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Report of the 11th Annual Meeting of the Commission.



11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION MEETING REPORT

13 to 17 February 2023

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The Chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies –Ms Katherine Bernal, Mr Jimmy Villavicencio, and Dr James Ianelli, are acknowledged for their inputs.



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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 Depository 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 alfonsino (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 alfonsino 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 (CNCPs)

43. The CTC assessed the applications from three existing CNCPs, Belize, Curaçao, and Liberia, for CNCP status and recommended renewal to the Commission.
44. **The Commission accepted and renewed the CNCP 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, Annex 7h).

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 CNCs 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 CNCs 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 Transhipment (SEC)

104. The Secretariat introduced their proposal (COMM11-Prop06_rev1) to amend CMM 12 (Transhipment). 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 transhipment 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

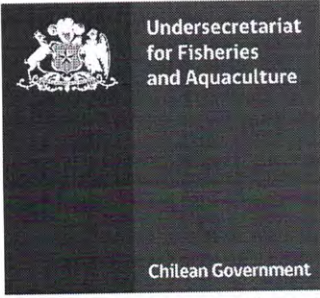
133. Ecuador offered to host the Commission meeting (COMM12) in Manta, Ecuador from 23 January to 2 February 2024, under a funding support arrangement (as outlined in the budget).
134. The Commission expressed its appreciation to Ecuador and encouraged Members and CNCs to consider hosting future meetings.
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.



Supporting Material No 2
COMM 11- Report Annex 9f, Vanuatu's statement on jack mackerel





11TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRFMO COMMISSION

Manta, Ecuador, 13 to 17 February 2023

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.

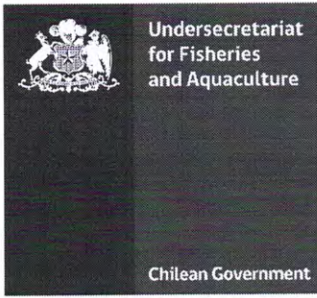
The Chair's proposal deviates from the 2017 quota allocation in two important ways. Firstly, it recognizes that the "existing level of fishing effort" referred to in Article 21 has become highly concentrated in the coastal waters of Chile, with the result that Chilean vessels now take around 78% of the 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.



Supporting Material No 3

Letter of the SPRFMO Secretariat Ref. G141-2022, of September 19, 2022



Ref: G141-2022

Wellington, 19 September 2022

To: SPRFMO Members, CNCPs and Observers

Subject: HoD discussions on the upcoming 2023 SPRFMO Annual Meeting

Dear colleagues,

As has been the tradition in SPRFMO, the Heads of Delegations (HoDs) and I met virtually on 14 September 2022 to discuss arrangements for the upcoming the 2023 Annual Meeting, to be held in Manta, Ecuador. The main purpose of the meeting was to agree on a draft schedule for the Annual Meeting and identify potential topics that would require working group discussions. This letter informs you all on the outcome of those discussions.

The HoDs agreed that the 2023 Annual Meeting would be held in hybrid mode with in-person participation in Manta, Ecuador. The current COVID-19 measures in Ecuador are - voluntary use of masks in open spaces (mandatory in health establishments), with mandatory use of masks for people who present respiratory symptoms. There is no maximum capacity in closed spaces; however, social distancing is recommended.

The HoDs also agreed that the dates for the Annual Meeting will be adjusted to be from 7 to 17 February 2023, following the draft schedule presented in Annex 1 of this letter. This change to the dates supports Ecuador's plans for the formal opening of the Commission and associated meeting events and provides a clear break between the meetings of the subsidiary bodies and the Commission. The draft schedule includes working groups sessions to consider subjects requested at the HoD meeting and has flexibility to allow for the establishment of other working groups to progress discussion on complex topics.

As far as possible, I intend to be true to the schedule to support those delegations who have travel difficulties, but this will necessarily depend upon meeting priorities and progress.

Unless I hear otherwise from Members and CNCPs in the next 30 days, I will instruct the Secretariat to continue with preparing the necessary arrangements under Article 7.3 of the Convention for the 2023 Annual Meeting to take place in hybrid modality in Manta, Ecuador, from 7 to 17 February 2023.

With warm regards,

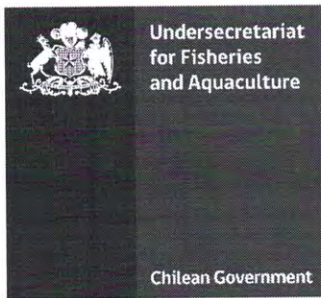
Luis Molledo
SPRFMO Commission Chairperson

Annex 1: Proposed Schedule for the 11th SPRFMO Annual Meeting

7 to 17 February 2023, Manta, Ecuador

Meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Session 1 09:00 – 10:30	Session 2 11:00 – 12:30	Session 3 13:30 – 15:30	Session 4 16:00 – 18:00
Tuesday: 7 February 2022	CTC	CTC	CTC	CTC
Wednesday: 8 February 2022	CTC	CTC	CTC	CTC
Thursday: 9 February 2022	CTC	CTC	CTC	FAC
Friday: 10 February 2022	FAC	FAC	FAC	CTC Report/ CMS/IUU adoption
Commission meeting	Session 1 09:00 – 10:30	Session 2 11:00 – 12:30	Session 3 13:30 – 15:30	Session 4 16:00 – 18:00
Monday: 13 February 2022 <i>A pre-COMM HoD meeting will be held at 8am on Monday, 13 February.</i>	COMM opening ceremony, Agenda.	Administration, Convention status SC report/workplan	CTC report Adoption of IUU List, CMS, CNCPs. Proposal updates	Working Group (<i>Jack mackerel</i> *)
Tuesday: 14 February 2022	FAC report adoption	Proposals/WG planning	Proposals (discussion)/ Working Group (<i>Jack mackerel</i> *)	Working Group (<i>Squid</i> *)
Wednesday: 15 February 2022	Proposals (discussion)	Working Group (<i>Bottom fishing</i> *)	Proposals (adoption)/ Working Group (<i>To be determined</i>)	Working Group (<i>To be determined</i>)
Thursday: 16 February 2022	Proposals (adoption)	SC workplan adoption, FAC report presentation. Adoption of Budget/ Contributions	Cooperation, Officers, Future meetings, AOB	Proposals (adoption)/ Working Group (<i>To be determined</i>)
Friday: 17 February 2022	Open items	Open session/ Report preparation	COMM report adoption	COMM report adoption and meeting close

* Identified working groups are subject to progress and outcomes of the CTC meeting. Coffee breaks will be 30 minutes with 1 hr for lunch.



Supporting Material No 4
COMM 11- Report Annex 9b, Chile's opening statement





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 Subsecretaria 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 Seul, 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.

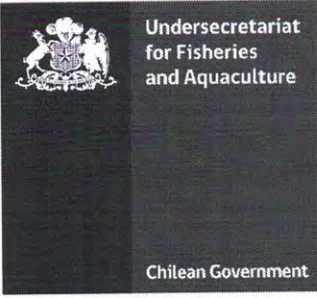
Ahora son esos mismos pescadores, los que solicitan que esta instancia de administración pesquera adopte decisiones consistentes con quienes efectivamente están desarrollando el esfuerzo pesquero, y que por tanto han sido corresponsables en esta notable recuperación, permitiendo que el Jurel sea hoy abundante en nuestras costas.

Hacemos notar que es difícil explicar en las pequeñas caletas pesqueras a los 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.



Supporting Material No 5

Letter of the SPRFMO Secretariat Ref. G136-2021, of September 13, 2021.





Ref: G136-2021

Wellington, 13 September 2021

To: SPRFMO Members and CNCP

Subject: Chile's approval of *Trachurus Murphyi* catch entitlement transfer from China

Dear colleagues,

The Secretariat has received the attached letter from Chile approving the transfer from China of 25,000 tonnes of its 2021 *Trachurus murphyi* catch entitlement (Ref: G133-2021), in accordance with CMM 01-2021, paragraph 9.

As required by CMM 01-2021, this letter is being circulated to SPRFMO Members and CNCPs. For a list of the *Trachurus murphyi* transfers to date please see the [transfers section on the website](#).

If you have any questions, please contact the Secretariat.

Sincerely yours,

Susana Delgado Suárez

Coordination and Communications Officer

Attachment: Carta.South Pacific Regional Fisheries Organization



VALPARAISO, 9 SEPTEMBER 2021


Mr. Craig Loveridge
Executive Secretary
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Organization
Wellington, New Zealand

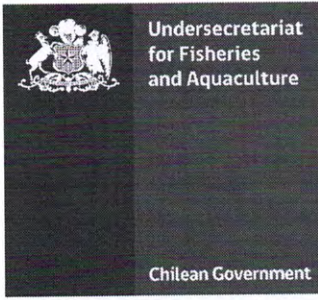
Dear Mr. Loveridge

Bearing in mind the letter from the People's Republic of China regarding the transfer of its catch limit to the Republic of Chile, circulated by the secretariat through Letter G133-2021 as of 7 September 2021, and in accordance with the paragraph 9 of the Management and Conservation Measure 01-2021, Chile approves the transfer of quota from China, equivalent to 25,000 tons of *Trachurus murphyi*.

The quota shall be allocated to the small-scale fishers most affected by the pandemic derived from the COVID-19, according to the distribution criteria of the quota of unexpected events of *Trachurus murphyi*, as set out in our national legislation, as a preferential option.

Best regards


Alicia Gallardo
ALICIA GALLARDO LAGNO
Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Government of Chile



Supporting Material No 6

CMM 01-2022, adopted by the Commission at its 10th Meeting.





CMM 01-2022

Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi* (supersedes CMM 01-2021)

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 and the advice of the Scientific Committee;

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 05-2022) 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 05-2022 (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. In 2022 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 tonnes. Members and CNCPs are to share in this total catch in the tonnages set out in Table 1 of this CMM.
6. 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. 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. 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. 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. Members and CNCPs agree, having regard to the advice of the Scientific Committee, that catches of *Trachurus murphyi* in 2022 throughout the range of the stock should not exceed 900,000 tonnes.
11. 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. The Executive Secretary shall notify Members and CNCPs when the amount referred to in paragraph 10 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. 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. When total catches have reached 70% of the amount indicated in paragraph 10, 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. 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. Except as described in paragraphs 12 and 13 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. 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. 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. 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 05-2022 (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. 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. 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 2022 Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs shall also provide observer data for the 2022 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 2022 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 together with the reasons for not doing so.

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



21. In accordance with Article 24(2) of the Convention, all Members and CNCs 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. The information collected under paragraphs 11, 13 and 18, 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 (2022) agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.
23. Contracting Parties and CNCs, 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 CNCs 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 CNC shall not discriminate in form or fact against fishing, reefer or supply vessels of any Member or CNC. Nothing in this paragraph shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of these Contracting Parties and CNCs under international law. In particular, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect:
 - a) the sovereignty of Contracting Parties and CNCs 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 CNCs 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. Until the Commission adopts an Observer Programme in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention, all Members and CNCs 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 CNC 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. Members and CNCs 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 CNCs 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 CNCs 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 12-24, 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. 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 10 of this CMM and the total catch allocated in paragraph 5 of this CMM.



27. 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 26 above, they agree to:
- 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;
 - report to the Secretariat any subsequent changes to the national measures, no later than 15 days after their adoption;
 - 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. 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. 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. 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. This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2023. 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*) as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012, have been complied with.
32. 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 2018 to 2022 inclusive.



Table 1: Tonnages in 2021 fishery as referred to in paragraph 5.

Member / CNCP	Tonnage
Chile	581 074
China	57 129
Cook Islands	0
Cuba	2 008
Ecuador	11 374
European Union	54 977
Faroe Islands	9 978
Korea	11 540
Peru (HS)	18 256
Russian Federation	29 543
Vanuatu	42 064
Total	817 943

Table 2: Percentages³ related to the catches referred to in paragraph 10.

Member / CNCP	%
Chile	64.5638
China	6.3477
Cook Islands	0.0000
Cuba	0.2231
Ecuador	1.2638
European Union	6.1086
Faroe Islands	1.1087
Korea	1.2822
Peru (HS)	2.0284
Russian Federation	3.2825
Vanuatu	4.6738

³ These percentages shall apply from 2018 to 2021 inclusive as amended in 2020 and as extended in 2022.