Building effective and equitable management systems and IUU challenges for SIDS and LDCs

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Overview of presentation

- FFA region and its tuna fisheries
- Resource management issues
- Development opportunities and trade
- Cooperation in monitoring control and surveillance (MCS)
- Trade sanctions and control of IUU fishing.
The FFA region
Key facts about WCPO Fishery

- 2014 WCPO total tuna catch 2.6 million mt (worth USD5.5 bn) representing about 60% of global tuna catch.
- Around 60% of WCPO catch from FFA waters worth $3 bn. In 2014 (1/3 global catch by volume).
- 4 key target species are Skipjack, Yellowfin, Bigeye, Albacore.
- Main fishing methods Purse seine, Longline.
Stock Status Overview: “Kobe Plot”

- 3 main stocks accounting for 95% of the catch are ‘biologically healthy’
- May be at or below preferred target levels
- BET the main focus of management action, but some by-catch - species of sharks - are severely overfished
- Albacore longline fisheries becoming uneconomic due to depletion of large adults
1. Effective zone-based rights in the fishery – exemplified by the PNA Vessel Day Scheme
2. Similar system planned for the tropical longline fishery and national quotas for albacore
3. Fishing nations prefer flag-based quotas
4. Active discussion on the need for capacity limitations – ‘lock in’ existing allocations and impede coastal state development
Development Opportunities

- Economic opportunities for members:
  - Tuna fishing contribution to GDP
  - Access fees
  - Domestication of fleets
  - Onshore processing
  - Exports
Exports from FFA members

By product

By destination

US$ (millions)
Key regional MCS tools

Monitoring
- Observer Program (PIRFO standards)
- Vessel Monitoring System
- Regional Surveillance Picture
- Reporting Requirements (Log sheets, Entry exit, etc.)

Control
- FFA Record of Fishing Vessel
- Harmonised Minimum Terms and Conditions (HMTC’s)

Surveillance
- Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre (RFSC)
- Regional Surveillance Operations
- Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement
The ‘Regional Surveillance Picture (RSP)’

FFA Vessel Monitoring System Data – Depicted by this 🌴 symbols

WCPFC Vessel Monitoring System Data - Depicted by this 🌿 symbols

Automatic Information System (AIS) Data – Depicted by this 🔴 symbols
In theory, removing opportunities to trade IUU fish removes incentives for IUU fishing.

For major tuna markets, Japan requires special documentation for import of high risk species.

USA is developing systems following public consultation.

EU enacted regulation 1005/2008 to establish systems to deter and eliminate IUU.
To date 5 FFA members have been given a ‘yellow card’ by DG Mare; 3 more are responding to mission reports; and there are ongoing discussions with a sub-regional group. The process is a threat to market access, with some 10,000 tuna processing jobs in PNG and Solomon Islands dependent on EU markets now at risk. It is also an opportunity to update legislation, management plans, and improve control systems.
“To this end, in addition to its action at international and regional levels, the Community should be entitled to identify those non-cooperating States, on the basis of transparent, clear and objective criteria relying on international standards, and, after giving them adequate time and to respond to a prior notification, adopt nondiscriminatory, legitimate and proportionate measures with respect to those States, including trade measures.”
Thank you for your attention; questions welcome.

For further information on FFA see www.ffa.int

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