation of these procedures two or more Members and/or CNCPs ("the parties"), the parties concerned shall consult in an attempt to resolve the disagreement.

46. If the disagreement remains unresolved following the consultations, the Executive Secretary shall, at the request of the parties concerned, and with the consent of the Commission, refer the disagreement to the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC). The CTC shall establish a panel of five representatives, acceptable to the parties to the disagreement, to consider the matter.

47. A report on the disagreement shall be drawn up by the panel, provided to the concerned parties, and forwarded through the CTC Chair to the Executive Secretary for distribution to the Commission within two months of the CTC meeting at which the matter is reviewed.

48. Upon receipt of such report, the Commission may provide appropriate advice with respect to any such disagreement for the consideration of the Members or CNCPs concerned.

49. Application of these provisions for the settlement of disagreements, including with respect to the CTC panel reports and any advice provided by the Commission, shall be non-binding. These provisions shall not prejudice the rights of any [Member Contracting Party](#) to use the dispute settlement procedures provided in the Convention.

[50. This measure shall come into force on 1 October 2023.](#)



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7h

Conservation and Management Measure 12-2023 Transshipment

(COMM 11 – Prop 10_rev5)

ADOPTED

CMM 12-2023~~0~~

**Conservation and Management Measure for the regulation of
Transshipment and Other Transfer Activities**

(Supersedes CMM 12-20~~2018~~)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECALLING that Article 1(1)(o) of the Convention defines “transshipment” as the unloading of all or any of the fishery resources or fishery resource products derived from fishing in the Convention Area on board a fishing vessel to another fishing vessel either at sea or in port;

RECOGNISING that transshipment at sea is a common global practice, but that unregulated and unreported transshipment of catches of fishery resources, in particular on the high seas, contributes to distorted reporting of catches of such stocks and supports illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Convention Area;

RECOGNISING the importance of adequately regulating, monitoring and controlling transshipment at sea to contribute to combating IUU fishing activities, and that States should take all necessary measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in transshipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in IUU fishing through adequate regulation, monitoring and control of such transshipment of fish;

NOTING that Article 18 (3)(f) and (h) of the *Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks* requires flag States to adopt measures to regulate transshipment on the high seas to ensure that the effectiveness of conservation and management measures is not undermined, and port States to adopt regulations to prohibit landings and transshipments where the catch has been taken in a manner which undermines the effectiveness of regional conservation and management measures on the high seas;

RECALLING Articles 25(1)(d), 26(2)(a) and 27(1)(c) of the Convention, which prescribe, *inter alia*, that Members of the Commission shall take all necessary measures to ensure that fishing vessels flying its flag land or tranship fishery resources caught in the Convention Area in accordance with standards and procedures adopted by the Commission;

ADOPTS the following Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention:

General Provisions for All Vessels Engaged in Fishing in the Convention Area

1. For the purposes of this CMM, “competent authorities” means the authorities of the Member or CNCP under whose flag the vessel is operating.
2. Transshipments at sea and in port shall only be undertaken between authorised vessels included in the Commission Record of Vessels.
3. At sea transfer of fuel, crew, gear or any other supplies between two vessels in the Convention Area shall only be undertaken between authorised vessels included in the Commission Record of Vessels.



Transshipments of Fishery Resources Caught in the Convention Area

4. The competent authorities of the receiving fishing vessel (carrier vessel) ~~Flying Squid active fishing vessels~~, shall notify the Secretariat, at least 7 days in advance, of a 14-day period during which transshipments of fishery resources caught in the Convention Area, ~~with the exception of jumbo flying squid, regardless of where the transshipment takes place~~, are scheduled to occur. The receiving vessel notification shall include the relevant information available regarding the transshipment operation, including the estimated date and time, anticipated location, fishery, and information about the vessels intending to tranship, in accordance with Annex 1 as much as practicable.
- 4.5. ~~For jumbo flying squid~~ ~~The competent authorities~~ ~~The competent authorities~~ of both the unloading and receiving vessels shall notify the Secretariat of an intention to tranship fishery resources caught in the Convention Area, at least 12 hours before the estimated time of such activity, regardless of where the transshipment takes place. The notification shall include the estimated date and time (if available), anticipated location, fishery, and information about the vessels intending to tranship, in accordance with Annex 1. The competent authorities may authorise the vessel operator to provide notification directly to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall make this information available on the Members' section of the Commission website as soon as possible.
- 5.6. If, in accordance with the applicable CMMs, an observer is on board the unloading or receiving vessel, the observer shall monitor the transshipment activities.
- 6.7. An observer monitoring transshipment under paragraph 5 shall complete a transshipment logsheet (the required data elements are detailed as set out in Annex 2), to verify the quantity and species of the fishery resources being transhipped, and shall provide a copy of the logsheet to the competent authorities of the observed vessel. The competent authorities of the observed vessel shall submit the observer data of the transshipment logsheet to the Secretariat, no later than 15 days from debarkation of the observer, or in the case of the jumbo flying squid fishery, no later than 30 days¹.
- 7.8. For the purpose of verifying the quantity and species of the fishery resources being transhipped, and in order to ensure that proper verification can occur, the observer on board shall have full access to the observed vessel, including crew, gear, equipment, records² and fish holds.
9. The competent authorities of the unloading fishing vessel and the receiving fishing vessel shall notify all the operational details to the Secretariat, as specified in Annex 3, no later than 7 days after the transshipment is carried out. For vessels engaged in the jumbo flying squid fishery, the competent authorities shall notify the operational details within 20 days of the end of each quarter ~~using the simplified template to be developed by the Secretariat and submitted to the CTC and the Commission for consideration at the annual meeting in 2021~~.
8. Standard Notification and reporting
10. All data relating to transshipment events such as such as notifications, observer logsheets, and operational details, shall be provided to the Secretariat of the SPRFMO in a standardised format. The standardised templates and instructions for submission of transshipment data are detailed on the SPRFMO website.
- 9.11. The competent authorities may authorise the vessel operator to provide this information directly to the Secretariat by email; should the Secretariat require any clarification, those requests shall be directed to the competent authorities of the relevant vessel. The Secretariat shall make a summary of this information available

¹ If due to exceptional circumstances, it is not possible to submit the Jumbo flying squid transshipment logsheet within the stipulated deadline, the competent authorities shall notify the Executive Secretary of the reasons and submit the logsheet as soon as it becomes available.

² This includes electronic records.



on the Members' section of the Commission website.

Review

~~10. This CMM shall enter into force 30 days after the conclusion of the annual Commission meeting in 2020. It shall apply to the jumbo flying squid fishery 30 days after the conclusion of the annual Commission meeting in 2021~~

~~11.~~ 12. This CMM shall be reviewed at the regular meeting of the Commission in 2024⁵⁶². Such review shall take into account, *inter alia*, the latest advice of the Compliance and Technical Committee with respect to the effectiveness of this CMM in providing the Commission with information about transshipments and other transfer activities and supporting monitoring, control, and surveillance activities; appropriate levels of observer coverage; and the scope of this CMM.



Annex 1

Transshipment Notification Data Requirements

Transshipment Details

- a) Member/CNCP providing the data submission
- a)b) Anticipated transshipment date (UTC)
- c) Anticipated transshipment time (UTC), if available
- d) Anticipated transshipment latitude (decimal degrees)
- e) Anticipated transshipment longitude (decimal degrees)
- f) Form completed by (vessel name)

Details of Unloading Vessel

- a) Name of vessel
- b) Registration number
- c) Radio call sign
- d) Vessel flag State
- e) IMO number/~~IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)~~
- f) Name and nationality of vessel master

Details of Receiving Vessel

- a) Name of vessel
- b) Registration number
- c) Radio call sign
- d) Vessel flag State
- e) IMO number/~~IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)~~
- f) Name and nationality of vessel master



Annex 2

Observer Transshipment Logsheet

1. Details of the Unloading Fishing Vessel

Name of vessel	
Registration number	
Radio call sign	
Vessel flag State	
IMO number / IHS Fairplay number- (if applicable)	
Master's name and nationality	

2. Details of the Receiving Fishing Vessel

Name of vessel	
Registration number	
Radio call sign	
Vessel flag State	
IMO number / IHS Fairplay number- (if applicable)	
Master's name and nationality	



3. Transshipment Operation

Date and time of commencement of transshipment (UTC)		
Date and time of completion of transshipment (UTC)		
If transshipment in port: Name, country, and code ¹ of port		
If transshipment at sea: Position (nearest 1/10th degree) at commencement of transshipment		
If transshipment at sea: Position (nearest 1/10th degree) at completion of transshipment		
Description of product type by species (e.g. whole, frozen fish in 20 kg cartons)		
Species	Product type	
Species	Product type	
Species	Product type	
Species	Product type	
Species	Product type	
Species	Product type	
Number of cartons, net weight (kg) of product, by species.		
Species	Cartons	Net weight
Species	Cartons	Net weight
Species	Cartons	Net weight
Species	Cartons	Net weight
Species	Cartons	Net weight
Species	Cartons	Net weight
Total net weight of product transhipped (kg)		
Hold numbers in reefer vessel in which product is stowed		
Destination port and country of receiving fishing vessel		
Estimated arrival date		
Estimated landing date		

4. Observations (if applicable)

¹ United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE).



5. Verification

Name of observer	
Authority	
Signature and Stamp	



Annex 3

Transshipment operational details data requirements

Transshipment information to be reported

Details of Unloading Vessel

- a) Name of vessel
- b) Registration number
- c) Radio call sign
- d) Vessel flag State
- e) IMO number/~~IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)~~
- f) Name and nationality of vessel master

Details of Receiving Vessel

- a) Name of vessel
- b) Registration number
- c) Radio call sign
- d) Vessel flag State
- e) IMO number/~~IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)~~
- f) Name and nationality of vessel master

Details of Transshipment Operation

- a) Date and time of commencement of transshipment (UTC)
- b) Date and time of completion of transshipment (UTC)
- c) If transhipped in port:
 - i. Port State, name of port and port code
- d) If transhipped at sea:
 - i. Position (nearest 1/10th degree) at commencement of transshipment (latitude and longitude; decimal degree decimal)
 - ii. Position (nearest 1/10th degree) at completion of transshipment (latitude and longitude; decimal degree decimal)
- ~~e)~~ Destination port of receiving vessel
- ~~f)~~ Arrival date estimate
- ~~g)~~ Landing date estimate
- ~~e)-h)~~ Hold numbers in receiving vessel in which product is stowed
 - ~~f)~~ Destination port of receiving vessel
 - ~~g)~~ Arrival date estimate
 - ~~h)~~ Landing date estimate

Details of Fishery Resources Transhipped

- a) ~~Species~~ Fishery resources transhipped
 - i. Species code (3-letter FAO code)
 - ii. Description of species, by product type (e.g., whole, frozen fish)
 - iii. Container/carton type
 - ~~i.)~~ Description of fish, by product type (e.g., whole, frozen fish)
 - ~~ii-iv.)~~ Number of cartons and net weight (kg) of product by container/carton type, and by species
 - ~~iii-v.)~~ Total net weight of product transhipped (kg)
- b) Fishing gear used¹

¹ International Standard Classification of Fishing Gears (ISSCFG; see Annex 9 of CMM 02-2022). This information only needs to be provided by the



Verification (if Applicable)

- a) Name of observer
- b) Authority



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7i

Conservation and Management Measure 14b-2023 Exploratory Potting CK

(COMM 11 – Prop 09_rev1)

ADOPTED

CMM 14b-202~~2~~³

Conservation and Management Measure for Exploratory Potting Fishery in the
SPRFMO Convention Area

(Supersedes CMM 14b-202~~2~~³)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECALLING Article 22 of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (the Convention) which provides that a fishery that has not been subject to fishing or has not been subject to fishing with a particular gear type or technique for ten years or more shall be opened as a fishery or opened to fishing with such gear type or technique only when the Commission has adopted cautious preliminary Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) in respect of that fishery and, as appropriate, non-target and associated or dependent species, and appropriate measures to protect the marine ecosystem in which that fishery occurs from adverse impacts of fishing activities;

RECOGNISING Articles 3(1)(a)(i) and (ii) of the Convention, which call on the Commission, in giving effect to the objectives of the Convention, to adopt Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) that take account of international best practices and protect the marine ecosystem, particularly ecosystems with long recovery times following disturbance;

FURTHER RECOGNISING Articles 3(1)(b) and (2) of the Convention which call on the Commission to apply the precautionary approach and an ecosystem based approach to fishery resources under the mandate of the Convention;

NOTING the conservation value of relevant SPRFMO CMMs which will apply to activities anticipated to be undertaken pursuant to this measure, including, *inter alia*, CMM 03-2022 (Bottom Fishing) on the Management of Bottom Fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area and CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds) on Minimising Bycatch of Seabirds in the SPRFMO Convention Area;

AGREEING that new and exploratory fisheries should not be permitted to expand faster than the acquisition of information necessary to ensure that the fishery can and will be developed in accordance with the principles set out in Article 3 of the Convention;

RECOGNISING Article 22(2) of the Convention, which calls on the Commission to adopt preliminary measures that ensure that any new fishery resource is developed on a precautionary and gradual basis until sufficient information is acquired to enable the Commission to adopt appropriately detailed CMMs;

REVISES and ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8, 20 and 22 of the Convention:



Objectives

1. To provide for exploratory bottom pot fishing for lobster and crab in the Convention Area for the purpose of obtaining scientific data: to allow the evaluation of the long term fishery potential for a lobster and crab fishery in the Convention Area; to evaluate the possible impacts on the target stocks, associated or dependent species, and marine ecosystems; to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures; and to ensure that the bottom pot exploratory fishery is developed on a precautionary and gradual basis according to the best available science.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this measure:
 - a) “lobster” means both “*Jasus* spp” lobster and “*Projasus* spp” lobster;
 - b) “crab” means “*Chaceon* spp” crab;
 - c) “bottom potting” means standardised strings of traps carefully designed and dedicated to capturing particular species of crustaceans and having minimal adverse impact on the environment as described in the Fisheries Operation Plan reviewed by the 8th meeting of the Scientific Committee;
 - d) “fishing year” means a year of 12 months, from July 1st to June 30th;
 - e) “lobster spawning season” means the season in which it is believed the *Jasus* spp reproduce and spawn, being July 1st to September 30th;
 - f) “FOP” means the relevant this Fisheries Operation Plan;
 - g) “TAC” means Total Allowable Catch;-
 - g/h) “trip” means any period commencing with the departure of the vessel from port for the purpose of beginning a fishing trip to such time as any or all fish on board the vessel are unloaded from the vessel, either ashore or transhipment carrier in port.

Application

3. This measure applies to exploratory fishing for lobster and crab as described in the Fisheries Operation Plan adopted by the SPRFMO Commission (COMM10-Report, Annex 4b).
4. None of the obligations in this measure exempt a Member or CNCP from complying with any Convention obligation or any other CMMs adopted by the Commission.

Details and Specification of Exploratory Fishing Activities

5. Fishing for lobster and crab, using the bottom potting method, may be conducted on seamounts or other features within the exploratory fishing boxed areas identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1: The coordinates of the two areas intended for exploratory fishing.

Exploratory area	Latitude	Longitude
Foundation	31°00 S	100°00 W
Sea mount chain	31°00 S	134°00 W
	40°00 S	134°00 W
	40°00 S	100°00 W
	21°00 S	101°00 W
Northern seamount	21°57 S	101°00 W
	23°55 S	94°13 W



	25'06 S	92'50 W
	27'00 S	92'50 W
	27'00 S	84'00 W
	21'00 S	84'00 W

6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5, fishing in the Kopernik Valley, coordinates for which are given in Table 2, below depths of 250 metres shall be prohibited

Table 2: Coordinates for fishing in the Kopernik Valley

Longitude	Latitude	Data point
-116.025	-35.885	1
-116.005	-35.885	2
-116.005	-35.89	3
-116.01	-35.89	4
-116.01	-35.9	5
-116.015	-35.9	6
-116.015	-35.905	7
-116.01	-35.905	8
-116.01	-35.91	9
-116.005	-35.91	10
-116.005	-35.915	11
-116.025	-35.915	12
-116.025	-35.9	13
-116.02	-35.9	14
-116.02	-35.89	15
-116.025	-35.89	16
-116.025	-35.885	17

7. The exploratory fishing conducted pursuant to this CMM shall apply for ~~two~~three fishing years, commencing July 1st 2021, and ending on June 30th 20234.
8. Each trip shall be limited to setting and hauling no more than five lines of 100 traps per day for lobster, and no more than five lines of 200 traps per day for crab when fishing below 300m.
9. The vessel is authorised to test alternative trap designs to evaluate gear selectivity.
10. A CPUE limit of 4 kg per trap shall be applied for Kopernik Seamount, assessed weekly through a moving 30-day window starting on day 30, and assessed every 7 days thereafter. Should this CPUE limit be reached, the Cook Islands shall close Kopernik Seamount and it shall remain closed to fishing pending the SC's review of the Cook Island's planned ongoing response.
11. A 20t total allowable catch for *Jasus caveorum* on Kopernik Seamount per trip will apply.
12. Fishing shall be closed to the vessel during the lobster spawning season from July through to September each year. The vessel is prohibited from retaining lobster on board the vessel while fishing for other target species during this period.
13. The maximum lobster and crab (combined) total allowable catch (TAC) taken pursuant to this CMM shall not exceed the global TAC of 300 tonnes per fishing year for fishing years commencing in July 2021, ~~and July 2022~~ and July 2023 respectively.



14. The Cook Islands shall ensure that any vessel authorised to conduct the exploratory fishing shall provide weekly reports on its fishing activities to the Cook Islands.
15. Any results will be used to develop proposals for the consideration of the Scientific Committee on the design of any subsequent fishing.
16. Catch and effort shall be monitored on a trap-by-trap basis and fishing operations shall cease in that year once either the effort or catch limit, whichever occurs first, specified in paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 has been reached.
 - a) Because the stock and stock status are not known, if at any time during the exploratory fishing the stock indicators show sustainability concerns the Cook Islands shall issue a directive to the authorised fishing vessel for exploratory fishing to cease and advise the Commission promptly thereafter.
17. The Cook Islands shall ensure that any fishing vessel authorised to undertake this exploratory fishing shall have experience working within catch limits and use intensive monitoring of all catch. As a catch limit is approached, fewer strings of traps will be set to constrain the retained catch within the limit.
18. Fishing activity undertaken pursuant to this measure shall not be considered a precedent for future allocation decisions.

Authorised vessels

19. Any Cook Islands vessel authorised to undertake fishing shall do so pursuant to this measure. In the event that the authorised vessel becomes unavailable, an alternate fishing vessel of similar capability and capacity may be authorised to undertake fishing pursuant to this measure only after the replacement fishing vessel has been notified by Cook Islands to the Executive Secretary who will notify all Members and CNCs.
20. In determining the suitability of an alternate fishing vessel the Cook Islands shall consider, *inter alia*:
 - a) the vessel's ability to conduct the exploratory fishing set out in the approved Fisheries Operation Plan;
 - b) the master and crew's history and experience in comparable research or exploratory fishing;
 - c) the ability of the fishing vessel to provide suitable accommodation, facilities, and operating support for a Cook Islands Government observer;
 - d) the ability of the fishing vessel to maintain rigorous monitoring of the potential for Significant Adverse Impacts on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs).
 - e) any history of Illegal, Unreported or Unregulated (IUU) fishing by the vessel. A vessel on the SPRFMO IUU list or the IUU list of another competent regional fisheries management organisation shall not be accepted as an alternate vessel.

Management measures

21. Fishing pursuant to this measure shall take place in accordance with this measure or any amendment to the measure adopted by the regular meeting of the Commission.

Data collection

22. In undertaking fishing pursuant to this measure, any authorised fishing vessel shall collect all the data required by current CMMs and as set out in the Fisheries Operation Plan reviewed by the ~~8th meeting of the Scientific Committee, SPRFMO Commission 9COMM10-Report, Annex 4b)~~ and, to the extent possible any further data requested by the Scientific Committee (SC) for its annual evaluation and assessment.
23. The vessel shall be fully capable of complying with SPRFMO data standards and reporting.

Marine Mammals, Seabirds, Turtles, and other Species of Concern



24. A vessel fishing pursuant to this measure shall use the following mitigation methods:
- a) there shall be no dumping of offal while lines are being set or while lines are being hauled;
 - b) any offal or discards shall be macerated by machine prior to discarding;
 - c) discarding shall take place only at the end of a haul or while steaming; and no biological material shall be discarded for at least 30 minutes before the start of any set or during any set;
 - d) discarding may only take place from the opposite side of the vessel from the hauling position.
25. The following information shall be collected by observers for marine mammals, seabirds, turtles, and other species of concern:
- a) standardised seabird and marine mammal abundance counts shall be made at the rear of the vessel at the start, middle, end of each event (from set to haul);
 - b) the observer shall have a target of observing 10% of pots hauled for marine mammal, seabird and turtle captures, and for comparison with a sample of recorded video observations;
 - c) all marine mammals, seabirds, turtles, and other species of concern captured shall be identified, and photographs will be taken of as many seabird interactions as possible and all birds released alive;
 - d) all dead birds must be retained for formal identification and necropsy;
 - e) opportunistic observations, photography and identification of marine mammals may be undertaken in collaboration with the crew.
26. All information specified in CMM 03-202[2][3] (Bottom fishing) and all data necessary to assess encounters with VMEs shall be collected to enable assessment and monitoring of the distribution of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the areas fished.

Monitoring & Data Collection

27. A vessel undertaking fishing pursuant to this measure shall carry at least one, and preferably two, observers appointed by the Cook Islands. Observer data shall be collected in accordance with the SPRFMO Observer data standard and shall include gear deployment and retrieval data, catch and effort information, biological data collection, and information on marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles and other species of concern.
28. In addition to carrying an observer, a vessel undertaking fishing pursuant to this measure shall be equipped with a video monitoring and recording system to be located over the hauling position to ensure that all hauled pots are observed or recorded on video. All recorded footage must be provided to the Cook Islands at the end of the voyage for analysis and storage.
29. The vessel shall also be equipped with tamper proof Automatic Location Communicators that meet SPRFMO standards for VMS reporting (every hour) and can respond to polling at any rate if required consistent with requirements under CMM 06-2020 (Commission VMS).
30. At the 11th meeting of the Scientific Committee the Cook Islands shall present a full and comprehensive amended exploratory fishing proposal which conforms, in full, with SPRFMO CMMs and the Convention, in particular CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory fisheries) and CMM 03-2022 (Bottom fishing) and take into account the Scientific Committee advice as described in the SC8 report. The proposal shall include the following:
- a) A detailed and specific proposal and Fisheries Operation Plan that includes formal sampling designs and data collection plans for all phases of the proposed exploratory fishery that conform with CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory fisheries);
 - b) A description of how the proposed fishing meets the requirements of the Convention and relevant CMMs, including a bottom fishing impact assessment;
 - c) Propose measures to ensure the long-term viability of the target species, including reproduction;



- d) A description of any fishing conducted to date, including effort, catch, and information on measures taken to protect VMEs.

Review

31. The 110th regular session of the Commission shall, taking into account the advice of the 109th Scientific Committee or inter-sessional Scientific Committee advice, determine the level of TAC for the fishing year July 1st 20232 to 30th June 20243, and whether the exploratory fishing programme may proceed.
32. This CMM shall expire on September 30th 20234.



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7j

Conservation and Management Measure 14e-2023 Exploratory Toothfish EU

(COMM 11 – Prop 14_rev1)

ADOPTED

CMM 14e-202~~4~~3

Conservation and Management Measure for Exploratory Fishing for Toothfish by the European Union in the SPRFMO Convention Area

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECALLING Article 22 of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (the Convention) which provides that a fishery that has not been subject to fishing or has not been subject to fishing with a particular gear type or technique for ten years or more shall be opened as a fishery or opened to fishing with such gear type or technique only when the Commission has adopted cautious preliminary Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) in respect of that fishery and, as appropriate, non-target and associated or dependent species, and appropriate measures to protect the marine ecosystem in which that fishery occurs from adverse impacts of fishing activities;

RECOGNISING Articles 3(1)(a)(i) and (ii) of the Convention, which call on the Commission, in giving effect to the objectives of the Convention, to adopt CMMs that take account of international best practices and protect the marine ecosystem, particularly ecosystems with long recovery times following disturbance;

FURTHER RECOGNISING Articles 3(1)(b) and (2) of the Convention which call on the Commission to apply the precautionary approach and an ecosystem based approach to fishery resources under the mandate of the Convention;

NOTING the conservation value of relevant SPRFMO CMMs which will apply to activities anticipated to be undertaken pursuant to this measure, including, *inter alia*, CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries) on the Management of New and Exploratory Fisheries in the SPRFMO Convention Area, CMM 03-2022 (Bottom Fishing) on the Management of Bottom Fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area and CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds) on Minimising Bycatch of Seabirds in the SPRFMO Convention Area;

AGREEING that new and exploratory fisheries should not be permitted to expand faster than the acquisition of information necessary to ensure that the fishery can and will be developed in accordance with the principles set out in Article 3 of the Convention;

RECOGNISING Article 22(2) of the Convention, which calls on the Commission to adopt preliminary measures that ensure that any new fishery resource is developed on a precautionary and gradual basis until sufficient information is acquired to enable the Commission to adopt appropriately detailed CMMs;

NOTING the discussions held at the eighth meeting of the Scientific Committee on the proposal from the EU for an exploratory toothfish fishery (SC8-DW05_Rev 2);

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8, 20 and 22 of the Convention:



Objectives

1. To allow for exploratory bottom longline¹ fishing for toothfish (*Dissostichus spp.*), in the Convention Area on a precautionary and gradual basis according to the best available science to meet the following objectives:
 - a) to further explore the presence and distribution of toothfish in the SPRFMO Convention Area;
 - b) to collect and provide information and data contributing towards the sustainable management of potential toothfish stocks in specific, data-poor zones of the Convention Area;
 - c) to assess the potential for a future sustainable toothfish fishery in specific zones of the Convention Area;
 - d) to provide occurrence information on marine mammals, seabirds, sharks, skates and rays and other species of concern;
 - e) to better understand patterns of seabirds and marine mammals and their potential for interactions with fishing vessels;
 - f) to evaluate the potential impacts of longlines on non-target associated or dependent species, and vulnerable marine ecosystems;
 - g) to undertake tagging activities on toothfish to enable future studies on the migration of toothfish as well as a preliminary stock assessment.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this measure:
 - a) “toothfish” means Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) and Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*);
 - b) “bottom longline” means Spanish long-line system as specified in the CCAMLR Gear Library: <https://www.ccamlr.org/en/publications/fishing-gear-library>

Application

3. This measure applies to exploratory fishing for toothfish as described in SC8-DW05_Rev2 “European Union proposal for exploratory fishing for Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish within the SPRFMO Convention area, 2021-2023”.
4. None of the obligations in this measure exempt a Member or CNCP from complying with any Convention obligation or any other CMMs adopted by the Commission.

Details and specification of exploratory fishing activities

5. Fishing for toothfish, using the bottom longline method, may be conducted in the exploratory fishing research block identified in Table 1.

¹ Also referred to as demersal longline.



Table 1: corner coordinates of the George V Fracture Zone Research Block (GVFZ RB), area ~222,142 km², total fishable area 600-2500 m ~17,415 km²

GVFZ RB	
NW	50° 30' S, 136° E
NE	50° 30' S, 140° 30' E
E-indent	52° 45' S, 140° 30' E
E-corner	52° 45' S, 145° 30' E
SE	54° 50' S, 145° 30' E
SW	54° 50' S, 136° E

Duration, Catch and Effort Limits

6. The exploratory fishing shall comprise three exploratory trips of a maximum duration of 60 consecutive days which may occur any time between 1 May and 31 October, one each in the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

6bis. Notwithstanding paragraph 6, the exploratory trip in 2023 shall have a maximum duration of 60 consecutive days, which may occur any time between 1 May and 15 November 2023. From 1 to 15 November 2023, lines shall be set at night-time only and all fishing shall cease immediately if the death of the following occurs:

- One of any of the following five species: *Diomedea exulans* (Wandering Albatross), *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Grey-headed Albatross), *Thalassarche melanophris* (Black-browed Albatross), *Procellaria cinerea* (Grey Petrel), *Pterodroma mollis* (Soft-plumaged Petrel); or
 - three individuals of any of the threatened albatross and petrel species that **breed breed** on Macquarie Island: *Phoebastria palpebrata* (Light-mantled Albatross), *Macronectes giganteus* (Southern Giant Petrel) and *Macronectes halli* (Northern Giant Petrel).
7. The annual toothfish total allowable catch (TAC) shall not exceed 75 tonnes (greenweight), unless the Commission revises the TAC at its annual meeting based on advice of the Scientific Committee. The TAC was considered a precautionary limit by the SPRFMO SC and supports the need to understand other risks like interactions with seabirds, marine mammals or other organisms. Fish that are tagged and returned alive to the sea shall not be counted against this limit. The catch limit of 75 tonnes will allow the collection of a significant amount of scientific information in accordance with the objectives of paragraph 1.
8. Fishing operations shall further be limited to a maximum of 5000 hooks per set, and with a maximum of 120 sets per annum. Lines shall be set at least 3 nm apart from each other, and not set at previous long-line locations within one calendar year. For this purpose, the date, shoot and haul position of each set shall be recorded by the vessel and imported into its plotter software. Fishing operations shall cease when either the TAC is reached, or if 120 sets have been set and hauled during the 60 consecutive days, whichever is sooner.
9. As the catch limit of 75 tonnes is approached, shorter lines shall be set to ensure that the TAC is not overrun. The company and crew of the proposed vessel shall have experience working to catch limits of 75 tonnes or less and use intensive monitoring of catch retained.
10. Fishing operations shall be limited to depths between 600 m and 2500 m to avoid any impact on benthic ecosystems in shallower waters.

Management Measures

11. Fishing pursuant to this measure shall only take place in accordance with SC8-DW05_Rev2 "European Union proposal for exploratory fishing for Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish within the SPRFMO Convention area, 2021-2023".



12. All hooks used will be uniquely marked indicating the vessel and notified to the Executive Secretary before the beginning of each trip.

Authorised Vessels

13. The vessel *FV Tronio* shall be authorised to undertake fishing pursuant to this measure. In the event that the *FV Tronio* is unavailable, an alternative vessel of similar capability and capacity shall be authorised by the European Union to undertake fishing pursuant to this measure only after the replacement vessel has been formally notified to the Executive Secretary who will forward that information to all Members and CNCPs.
14. In determining the suitability of an alternative vessel the European Union shall consider, *inter alia*:
- c) the vessel's ability to conduct the exploratory fishing proposed in paper SC8-DW05_Rev_2 "European Union proposal for exploratory fishing for Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish within the SPRFMO Convention area, 2021-2023";
 - d) the master and crew's history and track record in comparable research or exploratory fishing;
 - e) the ability of the vessel to provide suitable accommodation, facilities, and operating support for observers on-board;
 - f) the ability of the vessel to comply with the applicable mitigation measures to seabirds and marine mammals;
 - g) any history of Illegal, Unreported or Unregulated (IUU) fishing by the crew or vessel: consistent with CMM 04-2020 (IUU Vessel List) a vessel on the SPRFMO IUU list, or the IUU list of another competent organisation dealing with fisheries management, shall not be accepted as an alternate vessel.

Data Collection

15. In undertaking fishing pursuant to this measure, the vessel shall collect all the data required by current CMMs including CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) and CMM 03-2022 (Bottom Fishing) and, to the extent possible, all the data as set out in the paper submitted to the Scientific Committee (SC8-DW05_Rev2). The vessel shall also collect, to the extent possible, any further data requested by the Scientific Committee for its annual evaluation.
16. The vessel shall tag and release *Dissostichus* spp., continuously while fishing, at a rate of 5 fish per tonne green weight. All released toothfish must be double-tagged, using tags sourced from the CCAMLR secretariat. All toothfish that are not tagged must be retained.
17. The length frequency of tagged toothfish shall reflect the length frequency of the catch. The vessel shall achieve a minimum tag-overlap statistic of 60% for each species of *Dissostichus*.
18. Recaptured tagged fish (i.e. fish caught that have a previously inserted tag) shall not be re-released, even if at liberty for only a short period.

Marine mammals, seabirds, and other species of concern

19. All marine mammals, seabirds, sharks, and skates shall be released alive where possible. Information about birds colliding with the vessel will be recorded and all birds released alive where possible. Sharks and skates released alive shall not be counted as retained catch.
20. A vessel fishing pursuant to this measure shall use the following mitigation methods:

Seabird mitigation measures, in addition to those set out in CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds):

- a) the vessel shall release weights before line tension occurs in line with paragraph 3 of CM 25-02 (2018) of CCAMLR;



- b) there shall be no dumping of offal or discards whilst fishing lines are being set or hauled;
- c) any offal or discards shall be macerated by machine prior to discarding;
- d) discarding shall take place only after hauling has been completed and whilst steaming at a speed of at least 4 knots, and no biological material shall be discarded for at least 30 minutes before the start of any set or during any set;
- e) discarding may only take place from the opposite side of the vessel from the hauling position;
- f) two bird scaring devices (tori lines) shall be deployed when setting lines and at least one bird exclusion device (BED) shall be used to prevent birds entering the hauling area, to the extent allowed by prevailing weather;
- g) in the instance of exceeding the trigger level of 0.01 birds/1000 hooks of CMM 09-2017 (Seabirds), an evaluation of mitigation measures will be made, including ensuring correct implementation of mitigation measures, and strengthening mitigation where possible (e.g. night-time setting).

Seal and cetacean bycatch mitigation measures:

- h) any seal or cetacean bycatch will trigger a re-evaluation of fishing strategy. In the event of a cetacean entanglement and possible mortality as a result, prior to all subsequent lines being hauled a one-hour observation period will be conducted to ensure no whales are present.

Shark, skate, and macrourid bycatch mitigation measures:

- i) If more than 4 individuals of any of the following families Somniosidae, Lamnidae, Cetorhinidae, Alopiidae are caught or if more than 2 individuals of any one of these families of sharks are caught in one haul or set, the vessel shall move on for the duration of the trip, and a next line shall not be set closer than 5 nm from the centre of the preceding line;
- j) If the retained skate by-catch exceeds 5% of the toothfish catch or reaches a maximum of 100 kg in any one haul or set, the vessel will move-on to another location at least 5 nm distant;
- k) Since *Macrourus* spp. can be a common by-catch species in other toothfish longline fisheries, as a precaution the vessel will move-on to another location at least 5 nm distant if the by-catch of *Macrourus* spp. reaches 150 kg and exceeds 16% of the catch of toothfish in any one haul or set.

Data collection for marine mammals, seabirds, and other species of concern

21. The following information shall be collected for encountered marine mammals, seabirds, and other species of concern:

- a) At least one standardised seabird and marine mammal abundance count shall be made at the rear of the vessel during the setting of each line and again at the hauling of each line;
- b) the observer shall have a target of observing 25% of hooks hauled for marine mammal and seabird interactions. Where observations take place they will be recorded and stored for analyses and/or reference;
- c) all marine mammals, seabirds, sharks, skates and other species of concern accidentally captured dead or moribund shall be identified, and photographs will be taken. Information about birds colliding with the vessel will be recorded and all birds released alive;
- d) all dead birds will be retained for formal identification and necropsy;
- e) opportunistic observations, photography and identification of marine mammals may be undertaken in collaboration with the crew.



VME

22. All information specified in CMM 03-2022 (Bottom Fishing) relating to bottom fisheries and all data necessary to assess encounters with VMEs shall be collected to enable assessment and monitoring of the distribution of marine ecosystem in the areas fished.

Monitoring

23. A vessel undertaking fishing pursuant to this measure shall carry a scientific observer on-board, as well as a dedicated assistant experienced in at-sea scientific data collection to assist the observer with biological measurement and data collection. Observer data shall be collected in accordance with the SPRFMO Observer data standard and shall include gear deployment and retrieval data, catch and effort information, biological data collection, and information on marine mammals, seabirds, and other species of concern.
24. The scientific observer shall record all relevant biological data as outlined in CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) to enable the evaluation of existence of the target species in the research area and evaluate the possible impacts of the exploratory fishery on the target stock, associated or dependent species, and marine ecosystems, as well as record encounters with VMEs, and document the effectiveness of related mitigation measures and how the mitigation measures for marine mammals, seabirds, sharks, skates and other species of concern are followed as specified in paragraph 20.
25. The vessel shall also be equipped with several tamperproof Automatic Location Communicators that meet SPRFMO standards for VMS reporting (every hour) and can respond to polling at any rate if required.
26. Electronic Monitoring (CCTV) will be used to monitor all setting and hauling activities, including monitoring of target and by-catch in the hauling bay. The tamper-proof system shall record sensor and video data overlaid with accurate GPS and timeline stamp on the video record.

Environmental data collection

27. The vessel shall record additional environmental data including *in situ* imagery of seabed species and habitats, and CTD (conductivity, temperature, depth) sensors deployed on longlines.

Review

28. The first year's survey, currently scheduled for ~Sept/Oct 2021, will be reported on to the Scientific Committee for their review 30 days prior to their preparatory (web-) meeting in May/June 2022. If overall shark by-catch, for families not covered by the move-on rule described above, is deemed excessive and of concern to the Scientific Committee, mitigation measures such as a catch limited move-on rule may be added in the FOP for the subsequent 2nd and 3rd year surveys.
29. This CMM shall expire following the regular meeting of the Commission in 2024.
30. The exploratory fishery to which this CMM applies may be extended through the development of a new CMM pursuant to CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fishing) to be considered by the Commission.
31. Fishing activity undertaken pursuant to this measure will not be considered to be a precedent for future allocation decisions.



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7k

Conservation and Management Measure 16-2023 Observer Programme

(COMM 11 – Prop 15_rev4)

ADOPTED 11:55am 17/2/23

CMM 16-202~~31~~³²

**Conservation and Management Measure Establishing the
SPRFMO Observer Programme**
(Supersedes CMM 16-202~~31~~³²)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

RECOGNISING United Nations General Assembly Sustainable Fisheries Resolutions 63/112 and 71/123 which encourage the development of observer programmes by regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) and arrangements to improve data collection;

RECALLING that, according to Article 28 of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (the Convention), the Commission shall establish an observer programme, to be operated in accordance with standards, rules and procedures developed by the Commission;

NOTING that Article 28 of the Convention sets out the functions of the observer programme and that the observer programme shall be coordinated by the Secretariat of the Commission in a flexible manner to take account of the nature of the fisheries resources and other relevant factors;

NOTING that the primary function of observers on board fishing vessels is the collection of scientific information and that observers are not enforcement officials, but that Article 28 of the Convention specifies that the information collected by the observer programme shall, as appropriate, also be used to support the functions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC);

NOTING the importance of the collection of robust scientific information, consideration should be given to *inter alia* cost-effectiveness and safety at sea;

NOTING that Article 19(2)(b) of the Convention stresses the need to avoid adverse impacts on, and ensure access to fisheries by, subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers when establishing CMMs for fishery resources covered by the Convention;

NOTING ALSO that one of the functions of the Commission is to promote the conduct of scientific research to improve knowledge of fishery resources and marine ecosystems in the Convention Area and of the same fishery resources in adjacent waters under national jurisdiction;

NOTING FURTHER that scientific research vessels performing fishing operations for research purposes will have on board scientific personnel whose primary function is the collection of scientific data and information;

ACKNOWLEDGING that high-quality data and information related to the fishing activity in the Convention Area, and its impacts on the marine environment occurring in the SPRFMO area are essential for the Commission to adopt and implement effective and timely Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs);

DETERMINED to ensure the collection of data and information that can be used for effective assessment and management of SPRFMO fisheries resources, including target species and bycatch, and interaction of fishing activities with the environment and species occurring in the Convention Area, to improve the certainty of future scientific advice while taking into account ecosystem considerations;

RECOGNISING the international nature of fishing activity and management of SPRFMO fisheries resources, and the consequent need to deploy well-trained and accredited observers;

RECOGNISING the nature of the observer's work at sea and that the collection of data and information needs to be coupled with safe conditions for observers while on board fishing vessels;

ACKNOWLEDGING that electronic monitoring systems, study fleets and self-sampling have been successfully



tested for certain types of data in some fisheries and that the Commission, with the advice of the Scientific Committee (SC), could explore minimum standards for their implementation, as practical and appropriate;

COMMITTED to ensure that the SPRFMO Observer Programme (SPRFMO OP) is developed under a robust and transparent governance framework;

RECOGNISING the need to establish clear procedures for attaining accreditation of national observer programmes and service providers under the SPRFMO OP;

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8 and 28 of the Convention:

General Rules

1. This CMM establishes the standards, rules and procedures to establish the SPRFMO OP and to ensure it achieves the objectives specified in Article 28 of the Convention.
2. The purpose of the SPRFMO OP is to facilitate the collection of verified scientific data and additional information related to fishing activities in the Convention Area and its impacts on the ecosystem, and also to support the functions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including the CTC.
3. The SPRFMO OP shall apply to all fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member or Cooperating non-Contracting Party (CNCp) fishing for fisheries resources in the Convention Area for which a minimum level of observer coverage applies in the relevant CMMs in force.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3 above, for artisanal fishing vessels less than 15 metres from coastal developing States fishing for jumbo flying squid, ~~where extraordinary accommodation and safety concerns may exist that precludes deployment of an onboard observer in accordance with the SPRFMO Observer Programme,~~ a coastal developing State will employ an alternative scientific monitoring ~~programme~~ approach such as the Annex 4¹ that will collect data equivalent to that specified in this Observer Programme and in CMM 18-2020 (Squid), in a manner that ensures comparable coverage. In any such cases, the Member or CNCp wishing to avail itself of an alternative ~~approach~~ approach programme must present the details of the ~~approach~~ approach programme to the Scientific Committee for evaluation. The Scientific Committee will advise the Commission on the suitability of the alternative ~~approach~~ approach programme for carrying out the data collection obligations set forth in this Observer Programme and in CMM 18-2020 (Squid). Alternative ~~approaches~~ approach programmes implemented pursuant to this provision shall be subject to the approval of the Commission at the annual meeting prior to implementation. Once the alternative ~~approach~~ approach programme has been approved, the coastal developing State will notify the Commission prior to the start of their fishing operations. This derogation does not extend to any other obligations contained in this or other CMMs in force. This exception will be revised by the Commission in 2026. Unless otherwise decided by the Commission, this derogation will expire on 1 January 2026.
5. Members and CNCps are encouraged to undertake their best efforts to have observers on board their fishing vessels² flying their flags and fishing for fisheries resources in the Convention Area for which there is no fishery-specific CMM in force. The Scientific Committee shall provide advice to the 8th meeting of the Commission in 2020 on the appropriate levels of observer coverage for these fisheries.
6. Observers shall have the rights and duties set out in Annex 1 of this CMM. Members and CNCps shall ensure that observers from ~~an accredited national observer programme or alternative scientific monitoring approach~~ approach programme ~~their national observer programmes~~ perform their duties.

¹ For that purpose, over a period of two years, the Annex 4 will be subject to change in order to fit its provisions into the relevant CMMs.

² For the purposes of this paragraph, fishing vessels exclude reefer and supply vessels.



7. Members and CNCPs shall also ensure that owners and fishing operators, vessel captains, officers and crew of vessels flying their flag:
 - a) Respect the rights of observers set out in Annex 1 of this CMM, and
 - b) comply with the standards and duties set out in Annex 2 of this CMM.
8. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that their national observer programmes and service providers only deploy independent and impartial observers.
9. The Commission, based on the advice of the SC, should explore and, where feasible, complementary with other means of collecting scientific data and additional information in conjunction with human observers.

Deployment of Observers

10. To fulfil their obligations under the Convention and the relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission, Members and CNCPs shall only deploy observers sourced from a national observer programme or service provider accredited according to the provisions of this CMM.
11. Observers from an accredited observer programme or alternative scientific monitoring approach programme ~~national observer programme~~ of a Member or CNCP shall only be deployed on board vessels flagged to another Member or CNCP with the consent of both Members or CNCPs.
12. Individual observers have the right to refuse a deployment on board a fishing vessel for justified reasons, including when safety issues have been identified on the vessel to be deployed or due to serious illness of the observer before boarding. The national observer programme or service provider shall ensure that the reasons for such refusal are documented and that a copy of such documentation is provided to the SPRFMO Secretariat, which will forward it to the relevant Member or CNCP.

Levels of Coverage

13. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that all fishing vessels flying their flag carry observers from either a national observer programme, alternative programme or service provider accredited under the SPRFMO OP to meet the minimum levels of observer coverage required by the relevant applicable SPRFMO CMM(s) while operating in the Convention Area³.
14. Scientific research vessels flying the flag of a Member or CNCP fishing for research purposes in the Convention Area shall be exempted from the obligation to carry accredited observers on board⁴. In these cases, Members and CNCPs shall comply with the data collection and reporting obligations of paragraphs 44, 45 and 46, and shall ensure that scientific personnel on board possess the capacity to perform in full all of the observation and reporting responsibilities contained in those paragraphs.
15. For fisheries where 100 percent of observer coverage is not required, Members and CNCPs shall ensure that the method of assigning observers on vessels flying their flag is representative for the fishery to be monitored and commensurate with the specific data needs of the fishery as a whole. This requirement is subject to practical constraints related to Members and CNCPs with a small number of fishing vessels or trips.
16. In relation to paragraph 15 of this CMM, Members and CNCPs shall document and provide information on the methods used to allocate observers on fishing vessels flying their flag to meet the observer coverage requirements, and shall also provide this information in their National Annual Report to the SC. The SC shall review the method used by each Member or CNCP and provide recommendations for improvement, when necessary.

³ CMM 01-2022 (*Trachurus murphyi*), CMM 03-2022 (Bottom fishing), CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory fisheries) and CMM 18-2020 (Jumbo flying squid) specify observer coverage levels for these fisheries.

⁴ This paragraph does not apply to fishing under CMM 13-2021 (Exploratory Fisheries) - observer requirements for exploratory fishing are specified under paragraph 20 of that CMM.



Accreditation

Accreditation Evaluator

17. The SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator is the public or private person or entity tasked by the Commission to assess and evaluate the applications for accreditation. The SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall have addressed any potential or actual conflict of interest in the course of delivering its service.
18. Applications for the accreditation of national observer programmes may be submitted by Members or CNCPs while applications by service providers may be submitted directly by an external, non-governmental provider of observers, or a Member or CNCP under the SPRFMO OP. Subject to paragraphs 36 and 38 of this CMM, the evaluation of each national observer programme or service provider shall only be undertaken by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator.
19. Subject to paragraphs 29, 30 and 31 of this CMM, the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall evaluate the national observer programmes and service providers against the minimum requirements and standards set by the Commission in Annex 3 of this CMM.
20. The Secretariat shall ensure that the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator is required, through its service contract, to maintain the confidentiality of any information received by a Member, CNCP or service provider pursuant to this accreditation process.
21. A Decision of the Commission will designate a SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator no later than at its 8th annual meeting. The procedure for appointing the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator, as well as the terms and conditions of engagement, are outlined in COMM7-Report Annex 7i.
22. The SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall be paid out of the Commission budget.

Evaluation of Observer Programmes of Members, CNCPs and Service Providers by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator

23. Consistent with Article 28(1) of the Convention, the SPRFMO OP, including the accreditation process, shall be coordinated by the Secretariat and operated in accordance with the standards, rules and procedures detailed in this CMM.
24. Each Member, CNCP or service provider seeking to accredit its observer programme under the SPRFMO OP shall submit to the Secretariat and the Accreditation Evaluator, at any time, all the relevant information and documentation to fulfil the standards provided for in Annex 3, including manuals, guides and training materials. Where applications are submitted by service providers on behalf of a Member or CNCP, final responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the information submitted shall rest with the Member or CNCP. All the information and documentation shall be provided in the official language of the Commission or with appropriate translations. The Secretariat may recommend that the Member, CNCP or service provider complete the application when there is clear evidence that substantive or essential information is missing.
25. Members and CNCPs are encouraged to inform the Secretariat and the Accreditation Evaluator a year in advance of their intention to pursue accreditation under the SPRFMO OP and to commence the accreditation process at least six months prior to the date fixed for the opening of the next Commission meeting.
26. The Secretariat shall promptly provide the information and documentation referred to in paragraph 24 to the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator.



27. The SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall liaise with Members, CNCP and service providers, as appropriate. Members, CNCPs and service providers shall have the opportunity to provide additional information and corrections relevant to their evaluation to the Secretariat and the Accreditation Evaluator. This process will be conducted by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator in a fair, equitable, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.
28. Following evaluation and bilateral consultation, the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall provide a Draft Preliminary Evaluation Report to the Member, CNCP or service provider pursuing accreditation within 30 days for comment prior to the report being provided to the Secretariat. The SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall then incorporate any additional information and provide the Preliminary Evaluation Report simultaneously to both the Secretariat and the Member, CNCP or service provider indicating whether the nominated national observer programme or service provider has met the minimum standards for accreditation under the SPRFMO OP.
29. When preparing a Preliminary Evaluation Report, and in addition to assessing the fulfilment of the standards indicated in Annex 3, the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall also consider those national programmes and service providers currently accredited by other RFMOs.
30. The SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall assess the consistency and compatibility between the SPRFMO Minimum standards for accreditation under Annex 3 and those required by other RFMOs, along with their practical implementation and functioning. The Member or CNCP shall provide to the Secretariat the name of the national observer programme or service provider accredited by other RFMOs, the RFMO that has accredited it, and any other supporting information requested by the Accreditation Evaluator.
31. If the Accreditation Evaluator finds that the observer programme has accreditation under another RFMO or arrangement that meets the SPRFMO Minimum standards for accreditation under Annex 3, along with its practical implementation and functioning, it will find the application favourable.
32. The Accreditation Evaluator shall submit the Final Evaluation Report to the Secretariat no later than 60 days in advance of the Commission meeting at which it is to be considered. The Secretariat shall circulate the Final Evaluation Report as an annex to the SPRFMO Observer Programme Implementation Report prior to the CTC meeting at which it is to be considered.
33. The CTC shall assess the Final Evaluation Report and make recommendations to the Commission regarding whether the observer programme has met the requirements of this CMM and, where relevant, whether a recommendation based on paragraphs 35 to 38 is appropriate.
34. The Commission shall decide whether to grant accreditation at its next meeting on the basis of the Final Evaluation Report and any recommendations from the CTC.
35. If the Final Evaluation Report by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator is favourable, the Commission may decide to adopt the report and grant accreditation under the SPRFMO OP for 5 years from the date upon which accreditation is granted.
36. Should the Commission decide that, despite the favourable findings of the Final Evaluation Report by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator, the application does not meet the minimum standard required for accreditation (Annex 3), it may decide not to grant accreditation. In that case it shall clearly outline the basis for its decision.
37. If the Final Report by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator is not favourable, the Commission may decide to adopt the report and not grant accreditation.
38. Should the Commission decide that, despite the findings of the non-favourable Final Evaluation Report by the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator, the application meets the minimum standard required for accreditation (Annex 3), the Commission may decide to grant accreditation under any conditions as may be specified by the Commission. These conditions may include the accreditation of a national observer programme or a service provider on a temporary and conditional basis pending the fulfilment by that Member, CNCP or service provider of the deficiencies detected during the accreditation process.



39. In case an application for accreditation is not granted, nothing prevents a Member, CNCP or service provider from presenting a new application to seek accreditation. When reapplying for accreditation Members, CNCPs and service providers shall consider the findings and recommendations of the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator and the Commission.
40. Members, CNCPs and service providers shall be entitled to renew accreditation.
41. A Member may request that the Commission revoke, condition or suspend accreditation for a national observer programme or service provider at any time but not later than 30 days in advance of the next CTC meeting by providing evidence that the national observer programme or service provider is not meeting the minimum standards for accreditation. The Executive Secretary shall circulate the request for revocation, condition or suspension to Members as soon as possible but no later than 15 days after the request is received, and the SPRFMO OP Accreditation Evaluator shall be asked to advise the CTC on the matter no later than 20 days after the request was circulated.
42. The CTC shall assess the request to revoke, condition or suspend an accreditation and the information provided at its next annual meeting, as well as any information provided by other Members, and may provide recommendations to the Commission. The Commission shall consider the CTC's recommendations and the request to revoke suspend or condition accreditation at its next annual meeting.
43. The Secretariat shall publicise the name of all observer programmes accredited under the SPRFMO OP, together with relevant contact details, on the SPRFMO website and shall include a list of all national observer programmes or service providers accredited under the SPRFMO OP in the annual OP Implementation Report described in paragraph 47.

Data Collection

44. Members and CNCPs shall ensure that observers deployed on vessels flying their flag, and, where applicable, complementary means of collecting data and information, collect and provide the information specified in Annex 7 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) in the manner set forth in that CMM and shall also provide relevant observer information required under any other CMM.
45. Nothing in this CMM shall prevent Members and CNCPs from taking additional actions related to data collection compatible with this measure.

Reporting

46. Members and CNCPs shall include a brief overview of the national observer programmes or service providers covering its fishing activity as a component of the Annual National Reports submitted by Members and CNCPs to the SC and developed in accordance with the "Guidelines for Annual National Reports to the SPRFMO Scientific Committee".
47. The Secretariat shall prepare a report on the implementation of the SPRFMO OP for presentation at each annual meeting of the CTC, using information from annual reports, observer data, and all other suitably documented and relevant information in its possession. The SPRFMO OP Implementation Report will address, *inter alia*: (1) information on problems that have been encountered; (2) recommendations for improving current standards and practices; (3) developments in observer programmes and observational methods; (4) constraints to accreditation and (5) in general any identifiable problem or obstacle in fulfilling the objectives and purpose of this CMM as outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2.
48. The SPRFMO OP Implementation Report shall be distributed to Members and CNCPs 30 days prior to each annual CTC meeting.
49. The CTC shall review the recommendations delivered by the SPRFMO OP Implementation Report and provide advice to the Commission thereon, including proposed actions to be taken.



50. The Secretariat shall make available observer data to the SC, at its request. Data confidentiality shall be maintained as set forth in procedures specified in Paragraph 6 of CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) and in any other data procedures that may be adopted by the Commission.

Review

51. The CTC shall review the implementation and effectiveness of this CMM at least every five years, including the observer safety requirements, the applicability of the SPRFMO OP to other fishing vessels and any additional requirements as necessary to meet the objectives of both Article 28 of the Convention and this CMM.

52. The SC shall periodically review and provide advice on the appropriate level of observer coverage needed in each fishery to meet data needs.

53. Should the SC recommend that a change in coverage or research priorities for specific fisheries is needed, the revised coverage levels, if adopted by the Commission, will be specified in the relevant fishery CMMs.

Entry into Force

54. This CMM shall enter into force 120 days after the conclusion of the Commission's 2019 Annual Meeting.

55. Members and CNCPs may continue using their own non-accredited national observer programme or service provider to meet observer coverage requirements until 31 December 2024. From 1 January 2025 Members and CNCPs shall only deploy observers from national observer programmes or service providers accredited under the SPRFMO.



ANNEX 1

Minimum Standards for Observers

Observer Rights⁵

In fulfilling their tasks and duties, observers shall have the following rights:

- a) Freedom to carry out their duties without being assaulted, obstructed, delayed, intimidated or interfered with;
- b) Access to and use of all facilities and equipment of the vessel necessary to carry out the observer's duties, including but not limited to full access to the bridge, catch before being sorted, processed catch and any bycatch on board, as well as areas which may be used to hold, process, weigh, and store fish, as safety permits;
- c) Access to the vessel's records, including logbooks, vessel diagrams and documentation for reviewing records, assessment and copying, as well as access to navigational equipment, charts, and other information related to fishing activities;
- d) Access to and use of communications equipment and personnel, upon request, for entry, transmission, and reception of work-related data or information;
- e) Reasonable use of the communication equipment on board to communicate with the observer programme on land at any time including emergencies;
- f) Access to additional equipment, if present, to facilitate the work of the observer while on board the vessel, such as high-powered binoculars, electronic means of communication, freezer to store specimens, scales, et cetera;
- g) Safe access to the working deck or hauling station, during net or line retrieval and access to specimens on deck (alive or dead) in order to collect samples;
- h) Unrestricted access to food, accommodation and sanitary facilities of a standard equivalent to those normally available to an officer on board the vessel as well as medical facilities that meet international maritime standards;
- i) Access to verify safety equipment on board (through a safety orientation tour provided by officers or crew) before the vessel leaves the dock;
- j) Unrestrained permission to record any pertinent information relevant for scientific purposes and data collection;
- k) A designated contact or supervisor on land to communicate with at any time while at sea;
- l) To refuse deployment on board a fishing vessel for justified reasons, including where safety issues have been identified. The national observer programme or service provider shall ensure that the reasons for such refusal are documented and a copy of such document is provided to the SPRFMO Secretariat, which will forward it to the flag State of the vessel;
- m) The ability to communicate at any time the occurrence of safety issues to the vessel captain, national observer programme, service provider, the Secretariat, and flag State, as appropriate;
- n) Upon request by the observer, receiving reasonable assistance by the crew to perform their duties including, among others, sampling, handling large specimens, releasing incidental specimens and measurements;
- o) Privacy in the observer's personal areas;
- p) Not performing duties assigned to the crew, such as gear handling (for fishing purposes), offloading fish, et cetera;
- q) Observer data, records, documents, equipment and belongings will not be accessed, harmed, or destroyed.

Members and CNCPs shall ensure that operators, captains, officers and crew on board vessels flying their flag

⁵ For artisanal vessels of developing coastal States of no more than 15 meters in length fishing for jumbo flying squid consistent with paragraph 4, observer rights are included in Annex 4.



respect the rights of observers and that a copy of these rights are provided to the crew and/or prominently displayed.



Observer duties

The duties of observers include:

- a) Carrying complete and valid documents before boarding the vessel, including, when relevant, identification documents, passport, visas, and certificates of at sea security training;
- b) Submitting copies of the documents indicated above to the programme managers of the national observer programme or service provider, as required;
- c) Maintaining independence and impartiality at all times while on duty;
- d) Complying with the laws and regulations of the Member or CNCP whose flag the vessel is flying, as applicable;
- e) Respecting the hierarchy and general rules of behaviour that apply to the vessel personnel;
- f) Performing duties in a manner that does not unduly interfere with the operations of the vessel and while carrying out their functions giving due consideration to the operational requirements of the vessel and communicating regularly with the captain or master of the vessel;
- g) Being familiar with the emergency procedures aboard the vessel, including the locations of life rafts, fire extinguishers, and first aid kits, and participating regularly in emergency drills for which the observer has received training;
- h) Communicating regularly with the vessel captain on relevant observer issues and duties;
- i) Refraining from actions that could negatively affect the image of the SPRFMO OP;
- j) Adhering to any required codes of conduct for observers, including any applicable laws and procedures;
- k) Communicating as regularly as is required with the programme managers and/or national programme coordinator on land;
- l) Complying with any SPRFMO CMMs whose provisions are directly applicable to observers;
- m) Respect the privacy in the captain and crew areas.



ANNEX 2

Duties of Vessel Operators, Captain, Officers and Crew

Members and CNCPs shall ensure that vessel operators and captains, officers and crew, as applicable, comply with the following provisions regarding the SPRFMO OP:

Rights of Vessel Operators and Captains

Vessel operators and captains shall have the following rights:

- a) To agree to the timing and placement, when required to take on board one or more observers;
- b) To conduct operations of the vessel without undue interference due to the observer's presence and performance of the observer's duties;
- c) To assign, at his or her discretion, a vessel crew member to accompany the observer when the observer is carrying out duties in hazardous areas;
- d) To be timely notified by the observer provider on completion of the observer's trip of any comments regarding the vessel operations. The captain shall have the opportunity to review and comment on the observer's report and shall have the right to include additional information deemed relevant or a personal statement.

Duties of Vessel Operators and Captains

Vessel operators and captains shall have the following duties:

- a) Accept on board the vessel one or more persons identified as observers by the SPRFMO OP when required by the Member or CNCP to which the vessel is flagged;
- b) Ensure the vessel crew is properly briefed and does not assault, harass, obstruct, resist, intimidate, influence, or interfere with the SPRFMO OP observer or impede or delay the observer in the performance of duties;
- c) If required by a SPRFMO CMM, as a complementary monitoring tool, install and maintain functioning electronic monitoring systems or devices throughout the selected fishing trips;
- d) Ensure the observer has access to the catch before any sorting, grading or other separation of the components of the catch are made;
- e) Ensure that vessels operating in the Convention Area include adequate space for the observer to conduct bycatch sampling or other sampling as needed, in a safe manner that limits interference with vessel operations, with a dedicated sample station and other equipment such as scales;
- f) Maintain a safe and clean sampling station to be used by the observer;
- g) Not alter the sampling station during an observed trip without consultation with the observer and subsequent notification to the Member or CNCP in control of the vessel;
- h) Inform the crew regarding the timing and objectives of the SPRFMO OP and schedule for observer boarding, as well as their responsibilities when an observer from the SPRFMO OP boards the vessel;
- i) Assist the SPRFMO OP observer to safely embark and disembark the vessel at an agreed upon place and time;
- j) Allow and assist the SPRFMO OP observer to carry out all duties safely and ensure the observer is not unduly obstructed in the execution of duties unless there is a safety issue that requires intervention;
- k) Allow and assist the SPRFMO OP observer to remove and store samples from the catch and allow the observer access to stored specimens;
- l) Provide the observer, while on board the vessel, at no expense to the observer, national programme or service provider, with food, accommodation, adequate sanitary amenities and medical facilities of a standard equivalent to those normally available to an officer on board the vessel according to generally accepted international standards;



- m) Allow and assist full access to and use of all facilities and equipment of the vessel that is necessary for the observer to carry out his or her duties, including but not limited to full access to the bridge, catch before being sorted, processed catch and any bycatch on board, as well as areas which may be used to hold, process, weigh and store fish;
- n) Follow an established mechanism, if adopted by the Commission, for solving conflicts that would complement the established dispute settlement processes provided by observer programmes and providers;
- o) Cooperate with the observer when the observer is sampling the catch;
- p) Provide notice to the observer at least fifteen (15) minutes before fishing gear hauling or setting procedures, unless the observer specifically requests not to be notified;
- q) Provide adequate space to the observer in the bridge or other designated area for clerical work, as well as adequate space on deck or the factory to perform the observer's duties;
- r) Provide personal protective equipment, and, where appropriate, an immersion suit;
- s) Provide to the observer timely medical attention in case of physical or psychological illness or injury;
- t) Develop and maintain an emergency action plan (EAP) regarding observer safety.

Safety Orientation Briefing

Vessel captains or a crew member designated by the captain shall provide the observer with a safety orientation briefing at the time of boarding the vessel and before it leaves the dock. The orientation briefing shall include:

- a) Safety documentation of the vessel;
- b) Location of life rafts, raft capacities, observer's assignment, expiration, installation, and any other relevant safety related information;
- c) Location and instructions for use of emergency radio beacons indicating position in case of an emergency;
- d) Location of immersion suits and personal floating devices, their accessibility, and the quantities for everyone onboard;
- e) Location of flares, types, numbers, and expiration dates;
- f) Location and number of fire extinguishers, expiration dates, accessibility, et cetera;
- g) Location of life rings;
- h) Procedures in case of emergencies and essential actions of the observer during each type of emergency, such as a fire on board, recovering a person overboard, et cetera;
- i) Location of first aid materials and familiarity with crew members in charge of first aid;
- j) Location of radios, procedures for making an emergency call, and how to operate a radio during a call;
- k) Safety drills;
- l) Safe places to work on deck and safety equipment required;
- m) Procedures in case of illness or accident of the observer or any other crew member.

Procedure in the Event of an Emergency

If a SPRFMO observer dies, is missing or presumed fallen overboard, the Member whose flag the vessel is flying shall ensure that the fishing vessel:

- a) Immediately ceases all fishing operations;
- b) Immediately commences search and rescue if the observer is missing or presumed fallen overboard, and searches for at least 72 hours, unless the observer is found sooner, or unless instructed by the Member whose flag the vessel is flying to continue searching;
- c) Immediately notifies the Member whose flag the vessel is flying;
- d) Immediately notifies the Member or observer provider to whom the SPRFMO OP observer belongs, if



- applicable;
- e) Immediately alerts other vessels in the vicinity by using all available means of communication;
- f) Cooperates fully in any search and rescue operation;
- g) Whether or not the search is successful, return the vessels for further investigation to the nearest port, as agreed by the Member whose flag the vessel is flying and the national observer programme or service provider;
- h) Provides the report to the observer providers and appropriate authorities on the incident; and
- i) Cooperates fully in any and all official investigations, and preserves any potential evidence and the personal effects and quarters of the deceased or missing observers.

Flag States shall take and implement all steps, as a matter of due diligence, to prevent incidents causing serious harm or death to observers on board vessels flying their flag, and to sanction or punish those involved, including through criminal investigation and prosecution. The flag State and other Members and CNCPs shall cooperate to that end.



ANNEX 3

Minimum Standards for Accreditation Under the SPRFMO OP

This Annex contains the Commission's minimum standards for accreditation under the SPRFMO OP. In accordance with paragraphs 28 and 32 of this CMM, the OP Accreditation Evaluator shall assess and decide all applications against these standards.

Impartiality, Independence and Integrity

1. National observer programmes and service providers shall only deploy independent and impartial observers. This means that neither the national observer programme or service provider, as the case requires, nor the individual observers, have a direct financial interest, ownership or business links with vessels, processors, agents and retailers involved in the catching, taking, harvesting, transporting, processing or selling of fish or fish products.
2. The national programme or service provider, and the individual observers:
 - a) Shall not have a direct financial interest, other than the provision of observer services, in the fisheries under the purview of the Commission, including, but not limited to: i) any ownership, mortgage holder, or other secured interest in a vessel or processor involved in the catching, taking, harvesting or processing of fish; ii) any business selling supplies or services to any vessel or processor in the fishery; iii) any business purchasing raw or processed products from any vessel or processor in the fishery;
 - b) Shall not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gratuity, gift, favour, entertainment, inordinate accommodation, loan or anything of monetary value from anyone who either conducts activities that are regulated by a Member or CNCP connected with its services or the Commission, or has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or non-performance of the observer's official duties;
 - c) Shall not serve as an observer on any vessel or at any processors owned or operated by a person who previously employed the observer in another capacity within the last three years (e.g., as a crew member); and,
 - d) Shall not solicit or accept employment as a crew member or an employee of a vessel or processor while employed by a national observer programme or service provider.

Observer Qualifications

The qualification of individual observers is the responsibility of national observer programmes or service providers. The national observer programme or service provider shall demonstrate that observers that are recruited into their programme have relevant education or technical training and/or experience for the fleets concerned; ability to meet the observer duties described in this annex; no record of convictions calling into question the integrity of the observer or indicating a propensity towards violence; and the ability to obtain all necessary documentation, including passports and visas.

Observer Training

National observer programmes or service providers shall demonstrate that observers are adequately trained before their deployment. Training shall include the following:

1. The relationship between fisheries science and fisheries management and the importance of data collection in this context;
2. The relevant provisions of the Convention and SPRFMO CMMs relevant to the functions and duties of observers;
3. Importance of observer programmes, including understanding the duties, rights, authority and responsibilities of observers;
4. Safety at sea, including emergencies at sea, donning survival suits, use of safety equipment, use of radios, survival at sea, management of conflicts, and cold-water survival;



5. First aid training, appropriate to working at-sea or in remote situations;
6. Species identification and record of species encountered at sea, including target and non-target species, protected species, seabirds, marine mammals, sea turtles, invertebrates indicating vulnerable marine ecosystems, et cetera;
7. Knowledge of the different types and functioning of bycatch mitigation devices required by SPRFMO CMMs;
8. Safe handling protocols to rehabilitate and release seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles;
9. Fishing vessel and fishing gear types relevant to SPRFMO;
10. Techniques and procedures for estimating catch and species composition;
11. Use and maintenance of sampling equipment including scales, callipers, et cetera;
12. Sampling methodologies at sea, i.e., fish sampling, fish sexing, measuring and weighing techniques, specimen collection and storage, and sampling methodologies;
13. Understand potential biases in sampling, how they arise and how they could be avoided;
14. Preservation of samples for analysis;
15. Data collection codes and data collection formats;
16. Familiarity with catch logbooks and recordkeeping requirements to aid observers' collection of data as required under SPRFMO CMMs;
17. Use of digital recorders or electronic notebooks;
18. Electronic equipment used for observer work and understanding their operation;
19. Use of electronic monitoring systems as a complement to their work, when applicable;
20. Verbal debriefing and report writing;
21. Training on relevant aspects of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

Refresher training should be ongoing dependent on the qualification requirements. Relevant updates to CMMs and observer requirements should be communicated to observers before each deployment as part of the briefing process, for example in an updated manual.

Observer Trainers

National programmes or service providers shall demonstrate that observer trainers have the appropriate skills and have been authorised by that national programme or service provider to train observers.

Briefing and Debriefing

National observer programmes or service providers shall demonstrate that there are systems for briefing and debriefing observers and communicating at any time with vessel captains. The briefing and debriefing process shall be conducted by properly trained personnel and shall ensure that observers and vessel captains clearly understand their respective roles and duties.

Data Validation Process

National observer programmes or service providers shall demonstrate that they have in place an observer data validation process in place. The data validation process shall be conducted by properly trained personnel and shall ensure that data and information collected by an observer are checked for discrepancies or inaccuracies that are corrected before the information is entered into a database or used for analysis. This includes ensuring that the national observer programme or service provider has in place a mechanism to receive data, reports and any other relevant information from an observer in such a way that prevents interference in that data from other sources. The data validation process shall ensure that the data meet the following standards:

- a) A mechanism that allows scientific data to be stored and transferred to the national observer programme (or service provider) in a secure and confidential manner.
- b) Vessel information uniquely identifies the actual vessel from which the fishing occurred;
- c) Dates and times of fishing effort are included and internally consistent (for example an end time should be after a start time);
- d) Location of fishing is included and valid (for example, logical latitude/longitude combinations), internally consistent and entered in the correct units;



- e) Effort data allows quantification of the amount of effort invested by the vessel, appropriate to the fishing method used, which is also identified;
- f) Catch information identifies the fishery resource (to the species level where possible) and the quantity of that species retained or discarded. If used, species codes are accurate;
- g) Where biological or length information is collected for a fish, it is directly linked to the effort in which it was caught – including date and time, location, and fishing method information, and includes the methodology of data collection;
- h) If the observer programme extends to transshipment and/or landings, then the amount and species of fishery resources transhipped/landed is quantified and recorded according to a standard methodology;
- i) Interaction data involving marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles and/or other species of concern identifies the individual species (where possible), the number of animals, fate (retained or released/discarded), life status if released (vigorous, alive, lethargic, dead), and the type of interaction (hook/line entanglement/warpstrike/net capture/other).

Observer Identification Cards

National observer programmes or service providers shall provide observers with identification cards that include the full name of the observer, date of issue and expiration, the name of the national observer programme or service provider, a unique identifying number (if issued by the national observer programme or service provider) a passport style photo of the observer, an emergency phone number.

Coordinating Observer Placements and Observer Deployments

National observer programmes or service providers shall demonstrate responsibility and capacity for the timely deployment of observers and will ensure that the selected observer receives all possible assistance during the entire length of their placements.

National observer programmes or service providers shall have in place a protocol to replace an observer if the observer becomes unable to perform their duties.

National observer programmes or service providers shall also seek, to the extent possible, to avoid deploying a single observer on multiple consecutive trips on the same vessel.

It is the responsibility of a national observer programme or service provider to administer observer placements, to maintain the independence and impartiality of observers as described in this measure and ensure that all placements are administratively finalised as soon as practicable after the observers return to port. The national observer programme or service provider is expected to communicate with the observer regarding upcoming deployments, coordinate observer travel, and provide the necessary supplies for observer duties.

Observer Safety Equipment

National observer programmes or service providers must demonstrate that observers are provided with appropriate equipment, including safety equipment, which is in good working order, routinely checked and renewed to carry out their duties on board a vessel. Essential equipment includes a lifejacket, independent two-way communication device capable of sending and receiving voice or text communications, personal locator beacons (PLBs), immersion suits, hard hat, proper deck working boots or shoes, gloves and protective glasses (including sunglasses).

Responding to Allegations of Observer Misconduct

National observer programmes or service providers must establish procedures for preventing, investigating, and reporting on the misconduct of observers, in coordination with observers, vessel captains, and relevant Members and CNCPs.



Dispute Settlement

National observer programmes or service providers shall demonstrate the existence of a dispute resolution process fair to all parties that provides a process to resolve issues through appropriate means including facilitation and mediation.

Observer Safety

National programmes or service providers must demonstrate that procedures are in place to support observers in their ability to carry out their duties unimpeded and in a safe working environment, including an established Emergency Action Plan (EAP). The EAP must provide instructions on sending reports to the provider's designated 24-hour point(s) of contact to report unsafe conditions, including instances of harassment, intimidation or assault.

National observer programmes or service providers must also provide a permanent delegate or supervisor on land to communicate with the observer at any time while at sea.

Insurance and Liability

National observer programmes or service providers must demonstrate that observers have health, safety and liability insurance commensurate with the national standards of the observer programme or service provider for such insurance for the duration of any deployment before placing the observer on a vessel.



ANNEX 4

IMARPE OBSERVERS PROGRAM FOR THE ON BOARD IN PORT MONITORING OF THE CATCHES AND FISHING ACTIVITIES OF PERUVIAN ARTISANAL VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO FISH JUMBO FLYING SQUID *Dosidicus gigas* IN THE HIGH SEAS, IN THE AREA OF APPLICATION OF THE SPRFMO CONVENTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE CMM 16- 2022

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This alternative mechanism shall apply to the vessels with no more than 15 meters of length that are registered in the Record of Vessels of the SPRFMO and that are authorized by the Peruvian Government to fish in the Convention Area.

2. COVERAGE OF THE OBSERVER PROGRAM

For the purposes of the coverage of observers established in paragraph 10 of the CMM 18-2020, the alternative mechanism shall adopt the following one:

(a) a coverage of 5% or more of the trips of the artisanal fishing vessels involved, through observers on board, who will provide detailed information on the catch, fishing areas, fishing effort and biometric and biological data of what is caught.

(b) an approximate coverage of 80% or more of the landings (and trips) of the artisanal fishing vessels involved, through observers in port from IMARPE and/or from the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), who will provide information on the catch, the fishing areas and fishing effort;

(c) coverage of 90% or more of the trips of the artisanal fishing vessels involved, through an information system using a traceability application⁶ running on portable smartphones, with which fishermen will provide in real-time all relevant information on their fishing trip, including on their catch, fishing areas and fishing effort.

3. INSTITUTO DEL MAR DEL PERU'S OBSERVERS

This alternative mechanism shall be executed by the Observers from Instituto del Mar del Peru as part of its regular monitoring system for the Jumbo Flying Squid of Peru and for informational status, as an on-board observer and as a port observer

. Cooperation agreements between CAPECAL and APAMARPA (Scientific and fishing sectors), which guarantees the correct deployment of observers on board artisanal vessels.

3.1. Observers' employment status

The observers are professionals in the areas of biology, fisheries engineering, fisheries technicians and fishermen. The port observers are IMARPE personnel with an Administrative Service Contract (Contrato Administrativo de Servicios, CAS), while the on-board observers are temporal workers. In both cases they receive a monthly remuneration.

3.1.1. Requirements to be an on-board observer

⁶ There is an agreement for the use of the traceability application "TrazApp" (<https://www.trazapp.org>), that has been developed by the non-governmental organization World Wildlife Foundation (WWF), which has been implemented in Peruvian artisanal jigging fleet.



Training level: fishing technologist, bachelor or professional in areas of fisheries engineering or biology;
Experience: minimum of 3 months in the performance of similar jobs and/or in the performance of equivalent functions;

Specialization program: have successfully completed a survival at sea course;

Required knowledge: knowledge of general biology and taxonomy of hydrobiological resources and preferably of jumbo flying squid-squid, and knowledge of fisheries data collection techniques and basic computer software (e.g., Excel, Word, others); and,

Insurance: have processed and have a Complementary Work and Risk Insurance (health insurance) and a Complementary Work and Risk Insurance (pension insurance) as a temporary worker.

3.1.2. Requirements to be a port observer

Training level: fisheries engineers, biologists, fisheries technician or local fisherman (who will be previously trained and shall already have a good knowledge of the local fishing activities and enjoy a good stand within the local fishing community);

Experience: minimum 1 year in the performance of similar jobs and/or in the performance of equivalent functions;

Specialization program: have successfully completed a survival at sea course;

Required knowledge: general knowledge of the common local fish species, knowledge of fisheries data collection techniques and basic computer software (e.g., Excel, Word, others).

3.2. Observer training

IMARPE will be responsible for the training of the port and on-board observers for the monitoring of the artisanal jumbo flying squid fishery. The training will include aspects related to the rights and duties of the observers on board and at the landing sites, the type and method of collecting data from the fishery on board and in port, the carrying out of biometric and biological samples of the catches on board, and of the landings in port.

In addition, the observer must have basic training of the MAM-009 course, carried out in the aquatic instruction centers authorized by the General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard of Peruvian Navy, in order to obtain the certification of specialized fishing sailor.

3.3. Observer rights ~~on board and at landing sites~~

- Right to be issued and carry an identification document that certifies him/her as an IMARPE observer;
- ~~Right to wear safety equipment and protection of human life at sea such as life jackets~~
- Right to have all the materials that are needed to perform their work ~~on board or~~ at the landing sites;
- Right ~~to be granted access to all the port facilities through which catch landings takes place and, on board,~~ the right to take biological samples;
- Right not to perform tasks assigned to the crew such as ~~handling of fishing gear (for fishing purposes) or~~ unloading of fish;
- Right that the data, records, documents, equipment and belongings of the observer are not be manipulated, damaged or destroyed;
- Right to be treated with respect by the skippers and crew of the fishing vessels as well as by the managers and personnel in charge of the landing sites, who will be provided with a copy of these rights; and,
- Right to receive periodical training.



3.3 bis Observer rights on board vessels

- Freedom to carry out their duties without being assaulted, obstructed, delayed, intimidated or interfered with;
- ~~Access to and use of all facilities and equipment of the vessel necessary to carry out the observer's duties, including but not limited to full access to the bridge, catch before being sorted, processed catch and any bycatch on board, as well as areas which may be used to hold, process, weigh, and store fish, as safety permits.~~ Access to and use of all facilities and equipment of the vessel necessary to carry out the observer's duties, including but not limited to full access to the vessel compartments, as safety permits;
- Access to the vessel's records, including logbooks, vessel diagrams and documentation for reviewing records, assessment and copying, as well as access to navigational equipment, charts, and other information related to fishing activities⁷;
- ~~Access to and use of communications equipment and personnel, upon request, for entry, transmission, and reception of work related data or information;~~ Access to and use of communications equipment if available and personnel, upon request, for entry, transmission, and reception of work-related data or information.
- Reasonable use of the communication equipment on board to communicate with the observer programme on land at any time including emergencies, if available;
- ~~Access to additional equipment, if present, to facilitate the work of the observer while on board the vessel, such as high-powered binoculars, electronic means of communication, freezer to store specimens, scales, et cetera;~~
- Safe access to the working deck or hauling station, during net or line retrieval and access to specimens on deck (alive or dead) in order to collect samples;
- Unrestricted access to food, ~~accommodation~~ and sanitary facilities of a standard equivalent to those normally available to the skippers or an officer on board the vessel as well as medical facilities that meet international maritime standard;
- Access to verify safety equipment on board (through a safety orientation tour provided by officers or crew) before the vessel leaves the dock;
- Unrestrained permission to record any pertinent information relevant for scientific purposes and data collection;
- ~~A designated contact or supervisor on land to communicate with at any time while at sea~~
- To refuse deployment on board a fishing vessel for justified reasons, including where safety issues have been identified. The national observer programme or service provider shall ensure that the reasons for such refusal are documented and a copy of such document is provided to the SPRFMO Secretariat, which will forward it to the flag State of the vessel;
- Access to and use of communications equipment if available to communicate at any time the occurrence of safety issues to the vessel captain, national observer programme, service provider, the Secretariat, and flag State, as appropriate;
- Upon request by the observer, receiving reasonable assistance by the crew to perform their duties including, among others, sampling, handling large specimens, releasing incidental specimens and measurements;
- Not performing duties assigned to the crew, such as gear handling (for fishing purposes), offloading fish, et cetera;
- Observer data, records, documents, equipment and belongings will not be accessed, harmed, or destroyed.

⁷ The crew shall use traceability application "TrazApp" (<https://www.trazapp.org>) as a digital logbook and to register the vessel information.



3.4. Observer duties

- Always carry their identification documents while working on board and/or at landing sites;
- Maintain independence and impartiality at all times while on duty;
- Prepare a report of the activities carried out on board at the end of each fishing trip and deliver it together with the forms, information and samples collected to the designated coordinator of the closest IMARPE Coastal Laboratory; and,
- Maintain the confidentiality and reserve of the information accessed by virtue of the contract as observer.

4. STANDARD DATA TO BE COLLECTED

When an IMARPE observer is on board the fisheries data will be collected for each set or each fishing operation.

When there is no IMARPE observer on board, the catch data, fishing areas and number of fishermen by trip will be collected arrival to port by the IMARPE observer in the landing site or by a designated representative of the Peruvian Government (from IMARPE or PRODUCE) when the vessel arrives at port disembarkation.

The mobile traceability application "TrazApp" is already in use by some artisanal fishermen in the Peru and it is hoped that through an IMARPE-WWF agreement, its use can be extended and generalized at least amongst those artisanal vessels seeking authorization to fish for jumbo flying squid in the Convention area. The data obtained with the use of this application will expand and complement the information and data obtained through the observers on board and in port, allowing for detailed information to be collected on the duration, geographical position, catch and effort per set or fishing operation even when there are no observers on board or in port.

The fishermen and skippers of the artisanal vessels being authorized to fish for jumbo flying squid in the Convention area will be instructed that, when they plan to go out fishing for jumbo flying squid more than 200 nm away from the coast, they will notify the local IMARPE representative in advance, so that priority may be given to assigning an IMARPE observers aboard one or more of these vessels.

The fishermen and skippers of the artisanal fishing vessels being authorized to fish for jumbo flying squid in the Convention area will be instructed that, whenever they have carried out fishing operations for jumbo flying squid more than 200 nm away from the coast without having brought an IMARPE observer on board, they will proceed to report to the IMARPE port observer as soon as they arrive to port, in order to proceed with the data collection and sampling of the catch of said vessel as a matter of priority.

The type of information and data to be collected from each vessel and trip will depend on whether the vessel has an IMARPE or PRODUCE observer at port, and whether the skipper of the boat has access to the mobile traceability application "TrazApp".

4.1. When an IMARPE Observer is on-board

The data to collected will be:

- Vessel flag,
- Name of the vessel,
- Vessel registration number,
- Date of fishing activity (UTC format),



- Position at the start of each set or fishing operation, with resolution of 1/10th degree, decimal format, of latitude and longitude,
- Position at the end of each set or fishing operation, with resolution of 1/10th degree, decimal format, of latitude and longitude,
- Target species (FAO species code),
- Number of crew,
- Number of jigs and number of hand lines,
- Total fishing hours per set or fishing operation,
- Estimated total catch (kg) of jumbo flying squid per set or fishing operation,
- Identification and estimated total catch (kg) of any other species caught, if any, per set or fishing operation,
- Size-frequency sampling of squid caught in each set or fishing operation (see Annex 1, section 3),
- Biological sampling of squid specimens per set or fishing operation (see Annex 1, section 4).

4.2. When there is no IMARPE observer on-board and there is a port observer from IMARPE or from PRODUCE

The data to be collected will be:

- Vessel flag,
- Name of the vessel,
- Vessel registration number,
- Date of fishing activity (UTC format)
- Referential position of the fishing area, with resolution of 1/10th degree, decimal format, of latitude and longitude, as declared by the skipper or master fisherman,
- Target species (FAO species code),
- Number of crew,
- Number of jigs and number of hand lines,
- Total catch (kg),
- If it is possible to identify and separate the specimens caught in the Convention area, a length-frequency sampling of the squid caught in the Convention area will be carried out,
- In coordination with and subject to acceptance of the skipper or master fisherman, samples of non-gutted squid specimens caught in the Convention properly selected and preserved will be purchased for biological sampling in the laboratory.

4.3. When there is no IMARPE or PRODUCE observers, and the fishing pattern has the mobile traceability application "TrazApp"

The data to be collected will be:

- Vessel flag,
- Name of the vessel
- Vessel registration number
- Position at the start of each set or fishing operation, with resolution of 1/10th degree, decimal format,



of latitude and longitude,

- Position at the end of each set or fishing operation, with resolution of 1/10th degree, decimal format, of latitude and longitude,
- Target species (FAO species code),
- Number of crew,
- Number of jigs and number of hand lines,
- Total fishing hours per set or fishing operation, and
- Estimated total catch (kg) of jumbo flying squid per set or fishing operation

5. SAMPLING ON BOARD BY IMARPE ON-BOARD OBSERVER

On trips where there is an IMARPE observer on board, the IMARPE observer will carry out daily biometric (size) and biological samplings of the jumbo flying squid being caught, ~~as described in Annex 4.1.~~ This sampling will include:

5.1. Biometric sampling (of size frequency)

A simple random sample of maximum 120 squids will be collected and measured per fishing day (distributed among the different sets or fishing operations of that day), measuring and recording the dorsal mantle lengths, ~~as described in Annex 4.1.~~

5.2. Biological sampling

To obtain biological data, from the large daily sample above, 10 female and 10 male squids will be set aside by means of a stratified random sampling, so that the specimens cover the entire range of sizes in the large daily sample. Then, for each specimen, the following data will be determined and recorded: ~~as described in Annex 4.1:~~

- Mantle length (mm)
- Total weight (g)
- Eviscerated weight (g)
- Sex
- Maturity stage
- Evidence of copulation (females only)

6. SAMPLING IN PORT

In ports where there is an IMARPE Coastal Laboratory (i.e.: Tumbes, Paita, San José, Chicama, Huanchaco, Chimbote, Huacho, Callao, Pisco, Atico, Matarani and Ilo) arrangements will be made to buy part of the catch of those vessels that have caught jumbo flying squid more than 200 nm from the coast (in the Convention area) without having an IMARPE observer on board, for the purpose of carrying out biological sampling in the laboratory. This will be done only if it is possible to differentiate what has been caught in the Convention area, and those squids are landed whole (not gutted). For this, the master fisherman and/or crew fishermen of the artisanal vessels participating in the program will be instructed to bring to port samples of complete specimens, selected and conserved under certain criteria, and a fair price will be paid for that part of the catch delivered to IMARPE.



ANNEX 4.1

PROTOCOL FOR BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMETRIC SAMPLING OF JUMBO FLYING SQUID

Dosidicus gigas

MATERIALS USED

The materials to use in this process should include:

- Acrylic board,
- Measuring tape with 1 mm accuracy,
- Electronic scale with 0.01 g accuracy (for laboratory sampling),
- Dynamometer or “Roman” scale with 0.25 kg accuracy (for on-board sampling),
- Dissecting equipment: scissors, watchmaker's tweezers, straight tweezers, stainless steel knife,
- Vernier caliper or square caliper (for laboratory sampling, to measure the length of the testis, etc),
- Plastic trays,
- Stationery: pens, pencil, eraser, correction fluid, notepad,
- Biometric sampling form,
- Biological sampling form.

2. SAMPLING TYPE

The sampling type being used is the one considered for cephalopods, and is carried out as follows:

To obtain biometric data, it will be by taking a simple random sample of maximum of 120 specimens per fishing day (distributed among the different fishing sets or fishing operations of the day); and,

To obtain biological data, 10 female and 10 male specimens from the above sample will be set aside per day by means of a stratified random sampling, so that the specimens cover the entire range of sizes in the large



daily sample.

3. BIOMETRIC SAMPLING

The dimension to be measured is the dorsal mantle length (LM) in mm with a measuring tape, from the proximal edge of the mantle to the distal edge following the gladius in a straight line.

The size frequency of the specimens in the daily sample must be recorded with vertical bars forming groups of 5 (with the 5th bar crossing over previous four) in the biometric sampling form ("Formato de muestreo - 01" del IMARPE, or IMARPE's "Sampling format - 01"), together with the date, fishing area, catch weight (kg), sample weight (kg), name of the vessel and names of those who carried out the biometric sampling.

4. BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

The biological sampling will be different and will collect different sets of data depending on whether is conducted on board an artisanal vessel or in land, in a coastal laboratory, as follows:

Biological sampling on board. In this case, the on board observer will only be recording the mantle length (mm), total weight (g), gutted weight (g), sex, gonadal maturity stage and (in the case of females) evidence of copulation.

Biological sampling in coastal laboratories. In this case the port observers and/or the coastal laboratory personnel will do a more complete processing of the samples of whole squid specimens that have been purchased for sampling and research purposes from selected vessels participating in, or cooperating with the observers' programme. And for this laboratory sampling:

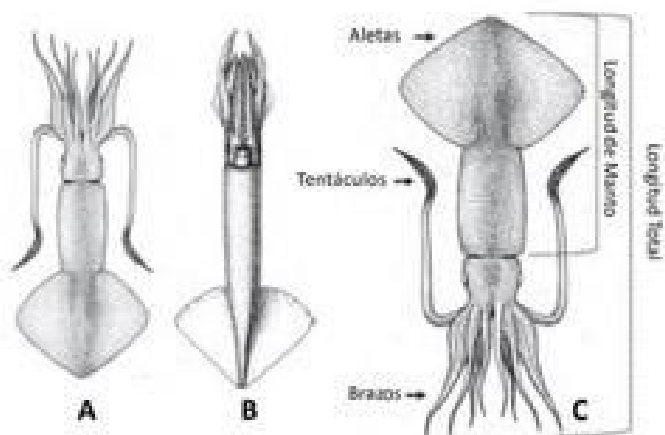
- The mantle length (ML) of each specimen is measured to the nearest mm with measuring,
- The total weight of each specimen weighed to the nearest g with an electronic scale,
- The specimens placed in the ventral position are dissected and the sex and gonadal stage of maturity is determined using the scale proposed by PEREA *et al.* (2018),
- In the case of female specimens, the length of the nidamental gland (mm) is measured and the reproductive structures (*i.e.*, nidamental glands, oviducts, oviductal gland and ovary) are removed and set aside to be weighted. In the case of male specimens, the spermatophoric complex (sac and organ) and the testis are removed set aside to be weighted after measuring the length of the testis (mm). The reproductive structures of each male and female specimen are weighed with a precision scale to the nearest 0.01 g,
- The digestive gland is removed and weighed,
- The degree of fullness of the stomach is determined according to a 4-stage empirical scale (0 = empty, 1 = half full, 2 = full and 3 = completely full). The stomach is removed for dissection and qualitative analysis of items in the food content, which are classified into fish (F), crustaceans (C), squid (Sq), others (O) and red liquid (LR). Samples of stomachs are also collected for analysis at the IMARPE Trophic Ecology Laboratory, according to the established protocol,
- In females, evidence of copulation is determined by observing and recording the presence or absence of spermatophores in the oral veil,
- The statoliths, which are found in the nuchal region (under the siphon), are collected by using a scalpel blade to make a transverse cut, and with the help of a watchmaker's tweezers, it is extracted, cleaned and the pair of statoliths is placed in statolith boxes or cartons (the label will be the serial number or the length and sex).
- The mantle is weighed.



5. ANATOMY OF THE JUMBO FLYING SQUID


Figure 1.- Jumbo flying squid *Dosidicus gigas* in (A) dorsal view (taken from ROPER *et al.* 1984, in MARKAIDA 2001); (B) ventral view

(taken from WORMUTH 1976, in MARKAIDA 2001); and, (C) dorsal view (modified from ROPER *et al.* 1984)




6. GONADAL MATURITY SCALE FOR FEMALES OF JUMBO FLYING SQUID

The description and macroscopic view of the four (4) stages of gonadal maturity of female jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) as described by PEREA *et al.* (2018) are summarized in the following chart.

STAGES	DESCRIPTION	PICTURES
I - Immature	The ovary is shaped like a pyriform sac, which is elongated, not granular and clear in appearance; being translucent in the initial phase of this stage. The wall of the ovary is very thin.	



<p><u>II - Maturing</u></p>	<p>The vary looks grainy, opaque, creamy or slightly yellowish.</p>	
<p><u>III - Mature</u></p>	<p>Larger and turgid, more piriform in appearance, yellowish-cream to amber in color, due to the presence of a large number of mature oocytes. The wall of the ovary is thin. Oviduct of great size for being full of advanced mature oocytes. The nidamental gland is developed and turgid. It presents immature, maturing, and mature oocytes.</p>	
<p><u>IV – Spawning or Expelling</u></p>	<p>Less turgid, granular, with lots of cream-colored and amber oocytes, with a predominance of the latter, giving an orange hue to the ovary. The wall of the ovary is very thin. Flaccid nidamental gland. The oviducts may be compact and large because they are full of advanced mature oocytes or somewhat flaccid due to their evacuation. In addition, in the external part of the oviductal gland some advanced mature oocytes are observed, a sign of spawning in the squid. Immature, maturing, and mature oocytes are observed. In the oviducts, these are full of oocytes at maximum maturity and ovulated. In the ovary, at microscopic level, the presence of post-ovulatory follicles is observed</p>	

7. GONADAL MATURITY SCALE FOR MALES OF JUMBO FLYING SQUID



The description and macroscopic view of the three (3) stages of gonadal maturity of males of jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) as described by PEREA *et al.* (2018) are summarized in the following chart.

STAGES	DESCRIPTION	PICTURES
I - Immature	Small, flaccid, elongated, white-colored and translucent testicle.	
II - Maturing	A larger, somewhat consistent, whitish to creamy, but not translucent testicle. Whitish spermatophore sack.	



III - Mature

A testicle of a more developed size with respect to the previous stages, turgid, whitecolored and milky in appearance. Spermatophore sac is full of spermatophores; free spermatophores are observed in the abdominal cavity.





11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 7 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 7I

Conservation and Management Measure 18-2023 Squid (COMM 11 – WP 21_rev3)

ADOPTED

CMM 18-2023

Conservation and Management Measure on the Management of the Jumbo Flying Squid Fishery

(Supersedes CMM 18-2020)

The Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation;

NOTING that there has been a substantial increase in catches of and fishing effort for jumbo flying squid in the Convention Area since 1990;

CONCERNED that there is uncertainty concerning the stock status and exploitation rate of jumbo flying squid;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the discussions at the ^{2nd} Squid Workshop on 17 August 2021 ~~and the recommendations by the 9th and 10th meetings of the Scientific Committee that as a precautionary measure, fishing effort in the squid fishery be limited by both the number of vessels and the total gross tonnage of squid jigging vessels authorized as at 31 December 2020 (noting that coastal States should still be able to expand or develop their fisheries, either with jigging or other fishing gears used to fish Jumbo Flying Squid in a manner consistent with SPRFMO CMMs)~~, the Scientific Committee Squid Working Group Workshops on Effort (11 June 2022 and 2 September 2022), and the 10th meeting of the Scientific Committee from 26 to 30 September 2022, including paragraphs 170 and 172 of its report;

BEARING IN MIND the commitment to apply the precautionary approach and take decisions based on the best scientific and technical information available as set out in Article 3 of the Convention;

RECOGNISING that a primary function of the Commission is to adopt Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) to achieve the objective of the Convention, including, as appropriate, CMMs for particular fish stocks;

AFFIRMING its commitment to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable management of jumbo flying squid stocks in accordance with the objective of the Convention;

RECOGNISING the need for effective monitoring and control and surveillance of fishing for jumbo flying squid in the implementation of this measure pending the establishment of monitoring, control and surveillance measures pursuant to Article 27 of the Convention;

RECALLING Articles ^[19(1), 19(2),] 20(3) and 20(4) of the Convention;

~~[CONSIDERING the paragraph 170 of the report of the SC10 where it was noted that paper SC10-SQ02 evaluated the required level of observer coverage; however, there were some concerns about the representativeness of data collection at the current observer coverage level. Some Members suggested that the SC may need to make a recommendation based upon observer coverage in other RFMOs, which is generally higher than that currently required in CMM 18-2022.]~~

~~RECALLING that the paragraph 172 of the SC10 noted that the characteristics of the fishery, the number of observers deployed, and the amount of data collected should be considered when discussing observer coverage. It was also noted that even though interactions with species of concern may be low, low interactions require high observer coverage to allow detectability, and even small numbers of interactions can result in large population impacts when the fleet is large and the populations of the impacted species are small.]~~

FURTHER RECALLING the need set out in Article 4 of the Convention to ensure compatibility of CMMs established for the high seas and those adopted for areas under national jurisdiction, and the duty of Contracting Parties to cooperate to this end;



RECALLING also Article 21(1) of the Convention;

ADOPTS the following CMM in accordance with Articles 8 and 21 of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This CMM applies to all vessels flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCs) engaged in or intending to engage in fishing for jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) in the Convention Area.
2. Only fishing vessels duly authorised pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention and in accordance with CMM 05-2021 (Record of Vessels) that are flagged to Members and CNCs shall participate in the fishery for jumbo flying squid in the Convention Area.

Management for the Jumbo Flying Squid Fishery¹

3. Members that have authorized squid jigging vessels on the Commission Record of Vessels as of 31 December 2020 shall limit both the number and total gross tonnage of squid jigging vessels flying their flag authorized to fish for Jumbo Flying Squid in the Convention Area to the level of their squid jigging vessels [authorized as of 31 December 2020] [or to their highest number of active vessels [historical levels of fishing]] as set out in Table 1 of this CMM. Members may substitute their squid jigging vessels as long as the number and total gross tonnage of the vessels for each Member does not exceed the level represented in the Table.
4. Members and CNCs, other than developing coastal States, that have no authorized squid jigging vessels on the Commission Record of Vessels as of 31 December 2020 but have a historical record in the Jumbo Flying Squid Jigging Fishery in the Convention Area shall submit to the Executive Secretary, by 30th June, their historical record of Jumbo Flying Squid Jigging fisheries in the Convention Area in the format of the number of vessels, total gross tonnage and catch weights (t) by year, for inclusion in the squid information held by the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall circulate this information to all Members and CNCs.
5. Members and CNCs referred to in paragraph 4, other than developing coastal States, may develop their Jumbo Flying Squid Jigging Fishery. These Members and CNCs shall limit the number and total gross tonnage of the squid jigging vessels flying their flag authorized to fish for Jumbo Flying Squid in the Convention Area, taking into account the state of squid resources, and not exceeding their highest historical levels. The historic high levels will be determined by the information provided pursuant in paragraph 4.
6. Members and CNCs, other than developing coastal States, that have no historical record in the Jumbo Flying Squid Jigging Fishery in the Convention Area, have no authorized squid jigging vessels on the Commission Record of Vessels as of 31 December 2020, and want to participate in the Jumbo Flying Squid Jigging Fishery shall submit a proposal to the Scientific Committee at least 90 days in advance of the next Scientific Committee meeting. These proposals shall include, at a minimum, information on the proposed number of fishing vessels, gross tonnage limit, and the type of jigging gear. The Scientific Committee shall provide its advice on the potential impact of the proposed effort increase. The Commission shall consider these proposals in conjunction with any advice from the Scientific Committee.
7. Developing coastal States² are allowed to develop their Jumbo Flying Squid fisheries in the Convention Area without restrictions, either with jigging or other fishing gears used to fish Jumbo Flying squid, in a manner consistent with SPRFMO CMMs. Such developing coastal States shall provide notification of the number of vessels and gross tonnage involved, in accordance with the time specified in paragraph 12.

¹ The effort limitation in this measure applies to fishing for jumbo flying squid in the SPRFMO Convention Area, and does not apply to fishing gears other than jigging.

² For the purpose of this CMM only, developing coastal States are Belize, Cook Islands, Cuba, Panama, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, and Vanuatu and shall not prejudice future decisions of the Commission regarding the definition of developing coastal States.



8. This CMM is not to be considered a precedent for future allocation decisions.

Data Collection and Reporting

9. Each Member and CNCP participating in the jumbo flying squid fishery shall collect, verify, and provide all required data to the Executive Secretary, in accordance with CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards) and using the templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report detailing catches on a monthly basis.
10. The Executive Secretary shall verify the annual catch reports submitted by Members and CNCPs against the submitted data. The Executive Secretary shall inform Members and CNCPs of the outcome of the verification exercise and any possible discrepancies encountered.

Monitoring and Control

11. Members and CNCPs participating in the jumbo flying squid fisheries shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with CMM 06-2020 (VMS) and other relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission.
12. Each Member and CNCP participating in the jumbo flying squid fishery shall provide the Executive Secretary a list of vessels³ they have authorised to fish in the fishery in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention and CMM 05-2022 (Record of Vessels) and other relevant CMMs adopted by the Commission. They shall also notify the Executive Secretary of the vessels that have actively fished or engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area within 30 days of the end of each year. The Executive Secretary shall maintain lists of the vessels so notified and will make them available on the SPRFMO website.
13. The Executive Secretary shall report annually to the Commission on the list of vessels having actively fished or been engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area during the previous year using data provided under CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards).

Scientific Committee Reports

14. Members and CNCPs shall provide their annual reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the Scientific Committee meeting of each year. Members and CNCPs shall also provide observer data for each fishing season to the Scientific Committee to the maximum extent possible. The reports shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary at least one month before the Scientific Committee meeting in order to ensure that the Scientific Committee has an adequate opportunity to consider the reports in its deliberations. Members and CNCPs should notify the Executive Secretary in the event they will not be submitting an annual report together with the reasons for not doing so.
15. The information collected under paragraphs 9 and 14, and any stock assessments and research in respect of the jumbo flying squid fishery shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its SC Multi-annual workplan agreed by the Commission, in order to provide advice on stock status.

Observer Coverage

16. Members and CNCPs participating in the jumbo flying squid fishery shall ensure a minimum observer coverage⁴ of **15 full time at sea observers or 5% ~~15%~~** of fishing days on Jumbo Flying Squid Jigging vessels flying their flag, and ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in CMM 02-2022 (Data Standards). In ~~2025~~**2024**, the Scientific Committee and the Compliance and Technical Committee shall review

³Fishing vessels as defined in Article 1 (1)(h) of the Convention.

⁴ In accordance with CMM16-2023 (Observer Programme Annex 4) this level of observer coverage does not apply to Peruvian flagged artisanal fishing vessels less than 15m of length fishing for jumbo flying squid.



the observer coverage and provide advice to the Commission on a recommended observer coverage level.

Special Requirements of Developing States

17. In recognition of the special requirements of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, Members and CNCPs are urged to provide financial, scientific and technical assistance, where available, to enhance the ability of those developing States and territories and possessions to implement this CMM.

Review

18. This CMM supersedes CMM 18-2020.

19. This CMM shall be reviewed at its annual meeting in 2025, or sooner if:

- a) the Scientific Committee recommends a reduction in total effort or other controls on the squid fishery based on the best scientific information available; or
- b) if the number of active vessels or the total gross tonnage equals or exceeds the total number amount in Table 1. of authorized vessels or total gross tonnage as of 31 December 2020, respectively.

The review shall take into account the latest advice of the Scientific Committee and the Compliance and Technical Committee, and shall include a review of the effort levels between Members listed in Table 1 and other Members entitled to develop their Jumbo Flying Squid fisheries.

Table 1: Number and total gross tonnage of vessels referred to in paragraph 2bis 3

Member	Authorized -Vessel Limit Number	Total Gross Tonnage (GT)
China	671	644,820
Korea	50	27,464 45,773
Chinese Taipei	45	45,499
Total- number of vessels and gross tonnage of registered vessels and GT as of 31 December 2020	766	717,783 736,092



11TH MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 8a

Decision XX-2023 on Climate Change

(COMM 11 – Prop 18_rev 1)

ADOPTED

Decision XX-2023 on Climate Change

Recognizing international initiatives to address climate change and its effects, including through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, and the Glasgow Climate Pact.

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change with specific reference to the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (2019) and the Sixth Assessment Report (2022).

Noting that several regional fisheries management organizations, including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, have recently taken additional steps to prepare for the emerging impacts of climate change on the fisheries under their jurisdiction.

Emphasizing that climate change is leading to shifts in the distribution and abundance of fisheries, altering ecosystems, affecting livelihoods, destabilizing food systems and challenging economic security worldwide.

Further emphasizing that climate change is a global, urgent issue affecting the South Pacific and requiring imminent action by resource managers to ensure sustainable use of marine resources.

Acknowledging that the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation could benefit from explicit consideration of climate change, potential impacts from climate change on the fisheries under its jurisdiction, and actions that could be taken to reduce or mitigate these impacts.

Recognizing the urgency of developing a comprehensive approach to understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change on fishery resources in the Convention Area, the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation decides as follows:

1. To task the Scientific Committee (SC) in 2023 and annually thereafter to include climate change as an agenda item. Within this agenda item, the SC will highlight analyses and data collection programs that best illustrate the potential impacts of climate change. As a result of these discussions, the SC is requested to make recommendations to the Commission on how existing conservation and management measures (CMMs) could be designed or proposed new CMMs established for the adaptation and resilience to climate change impacts in the Convention Area.
2. To task the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC) in 2024⁴³ and annually thereafter to include climate change as an agenda item. Within this agenda item, the CTC will evaluate any ~~compliance or technical~~ issue pursuant to its responsibilities that is related to climate change, take into consideration recommendations, and provide advice to the Commission regarding amendments to existing CMMs or proposed new CMMs that may be necessary as a result of climate change impacts in the Convention Area.
3. To include climate change on its agenda in 2024 and annually thereafter, including the consideration of SC and CTC recommendations and any other considerations regarding climate change impacts.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9a

Opening remarks by Mr Julio José Prado

Minister of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries, Ecuador

[English version]

Dear authorities and delegations of the member countries.

I have the honor to welcome you all to the Eleventh Meeting of the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization. It is a great honor, given that we are also celebrating the tenth year of the creation of the commission, a time in which the commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources has been ratified.

On behalf of the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Guillermo Lasso Mendoza, I extend to all of you his cordial greetings.

Ecuador has been developing a transformation of its fishing industry, with a close public-private articulation, where we are aware that the sustainability of resources is one of the main objectives and where there is a high commitment to traceability, continuous improvement of control and monitoring processes. In this sense, Ecuadorian regulations and legislation have evolved, seeking competitiveness, productivity and innovation hand in hand with conservation.

The endorsement of sustainable and sustainable fishing has allowed us to be the host country of this important meeting, which brings together 16 member countries, as well as 3 cooperating countries and 22 non-governmental organizations. This makes this meeting a powerful opportunity for cooperation to respond to challenges of global interest and the need to make decisions regarding management and management measures of the commission.

In this context, Ecuador presented two proposals to improve the information available on giant squid resources and thus strengthen the management of fishery resources.

The first consists of amending the resolution on transshipments, which aims to regulate this activity under the same conditions as other fisheries. This management and conservation measure will allow for better control of fishing activities in the Convention area.

Ecuador's second proposal would allow for a gradual increase in the coverage of onboard observers on giant squid vessels. This percentage would increase from 2024 (10%) and 2025 (20%). Currently, only 5% of trips have observers. The objective is to improve the production of information in order to make better management decisions.

In order to reach consensus on the proposals, they have been presented and discussed with different member countries of the convention, which have shown their interest as they are in line with their policies to fight IUU fishing.



The limitations to the fishery and the management measures to improve the production of information and the control of the activity, cannot in any case undermine the rights of the developing coastal states, where the artisanal sectors seek their livelihoods with the capture of resources such as squid or jack mackerel.

In this way, our country arrives with technical proposals, aimed at collecting scientific and statistical information that will allow us to make decisions in the future to protect the resources and the maritime ecosystem.

Finally, I reiterate Ecuador's commitment to sustainable and sustainable fishing, a vision that we share with the member countries of the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

Thank you very much and welcome!



[Spanish version]

Apreciadas autoridades y delegaciones de los países miembros.

Tengo el honor de dar la bienvenida a todos ustedes a la décimo primera Reunión de la Comisión de la Organización Regional de Ordenamiento Pesquero del Pacífico Sur. Un grato honor, pues también celebramos el décimo año de la creación de la comisión, tiempo en el que se ha ratificado el compromiso por la conservación y el uso sostenible de los recursos pesqueros.

En nombre del presidente de la República del Ecuador, Guillermo Lasso Mendoza, extendiendo a todos su cordial saludo.

Ecuador viene desarrollando una transformación de su industria pesquera, con una estrecha articulación pública-privada, donde estamos conscientes que la sostenibilidad de los recursos es uno de los principales objetivos y en la que existe un alto compromiso con la trazabilidad, la mejora continua de los procesos de control y de seguimiento. En ese sentido, ha evolucionado la normativa y la legislación ecuatoriana, buscando la competitividad, productividad e innovación de la mano de la conservación.

El aval de una pesca sostenible y sustentable nos ha permitido ser el país anfitrión de este importante encuentro, que alberga a los 16 países miembros, así como 3 países cooperantes y 22 organizaciones no gubernamentales. Convirtiendo a esta reunión en una potente oportunidad de cooperación para responder ante desafíos de interés global y la necesidad de tomar decisiones frente a las medidas de manejo y ordenamiento de la comisión.

Con este contexto, Ecuador presentó dos propuestas para mejorar la información disponible del recursos calamar gigante y de esta manera fortalecer la administración de los recursos pesqueros.

La primera consiste en la enmienda de la resolución sobre transbordos, la cual tiene como objetivo regular esta actividad en las mismas condiciones de otras pesquerías. Esta medida de manejo y conservación permitirá un mejor control de las actividades pesqueras en el área de la Convención;

La segunda propuesta de Ecuador permitiría aumentar la cobertura de Observadores a Bordo en las embarcaciones de calamar gigante, paulatinamente. Este porcentaje se incrementaría a partir de 2024 (10%) y 2025 (20%). Actualmente, solo el 5% de los viajes tiene observadores. El objetivo es mejorar la producción de información para así poder tomar mejores decisiones de ordenamiento.

Para alcanzar consenso sobre las propuestas, se han presentado y debatido con diferentes países miembros de la convención, los cuales han mostrado su interés ya que se enmarcan en sus políticas de la lucha contra la pesca INDNR.

Las limitaciones a la pesquería y las medidas de ordenamiento para mejorar la producción de información y el control de la actividad, no podrán en ningún caso menoscabar los derechos de los estados costeros en desarrollo, donde los sectores artesanales procuran sus medios de vida con la captura de recursos como el calamar o jurel.

Es así que nuestro país llega con propuestas técnicas, encaminadas a recolectar información científica y estadística que nos permitirá tomar decisiones en el futuro para proteger los recursos y el ecosistema marítimo.

Para finalizar, reitero el compromiso del Ecuador con una pesca sostenible y sustentable, visión que compartimos con los países miembros de la Comisión de la Organización Regional de Ordenamiento Pesquero del Pacífico Sur.

¡Muchas gracias y bienvenidos!



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9b

Chile's opening statement

[English version]

Thank you Chair. Since this is the first time Chile takes the floor at the Commission Meeting and after we have greeted all of its Members and CNCPs as well of the observers present in this meeting, The Government of Chile would like to start by thanking Ecuador, its authorities and all those who have made possible the 11th Meeting of the SPRFMO Commission. We have been able to observe, since last week, the impeccable organization and courtesy of our hosts. We are confident that with these optimal working conditions, the deliberations of this Commission will be facilitated, and effective resolutions will be achieved.

As you may have already noticed, Chile is present at this meeting with a robust and diverse representation. As the head of my delegation and highest governmental authority of the fisheries and aquaculture sector of my country, I am pleased to point out that we are accompanied this time not only by the main representatives of the national fishing industry, but also by a sector usually excluded from this type of meetings; I am referring to the representatives of the shipowners and crew members organizations of the artisanal vessels, who by their own means and accepting the invitation made by the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, are present here with us today on behalf of the Artisanal Fishers of Chile.

We have also been accompanied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and prominent representatives of our scientific community and the institutions dedicated to fishery research, The Chilean Navy. This latter institution is responsible for ensuring the sovereignty of Chile in our territorial sea and Exclusive Economic Zone, and therefore the main agent in the fight against illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

Why are we here with such a large delegation? Because this 11th Commission Meeting is of special importance to us. We are here with in this session because we would like to celebrate the recovery of one of the main fisheries of our country, the *Trachurus murphyi* or Chilean Jack Mackerel fishery.

As the public and private representatives of the Chilean fishing sector, we would like to highlight the success of the collaborative work developed by the SPRFMO; the commitment and discipline of its Members which has allowed us to show today an example in fisheries, of how hydrobiological resources, responsibly managed, can not only improve their condition, but also strengthen their exploitation with a precautionary approach, thus contributing to the goal of Food Security not only of our countries but for the population of the world.

We would like to make a special recognition to the exhaustive work of the national and international scientists grouped in the SPRFMO Scientific Committee, under whose leadership the remarkable recovery of this fishery has been achieved.

We would also like to highlight some data generated at the last meeting of the Scientific Committee held in Seoul, South Korea: the estimated spawning biomass for the jack mackerel resource is 14.3 million tons. With this result and under the Maximum Sustainable Yield approach the total allowed catch (TAC) estimations, in the case of the absence of the self-imposed catch limits, would exceed 3 million tons. However, our country believes that it is important to continue to be very careful with the management of this resource.

We would like to highlight that, for the fourth consecutive year, the global catch quota has grown 15%, which is the maximum percentage of expansion that was defined by this Commission. Chile has been particularly respectful in complying with this catch limit. We would like to emphasize that since the Adelaide Agreement, our country has caught 100% of its allocated jack mackerel quota. In addition, during these years, we have agreed important transfers from other members, which allows us to affirm that in the period 2013-2022 more than 78% of this fishery is extracted by Industrial and Artisanal vessels of Chile. These fishing operations are carried out almost entirely in the Exclusive Economic Zone of our country.



Therefore, Chile congratulates the SPRFMO for the remarkable results achieved thanks to the responsible management of one of the most important highly migratory fisheries in the region. And it is for this, and also for other reasons that we will be explaining in the coming days, that our country expresses its interest of increasing our percentage of allocation in the total allowed quota of jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) that will be defined during this 11th Commission meeting.

We also consider that, having noted the remarkable increase in the available biomass in successive periods, and in accordance with the indications of our scientists, it is reasonable to analyze and to propose to the Commission an upward adjustment in the catch control rule currently set at 15%; we believe that a moderate increase in this percentage will continue to satisfy the precautionary approach, while at the same time it will benefit all countries with an interest in this fishery.

We would like to point out that at a present time like this, it is evaluated not only the capacity of this organization to protect the marine ecosystems and their hydrobiological resources, but also its capacity to incorporate the human, economic and social dimension into the ecosystem approach. Therefore, it has been the industrial and artisanal fishers -and especially those from Chile- who have committed themselves to accomplish the global quota restrictions; those who have rigorously reported the information on their landings; those who have allowed and received scientific observers and incorporated technologies for a better monitoring of their catches.

Now, these same fishes are requesting to this organization to adopt decisions consistent with those who are effectively developing the fishing effort, and who have therefore been co-responsible for this remarkable recovery, allowing the jack mackerel to be abundant again in our coasts today.

We would like you to know that it is difficult to explain this in the small fishing coves along our country, that having great availability of this resource, both in size and quantity, we still have catches well below the Maximum Sustainable Yield. This is a factor that jeopardizes the confidence and therefore the adherence of the actors to follow the measures, especially those who develop small-scale fishing.

Finally, as the Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture, I would like to reiterate the confidence and adherence of the Government of Chile to the guidelines defined by SPRFMO and our willingness to advance in each of the fisheries of interest to this organization with a transparent and responsible regulation.

We reinforce our willingness to always follow the best available science, under an ecosystem and precautionary approach. In order to ensure the best conditions for the development of responsible fishing activities, not only with the food needs of the current generations, but also of future generations, which we are sure will value the efforts of management developed in these topics.

Thank you very much



[Spanish version]

Gracias Sr. Presidente, esta es la primera vez que Chile toma la palabra en la comisión y después de saludar a todos sus miembros, así como a los observadores presentes en esta reunión, el Gobierno de Chile quiere comenzar agradeciendo a las autoridades del Ecuador y a todos quienes han hecho posible la materialización de esta Undécima Comisión Meeting de OROP-Pacífico Sur. Desde la semana recién pasada hemos podido observar la impecable organización y la cortesía de nuestros anfitriones. Confiamos en que con estas óptimas condiciones de trabajo la deliberación de esta Comisión se verá facilitada y logrará resoluciones eficaces.

Como ustedes quizá ya han notado Chile se hace presente en esta reunión con una robusta y diversa representación. Como jefe de delegación y máxima autoridad gubernamental del sector Pesquero y Acuícola de mi país, tengo el agrado de señalar que no solo nos acompañan los principales representantes de la Industria Pesquera nacional, junto a ellos también está presente un subsector habitualmente excluido de este tipo de foros; me refiero a los representantes de los Gremios de armadores y de tripulantes de la embarcaciones artesanales, quienes por sus propios medios y acogiendo la invitación que le hiciera la Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura, hoy están presentes aquí con nosotros en representación de los Pescadores Artesanales de Chile.

También nos han acompañado destacados representantes de la comunidad científica y de instituciones dedicadas a la investigación pesquera; y por cierto, también representantes de Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y de la Armada de Chile. Esta última institución responsable velar por la soberanía de Chile en su mar territorial y en su Zona Económica Exclusiva, y por tanto principal agente en la lucha contra la Pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

¿Y por qué estamos aquí con una representación tan nutrida? Porque esta 11ª Comisión Meeting tiene una especial importancia para nosotros. Estamos presentes en esta sesión porque queremos celebrar la recuperación de una de las principales pesquerías de nuestro país, el *Trachurus murphyi* o Jurel Chileno.

Los representantes públicos y privados de sector pesquero de Chile queremos destacar el éxito del trabajo colaborativo desarrollado por la OROP Pacífico Sur; el compromiso y la disciplina de sus miembros, que ha sido lo que nos permite mostrar hoy, en pesquería, un ejemplo de cómo los recursos hidrobiológicos administrados con responsabilidad, no solo pueden mejorar su condición, sino que se puede fortalecer su explotación con un enfoque precautorio, para contribuir así al objetivo de Seguridad Alimentaria no solo de nuestros países sino de la población mundial.

Queremos realizar un especial reconocimiento al trabajo exhaustivo de los científicos nacionales e internacionales agrupados en el Comité Científico de OROP-PS, bajo cuyo liderazgo se ha logrado la notable recuperación de esta pesquería.

Por nos permitimos destacar algunos datos generados en la reciente reunión del Comité Científico realizada en Seoul, Korea: La biomasa desovante estimada para el recurso jurel es 14.3 millones de toneladas, con esta cifra y bajo el enfoque de Rendimiento Máximo Sostenible las estimaciones de cuota global en caso de no existir los límites que nos hemos autoimpuesto superarían los 3 millones de toneladas. Sin embargo, nuestro país cree que es importante seguir siendo muy cuidadosos con la administración de este recurso.

Destacamos que por cuarto año consecutivo la cuota de global de extracción ha crecido al 15%, que es el porcentaje máximo de expansión que fue definido por esta misma Comisión. Chile ha sido particularmente respetuoso en el cumplimiento de estos límites de captura. Queremos destacar que desde el Acuerdo de Adelaida nuestro país ha capturado el 100% de su cuota asignada de jurel. Además, durante estos años hemos acordado importantes transferencias desde terceros países, lo que nos permite afirmar que en el periodo 2013-2022 más del 78% esta pesquería es extraída por embarcaciones Industriales y Artesanales de Chile, en faenas de pesca que se realizan casi su totalidad en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de nuestro país.



Chile entonces congratula a OROP-Pacífico Sur, por los notables resultados alcanzados gracias a la gestión responsable de una de las pesquerías altamente migratorias más importantes de la región. Y es por las razones ya enunciadas, y también por otras que iremos exponiendo en los próximos días, que nuestro país manifiesta su interés en incrementar nuestro porcentaje de participación en la cuota global de extracción de *Trachurus murphyi* que definiremos en esta 11ª Comisión.

También consideramos que, habiéndose constatado en períodos sucesivos un notable incremento de la biomasa disponible, y conforme a lo señalado por nuestros científicos, es razonable analizar y proponer un ajuste al alza moderada en el regla de control de captura fijado hoy en el 15%; creemos que un incremento moderado este porcentaje, continuará satisfaciendo el enfoque precautorio, al tiempo que beneficiará, a todos los países con interés en esta pesquería.

Queremos hacer presente que en coyunturas como la actual, no solo se evalúa la capacidad de esta organización para el cuidado de los ecosistemas marinos y sus recursos hidrobiológicos, sino que también se evalúa su capacidad de incorporar en el enfoque ecosistémico la dimensión humana, económica y social. Porque finalmente han sido pescadores industriales y artesanales -y especialmente los de Chile- quienes se han comprometido con las restricciones de cuota global; los que han cumplido rigurosamente con la información de sus desembarcos; los que han recibido a observadores científicos e incorporado tecnologías para un mejor monitoreo de sus capturas.

Ahora son esos mismos pescadores, los que solicitan que esta instancia de administración pesquera adopte decisiones consistentes con quienes efectivamente están desarrollando el esfuerzo pesquero, y que por tanto han sido corresponsables en esta notable recuperación, permitiendo que el Jurel sea hoy abundante en nuestras costas.

Hacemos notar que es difícil explicar en las pequeñas caletas pesqueras a lo largo de nuestro país, que habiendo gran disponibilidad de este recurso, tanto en talla como en cantidad, veamos limitada la captura muy por debajo del Rendimiento Máximo Sostenible. Este es un factor que pone en riesgo la confianza y por ende la adhesión de los actores al cumplimiento de las restricciones, especialmente de quienes desarrollan pesca de menor escala.

Finalmente, como Subsecretario de Pesca y Acuicultura quiero reiterar la confianza y adhesión del Gobierno de Chile a las directrices definidas por OROP-Pacífico Sur y nuestra disposición a avanzar en cada una de las pesquerías que interesan a este foro con una regulación transparente y responsable.

Reforzamos nuestra voluntad de atender siempre a la mejor ciencia disponible, con un enfoque ecosistémico y con una mirada precautoria. Para asegurar así las mejores condiciones para el desarrollo de una actividad pesquera, la cual debe ser responsable no solo con las necesidades de alimentación de las actuales generaciones, sino también de las futuras, las que estamos seguros valoraran el esfuerzo de cuidado desarrollado en espacios como este.

Muchas gracias.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9c

Ecuador's opening statement

[English version]

Greetings, welcome and thanks to the President, the Secretariat and all the staff of the organization, as well as to the authorities of the countries present and accompanying us virtually, to the civil society organizations and others interested in this meeting.

Ecuador's main objective in fisheries is sustainability. The Ecuadorian government and the private sector have been working to guarantee it. To this end, principles such as traceability and transparency are of vital importance.

We are especially interested in achieving consensus on the squid proposal, safeguarding the rights of developing coastal countries such as Ecuador, so that fishermen, especially artisanal fishermen, have the opportunity to develop the fishery.

For several years we have been promoting an increase in the production of fishing information, for which it is vital to resolve the increase in the percentage of observer coverage and the control of transshipment activities.

The state of the jack mackerel resource allows a review of the allocation of the quota increase for the countries. Ecuador seeks to reach the optimum level to operate a vessel.

There are urgent issues, addressed through proposals, whose quantity and quality anticipate in-depth discussions and we hope that success will characterize the outcome of this meeting; but there are also transcendental issues that we cannot ignore:

The effective participation of the Spanish-speaking countries is crucial for the success of this Commission, which involves not only the authorities but also each one of those who participate in the fishing activity, particularly the fishermen.

In this sense, we firmly believe in the need to ensure the use of the Spanish language in the official activities of the Commission. Effective participation is guaranteed and jealously protected by our Convention, and it is the obligation of the Commission to adopt the measures for implementation.

Although the rules of procedure identify English as an operational reference language, it admits that at the convenience of the Commission, other languages may be included with the same rigor and character.

The evidence that 95% of the most relevant fisheries of this Commission are carried out with impact in the coastal countries of Latin America is sufficient argument to adopt measures that allow the introduction, through interpretation and translation, This is why Ecuador did not hesitate to provide simultaneous interpretation for this meeting, nor did it hesitate to recognize the advantages of CALAMASUR's proposal that calls us to adopt the necessary administrative measures to integrate the Spanish language in the relevant information and decision making activities of the Commission.

We believe that the setting of this 11th meeting of the Commission is the ideal place to adopt such a decision and we respectfully ask the Parties for their consent for the necessary administrative decision to be adopted, as it does not require a Resolution per se.

We welcome you all once again to Manta, Ecuador. Thank you.



[Spanish version]

Un saludo, bienvenida y agradecimiento al Presidente, Secretaría y todo el personal de la organización, de igual forma a las autoridades de los países presentes y que nos acompañan virtualmente, a las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y demás interesados en esta reunión.

El principal objetivo de Ecuador en materia pesquera es la sostenibilidad. El gobierno ecuatoriano y el sector privado vienen trabajando para garantizarla. Para ello, principios como la trazabilidad y la transparencia son de vital importancia.

Tenemos especial interés en lograr consenso en la propuesta de calamar, precautelando el derecho de los países costeros en desarrollo como Ecuador, para que los pescadores, en especial los artesanales, tengan la oportunidad de desarrollar la pesquería.

Por varios años venimos impulsando incremento en la producción de información pesquera, para lo que es vital resolver sobre el incremento en el porcentaje de cobertura de observadores y el control de las actividades de trasbordo.

El estado del recurso jurel permite una revisión de la asignación del incremento de la cuota para los países. Ecuador busca llegar al nivel óptimo para operar una embarcación.

Existen temas urgentes, abordados mediante propuestas, cuya cantidad y calidad anticipan debates profundos y esperamos que el éxito caracterice el resultado de esta reunión; pero además existen temas trascendentes que no podemos obviar:

La participación efectiva de los países hispanoparlantes es crucial para el éxito de esta Comisión, lo que involucra no solo a las autoridades sino que igualmente a cada uno de quienes participan de la actividad pesquera, particularmente a los pescadores.

En este sentido, creemos firmemente en la necesidad de que se asegure el uso del idioma castellano en las actividades oficiales de la Comisión. La Participación efectiva se encuentra garantizada y celosamente protegida por nuestra Convención, y es obligación de la Comisión adoptar las medidas de implementación.

Si bien las reglas de procedimiento identifican al idioma inglés como una lengua de referencia operativa, admite que ante la conveniencia de la Comisión se incluyan otros idiomas con el mismo rigor y carácter.

La evidencia de que el 95% de las pesquerías más relevantes de esta Comisión se ejecutan con impacto en los países costeros de América Latina es el argumento suficiente para adoptar las medidas que permitan la introducción, vía interpretación y traducción, del uso del idioma castellano en similares condiciones que el Inglés en las actividades de SPRFMO y es por ello que Ecuador no dudó en proveer para esta reunión de la interpretación simultánea, como tampoco duda en reconocer las ventajas de la propuesta de CALAMASUR que nos llama a adoptar las medidas administrativas necesarias para integrar el idioma español en las actividades relevantes de información y toma de decisiones en la Comisión.

Creemos que el escenario de esta 11ª reunión de la Comisión es el idóneo para adoptar esa decisión y pedimos respetuosamente a las Partes su anuencia para que sea adoptada la decisión administrativa necesaria, pues no se requiere de una Resolución propiamente.

Sean todos nuevamente bienvenidos a Manta, Ecuador. Gracias.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

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COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9d

Deep Sea Conservation Coalition's intervention on Bottom Fishing

DSCC Intervention on CMM 03 Bottom Fishing Amendments (Prop 8):

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, we are convinced that if those 3 rather uncontroversial precepts were implemented, SPRFMO will do 4 things:

Abandon the efforts to protect only a stated percentage of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) such as deepwater coral and sponges. This means not only declining to decide to protect only 70%, and for example adopting a higher figure of 80 or 90%, but instead following the UNGA resolutions, applying international law, good science and the precautionary and ecosystem approaches.

Such an approach would also work to protect rare and cryptic species.

Decline to follow the suggestion to investigate Total Allowable Catches to be carried over into later years. This is an effort to boost industry following an annual catch of only 20 tonnes of orange roughy, and would result in intensive pressure on VMEs, and is based on an inappropriate and unlawful intention to 'trade-off' between fishing and environmental protection.

Allied to this, TACs need to be set to sustainable levels. In practical terms, this means adopting the lowest of the catch limits derived from the latest Bmin model for each of the orange roughy stocks set out in SC10 report, including subdividing the catch limit for Louisville Ridge into the three stocks - North, Central, and South.

Assess significant adverse impacts (SAI) on VMEs at the scale of the Encounter Area, and decide that the encounter area remain closed, with the Encounter Area being confirmed as 5 NM from the encounter, consistent with the precautionary approach.

We suggest that the SC should be requested to review all taxa thresholds with a view to ensuring the levels are precautionary, taking into account the current knowledge of catchability, and ensuring that research does not damage VMEs.

For the Salas y Gomez Ridge area SPRFMO should not accept any proposals for exploratory bottom fishing in the area of the two ridges as such activity is likely to irrevocably harm these extremely unique and fragile ecosystems. We suggest that SPRFMO should welcome Chile's biodiversity research proposal.

The DSCC suggests that the Commission takes note of the growing impacts of climate change on the marine environment and request the SC establish an intersessional working group to review existing CMMs and to make recommendations to the Commission, and we welcome the United States paper in this regard.

Finally, with respect to amendment of the bottom fishing measure, we welcome the proposal in paragraph 42 bis to establish a register of areas closed as VME.

In closing, we would be remiss if we did not emphasise that closing all seamounts and similar features in the SPRFMO area to bottom fishing is the desired way forward. It encompasses our obligations under the Convention and obligations to protect biodiversity, implements the ecosystem and precautionary approaches, is aligned with the decision of NAFO to close all seamounts to bottom fishing, and has the support of over 100+ NGOs, and over 80,000 people who have signed a petition to the New Zealand government, calling for this.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9e

High Seas Fisheries Group's statement on Bottom Fishing

Dear Members, ladies and gentlemen

I know many of you, and a large number of you have seen the HSFG provide papers over the last decade with advice from the coalface. It is commercial fishing vessels in their normal operations that gather the valuable data that informs this forum.

I do hope some of you have had the time to read our paper as we feel strongly that our points are valid and will withstand scrutiny. We have increasing interest in membership from other countries and we will inform the secretariat as new members join.

RFMOs and members' decisions directly and indirectly affect thousands of people and jobs in the fishing and associated industries, both within the EEZ and on the high seas. We believe members appreciate and consider this significant consequence of reducing TACs.

We regard sustainable fishing as not only a privilege, but a right under international and domestic law. This position is supported by the fish stocks agreement and UNCLOS, and furthermore most RFMOs, including SPRFMO, reflect this through use of words such as Rational use, sustainable use, economic use, and cultural use; terms that are recognised across all forums.

Fishing produces food, a tangible commodity, and with a growing world population food security is increasingly needed.

On the other hand, there are groups who want to undermine commercial fishing. These groups are well coordinated, resourced, and well-funded with lawyers, scientists, and lobbyists, who themselves are well paid from donations gained by selling nothing but a story. This story is often framed in a way to convince the public at large that commercial fishing is causing a huge problem, when in fact a lot is misinformation and distortions of the facts. These groups have people who spend all of their time committed to obtaining funding to damage or end bottom fishing as we know it.

We have highlighted a large and growing imbalance in the SPRFMO approach to managing the impact of bottom fisheries on VMEs. SPRFMO has implemented major spatial fishing closures to bottom fisheries without a clear scientific rationale, and while critical definitional questions remain unresolved, recent closures and measures have not been scientifically consistent with prior Scientific Committee advice or international precedent.

Now, some members are pushing to close even more of the SPRFMO area to bottom fishing, using a brand new scientific approach that doesn't even refer to a VME impact assessment or an estimate of VME status. This new approach is not legally consistent with international requirements under UNGA and the FAO, or with practices in other RFMOs, and it is in clear breach of the requirements of the Bottom Fisheries Impact Assessment Standard that SPRFMO adopted 2019.

We argue that until a defensible impact assessment framework is back in place and the Bottom Fisheries Impact Assessment has been updated, no further changes to CMM-03 should be adopted in relation to move on rules, encounter protocols, additional spatial fishery closures and especially the proposed 50 % reduction in quota. The current rules have forced some vessels out of the fishery, resulting in significant numbers of job losses, something that will only increase if SPRFMO continues this trend SC 10 report recognised this. The New Zealand proposal before members now will, if approved, end bottom fishing on the high seas for NZ.



We are asking members to maintain the status quo for 2 years while the actions proposed in our papers is carried out. The fishing effort is so low (one vessel last year) it cannot possibly impact the stock. While the global pandemic and high fuel prices can be blamed for some of the low catch effort over the last two years, the most significant cause can be attributed to a ‘pandemic of over precaution’.

Finally, we caution that if this precedent is established in SPRFMO – closing a fishery by claiming environmental impacts without even doing an impact assessment to quantify those impacts – then all high seas fisheries could face the same fate.

Thank you



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

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COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9f

Vanuatu's statement on jack mackerel

Vanuatu supports the Chair's proposal because it is firmly based on the 2017 allocation that was agreed by all members and which was recognized as having taken into account all of the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention.

The Chair's proposal deviates from the 2017 quota allocation in two important ways. Firstly, it recognizes that the "existing level of fishing effort" referred to in Article 21 has become highly concentrated in the coastal waters of Chile, with the result that Chilean vessels now take around 78% of the total catch of jack mackerel.

Consequently, the Chair's proposal allocated an increased share of the TAC to Chile compared to its existing allocation.

The second deviation of the Chair's proposal from the 2017 allocation is to provide a quota allocation to three new entrants to the fishery, Cook Islands, Panama and Belize. The size of the quota allocation is the same at 1,100 tonnes, and is based on the precedents of new entrant allocations provided to Ecuador in 2015 and Cuba in 2017.

It is important to note that the effect of the increased quota allocation to Chile is distributed proportionally across all other members that currently hold quota. The effect of the allocations to new entrants is also distributed proportionally. By so doing, all members are treated fairly.

Vanuatu would therefore reiterate that the Chair's proposal is built upon the agreed 2017 quota allocation and that the two deviations from the current allocation are firmly based on the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention, which in Vanuatu's view has been appropriately complied with.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9g

Russian Federation's statement on jack mackerel

We adhere to the position that the proposal provided by EU and then presented at the Commission on distribution of shares in the total allowable catch of *Trachurus murphyi* between the countries totally ignored relevant provisions of the Article 21 of the Convention.

When taking decisions regarding participation in fishing for any fishery resource, including the allocation of a total allowable catch or total allowable fishing effort, the Commission shall take into account the historic catch and past and present fishing patterns and practices throughout the relevant range of the fishery resource concerned and the criteria listed in paragraph 1(b) – (j) of the Article 21 of the Convention.

Instead, the EU has proposed a proportional reduction in the share of the catch of some countries without taking into account the relevant criteria.

This approach is based on the fact that *Trachurus murphyi* was caught as a result of the transfer of quotas between members, which, according to paragraph 9 of the CMM 01-2022, that could not be the basis for future agreements on the allocation of fishing opportunities. At the same time, the reduction in the *Trachurus murphyi* quota affects countries that were actively fishing since 2017 until current time and, according to most criteria in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, could have increased their share in percentage.

Once again, it is important to emphasize that such an approach is inconsistent with paragraph 9 of the CMM 01-2022 and the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention.

Russia cannot agree with such an approach, and does not agree to a reduction in the share of its *Trachurus murphyi* quota.

Reduction of the percentage related to *Trachurus murphyi* quota of one member of the Commission without his consent and without taking into consideration provisions of Article 21 of the Convention in favor of another member demonstrates unjustifiable discrimination in form and in fact, and is inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9h

Peru's statement on jack mackerel

[English version]

The Republic of Peru considers it appropriate to point out the following:

Peru expresses its strong opposition to the decision adopted by the Commission, which has placed us in the situation of having to vote, together with other delegations, against it. This decision particularly affects Peru, as a State Party to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (the SPRFMO Convention), which has not given its express consent to submit its jurisdictional waters to the competence of the Commission, a circumstance that has not been duly taken into consideration now and neither on previous occasions.

This measure generates an unfair and inequitable situation that is not based on the criteria of Article 21 of the SPRFMO Convention, instead basically takes into account the transfers of quotas that some members of the Commission have made in previous years, without this constituting a valid criteria for the allocation of quotas or for the change of the percentages of participation in the jack mackerel (*trachurus murphyi*) fishery.

The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) was established for the purpose of ensuring long-term conservation and sustainability in the use of fishery resources on the high seas, including stocks within the Convention Area. Therefore, with regard to jack mackerel stocks, the competence of the Commission to adopt conservation and management measures is limited to the high seas and the jurisdictional waters of those coastal States that have expressly declared their consent to submit them in accordance with Article 20(4)(a)(ii) of the Convention.

Peru is a developing coastal State which has not accepted to submit its jurisdictional waters to the competence of the Commission, but which, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, dictates in relation to the resources existing in such waters measures compatible with those adopted by the Commission. Such measures are also based on the best scientific information available, as well as on research carried out by the Peruvian Sea Institute (Instituto del Mar del Perú) at different times of the year. The results of these investigations are also provided to the Scientific Committee of the SPRFMO, in which Peru participates actively and consistently.

Based on the healthy state of the resource ascertained by the Scientific Committee and based on what was reported at this meeting by its chairman, we agree that an increase of 20% could be adopted as a temporary measure for this year only, to be distributed among all the members. However, we think that the establishment of percentages for such a wide time range as the one proposed for the next 10 years should be based on a previous evaluation by the Scientific Committee and on the analysis, with respect to each one of the participants in the fishery, of all the criteria contemplated in Article 21 of the SPRFMO Convention.

Peru is not able to support an approach that involves or implies a reduction in its participation in the jack mackerel fishery both in the Convention Area and in its jurisdictional waters. This fishery is of fundamental importance for our country in terms of guaranteeing food security for our population, because in Peru 100% of jack mackerel catches are for direct human consumption, and this resource is used to reduce the high rates of malnutrition in our child population. At the same time, it is a fishery that provides economic sustenance for our artisanal fishermen, in a particularly complex economic and social context.



In line with the above, Peru considers appropriate to emphasize that, as a coastal State, it exercises its sovereign rights in relation to the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of fishery resources in its jurisdictional waters in a responsible and sustainable manner, as well as with due care for the protection of the marine ecosystem as a whole.

All this, as noted above, has been done by Peru in a manner consistent with the objectives of the SPRFMO Convention, and sharing the common interest of ensuring, through appropriate cooperation mechanisms, the compatibility of the conservation and management measures adopted for the Convention Area by the Commission and those established for areas under national jurisdiction by coastal States for straddling fish stocks such as jack mackerel. Therefore, it should be noted that the Commission defines the catch quota on the high seas, and in doing so must respect the exercise of sovereign rights that, based on the best scientific information available, coastal States carry out in their jurisdictional waters.

The fact that Article 4(2) of the SPRFMO Convention states that conservation and management measures adopted for the high seas and those established for areas under national jurisdiction should be compatible does not imply that they have to be identical, or that measures adopted for one area should prevail over the other. Measures may differ in form and scope, as long as they pursue essentially the same long-term conservation and sustainability objectives and can be applied without conflict and without diminishing the positive effects of each other.

In this sense, Peruvian fisheries management measures are based on management approaches and purposes such as those adopted by the SPRFMO, which aim to ensure the long-term sustainability of fishery resources and not to alter the balance of the marine ecosystem. It should be noted that these measures have never been observed or objected by the Scientific Committee with respect to their justification and technical support.

As has been pointed out on this occasion and in previous working sessions of the Organization, Peru contributes significantly to the scientific analysis and to the application of strict measures for conservation.

On the other hand, in relation to what is stated in paragraph 32 of the CMM, Peru would like to reiterate and refer to the content of what has been stated in this regard in its statements in recent years, which are annexed to the reports of the meetings of the Commission.

For the reasons explained above, Peru considers that the decision adopted represents a precedent that does not favor the future distribution of the resource for fishing by the Commission.

At the same time, Peru wishes to emphasize that it is firmly committed to the objectives and the important work of the SPRFMO, which it has been supporting during its 10 years of existence and which, greatly appreciating the framework of cooperation that the organization offers us, we will continue to support with a view to ensuring the sustainable management of the resources within the scope of action of the SPRFMO.

Finally, I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, that this statement be included as an annex to the Final Report of the meeting.

Manta (Ecuador), February 17, 2023.



[English version]

La República del Perú estima oportuno señalar lo siguiente:

El Perú expresa su fuerte oposición a la decisión adoptada por la Comisión, lo que nos ha colocado en la situación de tener que votar, junto con otras delegaciones, en contra de esta. Tal decisión afecta de manera particular al Perú, en su calidad de Estado parte de la Convención para la Conservación y Ordenación de los Recursos Pesqueros de Alta Mar en el Océano Pacífico Sur (la Convención de la OROP-PS) que no ha otorgado su consentimiento expreso para someter sus aguas jurisdiccionales a la competencia de la Comisión, circunstancia que no ha sido tomada debidamente en consideración ahora ni en anteriores oportunidades.

Se genera con esta medida una situación injusta e inequitativa que no está sustentada en los criterios del artículo 21 de la Convención de la OROP-PS, sino básicamente toma en cuenta las transferencias de cuotas que algunos miembros de la Comisión han hecho en los años previos, sin que ello constituya un criterio válido para la asignación de cuotas o para el cambio de los porcentajes de participación en la pesquería del jurel (*trachurus murphyi*).

La Organización Regional de Ordenamiento Pesquero del Pacífico Sur (OROP-PS) fue establecida con el propósito de asegurar la conservación y sostenibilidad de largo plazo en el uso de los recursos pesqueros en alta mar, incluyendo los *stocks* dentro del área de la Convención. Por lo tanto, con relación a los *stocks* del jurel, la competencia de la Comisión para adoptar medidas de conservación y manejo se limita al alta mar y a las aguas jurisdiccionales de aquellos Estados ribereños que han declarado expresamente su consentimiento para someterlas de conformidad con el artículo 20(4)(a)(ii) de la Convención.

El Perú es un Estado ribereño en desarrollo que no ha aceptado someter sus aguas jurisdiccionales a la competencia de la Comisión, pero que, en ejercicio de sus derechos soberanos, dicta en relación con los recursos existentes en tales aguas medidas compatibles con las adoptadas por la Comisión. Tales medidas están además sustentadas en la mejor información científica disponible, a partir de investigaciones que lleva a cabo el Instituto del Mar del Perú en distintos momentos de cada año. Los resultados de esas investigaciones son igualmente proporcionados al Comité Científico de la OROP-PS, donde, por cierto, el Perú participa de manera activa y consistente.

A partir del estado saludable del recurso que ha constatado el Comité Científico y con base en lo informado en esta reunión por su presidente, nosotros estamos de acuerdo en que pudiera adoptarse, como una medida temporal provisional para solamente este año, un incremento del 20% que pudiera repartirse entre todos los miembros. Sin embargo, pensamos que el establecimiento de porcentajes para un rango temporal tan amplio como el propuesto para los próximos 10 años debería estar sustentado en una evaluación previa del Comité Científico y en el análisis, respecto de cada uno de los participantes en la pesquería, de todos los criterios contemplados en el artículo 21 de la Convención de la OROP-PS.

El Perú no está en capacidad de acompañar un planteamiento que involucre o implique una reducción en su participación en la pesquería del jurel tanto en el área de la Convención como en sus aguas jurisdiccionales. Dicha pesquería tiene para nuestro país una importancia fundamental en términos de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de nuestra población, dado que en el Perú el 100% de las capturas del jurel son para consumo humano directo, y tal recurso se utiliza para rebajar los elevados índices de desnutrición en nuestra población infantil. A su vez, se trata de una pesquería que sirve de sustento económico para nuestros pescadores artesanales, en un contexto económico y social especialmente complejo.



En la línea de lo señalado, el Perú considera oportuno recalcar que, como Estado ribereño, ejerce sus derechos soberanos en relación a la exploración, explotación, conservación y manejo de los recursos pesqueros en sus aguas jurisdiccionales de una manera responsable y sostenible, así como con el debido cuidado para la protección del ecosistema marino en su conjunto.

Todo ello, según se ha apuntado, lo ha venido haciendo en forma consistente con los objetivos de la Convención de la OROP-PS, y compartiendo el interés común de asegurar, a través de mecanismos de cooperación adecuados, la compatibilidad de las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas para el área de la Convención por la Comisión y las establecidas para áreas bajo jurisdicción nacional por los Estados ribereños para las poblaciones de peces transzonales como el jurel. Así, corresponde destacar a partir de lo señalado que la Comisión define la cuota de captura en alta mar, y al hacerlo debe respetar el ejercicio de los derechos soberanos que, con sustento en la mejor información científica disponible, realizan los Estados ribereños en sus aguas jurisdiccionales.

El hecho de que el artículo 4(2) de la Convención de la OROP-PS establezca que las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas para alta mar y las establecidas para áreas bajo jurisdicción nacional deben ser compatibles, no implica que tengan que ser idénticas, o que las medidas adoptadas para un área deban prevalecer sobre la otra. Las medidas pueden diferir en su forma y alcance, siempre que en esencia persigan los mismos objetivos de conservación y sostenibilidad a largo plazo y puedan aplicarse sin conflictos y sin que disminuyan los efectos positivos de las demás.

En ese sentido, las medidas de ordenación pesquera peruana se basan en enfoques y propósitos de gestión como los adoptados por la OROP-PS, que tienen como objetivo garantizar la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de los recursos pesqueros y no alterar el equilibrio del ecosistema marino. Debe destacarse que estas medidas no han sido en ningún momento observadas u objetadas respecto de su justificación y sustento técnico por el Comité Científico.

Como se ha señalado en esta oportunidad y en anteriores sesiones de trabajo de la Organización, el Perú contribuye significativamente al análisis científico y a la aplicación de medidas estrictas para la conservación.

Por otro lado, con relación a lo señalado en el párrafo 32 de la medida, el Perú se permite reiterar y remitir al contenido de lo planteado sobre el particular en sus declaraciones de los últimos años que figuran como anexos en los informes de las reuniones de la Comisión.

En razón a lo expuesto, el Perú considera que la decisión adoptada representa un precedente que no favorece la futura distribución del recurso para la pesca por parte de la Comisión.

Al mismo tiempo, el Perú desea resaltar que está firmemente comprometido con los objetivos y la importante labor de la OROP-PS, que viene apoyando en sus 10 años de existencia y que, ponderando grandemente el marco de cooperación que la organización nos ofrece, seguiremos respaldando con miras a asegurar el manejo sostenible de los recursos comprendidos en el ámbito de actuación de la OROP-PS.

Por último, ruego a usted señor presidente que la presente declaración sea incluida como anexo en el Informe Final de la reunión.

Manta (Ecuador), 17 de febrero de 2023.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

COMM 11 – Report ANNEX 9i

International Labour Organization intervention

ILO intervention

Promoting better working conditions in the fishing sector has become a key element to achieve comprehensive sustainable development.

It's necessary to integrate the three core pillars of sustainable development into the international and national efforts to achieve sustainability, and this includes promoting better working conditions to the people working in the fishing sector.

Fishing is one of the most challenging and hazardous occupations. According to ILO's research, over 58 million people are engaged in the primary sector of capture fisheries and aquaculture. Over 15 million people are working full-time on-board fishing vessels.

Better working conditions also contribute to address unsustainable practices which are threatening the fisheries sector such as the IUU fishing and overfishing, and also considering the great work that this Commission is doing to achieve sustainable fisheries in the South Pacific, the establishment of a working group with the objective to identify opportunities and analyses potential actions to improve the promotion of better working conditions in the fishing sector, will definitely be another piece in the whole puzzle.

The above has also been done in other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, such as the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

The International Labour Organization aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection, and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.

International labour standards guide States to promote and ensure better working conditions in the fishing sector. Labour standards compliance is key to build a sustainable supply chain in the fishing sector.

ILO has been supporting other initiatives in terms of promoting decent work in fisheries at National, Regional and International levels, including the participation in other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.

As a result, a common knowledge on decent work in the fishing sector has been achieved by States which has also promoted the improvement of their capacities to take further actions in order to promote better labour conditions in the sector.

A great advantage for this Commission if CPCs support the creation of this working group as a way of showing the commitment that CPCs conforming the SPRFMO have in terms of promoting better working conditions for the fishing sector.

ILO stands ready to support SPRFMO by providing, if necessary, technical assistance and international expertise in this area.