

Global Overview of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

by Evelyne Meltzer

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List of Acronyms

Matrices of RFMOs (11)

ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NEAFC	North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Donut Hole	Central Bering Sea “Donut Hole”

Maps of RFMOs and Overview Maps (15)

Overview of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

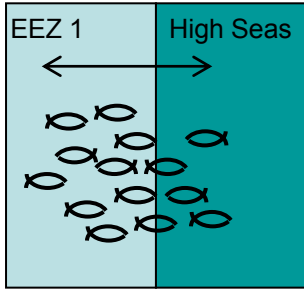
Overview of Straddling Fish Stocks

ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NEAFC	North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Donut Hole	Central Bering Sea “Donut Hole”
Peanut Hole	Sea of Okhotsk “Peanut Hole”
SIOFA	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Arrangement (proposed)

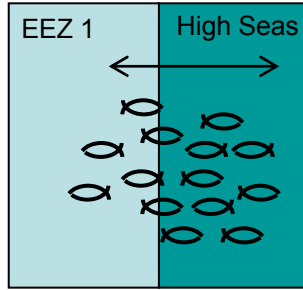
Acknowledgements

The author gratefully acknowledges the support of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada to research and prepare the materials contained herein for the St. John's Conference on Governance of High Seas Fisheries and the UN Fish Agreement, May 1-5, 2005; however, the views expressed and the information presented are solely those of the author and should in no way be construed to reflect the views or policies of the Government of Canada or the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Figure A: Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks



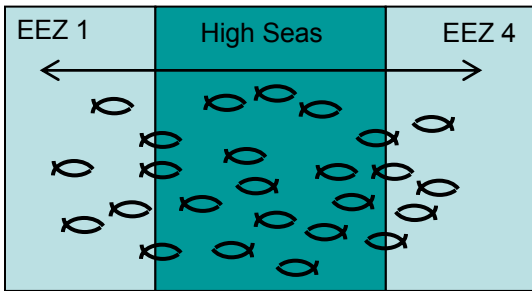
1. Straddling Stock (mostly EEZ)



2. Straddling Stock (mostly High Seas)



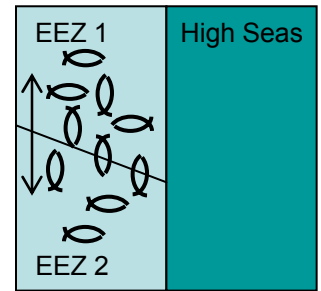
3. Straddling Stock (evenly distributed)



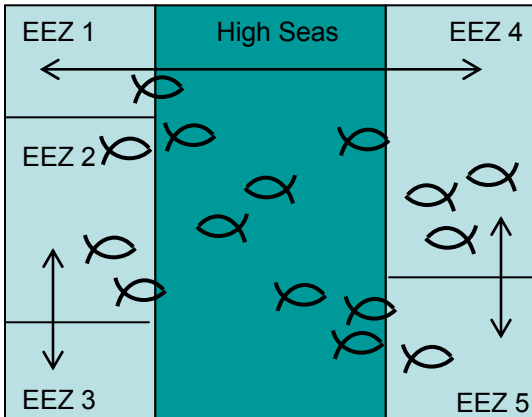
4. Straddling Stock (extensive distribution)



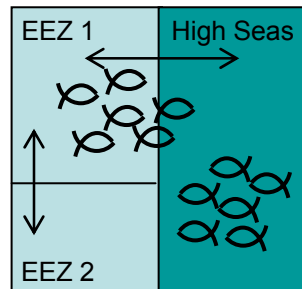
5. Straddling Stock (transboundary)



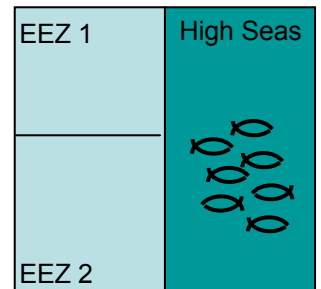
6. Transboundary, Joint or Shared Stock (Not Straddling)



7. Highly Migratory Stock (Tunas and Tuna-like Species)



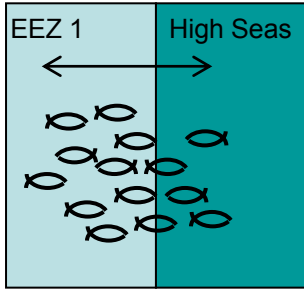
8. Highly "Mobile" Migratory Fish Stock (e.g. Skipjack)



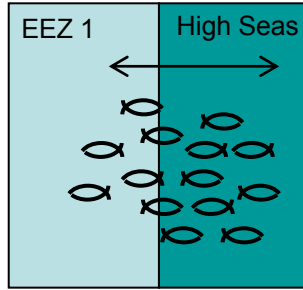
9. Discrete Stock (only High Seas Not Straddling)

Straddling Stocks occur both inside the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and on the High Seas. Some stocks may occur primarily in one EEZ (Fig. 1) or primarily on the High Seas (Fig. 2), while others may be evenly distributed between an EEZ and the High Seas (Fig. 3). Straddling Stocks of broadly distributed species, and species with life cycle shifts in distribution may occur on the High Seas and in one or more EEZs (Fig. 4 & 5). Fig. 6 & 9 are not straddling or highly migratory fish stocks but are included for clarity to define Transboundary Stocks, and Discrete Stocks. Fig. 7 & 8 depict Highly Migratory (tuna and tuna-like) Fish Stocks.

Figure A: Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks



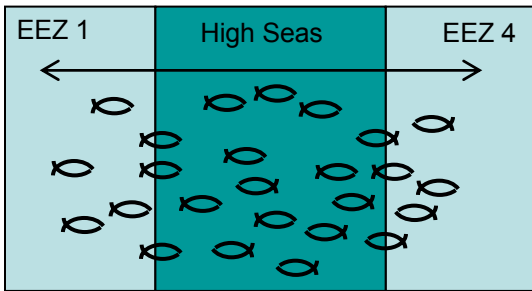
1. Straddling Stock
(mostly EEZ)



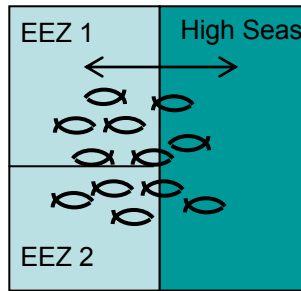
2. Straddling Stock
(mostly High Seas)



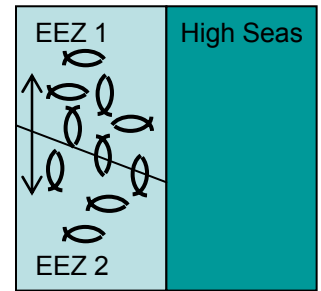
3. Straddling Stock
(evenly distributed)



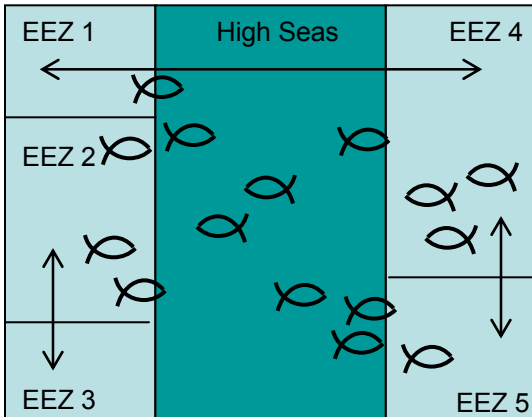
4. Straddling Stock
(extensive distribution)



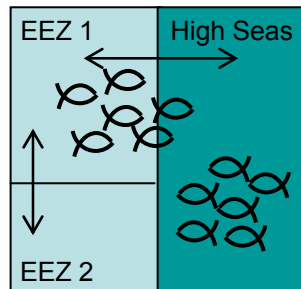
5. Straddling Stock
(transboundary)



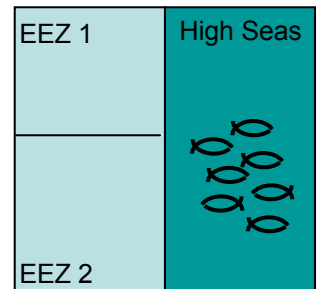
6. Transboundary, Joint
or Shared Stock
(Not Straddling)



7. Highly Migratory Stock
(Tunas and Tuna-like Species)



8. Highly "Mobile"
Migratory Fish Stock
(e.g. Skipjack)



9. Discrete Stock
(only High Seas
Not Straddling)

Straddling Stocks occur both inside the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and on the High Seas. Some stocks may occur primarily in one EEZ (Fig. 1) or primarily on the High Seas (Fig. 2), while others may be evenly distributed between an EEZ and the High Seas (Fig. 3). Straddling Stocks of broadly distributed species, and species with life cycle shifts in distribution may occur on the High Seas and in one or more EEZs (Fig. 4 & 5). Fig. 6 & 9 are not straddling or highly migratory fish stocks but are included for clarity to define Transboundary Stocks, and Discrete Stocks. Fig. 7 & 8 depict Highly Migratory (tuna and tuna-like) Fish Stocks.

Figure B: Participation in Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks RFMOs.¹

RFMO Participation ²	ICCAT	GFCM	IATTC	WCPFC	IOTC	CCSBT	NAFO	NEAFC	SEAFO	Donut Hole	CCAMLR
Japan	CP	CP	CP		CP	CP	CP	C		CP	CP
EC / EU	CP	CP	C		CP		CP	CP	CP		CP
Korea	CP		C	CP	CP	CP	CP			CP	CP
China	CP		C	CP	CP					CP	CDS
France	CP	CP	CP		CP		CP				CP
USA	CP		CP				CP			CP	CP
Canada	CP		C				CP	C			C
Norway	CP						CP	CP	CP		CP
Russian Federation	CP						CP	CP		CP	CP
Australia				CP	CP	CP					CP
New Zealand				CP		CP		C			CP
Spain		CP	CP		CP						CP
Taiwan (Chinese Taipei)	C		C	C		C ³					
Vanuatu	CP		CP		CP						C
Bulgaria		CP					CP				C
Iceland	CP						CP	CP			
United Kingdom	CP				CP						CP
Namibia	CP								CP		CP
Philippines	CP				C	C					
Poland								CP		CP	CP
Algeria	CP	CP									
Brazil	CP										CP
Croatia	CP	CP									
Denmark							CP	CP			
Greece		CP									C
Guatemala	CP		CP								
Honduras	CP		C								
India					CP						CP
Indonesia					C						CDS
Libya	CP	CP									
Mauritius					CP						C
Mexico	CP		CP								
Morocco	CP	CP									
Netherlands	C										C
Nicaragua	CP		CP								
Panama	CP		CP								
Peru			CP								C
South Africa	CP										CP
Tunisia	CP	CP									
Turkey	CP	CP									
Ukraine							CP				CP
Uruguay	CP										CP
Venezuela	CP		CP								
Albania		CP									
Angola	CP										
Argentina											CP
Barbados	CP										
Belgium											CP
Cape Verde	CP										
Chile											CP
Cook Islands				CP							
Costa Rica			CP								
Côte d'Ivoire	CP										
Cuba							CP				
Cyprus		CP									
Ecuador			CP								
Egypt		CP									
El Salvador			CP								
Equatorial Guinea	CP										
Eritrea					CP						
Estonia								CP			
Fiji Islands				CP							
Finland											C
Gabon	CP										
Germany											CP
Ghana	CP										
Guinea Conakry	CP										
Guyana	C										
Iran					CP						
Israel		CP									
Italy		CP									CP
Kiribati				CP							
Lebanon		CP									
Madagascar					CP						
Malaysia					CP						
Malta		CP									
Marshall Islands				CP							
Micronesia (FSM)				CP							
Monaco		CP									
Nauru				CP							
Niue				CP							
Oman					CP						
Pakistan					CP						
Papua New Guinea				CP							
Romania		CP									
Samoa				CP							
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	CP										
Senegal	CP										
Serbia and Montenegro		CP									
Seychelles					CP						
Singapore											CDS
Slovenia		CP									
Solomon Islands				CP							
Sri Lanka											
Sudan					CP						
Sweden											CP
Syria		CP									
Thailand					CP						
Tonga					CP						
Trinidad and Tobago	CP										
Tuvalu				CP							

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¹ CP, Contracting Parties; C, Cooperating States, Entities or Fishing Entity; and CDS, participants in CCAMLR's catch documentation scheme.

² Listed in decreasing order of participation in RFMOs, i.e. major fishing nations appear at the top.

³ The Fishing Entity of Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) is a member of CCSBT's Extended Commission.

Figure C: International Fisheries and Related Instruments Pertaining to Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Hard Law

1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in force 1975 (CITES)

1982 **Law of the Sea Convention**, in force 1994

1992 Convention on Biological Diversity, in force 1993

1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, in force 1983

1994 Agreement Establishing the WTO, in force 1995

1993 **FAO Compliance Agreement**, adopted by the FAO Conference; forms an integral part of the Code of Conduct, in force 2003

1995 **UN Fish Stocks Agreement** (UNFA), in force 2001

Regional Fisheries Management Agreements (establishing RFMOs and RFMAs)

Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, in force 1949 (GFCM)

Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 1950, updated by Antigua Convention not in force (IATTC)

International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, 1966 (ICCAT)

Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, 1979 (NAFO)

Convention on Future Multilateral Co-Operation in North-East Atlantic Fisheries, 1982 (NEAFC)

Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, 1982 (CCAMLR)

Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, 1994 (CCSBT)

Convention for the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea, 1995 (Donut Hole)

Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 1996 (IOTC)

Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, 1997 (GFCM)

Agreement between Iceland, Norway, and Russia Concerning Certain Aspects of Cooperation in the Area of Fisheries, 1999 (Loop Hole)

The Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program, 1999 (AIDCP - IATTC)

Arrangements between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand for the Conservation and Management of Orange Roughy on the South Tasman Rise, 1998 and 2000 (STR)

Framework Agreement for the Conservation of the Living Marine Resources on the High Seas of the South Pacific, adopted 2000, not in force (Galapagos Agreement)

The Provisional Agreement, 2001, (Southeast Pacific Swordfish Arrangement)

Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention, signed 2003, not in force (IATTC - Antigua Convention)

Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean, 2003 (SEAFO)

Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, 2004 (WCPFC)

Draft Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, to be adopted (SIOFA)

Southeast Pacific Commission, proposed at COFI March 2005

Soft Law

UNGA Resolutions, including: 46/215 Drift Net Moratorium; 49/118 Bycatch and Discards; 54/32 IUU; 58/14 and 59/L.23 UNFA Implementation (IUU, Ecosystem Approach, Precautionary Approach, fishing overcapacity, impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems).

FAO Ministerial Declarations

1992 UNCED; Agenda 21; Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

1995 Rome Consensus on World Fisheries

1995 Jakarta Mandate (CBD)

1999 FAO Rome Declaration on Implementation of Code of Conduct

2001 Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem

2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

2002 WSSD Plan of Implementation, setting targets: restore depleted stocks (2015); MPA-network (2012); Ecosystem Approach (2010); NPOA-Capacity (2005); and NPOA-IUU fishing (2004).

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, 1995

FAO Technical Guidelines

- Precautionary approach, No.2, 1996
- Fishing Operations, No. 1, 1996
- Fisheries Management, No. 4, 1997
- Sustainable development indicators, No.8, 1999
- IUU, No.9, 2002
- Ecosystem approach, No.4, Suppl. 2, 2003

International Plans of Action

- POA-Seabirds, 1999
- IPOA-Sharks, 1999
- IPOA-Capacity, 1999
- IPOA-IUU, 2001

Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends in Capture Fisheries, 2003

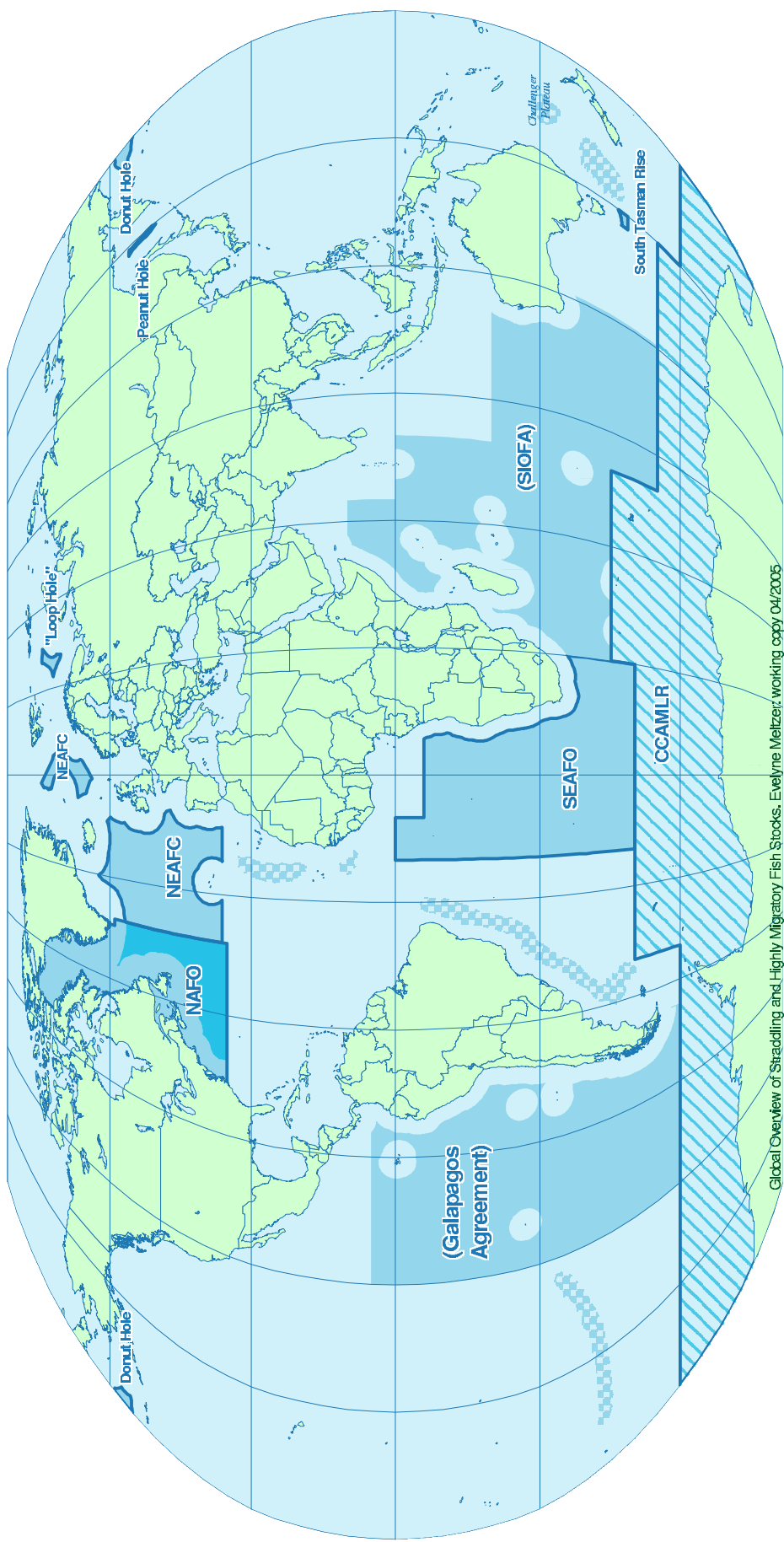
- Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)

Figure D: Status of UNFA and the FAO Compliance Agreement¹

State or Entity	UNFA	Compliance Agreement	State or Entity	UNFA	Compliance Agreement
Argentina		<input type="checkbox"/>	Malta	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marshall Islands	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mauritius	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bahamas	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mexico		<input type="checkbox"/>
Barbados	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Micronesia (FSM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>		Monaco	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Benin		<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco		<input type="checkbox"/>
Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>		Myanmar		<input type="checkbox"/>
Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namibia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chile		<input type="checkbox"/>	Nauru	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cook Islands	<input type="checkbox"/>		Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Costa Rica	<input type="checkbox"/>		New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cyprus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>		Papua New Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Egypt		<input type="checkbox"/>	Peru		<input type="checkbox"/>
EC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fiji	<input type="checkbox"/>		Russian Federation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>		Saint Kitts & Nevis		<input type="checkbox"/>
France	<input type="checkbox"/>		Saint Lucia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia		<input type="checkbox"/>	Samoa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>		Senegal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ghana		<input type="checkbox"/>	Seychelles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>		Solomon Islands	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Iceland	<input type="checkbox"/>		South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
India	<input type="checkbox"/>		Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Iran	<input type="checkbox"/>		Sri Lanka	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>		Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>		Syria		<input type="checkbox"/>
Japan		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tanzania		<input type="checkbox"/>
Korea		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tonga	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ukraine	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Luxembourg	<input type="checkbox"/>		United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madagascar		<input type="checkbox"/>	USA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maldives	<input type="checkbox"/>		Uruguay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total				52	29

¹ UNFA: Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Source: United Nations Oceans and Law of the Sea, Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea. http://www.un.org/Depts/los/reference_files/status2005.pdf, April 19, 2005.

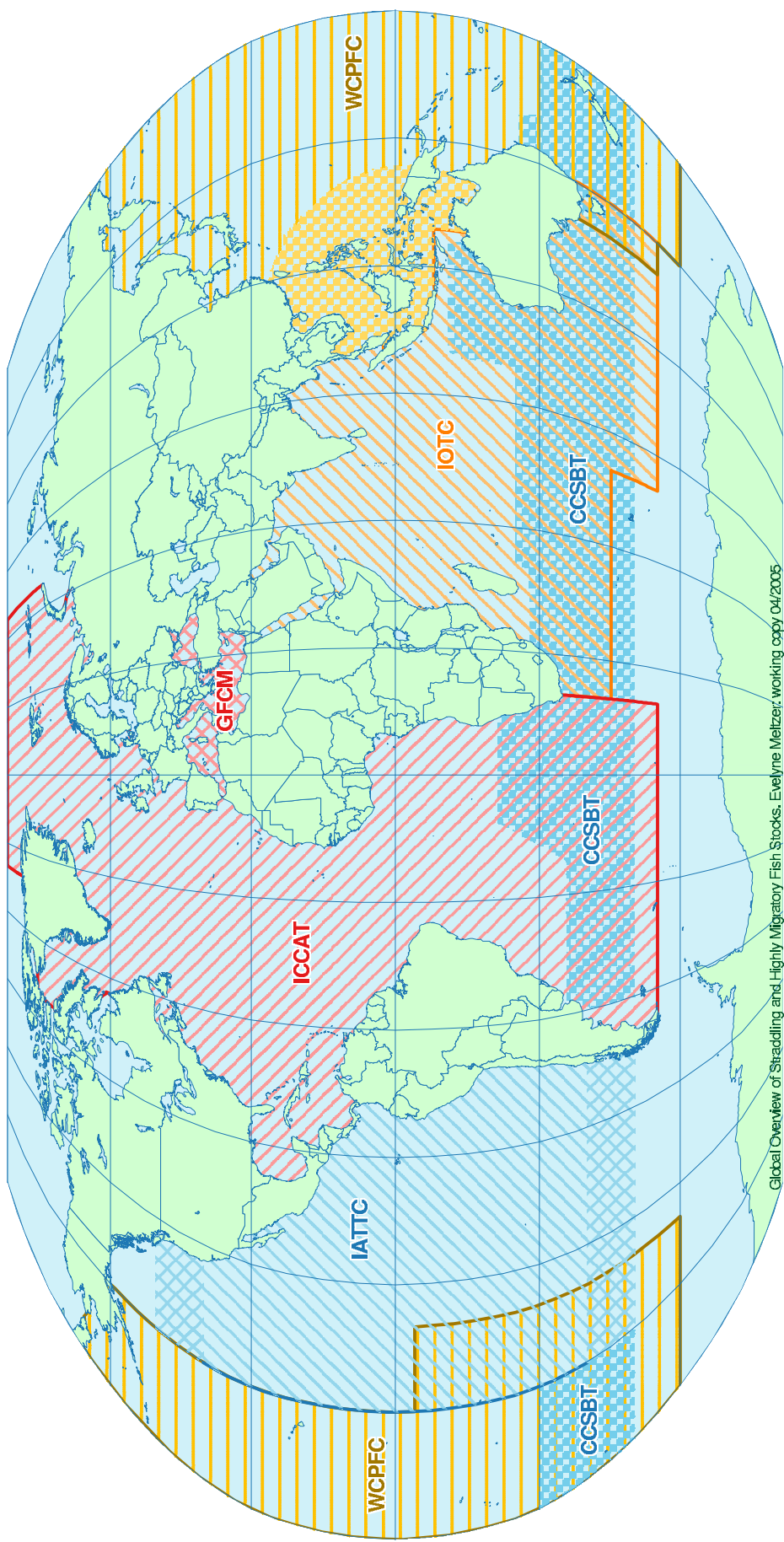
FAO Compliance Agreement: Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas. Source: Food and Agriculture of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/Legal/treaties/012s-e.htm>, April 19, 2005.



Global Overview of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Evelynne Meltzer; working copy 04/2005
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 Map Projection: Robinson

Global Overview - Straddling Fish Stocks









- RFMO Boundary
- Proposed Regulatory Area (not yet adopted or not yet in force)
- Other Unregulated High Seas Areas where Straddling Fish Stocks Occur
- CCAMLR
- NAFO Regulatory Area



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For illustration purposes only.
Map Projection: Robinson

Global Overview - Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (Tuna and Tuna-Like)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|--|
|  | IATTC |  | CCSBT |
|  | WCPFC |  | ICCAT |
|  | Undefined WCPFC |  | IOTC |
|  | GFCM |  | Antigua Convention
(not yet in force) |



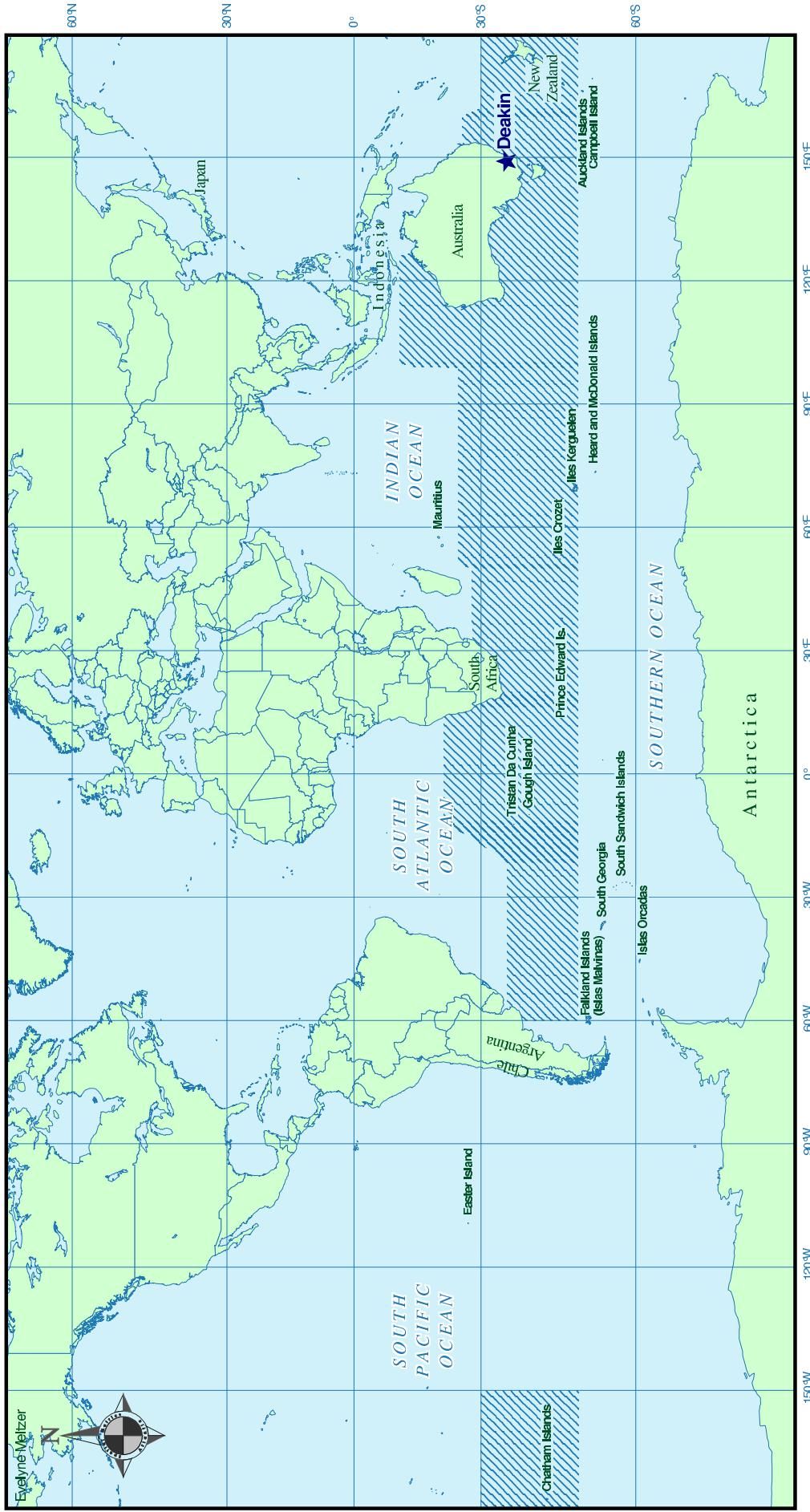
For illustration purposes only.
Map Projection : Mercator

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Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

- RFMO Boundary
- ▨ Antigua Convention
(not yet in force)

★ Headquarters: La Jolla, California, US



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Commission for Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

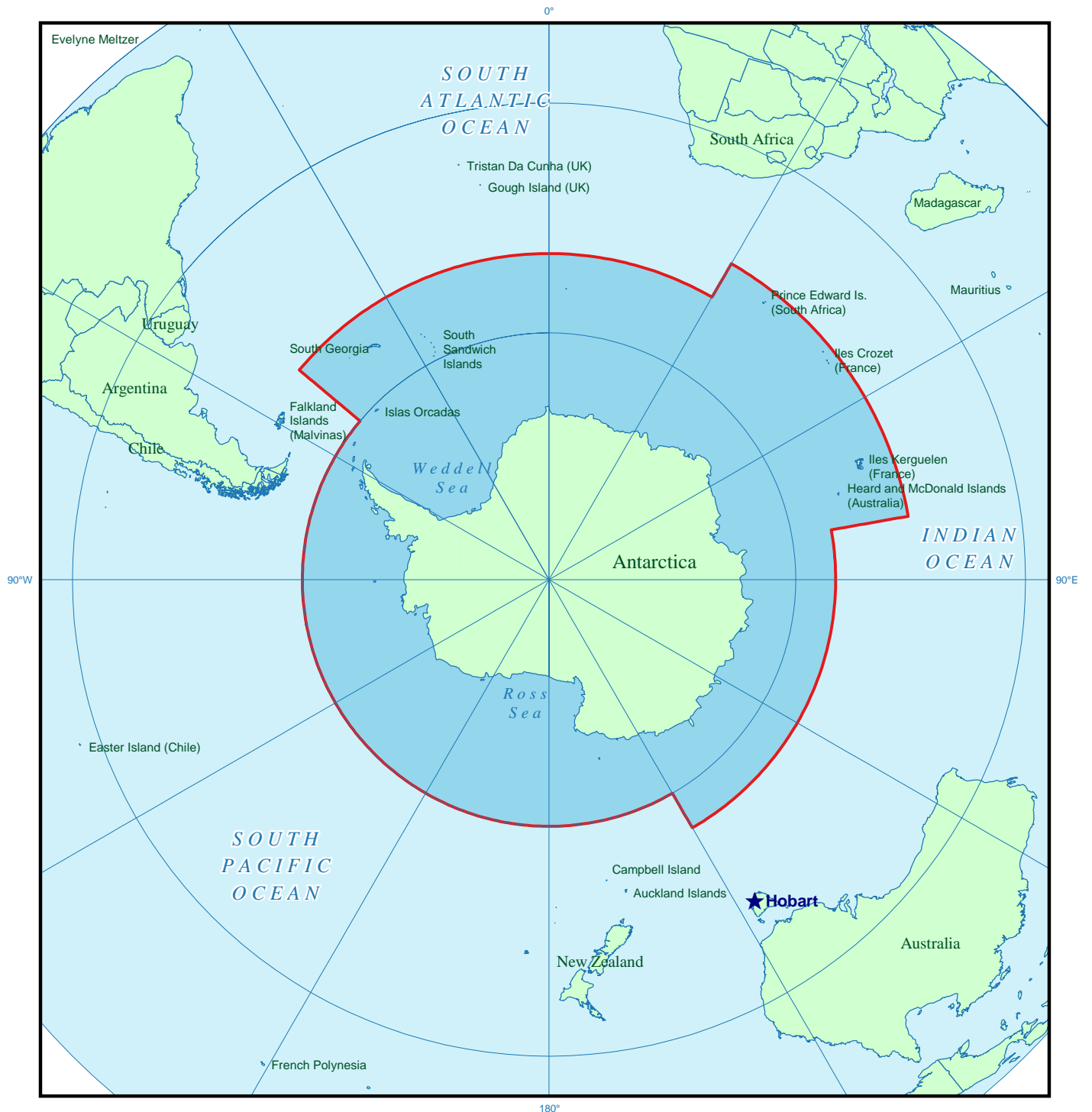
RFMO Area of Competence is throughout SBT geographical range

Approximate distribution of SBT

★ Headquarters: Deakin (Canberra), Australia

For illustration purposes only. Map Projection: Miller Cylindrical

	IATTC	Area of Competence	Objectives	Organizational Structure	Scientific Regime
RFMO Structure	<p>Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)</p> <p>Headquarters: La Jolla, California, USA.</p> <p>Convention: Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC Convention). 1999 Protocol to Permit REIO Membership (not in force).</p> <p>Signed: May 31, 1949, Washington DC, USA.</p> <p>In Force: March 3, 1950. Associated with 1997 Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) in force in 1999.</p> <p><i>Amended by 2003 Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention (Antigua Convention) (closed for signature December 31, 2004 not yet in force).</i></p> <p>www.iattc.org</p>	<p>Generally considered to be the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO).</p> <p><i>Precisely defined under Antigua Convention to be: along the 50° N parallel from the coast of North America to the intersection with 150° W, and from that line to the intersection with 50° S and from that line to its intersection with the coast of South America (extends the notional IATTC boundaries by 10° both N and S).</i></p>	<p>To maintain populations of yellowfin and skipjack tuna as well as other species taken by tuna vessels in EPO and to cooperate in gathering and interpreting data to facilitate management of stocks at levels permitting MSY year after year.</p> <p><i>Antigua Convention: to ensure long-term conservation and sustainable use of tunas and other species taken by tuna-fishing vessels in the EPO, in accordance with relevant rules of international law.</i></p> <p>AIDCP key objectives are to: progressively reduce and eliminate incidental dolphin mortalities in tuna purse-seine fishery in Area; seek ecologically sound means of capturing large yellowfin tunas not in association with dolphins; ensure long-term sustainability in Area; avoid, reduce and minimize bycatch and discards of juvenile tunas and non-target species.</p>	<p>IATTC: Commission (Work Plan includes Tuna-Billfish Program and Tuna-Dolphin Program); National Sections; Permanent Working Group on Compliance; Joint Working Group on Fishing by Non-Parties; Working Group on By-Catch (WG-Bycatch); Working Group on Stock Assessments (WG-SA); Permanent Scientific Staff; and, Secretariat (Director).</p> <p>AIDCP: International Review Panel (IRP); Scientific Advisory Board; Tuna Tracking WG; WG to Promote and Publicize the AIDCP Dolphin-Safe Certification Program; WG on Financing and Vessel Assessments; Joint WG on Fishing by Non-Parties.</p> <p>IATTC provides Secretariat for AIDCP.</p>	<p>Large Permanent Scientific Staff with offices in major fishing ports. WG- Bycatch; WG-Limit Reference Points; and WG-SA. Director and Scientific Staff provide advice to Commission after review by WG-SA.</p> <p>IATTC collaborates on stock assessment with: SPC (for bigeye and billfish), and ISC; with EC and Chile for swordfish pursuant to Southeast Pacific Swordfish Arrangement (SPSA). All Members have equal access to scientific information.</p> <p><i>Antigua Convention includes a Scientific Advisory Committee to review research programs, stock assessments, research and recommendations of Scientific Staff.</i></p>
	The Fishery EA and PA	<p>Key Species and Gear</p> <p>Highly Migratory Fish Stocks: Yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, skipjack, bonito, Pacific bluefin tuna, sailfish, billfishes including marlin and swordfish.</p> <p>Gear: Purse-seine, longline, pole-and-line, trolling and others.</p>	<p>Stock Status</p> <p>Above B_{MSY}: Skipjack- F < F_{MSY} level stock abundant; Southern stock-catches < MSY, Striped marlin: (tentative conclusion 2004), Swordfish; At AMSY: Yellowfin tuna; Below B_{MSY}: Bigeye tuna (2003 biomass at lowest levels since 1975); Fully exploited: Albacore Northern stock – F > F_{MSY} Status uncertain: Blue marlin – stock appears to be fully exploited; Black marlin or sailfish – no recent assessment.</p> <p>(Yellowfin and bigeye purse-seine fisheries are managed by closed seasons; longline fishing for bigeye is managed by quota limits).</p>	<p>Bycatch</p> <p>Dolphins, turtles, seabirds, sharks, other non-target species and juvenile target species. 2004 Resolution on bycatch requires CPs, Cooperating NCPs, Fishing Entities and REIOs to reduce incidental mortality of juvenile tuna, release unharmed non-target species and reduce turtle bycatch and interactions with FADs. Under 2004 Resolution, adopted 3 year program to mitigate turtle bycatch. In 1999, AIDCP replaced voluntary La Jolla Agreement to provide measures to mitigate the effect of purse-seining on dolphin stocks.</p>	<p>Ecosystem Approach (EA)</p> <p>EA is envisaged in Article II. Advice to Commission now includes information on ecosystem effects of fishing. For yellowfin and bigeye, Commission adopted Resolutions to reduce bycatch in purse-seine fisheries; improve longline technology; develop ecosystem models for tropical EPO; and investigate how habitat affects juvenile tuna.</p> <p><i>EA is envisaged in Article VII of Antigua Convention.</i></p>
Participation	<p>Members / Contracting Parties</p> <p>IATTC: Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, <i>Japan</i>, <i>Mexico</i>, Nicaragua, Panama, <i>Peru</i>, Spain, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela.</p> <p>AIDCP: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, EC, Guatemala, Honduras, <i>Mexico</i>, Nicaragua, Panama, <i>Peru</i>, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela.</p> <p>Bold: ratified UNFA <i>Italics: ratified</i> FAO Compliance Agreement</p>	<p>Cooperating Non-Members</p> <p>IATTC Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (NCPs): Canada, China, the EC, Honduras, <i>Republic of Korea</i>. Cooperating Fishing Entities: Chinese Taipei (Fishing Entity of Taiwan).</p>	<p>Membership</p> <p>Membership is open to States (not REIOs) whose nationals participate in fisheries in Area upon CPs' unanimous consent. Members pay dues, participate in data collection and research. States may become Cooperating NCPs to Convention as well as to AIDCP.</p> <p><i>Antigua Convention provides for REIOs as does the 1999 Protocol (not yet in force).</i></p>	<p>Participation Criteria</p> <p>Each CP may establish Advisory Committee (AC) for its National Section; AC may attend non-Executive sessions and address sessions at Chair's discretion. Each CP is Member of Permanent Compliance WG. Cooperating NCPs Fishing Entities participate in meetings as observers; must report fisheries statistics & research programs in Area; comply with all conservation measures & resolutions; and, inform IATTC of compliance measures (VMS, Observer Programs, Inspections). Status is reviewed annually. Purse-seine capacity Resolution prohibits new vessels without corresponding reduction of existing fleet; and, new entrants to the purse-seine fishery must make arrangement with existing participants to enter.</p>	<p>Transparency</p> <p>Publicly accessible website. Meeting minutes, reports and scientific information available online. NCPs, IGOs, NGOs, and owners of tuna vessels fishing in EPO under jurisdiction of any CP can participate as observers with 120 days prior notice and upon unanimous decision of Parties. Observers may present orally at Commission meetings subject to Chair's discretion, provided no Member objects. Chair must give prior approval for circulation of documents by observers.</p> <p><i>Under Antigua Convention, NGOs must give 50 days notice to participate in meetings and may attend provided less than 1/3 of Members object.</i></p>
	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	<p>Data Collecting and Reporting</p> <p>Fishery dependent data (from vessels, managers and processing facilities) is provided to IATTC Scientific Staff. 2004 Resolution on catch reporting requires Director to report annual catches of Convention species by flag and gear type to Parties by June 1 of following year. Tagging program is in place to collect data on tuna populations.</p>	<p>Observer Program</p> <p>Since 1994, 100% observer coverage on purse seine vessels (> 363 Mt) with at-sea reporting by observers and weekly data submission to Secretariat. No observers on longline and small purse-seine vessels. 70% of observers are employed by IATTC, the remainder by national Observer Programs. AIDCP Parties may maintain own national Observer Programs (e.g. Colombia, Ecuador, EU, Mexico, and Venezuela), provided they collect and report information in same standard as IATTC observers. IATTC runs Observer Program on cost- recovery basis for AIDCP.</p>	<p>Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)</p> <p>By January 1, 2005, where possible, CPs must establish VMS. Each CP and Cooperating NCP must provide progress report on VMS to Director by May 31, 2005. Based on these reports, Commission will discuss how best to proceed with VMS to support conservation and management program at June 2005 Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>Enforcement</p> <p>IATTC established: Register of tuna fishing vessels active in Area (1999); Register for large purse-seine vessels authorized to fish in Area (2002); "positive" list of longline vessels > 24 m authorized to fish in Area (2003); and List of IUU vessels. There is also a sighting and reporting system for vessels operating in Area (2004). Director notifies flag States of non-compliant vessels. Flag States then order vessel to withdraw from Area. There is no at-sea inspection scheme for non-flag States. On board observers report possible infractions, which are investigated by the flag States and reviewed by Compliance Committee. (IRP reviews AIDCP infractions.)</p>
Other Governance Efforts and Challenges		<p>Decision Making</p> <p>Decisions, resolutions, recommendations and publications are approved by consensus. There is no objection or opting out procedure. All Resolutions are binding (recommendations are non-binding). All management measures apply equally inside EEZ and on high seas. CPs enforce management measures within EEZ.</p> <p><i>There is no opting out clause in Antigua Convention.</i></p>	<p>Dispute Settlement Mechanism</p> <p>There is no formal dispute settlement mechanism.</p> <p><i>Article XXV of Antigua Convention outlines dispute settlement: Member may consult with another Member to resolve a dispute; disputes unable to be resolved by Members may be referred by mutual consent to a non-binding ad hoc expert panel.</i></p>	<p>Cooperative Efforts</p> <p>Annual meetings. Since 2000 meets yearly with tuna RFMOs to discuss common concerns. Cooperates with other tuna RFMOs on: vessel register; big eye tuna review (2004); and ad hoc consultations on fleet capacity with WCPFC. Consultation with CCAMLR on seabird bycatch (2005).</p> <p>Secretariat chaired RFB meeting for 2 years and is actively involved in FIRMS to provide comprehensive global reporting system. Collaborates on stock assessments and scientific research with other organizations and countries (e.g. SPC, ISC, SPSA, PICES and CPPS), as well as oceanic information and training (CPPS).</p> <p><i>Article XXIV of Antigua Convention obligates Commission to cooperate where necessary with other fishery organizations / arrangements in order to achieve Convention objectives. Such arrangements are being discussed with WCPFC.</i></p>	<p>Efforts to Strengthen RFMO</p> <p>Modernized 1949 Convention adopting Antigua Convention in 2003 (if ratified, would address most UNFA provisions). Ratified and implemented AIDCP. Improved transparency. Included ecosystem effects of fishery in science mandate and developed biological reference points (BRPs). Considered MSY a catch limit, rather than target. Established time-area closures and 2005 catch limits for bigeye. Adopted Resolutions limiting fleet capacity for purse-seine vessels. Established 3 year program to reduce turtle bycatch. Made efforts to mitigate bycatch of juvenile target species. Improved compliance and enforcement framework, e.g. IPOA-IUU. Established vessel register for large purse-seine, large longline vessels, and IUU vessel list. Established IUU vessel sighting and reporting procedure. Improved NCP flag-State enforcement of unauthorized fishing in Area. Established 2003 bigeye Statistical Documentation Program. Expanded data collection / analysis through Observer Program, FIRMS and tagging programs. Implemented at-sea observer reporting on large purse-seine vessels. Improved data provision data by CPs. Enhanced inter-RMFO cooperation.</p>



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Map Projection : Lambert Azimuthal

Global Overview of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Evelyne Meltzer: working copy 04/2005

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

— RFMO Boundary

★ Headquarters: Hobart, Tasmania, Australia



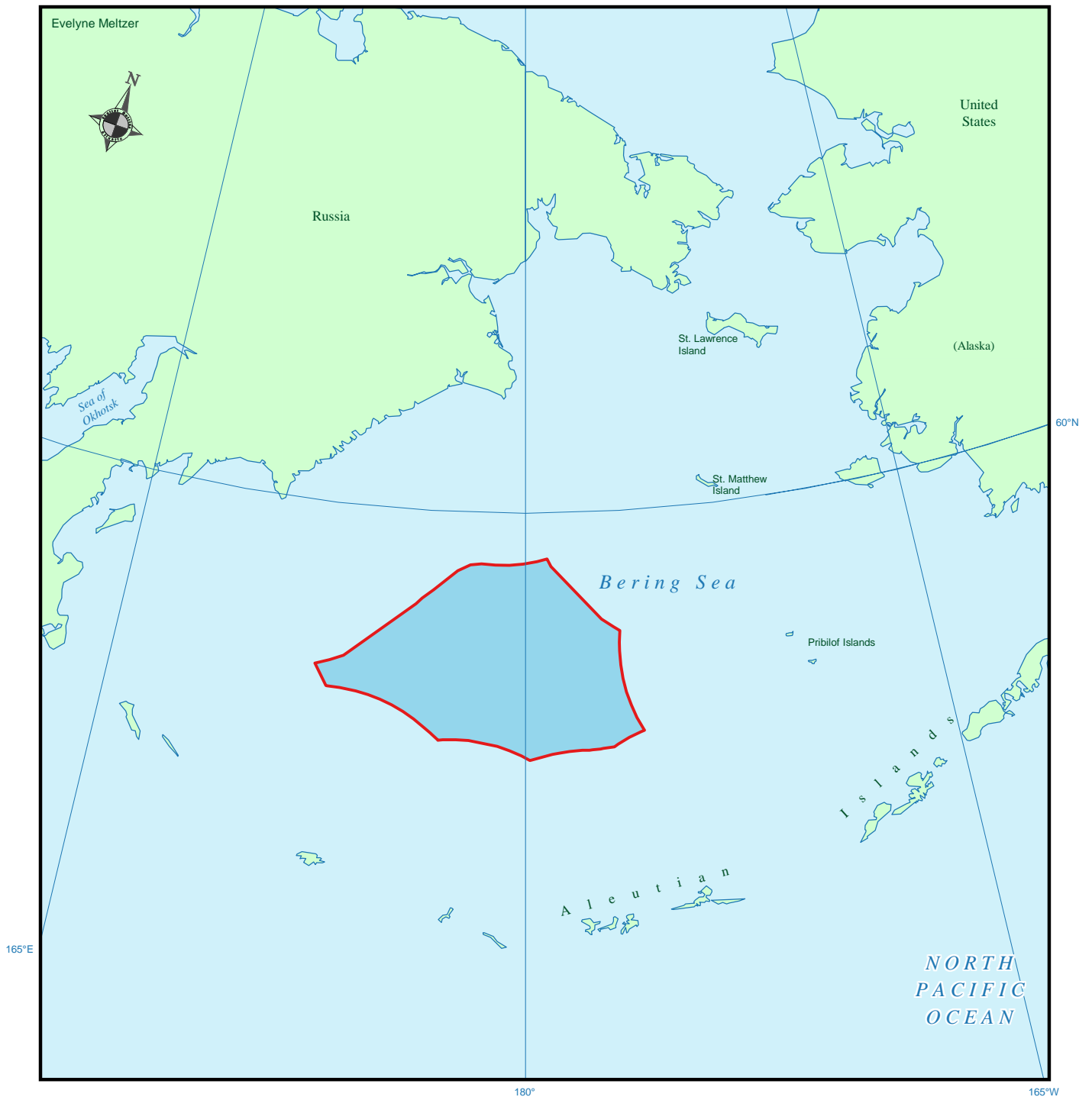
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Global Overview of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Evelyne Meltzer: working copy 04/2005

South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)

— RFMO Boundary

★ Headquarters: Walvis Bay, Namibia



For illustration purposes only.
 Map Proj. : Lambert Conformal Conic
 Standard Parallels : 49°N, 77°N
 Central Meridian : 180°

Global Overview of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Evelyne Meltzer: working copy 04/2005

— RFMA Boundary

The "Donut Hole" in the Central Bering Sea