South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

To: Permanent Court of Arbitration
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Information Paper for the Review Panel established under Article 17 and Annex II of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean to consider the Objection by the Russian Federation to the Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi* (CMM1.01)

Signed by:

Robin Allen
Acting Executive Secretary

Bill Mansfield
Chairperson of the Commission

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

Table of Contents

BACKGROUND TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPRFMO 4

SPRFMO AND CHILEAN JACK MACKEREL 5

DATA COLLECTION 6
THE FISHERY FOR CHILEAN JACK MACKEREL 7
STOCK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD 7

A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE VESSEL *LAFAYETTE* 10

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR *TRACHURUS MURPHYI* ... 22

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Supporting Material 1: 22 July 2009, Email from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 25
Supporting Material 2: 6 August 2009, Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 30
Supporting Material 3: 16 September 2009, Email from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat..... 35
Supporting Material 4: 5 November 2009, Email from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 38
Supporting Material 5: 17 November 2009, Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 40
Supporting Material 6: 19 November 2009, Media item 42
Supporting Material 7: 25 November 2009, Email from Interim Secretariat to Russian Federation 44
Supporting Material 8: 10 December 2009, Email from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat..... 45
Supporting Material 9: 10 December 2009, Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat..... 47
Supporting Material 10: 30 December 2009, Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat..... 51
Supporting Material 11: 2 January 2010, Letter circulated by Executive Secretary..... 52
Supporting Material 12: 8 January 2010, Letter from Chile circulated by Executive Secretary 53
Supporting Material 13: 23 January 2010, Email from French authorities to Executive Secretary..... 55
Supporting Material 14: 23 January 2010, Email from Executive Secretary to French Authorities 56
Supporting Material 15: 28 January 2010, Email from French Authorities to Executive Secretary 58
Supporting Material 16: 30 January 2010, Email from French Authorities to Executive Secretary 67
Supporting Material 17: 2 February 2010, Email from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 76
Supporting Material 18: 16 February 2010, Letter from Executive secretary to Russian Federation 78
Supporting Material 19: 17 February 2010, Internal note from Executive Secretary to Data Manager..... 79
Supporting Material 20: 26 March 2010, Letter from Executive Secretary to Russian Federation..... 83
Supporting Material 21: 3 April 2010, Email from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat..... 85
Supporting Material 22: 7 April 2010, Email from Executive Secretary to Russian Federation..... 87
Supporting Material 23: 6 June 2010, Email from Executive Secretary to Russian Federation 89
Supporting Material 24: 13 July 2010, Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 92
Supporting Material 25: 23 December 2010, Email from Russian Federation to Executive Secretary..... 93
Supporting Material 26: 23 March 2011, Email from French authorities to Executive Secretary..... 94
Supporting Material 27: 30 March 2011, Letter circulated by the Executive Secretary..... 103
Supporting Material 28: 11 April 2011, Letter from China to Chairman..... 111
Supporting Material 29: 28 April 2011, Letter from Chile circulated by Executive Secretary..... 113
Supporting Material 30: 2 May 2011, Letter to Russian Federation circulated by Executive Secretary..... 116
Supporting Material 31: 2 May 2011, Letter from Executive Secretary to Peru..... 118
Supporting Material 32: 27 June 2011, Letter from Peru to Interim Secretariat..... 120
Supporting Material 33: 3 May 2011, Letter from the EU circulated by the Executive Secretary..... 124
Supporting Material 34: 4 May 2011, Letter from Korea circulated by the Executive Secretary..... 128

Supporting Material 35: 20 May 2011, Letter from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat 130
Supporting Material 36: 25 May 2011, Email circulated by Executive Secretary 132
Supporting Material 37: 2 June 2011, Letter from EU circulated by Executive Secretary 134
Supporting Material 38: 2 June 2011, Letter from China circulated by Executive Secretary 139
Supporting Material 39: 3 June 2011, Email circulated by Executive Secretary 142
Supporting Material 40: 14 June 2011, Letter from Chile to Chairman 143
Supporting Material 41: 19 July 2011, Letter from Chile circulated by Executive Secretary 148
Supporting Material 42: 2 August 2011, Letter from Executive Secretary to Russian Federation 154
Supporting Material 43: 9 August 2011, Letter from the EU circulated by the Executive Secretary 155
Supporting Material 44: 3 October 2011, Letter to the Russian Federation circulated by Executive Secretary 160
Supporting Material 45: 28 October 2011, Letter from the Executive Secretary to the Russian Federation 161
Supporting Material 46: 28 October 2011, Letter from the Executive Secretary to Peru 163
Supporting Material 47: 29 November 2011, Letter from Chile circulated by the Executive Secretary 165
Supporting Material 48: 8 January 2012, Report circulated by Executive Secretary 167
Supporting Material 49: 26 January 2012, Letter from the EU circulated by the Executive Secretary 169
Supporting Material 50: 26 January 2012, Media item published by The New York Times 187
Supporting Material 51: 26 January 2012, Media item published under Center for Public Integrity 194
Supporting Material 52: 2 February 2012, Statement by Russian Federation 206
Supporting Material 53: 6 March 2012, Document published by Interim Secretariat 209
Supporting Material 54: 29 January 2013, Working paper 10 proposed by the European Union 258
Supporting Material 55: 30 January 2013, Working paper 10 rev 1 prepared by Chair of working group 262
Supporting Material 56: 31 January 2013, Working paper 10 rev 2 prepared by Chair of working group 268
Supporting Material 57: 1 February 2013, Working paper 10 rev 3 prepared by Chair of working group. 276
Supporting Material 58: 1 February 2013, Working paper 10 rev 4 prepared by Chair of working group 284

Background to the establishment of the SPRFMO

1 In 2006 Australia, Chile and New Zealand identified that there was a gap in the conservation and management of non-highly migratory fisheries and protection of biodiversity in the marine environment in the high seas areas of the South Pacific Ocean. While several states had already targeted these species on the high seas and continued to do so, the area in question was not covered by an organisation with the competence to establish appropriate conservation and management measures.

2 As a result, in 2006 negotiations began to establish an organisation that would work to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks and to protect biodiversity in the marine environment. In the following three years, eight rounds of International Consultations were held to negotiate the agreement that would establish the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (the SPRFMO).[1] All states and fishing entities with a history of fishing in the area to be covered by the new agreement were invited to participate in the negotiations and a number of others joined as the negotiations continued.

3 On 14 November 2009, the *Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Resources of the South Pacific Ocean* (the Convention) was adopted. In the Final Act of the International Consultations, recording the adoption of the Convention, the Eighth Meeting of the International Consultations decided that a Preparatory Conference should be convened to make arrangements for the smooth entry into force of the Convention and adopted a resolution to that end[2]. The Preparatory Conference was convened by the Depositary of the Convention and three sessions were held.[3] The Final Report of the Preparatory Conference was adopted on 3 February 2012 and was presented to the first meeting of the Commission (Final Report of the Preparatory Conference) following the entry into force of the Convention on 24 August 2012. The Commission currently has 11 members (Australia, Belize, Republic of Chile, Cook Islands, Republic of Cuba, European Union, Kingdom of Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands,

[1] The rounds were held in: Wellington, New Zealand, 14-17 February 2006 (First Meeting Report); Hobart, Australia, 6-10 November 2006 (Second Meeting Report); Renaca, Chile, 30 April-4 May 2007 (Third Meeting Report); Noumea, New Caledonia, 10-14 September 2007 (Fourth Meeting Report); Guayaquil, Ecuador, 10-14 March 2008 (Fifth Meeting Report); Canberra, Australia, 6-10 October 2008 Sixth Meeting Report); Lima, Peru, 8-22 May 2009 (Seventh Meeting Report); New Zealand, 8-14 November 2009 (Final Act).

[2] The functions of the Preparatory Conference are specified in the Resolution Establishing a Preparatory Conference.

[3] The sessions were held in: Auckland, New Zealand, 19-23 July 2010 (Auckland Meeting Report); Cali, Colombia, 24-28 January 2011 (Cali Meeting Report); Santiago, Chile, 30 January-3 February 2012 (Santiago Meeting Report and Final Report of the Preparatory Conference).

Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation, and Chinese Taipei)[4] and the first Commission meeting took place from 28 January to 1 February 2013 in Auckland, New Zealand.

4 An overview of the development of the Convention text, the interim measures and the establishment of the Science Working Group (SWG) and the Data and Information Working Group (DIWG) can be found in the Final Act, the Resolution Establishing a Preparatory Conference and the Final Report of the Preparatory Conference. The Report of the First Meeting of the Commission was adopted on 1 February 2013 (Meeting Report).

SPRFMO and Chilean Jack Mackerel

5 There were a number of fisheries for non-highly migratory fish in the high seas of the South Pacific, in respect of which no international management agreements existed before the establishment of the SPRFMO. Among these, the most important were for Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) and some associated pelagic species; squid, mostly Jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) in the east and flying squid (*Nototodarus spp*) in the west; and the deep water fisheries by bottom trawl and line for species such as orange roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus)* and bluenose (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*). The full history of catches of non highly migratory species reported to the SPRFMO can be found in the SPRFMO data report (Data Submitted to the Interim Secretariat).

6 In 2007 more than 2,000,000 tonnes (t) of Chilean jack mackerel were taken from the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of Chile, Peru and Ecuador and in the adjacent high seas, by the coastal countries and distant water fleets from Belize, China, European Union, Faroe Islands, Korea, and Vanuatu. In the same year more than 600,000 t of Jumbo flying squid were taken from the South Pacific by vessels from Chile, China, Peru and Chinese Taipei. About 3,000 t of fish were taken from the high seas by bottom fishing methods by vessels from Australia, Belize, Chile, China, European Union and New Zealand. The conservation and management issues in the high seas of the South Pacific of most immediate interest to the participants in the International Consultations related to the sustainable management of the Chilean jack mackerel and the prevention of damage to vulnerable marine ecosystems by bottom fishing. Both of these issues were

[4] The People's Republic of China ratified the Convention on 6 June 2013 and accordingly will become the 12th member of the Commission on 6 July 2013.

the subject of interim management measures by the International Consultations and the Preparatory Conference.

7 There are other species of jack mackerel that occur in the South Pacific leading to some confusion in nomenclature in the early years. The first Interim Management Measures adopted by the International Consultations at the 3rd meeting in 2007 referred generally to Pelagic Fisheries, even though there was only one significant pelagic fishery in the area, for Chilean jack mackerel. The 2009 Revised Interim measures for Pelagic Fisheries, the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries, and the 2012 Interim Measures for Pelagic Species applied only to *Trachurus* species. The Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi* (CMM 1.01) is more accurately restricted in its application to *Trachurus murphyi*. However, in practice the Interim Measures that applied to pelagic fisheries and the CMM 1.01 were all intended to be directed at the same fishery. It should be noted that the nomenclature was further complicated by the use of other common names for jack mackerel by some participants, in particular "horse mackerel".

Data collection

8 From an early stage in the International Consultations the importance of having adequate data to support stock assessment and as a basis for conservation and management was recognized. The DIWG was established at the 1st meeting of the International Consultations and standards for the collection, reporting and exchange of data were adopted at the 3rd meeting of the International Consultations in 2007 (2007 Data Standards). These standards were very detailed in respect of information that was to be collected by participants, even compared to those for existing regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), however there was some initial uncertainty about the detail and format in which the data were to be reported to the Interim Secretariat. The 2007 standards provided specifications for the principal fishing methods, trawl, purse-seine, and bottom longline. Other fishing methods were added in subsequent revisions. The 2012 revision of the Data standards (2012 Data Standards) provided that participants were not only to collect the detailed data from each fishery but also to report the detailed data to the Interim Secretariat. The importance the Members place on timely submission of high quality, detailed data is reflected in the adoption of the Standards for the Collection, Reporting, Verification and Exchange of Data (CMM 1.03) at the first Commission Meeting in February 2013.

The fishery for Chilean jack mackerel

9 Figure 1 shows catches of Chilean jack mackerel in the South-eastern Pacific from 1993 to 2012. Catches had been increasing throughout the 1980s and reached a peak in 1995 of about five million t, most of which was taken by Chile. Peru and Ecuador also had a long standing fishery within their EEZs. Subsequently the coastal countries' catches declined precipitately to 1999 and then stabilised until 2007 when they started to decline again. After 2000, distant water fishing countries (Belize, China, European Union, Faroe Islands, Korea, Russian Federation and Vanuatu) entered (or re-entered) the fishery with rapidly increasing fishing effort and catch until 2007. This was then followed by a sharp decline of catches.

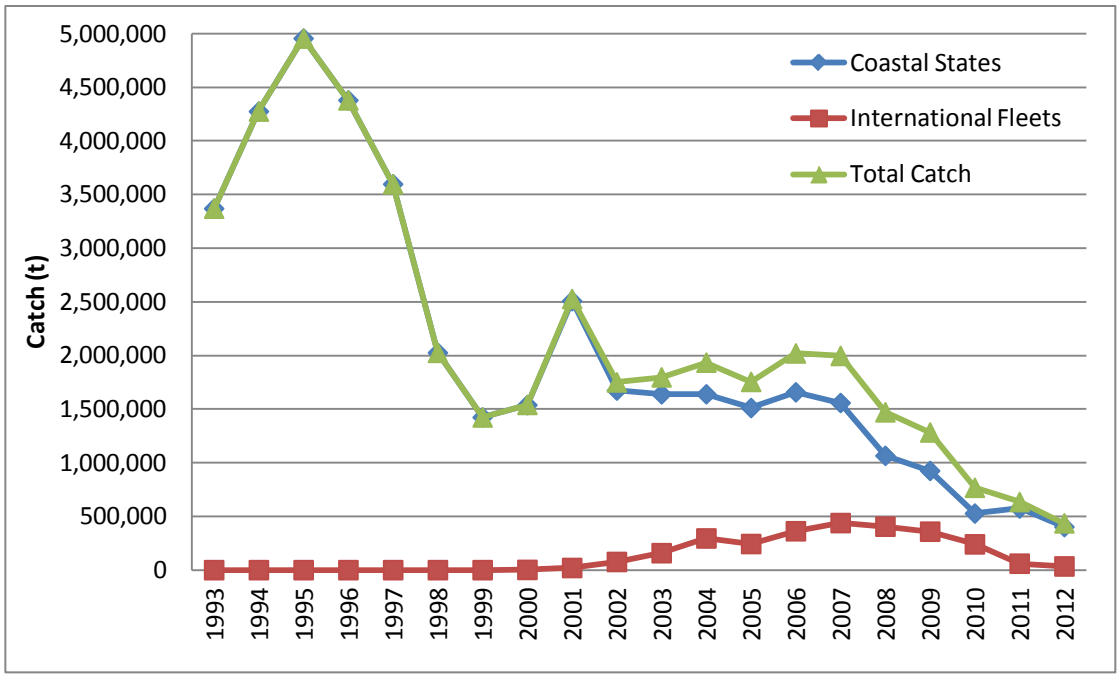


Figure 1: Catch of jack mackerel in the South-eastern Pacific 1993-2012

Stock assessment and management during the interim period

10 The International Consultations established the SWG at its first meeting, whose initial activity was to describe the fisheries of the area and to prepare species profiles. At the 3rd meeting of the SWG in 2007, the Chilean delegation presented an assessment (SPRFMO-III-SWG-18) for an assumed stock in an area including the Chilean EEZ and ranging out to 105°W which suggested that the stock was fully exploited. The 3rd meeting of the International Consultations supported the establishment of a separate jack mackerel subgroup which would be responsible for jack mackerel research and stock assessment.

11 The 2007 Interim Management Measures were also adopted at this meeting. These Interim Measures were in two parts, the first referring to Pelagic Fisheries and the second to Bottom Fisheries. The Measures for Pelagic Fisheries excluded squid, and so the only significant fisheries they addressed were the purse-seine and mid water trawl fisheries targeting Chilean jack mackerel. The motivation for these measures was the rapid growth in fishing effort for jack mackerel in the high seas off the coast of Chile. The measures attempted to control the growth of fishing effort by limiting the total of gross tonnage of vessels flying their flag fishing for pelagic stocks in 2008 and 2009 to the levels of total gross tonnage recorded in 2007 in the Area. However, the measure also allowed coastal and fishing states with a catch history in the pelagic fisheries in the South Pacific that did not fish in 2007, to enter the fishery in the Area in 2008 and 2009 exercising voluntary restraint of fishing effort. Participants agreed to communicate the total level of gross tonnage recorded in the Area in 2007 for those vessels flying their flag that were actively fishing in 2007 to the interim Secretariat by 1 January 2008. In notifying this information, Participants agreed to verify the effective presence of their vessels in the Area in 2007 through vessel monitoring system (VMS) records, catch reports, port calls or other means. The interim Secretariat was to have access to such information upon request.

12 As there was at that time no agreed understanding of the status of the stocks of Chilean jack mackerel, the Interim Measures provided that in 2009, the SWG would give advice on the status of the pelagic stocks.

13 The fifth meeting of the SWG in March 2008 reviewed a further Chilean stock assessment and in its report noted concerns about the declining state of the jack mackerel stock. A jack mackerel stock structure and assessment workshop was held in July 2008 to develop working hypotheses for the stock structure of jack mackerel stock and to consider assessment requirements, the former being seen as a necessary step before assessment could be carried out. The meeting noted that it was required to give advice on stock status in 2009, but expressed concern that it did not have all the data required to undertake assessments, referring to detailed data which had been provided by participants to the Interim Secretariat but which were kept confidential and standardized catch per unit effort information, which had not previously been requested. Both issues were subsequently addressed. In the absence of agreed stock assessments, the 8th meeting of the SWG (November 2009) used a comprehensive review of the fishery and other indicators as a basis for advice to the International Consultations. This

advice concluded that the indicators showed that fishing mortality was likely to have exceeded sustainable levels since at least 2002, and continued to do so. The then current biomass levels were substantially below levels at the peak of the fishery in the 1990s and, as a result of recent poor recruitment, were highly likely to be still declining. Low recruitment, low and declining spawning and total biomass, low and declining spawning biomass per recruit and landings in excess of surplus production all indicated that further declines in stock status were likely unless fishing mortality was reduced, particularly if recruitment remained poor. To stop further declines and re-build the jack mackerel stock, urgent and adequate measures were required to limit fishing mortality to sustainable levels. Indicators suggested that this would require a decrease in fishing mortality and, given the decline in estimated biomass, a decrease in fishing mortality would require a reduction in total removals.

14 In response the 8th meeting of the International Consultations adopted the 2009 Revised Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries in which participants agreed to voluntarily restrain[5] their catches for 2010 and subsequently until the Convention entered into force to the levels they recorded in 2007, 2008, or 2009.

15 The first stock assessment for Chilean jack mackerel by the SWG was carried out at its 9th meeting in October 2010 with the conclusions that:

- Jack mackerel catches had declined steadily since 2006, and continued to decline in 2010, with provisional (to September) 2010 catches being at the lowest level since 1976. There was close agreement on the then current biomass levels between all of the assessment models used. Assessment results indicated that total biomass had declined by 79% since 2001 to 2.1 million t, the lowest level in the history of the fishery. Current total biomass levels were estimated to be 9% - 14% of the biomass which would have existed if there had been no fishing.
- Estimated average recruitment over 2005 – 2009 had only been 30% of long-term average recruitment. There had been an appearance of small (20 cm) fish in 2010 catches in a number of regions and fisheries which might have signalled the start of a period of increased recruitment towards higher average levels.
- However, past recruitment histories and auto-correlation between annual recruitment indicated that recruitment increase would be gradual. It was

[5] Participants with a catch history in the *Trachurus* species fisheries in the South Pacific, but not exercising such fisheries activities in 2007 or 2008, and who communicated to the Interim Secretariat by 31 December 2009 the GT[1] of vessels flying their flag that entered the fishery in 2009, agree to voluntarily restrain in 2010 catches by such vessels flying their flag in the Convention Area.

therefore likely that recruitment in 2011 would be closer to the recent 5-year average recruitment, than to higher 10-year average recruitment.

- Under 5-year average recruitment, for the base case assessment, there was a 100% probability that biomass would continue to decline at 2010 catch levels (711,783 t), with projected biomass in 2020 of 10% of the then current biomass. At 75% of 2010 catches, there was a 54% chance that biomass would continue to decline, with projected biomass in 2020 of 97% of the then current biomass. At 50% of 2010 catches, all models indicate that biomass would increase to about double the then current biomass.
- Given the current low biomass, and the high likelihood of rapid further declines at 2010 catch levels, immediate catch reductions would be required to prevent further biomass decline and provide some possibility of rebuilding.

16 In response the 2nd meeting of the Preparatory Conference adopted the 2011 Interim measures for Pelagic Fisheries which provided that participants would limit 2011 catches to 60% of those in 2010, and in principle, 2012 catches would be reduced to 40% of those in 2010. Later stock assessments at the 10th and 11th meetings of the SWG provided essentially the same results as those from the 9th meeting and the reduction to 40% of 2010 catches was agreed at the 3rd meeting of the Preparatory Conference in the 2012 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries.

A chronological record of the controversy concerning the vessel *Lafayette*

17 On 22 July 2009 the Russian Federation advised the Interim Secretariat by email[6] that it had authorised four vessels to fish in the SPRFMO Area in 2009; this email was followed up with a fax[7] dated 6 August 2009 containing the same information. On 16 September 2009 the Russian Federation confirmed via email[8] that those four vessels had all been active in the SPRFMO Area during 2009; tow-by-tow information for 2008 was sent in the same email[9].

18 On 5 November 2009 (during the 8th SWG) the Interim Secretariat received an email[10] from the Russian Federation noting that "*more vessels authorized to fish in 2009*

[6] See Supporting Material 1
[7] See Supporting Material 2
[8] See Supporting Material 3
[9] Actual operational tow-by-tow data and VMS records are not included in the supporting material due to the need to maintain the confidentiality of data that Members have provided. Refer CMM 1.03 8(c).
[10] See Supporting Material 4

but not entered fisheries yet". On 17 November 2009 the Interim Secretariat received a fax[11] from the Russian Federation advising that the vessel *Lafayette* would fish for "Horse Mackerel"[12] in the SPRFMO Area in the 2009 season. The Interim Secretariat saw a news item[13] on 19 November 2009 stating that the *Lafayette* was a mother ship or processing vessel. The Interim Secretariat also saw material confirming this on publically accessible web sites such as vessel tracker (www.vesseltracker.com).

19 On 25 November 2009 the Interim Secretariat wrote an email[14] to the Russian Federation thanking them for the fax received 17 November 2013. The email referred to a news item similar to that referred to in paragraph 18 above and asked the Russian Federation to confirm if the *Lafayette* would fish as a midwater trawler during 2009 or whether the vessel would perhaps be better described as a fish processing vessel. The Russian Federation replied via email[15] on 10 December 2009 and confirmed that the *Lafayette* would fish as a midwater trawler during 2009.

20 On 10 December 2009 the Russian Federation advised the Interim Secretariat by fax[16] that the fishing vessel *Atlantida* had been fishing for "Horse Mackerel" in the SPRFMO Area during the 2009 season. On 30 December 2009 a similar fax[17] from the Russian Federation was received by the Interim Secretariat which stated that the *Lafayette* was actively fishing for "Horse Mackerel" in the SPRFMO Area during the 2009 season.

21 On 2 January 2010 the Executive Secretary circulated[18] a table (2010_0001[19]) showing the number and total Gross Tonnage of vessels that had actively fished for the *Trachurus* species during 2009 in the SPRFMO Area. At that stage only two participants had supplied Gross Tonnage information (Faroe Islands and the Russian Federation). The Faroe Islands had verified the effective presence of their vessel using catch reports,

[11] See Supporting Material 5
[12] The species being managed by CMM 1.01 is *Trachurus murphyi*. *T. murphyi* has various common names including Chilean jack mackerel, Peruvian jack mackerel, Horse mackerel and Jurel). Previous communications with the Russian Federation indicated that the term Horse Mackerel did in fact refer to the species *T. murphyi,* this assumption was later confirmed by comparing Russian Federation submissions with Russian Federation National reports. Refer to SP-07-SWG-JM-02 for an in depth description of *T. murphyi*
[13] See Supporting Material 6
[14] See Supporting Material 7
[15] See Supporting Material 8
[16] See Supporting Material 9
[17] See Supporting Material 10
[18] Note the term circulated indicates that the letter/email was made available to all participants by the Executive Secretary.
[19] See Supporting Material 11

in accordance with the 2007 Interim Measures. The effective presence of the Russian Federation vessels had not yet been verified.

22 In a letter (2010_0002[20]) which the Executive Secretary circulated on 8 January 2010, the Chilean authorities "*stress[ed] that according to the revised Interim Measures both VMS records and catches reports, are required to be submitted to the Interim Secretariat for verification of the effective presence of vessels in the area in 2009"*. Chile asked the Interim Secretariat to collect this information from relevant participants. The Executive Secretary circulated a request for these data within the same email.

23 On the 23 January 2010 French authorities in Papeete sent an email[21] to the Executive Secretary advising that they would be conducting an inspection of the *Lafayette* and asking if there were "*particular regulations applying to this vessel according to SPRFMO?*" The Executive Secretary replied the same day via email[22] informing the French that the vessel had been listed as one of the vessels that actively fished *Trachurus* species in the SPRFMO Area during 2009 and stating "*It would be very useful if your investigation could confirm that information, for example, by catch records or the presence of appropriate fishing gear*".

24 On 28 January 2010 via email[23] the Papeete authorities sent the Executive Secretary an image of the *Lafayette*, Ship's particulars, a sketch that appeared to outline pair trawling operations using the *Lafayette* and a copy of the authorities' report (in French) detailing the inspection of the *Lafayette* conducted on 24 January 2010. The accompanying email said that "*The captain of the vessel considers that he is a master of a "fishing vessel" but we did not find any fishing gear or fishing equipment on board"* and *"an experimental fishing campaign will be organized soon but the captain is not sure, contrary to the Scottish engineer on board, of the result".* This information was not consistent with reports from the Russian Federation which had reported that the vessel had already been fishing in the SPRFMO Area during late 2009. The Executive Secretary replied via email[24] and asked the Papeete authorities if they had any other information *"such as log information showing evidence of fishing, the most recent port call".*

25 On 30 January 2010 (via email[24]) the Papeete authorities sent the Executive Secretary some additional documents including a Port of call list, an Equasis

[20] See Supporting Material 12
[21] See Supporting Material 13
[22] See Supporting Material 14
[23] See Supporting Material 15
[24] See Supporting Material 16

(www.equasis.org) ship search report, and three images of new unused equipment aboard the *Lafayette*. The Papeete authorities stated that the port of call list showed that the *Lafayette* "*was on scale in China, South Korea and Solomon Islands, far from areas in South Pacific where jack mackerels are fished".* The Equasis ship search identified the *Lafayette* as a "*Crude oil Tanker" and* according to the Papeete authorities "*Photos attached show clearly that the vessel has never fished (no cable astern on the 60 Tons fishing winch, no fishing equipment, all factory equipment new on board)".* The Executive Secretary concluded that this material from the French authorities showed that the vessel could not have fished in December 2009.

26 From 31 January 2010, the Interim Secretariat began to receive hourly VMS[25] reports by email[26] for the *Lafayette*. These reports continued until 14 October 2010 and showed that the *Lafayette* was in the South-eastern part of the SPRFMO Area during 2010 (note that the Interim Secretariat did not receive 2009 VMS records for the *Lafayette* until April of 2010, as explained in the following paragraphs).

27 On 16 February 2010 the Executive Secretary wrote to the Russian Federation (2010_0008[27]) requesting specifically *that the effective presence of 'Lafayette' in the Area in 2009 is confirmed by the submission of either VMS records, catch reports, port calls or other means"* at the earliest convenience.

28 On 17 February 2010 the Executive Secretary decided[28] that the *Lafayette* would not be included *"in the list of vessels actively fishing on the basis that our information to date indicates that it was not actively fishing at the time we were advised it was (2009)".*

29 On 26 March 2010 the Executive Secretary wrote to the Russian Federation (2010_0012[29]) following up on the request dated 16 February 2010. The Executive Secretary's letter drew attention to the table available via the SPRFMO website which listed the gross tonnage of vessels that actively fished for *Trachurus* species during 2009. The letter also included the paragraph:

> *I now wish to advise you that we have been provided with a copy of a report from an inspection of the Lafayette when it called at Papeete in January of this year. The inspection found no fishing gear onboard the vessel. Also since being flagged as a vessel of the*

[25] Actual operational tow-by-tow data and VMS records are not included in the supporting material due to the need to maintain the confidentiality of data that Members have provided. Refer CMM 1.03 8(c).
[26] See Supporting Material 17
[27] See Supporting Material 18
[28] See Supporting Material 19
[29] See Supporting Material 20

Russian Federation in August 2009, the vessel had been in in China, South Korea and the Solomon Islands, some distance from the fishery for Trachurus species. That supports my initial view that the vessel should not be included in the web site table of vessels that actively fished for Trachurus species in 2009.

30 On 3 April 2010 the Russian Federation sent an email[30] to the Interim Secretariat which contained 2009 VMS records for the *Lafayette.* The VMS positions were mapped and showed that the Lafayette was in a high-seas enclave area near the Federated States of Micronesia on the Western side of the SPRFMO Area during the final four days of December 2009. On the basis of this information, the Executive Secretary wrote an email[31] to the Russian Federation on 7 April 2011 and advised them that they would "*include the Layette in the list of vessels that were actively fishing Trachurus species in 2009"*[32]*.*

31 The Interim Secretariat assumed that the vessels authorised to fish by the Russian Federation in 2009 would also be authorised in 2010 and constructed its initial list of 2010 authorised vessels accordingly. But the only authorisation actually received for 2010 was for the *Lafayette*. Accordingly, on 6 June 2010 the Executive Secretary sent an email[33] to the Russian Federation advising them that the authorised vessel list for 2010 will be corrected to show only the *Lafayette*, requesting monthly reports for 2010 and reminding the Russian Federation of the letter of 16 February 2010 (referred to above) requesting confirmation of effective presence in 2009. On 13 July 2010 the Russian Federation sent a fax[34] with monthly catch reports for "horse mackerel" (*Trachurus murphyi)* in the SPRFMO Area for December 2009 through to June 2010. The recorded catches were 3,723 t, 2,846 t and 10,924 t for April, May and June 2010, respectively (596 t was recorded as being caught in December 2009).

32 The PrepCon I report (adopted 23 July 2010) contained the following statements – *"Concern was expressed at indications of a lack of compliance with the Interim Measures by some Participants and indications that the size of the fleet might increase further"* (para 6) and *"Concern was expressed by Participants at the fact that complete and finest*

[30] See Supporting Material 21
[31] See Supporting Material 22
[32] This decision was based upon the paragraph in the 2009 Interim Measures which required the Interim Secretariat to maintain a register of authorised vessels. Participants were to notify the Interim Secretariat which of these authorised vessels were activity fishing in the Convention Area and this information was to be posted on the SPRFMO website.
[33] See Supporting Material 23
[34] See Supporting Material 24

scale data had not been supplied by all those Participants engaged in the fishery" (para 8).

33 At the 9th meeting of the SWG in October 2010 the Russian Federation presented its Annual National report (SWG-09-10). Table 1 in this report showed that six vessels had fished in the Southeast Pacific during 2009. Final Annual Catch figures for the Southeast Pacific for 2009 (9,113t) were also presented. The report stated that in 2009 "*the vessels which were involved in this fishery use single midwater trawls*" and that they operated in the area 34.7°S to 44.0°S and 79.0°W to 126.1°W (in the Southeast Pacific) during May to September 2009. This information was spatially and temporally inconsistent with the *Lafayette* VMS records provided earlier on 3 April 2010 showing its presence only in the Western Pacific and only in December 2009. Tow-by-tow data which confirmed the effective presence for the remaining five Russian Federation vessels (*Atlantida*, *KapitanKuznetsov*, *Germes*, *IvanLyudnikov*, and *Semiozernoe*) were submitted to the Interim Secretariat via a USB flash drive at the 9th SWG meeting. For four of the vessels the tow-by-tow data were spatially and temporally fully consistent with the Russian Federation Annual National Report. The tow-by-tow data for the vessel *Atlantida* showed it had also caught some fish during October 2009. None of the tow-by-tow records showed fishing during December 2009 and nor were any of the tows conducted on the Western side of the SPRFMO Area.

34 On 23 December 2010 the Russian Federation emailed[35] the Interim Secretariat monthly catches of "horse mackerel" (*Trachurus murphyi)* in the SPRFMO Area. The amounts recorded were 9,463 t, 9,722 t and 4,637 t for July, August and September 2010, respectively. The remaining months were nil. This meant that the total 2010 catch estimate for the Russian Federation (including the earlier information from 13 July 2010) was 41,315 t. This preliminary total catch figure was reported in the Interim Secretariat Data Report to the 2nd meeting of the Preparatory Conference, PrepCon-2-INF-03 (Table 2.3). This same table contained Peru's 2010 reported annual catch for the SPRFMO Area (40,516 t).

35 The 2011 Interim Measures were adopted on 28 January 2011 at PrepCon II. The 2011 Interim Measures contained a footnote in which the Russian Federation noted that it would not apply paragraph 11 (requiring participants to submit tow by tow data for trawlers to verify annual catch reports) for its 2010 catch data. But instead, the Russian Federation would observe the 2009 Revised Interim Measures requirement which was "*All*

[35] See Supporting Material 25

participants engaged in the fishery are to collect, verify, and provide all data to the Interim Secretariat, in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards, by 30 June of each year for their previous (January to December) year's fishing activities, including information relevant to stock status and recovery".

36 On 23 March 2011 the French authorities advised the Executive Secretary via email[36] that they had officially sent the Russian authorities a "note verbale au sujet du 'lafayette'" along with an English summary of the French Inspection made in Papeete on 24 January 2010 and a copy of the original French report (the same report the Executive Secretary received on 28 January 2010). The email contained the following statement "*the French authorities consider the Lafayette as a former oil tanker converted into a processing vessel, not operating as an active trawler in 2009".*

37 On 30 March 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a summary (2011_0012[37]) of the French Inspection of the vessel *Lafayette* conducted on 24 January 2010 to participants as the inspection had been referred to in Interim Secretariat papers presented at both PrepCon I and PrepCon II. The cover letter stated that the vessel was "*currently listed on the data page of the Web Site as actively fishing in 2009"*.

38 On 11 April 2011 China wrote a letter[38] to the Chairman expressing concern "*about the legitimacy of catch figures submitted by some Participants*", and its eagerness to see the publication of final verified data. On 28 April 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter[39] from Chile in which it asked that the Interim Secretariat request the Russian Federation to submit *"a report on the situation of the Lafayette, as promised in the Second Preparatory Conference*".

39 On 2 May 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter (2011_0022[40]) addressed to the Russian Federation referring to concerns about the vessel *Lafayette* raised at PrepCon II, and referring to an oral assurance given by the Russian Federation delegation at that meeting to "*undertake an investigation in relation to this vessel on receipt of the full report of the French authorities of their port inspection of it".* The Executive Secretary's letter stated that it was important that the report was made available to all delegations and that it include *"tow by tow reports of catches", "reports of*

[36] See Supporting Material 26
[37] See Supporting Material 27
[38] See Supporting Material 28
[39] See Supporting Material 29
[40] See Supporting Material 30

transhipments" and *"Landing/unloading reports"*. The Executive Secretary also asked when the report might be expected.

40 The Executive Secretary also wrote to Peru on 2 May 2011 (2011_0024[41]) asking for unloading or transhipping data involving the *Lafayette* during 2010, in response to which Peru submitted information on 27 June 2011[42] showing that four of its vessels transhipped 31,275 t to the *Lafayette* in 2010.

41 On 3 May 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter from the European Union (2011_0025[43]) which expressed *"serious misgivings as to whether the vessel would be able to operate as a pair trawler"* and joined Chile in requesting a report on the situation of the *Lafayette* and the catches declared in 2009 and 2010. On 4 May 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter from Korea (2011_0026[44]) in which it expressed interest in the Russian Federation's investigation into the activities of the *Lafayette*.

42 The Russian Federation wrote a letter[45] to the Interim Secretariat on 20 May 2011 advising that the absence of a formal inspection report signed by both parties involved created difficulties for the Russian authorities in conducting an effective investigation in relation to the vessel *Lafayette*. Nevertheless, investigative work had commenced and upon completion of this work, the results would be communicated to the Interim Secretariat. An email advising participants that "*the Russian fisheries authorities are seeking explanations regarding the inspection of the vessel Lafayette conducted by the French authorities, and that upon completion of the work the results will be communicated to the Interim Secretariat"* was circulated by the Executive Secretary on 25 May 2011 (2011_0030[46]).

43 On 25 May 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter (2011_0031[47]) from the European Union transmitting a letter from the relevant Mauritanian authorities which stated that the *Lafayette* is not a fishing vessel. The European Union also reiterated *"its kind request addressed to the Russian authorities to clarify the situation of this vessel"*.

[41] See Supporting Material 31
[42] See Supporting Material 32
[43] See Supporting Material 33
[44] See Supporting Material 34
[45] See Supporting Material 35
[46] See Supporting Material 36
[47] See Supporting Material 37

44 On 2 June 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter (2011_0035[48]) from China in which it encouraged the Interim Secretariat *"to fulfil its function in relation to catch data verification to improve the data accuracy of some relevant fishing participants, including the Lafayette issue discussed currently".*

45 On 3 June 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated an email (2011_0037[49]) containing the final recorded catches for *Trachurus* species in the SPRFMO Area in 2010 which included the 41,315 t reported by the Russian Federation in its monthly reports.

46 On 14 June 2011 Chile wrote a letter[50] to the Chairman expressing concern regarding a lack of commitment by some countries as to the conservation of the jack mackerel fishery. Attached to this letter was a press release from the NGO CeDePesca describing several instances of catch misreporting including reports for the *Lafayette* during both 2009 and 2010. The Executive Secretary circulated a second similar letter (2011_0044[51]) from Chile on 19 July 2011 which also expressed concern about evidence of misreporting and included the CeDePesca press release.

47 On 2 August 2011 the Executive Secretary wrote an email (2011_0048[52]) to the Russian Federation asking for an update on the investigation into the vessel *Lafayette*.

48 On 9 August 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter (2011_0048*a*[53]) from the European Union in which it was *"alarmed to note that neither Peru, nor Russian Federation, nor Vanuatu provided any information in accordance with the Standards for the collection, reporting, verification and exchange of data for year 2010"* and stated that *"The lack of detailed tow-by-tow data for the Peruvian and Russian vessels for year 2010 is of even greater concern"*. The European Union urged *"all participants to submit outstanding data as a matter of high priority"*.

49 On 23 September 2011, at the 9th DIWG meeting the Interim Secretariat presented the paper DIWG-09-INF-01 which detailed data submissions to date and included both the Russian Federation reported monthly catch in 2010 of 41,315 t and Peru's reported monthly catch of 40,516 t. At the 10th SWG meeting held concurrently, the Russian Federation presented their National report SWG-10-12 which indicated that one vessel took 41,315 t in 2010, but did not contain detailed information for 2010 activities (this

[48] See Supporting Material 38
[49] See Supporting Material 39
[50] See Supporting Material 40
[51] See Supporting Material 41
[52] See Supporting Material 42
[53] See Supporting Material 43

report made it clear that in 2010, there were no other Russian fishing vessels in the SPRFMO Area with which the *Lafayette* could have pair trawled). During the jack mackerel subgroup meeting some participants expressed concern at the possible double-counting of Russian and Peruvian reported catches in 2010 (Paragraph 8.1 of the jack mackerel subgroup report). The Russian Federation 2009 and 2010 reported catch figures were included in the assessment produced by the SWG.

50 On 3 October 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter (2011_0059[54]) to the Russian Federation in which he again requested an update on the Russian authorities' investigation concerning the *Lafayette*, and detailed operational data for 2010.

51 The 2011 Interim Measures (adopted 28 January 2011) included a provision requiring the Interim Secretariat to verify annual catch reports submitted by participants against submitted detailed data, and to inform all participants of the outcome of the exercise. On 28 October 2011 the Executive Secretary wrote (2011_0069[55]) to the Russian Federation advising that the verification exercise for 2010 was commencing and requesting that data to assist with that exercise be provided. A similar letter (2011_0070[56]) was sent to Peru.

52 On 29 November 2011 the Executive Secretary circulated a letter (2011_0075[57]) from Chile in which Chile asked the Interim Secretariat to clarify the situation regarding catches taken by Peru and/or Russian vessels during 2010, particularly in regard to the *Lafayette*.

53 On 8 January 2012 the Executive Secretary circulated a report (2012_0001[58]) with the results of the 2010 verification exercise. The summary stated that "*Trawl tow by tow, or purse-seine set by set or trip by trip operational catch data were provided by all participants in the fishery except Belize, Peru and the Russian Federation. Belize provided daily operational catch data, and Peru and the Russian Federation have not yet provided operational catch data for 2010"*. The report went on to say "*The Interim Secretariat has provided reminders to Peru and the Russian Federation, but is not able to verify those two participants reported catches based on detailed operational information. However, Peru provided transhipment information for 4 of its 6 vessels that transferred 31,275 t to the Russian Federation vessel Lafayette. This is consistent with Peru's*

[54] See Supporting Material 44
[55] See Supporting Material 45
[56] See Supporting Material 46
[57] See Supporting Material 47
[58] See Supporting Material 48

reported monthly catches that totalled 40,516 t". Subsequently on 27 January 2012, the Interim Secretariat did receive 2010 operational catch data from Peru.

54 On 26 January 2012, four days before the 3rd meeting of the Preparatory Conference, at the request of the European Union the Executive Secretary circulated (2012_0011[59]) a letter, an inspection report and a technical report on the capability of the *Lafayette* produced by Spain during the vessel's port call into Las Palmas on 2-3 December 2011. In the covering letter the European Union said the results of this inspection confirmed the findings of the earlier inspection by the French authorities and the attached technical report concluded that it was highly unlikely that the *Lafayette* could have ever acted effectively as a pair trawler. A copy of the letter was also distributed four days later at PrepCon III.

55 On the same day the New York Times, the International Herald Tribune and other international media published articles[60],[61] reporting the results of a project on the state of the Chilean jack mackerel fishery undertaken by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists through the Center for Public Integrity. Some of these articles referred to the *Lafayette.*

56 The paper prepared by the Interim Secretariat for PrepCon III which details annual catch data provided to the Interim Secretariat (PrepCon-03-INF-03) included the Russian Federation annual catch figures for 2009 (9,113 t) and 2010 (41,315 t).

57 On 30 January 2012 during PrepCon III the Executive Secretary circulated a letter in which Chile expressed concern about various reported cases of non-compliance with the 2011 Interim Measures, including that of the reported catches of the *Lafayette.*

58 During the meeting a number of delegations criticised the level of compliance with the Interim Measures. In particular, Peru, European Union, France, Vanuatu, Chile, and Australia expressed concern about the credibility of the *Lafayette* data. The European Union, supported by Australia, Vanuatu and Peru, recommended the gross tonnage and catch data for the vessel be placed in abeyance pending receipt of operational fishing information. This concern was encapsulated in paragraph 9 of the PrepCon III report which states *"The Conference expressed concern with the low level of compliance with the Interim Measures by some Participants".*

[59] See Supporting Material 49
[60] See Supporting Material 50
[61] See Supporting Material 51

59 The delegation from the Russian Federation said it had studied the material provided about the Lafayette, but had been unable to launch a full scale investigation against a private company without an inspection report signed by both parties. The vessel had obtained certificates to be qualified as a fishing vessel, had annual surveys and provided the required data. The delegation went on to say that, taking into account the concerns of other delegations, the vessel had not been authorised to fish in the SPRFMO Area in 2011[62].

60 The Executive Secretary held several discussions with a delegate from the Russian Federation about removing the data from the relevant tables. No agreement was reached during these discussions. The Chairman concluded a final debate on Table 1 of the 2012 Interim Measures saying he would draft a footnote referring to the *Lafayette*. The 2012 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries adopted by PrepCon III includes the footnote to Table 1:

> 4 This total includes the vessel Lafayette. Operational fishing data, in accordance with the consolidated data standards, has not been supplied to the Interim Secretariat in respect of this vessel and information supplied by some delegations indicates that the vessel probably was not capable of fishing in either 2009 or 2010. Some delegations requested the GT for this vessel (49,173 GT) should be held in abeyance pending receipt of operational fishing information. The Russian delegation stated that vessel Lafayette has duly obtained all certificates from the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping to be qualified for the fishing class; the vessel has undergone initial physical inspections and subsequent annual surveys to confirm its ability to be engaged in direct fishing operations.

61 The first document prepared by the Interim Secretariat following PrepCon III that set out Annual Catch Data was included in the data section of the SPRFMO website "Data submitted to the Interim Secretariat as at 1 March 2012" which was updated on 6 March 2012[63]. In Table 2.1, in the row for 2010, the Russian Federation column included the footnote *"Aggregated annual catch was provided for a single vessel (the Lafayette) however the data has not been included in table 2.1, pending receipt of operational fishing information".* On the same day the Interim Secretariat also updated the SPRFMO website by removing the Lafayette from the list of vessels actively fishing *Trachurus* species in 2009. Subsequently the data report (DIWG-10-INF-01) prepared for the 10th

[62] See Supporting Material 52
[63] See Supporting Material 53

DIWG and 11th SWG during 15-19 October 2012 did not include the Russian Federation reported catch for 2010 and referred to the omission with the preceding footnote.

62 The jack mackerel subgroup of the 11th SWG reviewed all the catch data for the fishery and reported:

> 7.1. Updating of data sets for additional stock assessment runs
>
> The SPRFMO Data Manager coordinated with updated data sets that were provided for the stock assessment runs conducted at the meeting. Additionally, participants were asked to present data to improve inputs to the models.
>
> A substantial amount of time was spent updating and revising data inputs for the Joint Jack Mackerel (JJM) stock assessment model. These updates include revisions to many of the catch data series, including: revision of historical catches for some countries[64] and updating of preliminary 2012 catches for all fleets; preparation of an updated table of aggregated catches for the four fleets used in the JJM model; generation of catch-at-age matrices for the four fleets; introducing newly standardized CPUE and other indices; and a new matrix of mean weights at age over time for the far north fleet.

The revised data table (Table A1.3) used in the stock assessment had zero catch for the Russian Federation and 40,516 t for Peru for the catch of the fleet outside the Chilean EEZ in 2010.

63 The data paper prepared for the 1st meeting of the Commission (COMM-01-INF-07) also did not contain the 2010 reported catch for the Russian Federation (this was explained by use of the footnote shown in Paragraph 62 above).

The development of the Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi* (CMM 1.01)

64 CMM 1.01 was based on a proposal by the European Union that was given the documentary reference of Working Paper 10[65]. The proposal drew on the previous 2012 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries. In respect of fishing effort, the proposal limited the fishing effort of each member and Cooperating Non-Contracting Party (CNCP) to the gross tonnage of vessels flying the flag of that the member or CNCP that were actively

[64] The delegation of the Russian Federation stated that the Russian Federation will implement the 2012 Interim Measures and further management measures for the pelagic fisheries according to the data which were provided to the Interim Secretariat.
[65] See Supporting Material 54

fishing in 2007, 2008, or 2009 in the SPRFMO Area, as indicated in Table 1 of the 2012 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries. In respect of catches, the proposal included a provision that the 2013 total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* (here after all catches refer to catches of *T. murphyi*) would be limited to 300,000 t and shared among members and CNCPs in the same proportion as 2010 catches.

65 This pressing Conservation and Management issue relating to the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery was discussed first in the Plenary and then referred to a Working Group, where several sessions were required to reach agreement.

66 After initial deliberation in the Working Group the Chair of the Working Group[66] prepared Revision 1[67] on 30 January 2013. The first Revision was an attempt to take account of the willingness of Chile to give its express consent for its catches in its national jurisdiction area to be subject to the measure, by increasing the catch limit for the area to which the measure applied to 360,000 t. At the same time, the Revision proposed that the total catch throughout the range of the stock should not exceed 438,000 t[68], consistent with the advice of the SWG. Revision 1 was not accepted.

67 Revision 2[69] was a refinement of Revision 1 and included a table (Table 2) showing the catch limits for each member and CNCP for 2013. Table 2 showed a catch limit of zero for the Russian Federation.

68 On 1 February 2013 the Chair of the working group prepared Revision 3[70] to reflect an agreement reached the previous evening. The essence of this proposal was that on a one off basis 10 per cent of the shares set out in Table 2 for Belize, China, European Union, Faroe Islands, Korea, Peru and Vanuatu were to be transferred to Chile, resulting in catch limits as set out in Table 3. Table 2 was the same as that in Revision 2 except a footnote (5) had been added to the effect: *'The Russian Federation notified the Commission that it considers it had a legitimate right to a share in the fishery notwithstanding the situation referred to in footnote 4 and asserts its right to participate in the fishery in 2013 in a proportion calculated by reference to its fishing activities it reported to the Executive Secretary in 2010'.* Neither Table 2 nor Table 3 included the Russian Federation.

[66] Gerard van Bohemen of New Zealand
[67] See Supporting Material 55
[68] in addition to the SPRFMO area and the zone of national jurisdiction of Chile, catches are made in the zones of national jurisdiction of Ecuador and Peru
[69] See Supporting Material 56
[70] See Supporting Material 57

69 Revision 4[71] (a clean version of revision 3) was prepared at 12:30pm and was considered by the Plenary and approved with minor amendments as CMM 1.01.

70 After the adoption of CMM 1.01, the Russian Federation delegation made a statement that is attached to the Report of the 1st Commission Meeting as Annex K.

[71] See Supporting Material 58

From: ??????? ????????
To: Susie Iball
Subject: [SPAM] Russian fishery activities in the South Pacific ocean area
Date: Wednesday, 22 July 2009 6:38:03 a.m.
Attachments: Semiozernoe_form_eng.doc
K.Kuznetsov_form_eng.doc
I.Lyudnikov_form_eng.doc
Germes_form_eng.doc

Dear Susie,

In attachment send you information about Russian vessels, that have got permitions for fishing in South Pacific Ocean in 2009.

When I come back to the office, I'll send official letter from Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation.

With best regards,

Dmitry Kremenyuk
Head of the Division,
Inernational Cooperation Department,
Federal Agency for Fisheries
of the Russian Federation

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4265 (20090721) _____

The message was checked by ESET Smart Security.

http://www.eset.com

Annex 4

Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Semiozernoe
(c)	Registration number	841671
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UGPP
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8721088
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	N/A
(g)	Port of registry	Sovetskaya Gavan
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	N/A
(i)	Type of vessel	Trawler (TTP)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1985
(l)	Where built	USSR, Nikolaev
(m)	Length	117.06 m
(n)	Moulded depth	6.3 m
(o)	Beam	16 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	5772 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	5146 kWt, 2 engines
(r)	Hold capacity	4492 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(t)	Address of owner(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(v)	Address of operator(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia

Annex 4

Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Kapitan Kuznetsov
(c)	Registration number	802130
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UDRZ
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	7443158
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	N/A
(g)	Port of registry	Sovetskaya Gavan
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	N/A
(i)	Type of vessel	Trawler (TTP)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1981
(l)	Where built	USSR, Nikolaev
(m)	Length	117.06 m
(n)	Moulded depth	6.3 m
(o)	Beam	16 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	5772 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	5146 kWt, 2 engines
(r)	Hold capacity	4492 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(t)	Address of owner(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(v)	Address of operator(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia

Annex 4

Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Ivan Lyudnikov
(c)	Registration number	812274
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UDSB
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8038182
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	N/A
(g)	Port of registry	Kaliningrad
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	N/A
(i)	Type of vessel	Fishing (TTF)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1982
(l)	Where built	USSR, Nikolaev
(m)	Length	117.06 m
(n)	Moulded depth	5.9 m
(o)	Beam	16 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	5682 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	5152 kWt, 2 engines
(r)	Hold capacity	4078 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Sea Breeze CJSC
(t)	Address of owner(s)	17, Barklaya St., Moscow Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Baltmakrus LLC
(v)	Address of operator(s)	1, 5th Prichalnaya St., Baltiysky District, Kaliningrad, Russia

Annex 4

Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Germes
(c)	Registration number	203
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UFWD
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8008618
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	Arkadia
(g)	Port of registry	Nakhodka
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	Russia
(i)	Type of vessel	Fishing (TTF)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1983
(l)	Where built	Gdansk, Poland
(m)	Length	94.62 m
(n)	Moulded depth	6 m
(o)	Beam	17 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	4629 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	3825 kWt
(r)	Hold capacity	1389 t
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Sofko LLC
(t)	Address of owner(s)	10/3 Uborevicha St., Vladivostok, Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Sofko LLC
(v)	Address of operator(s)	10/3 Uborevicha St., Vladivostok, Russia

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ

Российская Федерация, 107996, г. Москва,
Рождественский бульвар, 12

Тел.: 7 (495) 628-23-20, факс: 7 (495) 628-19-04
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR FISHERIES

12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd, Moscow,
107996, Russian Federation

Tel.: +7 495 628 23 20, fax: +7 495 628 1904
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

6 August 2009

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific RFMO

August 6, 2009
№ 03 - 5441

Dear Sir,

Further to the arrangements agreed upon at the Fifth Round of Consultations we are sending to you herewith information regarding the Russian vessels that are fishing for Horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the being drafted Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean.

The vessels names are: "Semiozernoe", "Kapitan Kuznetsov", "Ivan Lyudnikov", "Germes".

In case of any query kindly ask you to contact Dmitry Kremenyuk, Head of Division, by tel./fax +7 495 621 95 94 or e-mail: d.kremenyuk@fishcom.ru.

Enclosure: Standard information on the above-mentioned vessels – 4 pages

With best regards,

Sergey V. Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Directorate,
Federal Agency for Fisheries

Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat

Supporting Material 2

6 August 2009
Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat
Supporting Material 2

Annex 4
Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Germes
(c)	Registration number	203
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UFWD
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8008618
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	Arkadia
(g)	Port of registry	Nakhodka
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	Russia
(i)	Type of vessel	Fishing (TTF)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1983
(l)	Where built	Gdansk, Poland
(m)	Length	94.62 m
(n)	Moulded depth	6 m
(o)	Beam	17 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	4629 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	3825 kWt
(r)	Hold capacity	1389 t
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Sofko LLC
(t)	Address of owner(s)	10/3 Uborevicha St., Vladivostok, Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Sofko LLC
(v)	Address of operator(s)	10/3 Uborevicha St., Vladivostok, Russia

6 August 2009
Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat
Supporting Material 2

Annex 4
Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Ivan Lyudnikov
(c)	Registration number	812274
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UDSB
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8038182
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	N/A
(g)	Port of registry	Kaliningrad
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	N/A
(i)	Type of vessel	Fishing (TTF)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1982
(l)	Where built	USSR, Nikolaev
(m)	Length	117.06 m
(n)	Moulded depth	5.9 m
(o)	Beam	16 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	5682 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	5152 kWt, 2 engines
(r)	Hold capacity	4078 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Sea Breeze CJSC
(t)	Address of owner(s)	17, Barklaya St., Moscow Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Baltmakrus LLC
(v)	Address of operator(s)	1, 5th Prichalnaya St., Baltiysky District, Kaliningrad, Russia

6 August 2009
Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat
Supporting Material 2

Annex 4
Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Kapitan Kuznetsov
(c)	Registration number	802130
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UDRZ
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	7443158
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	N/A
(g)	Port of registry	Sovetskaya Gavan
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	N/A
(i)	Type of vessel	Trawler (TTP)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1981
(l)	Where built	USSR, Nikolaev
(m)	Length	117.06 m
(n)	Moulded depth	6.3 m
(o)	Beam	16 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	5772 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	5146 kWt, 2 engines
(r)	Hold capacity	4492 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(t)	Address of owner(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(v)	Address of operator(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia

6 August 2009
Fax from Russian Federation to Interim Secretariat
Supporting Material 2

Annex 4
Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Semiozernoe
(c)	Registration number	841671
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UGPP
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8721088
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	N/A
(g)	Port of registry	Sovetskaya Gavan
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	N/A
(i)	Type of vessel	Trawler (TTP)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1985
(l)	Where built	USSR, Nikolaev
(m)	Length	117.06 m
(n)	Moulded depth	6.3 m
(o)	Beam	16 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	5772 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	5146 kWt, 2 engines
(r)	Hold capacity	4492 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(t)	Address of owner(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Vostokrybprom Co.
(v)	Address of operator(s)	48A Pervomayskaya St., Sovgavan, Khabarovsk Reg., Russia

From: ???????? ?.?.
To: Susie Iball
Subject: RE: Russian fishery activities in the South Pacific ocean area
Date: Wednesday, 16 September 2009 5:22:38 p.m.
Attachments: RF catch in SP tow by tow 2008.xls

Dear Susie,

First of all I'd like to thank you for your e-mail.
The vessels that was listed in our letter was authorized to fish for mackerel in 2009. All of them actively fished in
the future Convention area in 2009.
Also I send you Russian catch in South Pacific tow by tow in 2008.

Best regards,

Dmitry Kremenyuk,
Head of the International Law Division,
International Cooperation Department
of the Federal Agency for Fisheries
Tel:+ 7 (495) 621 95 94
Fax: +7 (495) 621 95 94

-----Original Message-----
From: Susie Iball [mailto:susie.iball@southpacificrfmo.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2009 4:20 AM
To: Кременюк Д.И.
Cc: Robin Allen
Subject: RE: Russian fishery activities in the South Pacific ocean area

Dear Dmitry

I hope all is well with you.

I am just following up regarding an email I sent to you on 3 September 2009 .... which I hope you received.
Are you able to help me clarify the answers to the questions I have listed under 1) and 2) in the attached email below?

I look forward to your response,

Kind Regards

Susie Iball
Data Manager
Interim Secretariat, SPRFMO.

-----Original Message-----
From: Susie Iball
Sent: Thursday, 3 September 2009 11:19 a.m.
To: 'Dmitry Kremenyuk (d.kremenyuk@fishcom.ru)'
Cc: Robin Allen
Subject: Russian fishery activities in the South Pacific ocean area

Dear Dmitry

First of all I'd like to thank you for the FAX you sent dated 6 August 2009 confirming the list of 4 Russian Federation vessels that have been authorised to fish for horse mackerel during 2009 - the 4 vessels are:

- Semiozernoe
- Kapitan Kuznetsov
- Ivan Lyudnikov

Germes.

However, I do have a point of clarification I need to check with you about the wording of the email versus the wording of the FAX.

The email below says:
" ....information about Russian vessels, that have got permitions for fishing in South Pacific Ocean in 2009."
- and lists the 4 vessels above.

So it seems clear that the 4 vessels listed are authorised to fish in the SPRFMO area for 2009.

However, the fax wording is a bit different. It says:
"... we are sending to you information herewith information regarding the Russian vessels that ARE fishing for horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the being drafted Convention ....."

Dmitry, please can you clarify for me if:

1)The wording in the FAX means that the 4 vessels are authorised to fish for mackerel in 2009, and have also actively fished for mackerel in the Area during 2009?

2) Also, for 2008, did any Russian Federation vessels actively carry out pelagic fishing within the Area?
I have recorded that 5 vessels were authorised to fish in the area during 2008, but haven't yet received confirmation if any of them did actively
fish in the Area.

Many thanks for your assistance with this.

Kind Regards

Susie Iball
Data Manager
Interim Secretariat, SPRFMO.

-----Original Message-----
From: Susie Iball
Sent: Friday, 24 July 2009 9:59 a.m.
To: 'Дмитрий Кременюк'
Cc: Robin Allen
Subject: RE: [SPAM] Russian fishery activities in the South Pacific ocean area

Dear Dmitry

Thank you for sending me this information about Russian Federation vessels authorised to fish in the Area during 2009.
I look forward to receiving the official letter of confirmation soon.

I note also that I was waiting to receive some further information from you regarding Russian federation vessels which did actively undertake pelagic fishing within the area during 2008. I will re-send you a copy of this query shortly,

Kind Regards

Susie Iball
Data Manager
Interim Secretariat, SPRFMO.

-----Original Message-----
From: Дмитрий Кременюк [mailto:dkremeniouk@mail.ru]
Sent: Wednesday, 22 July 2009 6:38 a.m.

To: Susie Iball
Subject: [SPAM] Russian fishery activities in the South Pacific ocean area

Dear Susie,

In attachment send you information about Russian vessels, that have got permitions for fishing in South Pacific Ocean in 2009.

When I come back to the office, I'll send official letter from Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation.

With best regards,

Dmitry Kremenyuk
Head of the Division,
Inernational Cooperation Department,
Federal Agency for Fisheries
of the Russian Federation

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From: ????????? ????????
To: Susie Iball
Cc: Robin Allen
Date: Thursday, 5 November 2009 11:16:48 a.m.
Attachments: Russian actively fishing vessels 2008-2009.doc

Найди все ролики Интернета в поиске по видео
http://r.mail.ru/cln5070/go.mail.ru/

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Russian actively fishing vessels

Year	name	GT
2008	Persei	4638
2009	Germes	4629
2009	Ivan Lyudnikov	6144
2009	Semiozernoe	6231
2009	Kapitan Kuznetsov	6231
Total for 2009		23235

Note: more vessels authorized to fish in 2009 but not entered fisheries yet. Their GT to be confirmed.

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Рождественский бульвар, 12

Тел.: 7 (495) 628-23-20, факс: 7 (495) 628 19 04
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR FISHERIES

12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd, Moscow,
107996, Russian Federation

Tel.: 7 495 628 23 20, fax: 7 495 628 1904
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific RFMO

№ 403-953

November 17, 2009

Dear Sir,

Further to the arrangements agreed upon at the Fifth Round of Consultations we are sending to you herewith information regarding the Russian vessels that will fish for Horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the recently adopted Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean.

The vessel name is: "Lafayette".

Enclosure: Standard information on the above-mentioned vessels – 1 page.

With best regards,

Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department

Annex 4

Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russia
(b)	Name of vessel	Lafayette
(c)	Registration number	KI-2172
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UDFI
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	7913622
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	Vemacape
(g)	Port of registry	Kaliningrad
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	Dominica
(i)	Type of vessel	Fishing vessel
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling (TM)
(k)	When built	1980
(l)	Where built	Japan, Yokohama
(m)	Length	219.97 m
(n)	Moulded depth	10.5 m
(o)	Beam	32.2 m
(p)	Gross tonnage	49243 t
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	10920 kWt
(r)	Hold capacity	44554 m3
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Investment Company Credo LLC
(t)	Address of owner(s)	17, Barklaya St., Moscow, Russia
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Investment Company Credo LLC
(v)	Address of operator(s)	17, Barklaya St., Moscow, Russia

Tuesday, October 11, 2011

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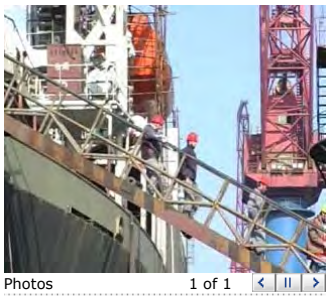
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BUSINESS NEWS

Pacific Andes set to sail world's biggest factory vessel

Posted: 19 November 2009 0011 hrs

5



Photos 1 of 1

Workmen putting the finishing touches to the Lafayette, Pacific Andes' version of a mothership - a floating fish factory, touted as the world's biggest in its class.

QINGDAO, China: Integrated seafood company Pacific Andes International is positioning itself to ride the next big wave, which it believes will come from the South Pacific Ocean.

Its new flagship factory vessel will go into operation next month, and this is expected to help raise the profit margins at its fishery business to as high as 50 per cent, up from 35 per cent.

Workmen are busy putting the finishing touches to the US$100 million vessel, named the Lafayette.

It is Pacific Andes' latest version of a mothership - a floating fish factory, touted as the world's biggest in its class.

The vessel is set to sail to the South Pacific Ocean at the end of the month, and its target is to catch 300,00 tonnes of fish - the equivalent of twice what Hong Kong consumes in a year.

Designed to stay out at sea all year around, it will be supported by five super-trawlers and seven catcher vessels that will pump the live catch into the Lafayette for processing.

The vessel is able to freeze 1,500 tonnes a day, and the fishes will then forwarded directly to their destination.

Ng Joo Siang, managing director of Pacific Andes International, said: "With our traditional fishing business, we have EBITDA of 35 to 40 per cent, that the margin and our net profit margin is way exceeding 20 per cent.

"So with Lafayette, which is more efficient that other fleet that we have, we believe that with this higher revenue and higher profitability, we should be able to provide good return to our shareholders."

Also helping to boost the Hong Kong-listed company's bottomline is its new processing plant in Qingdao.

The new facility is able to handle 60,000 tonnes of fish fillet annually, and its efficiencies has reduced cost of sales by up to 15 per cent.

Pacific Andes made a name for itself by supplying a then-little known white fish – the Alaskan Pollock. Today, the fish is widely used by fast-food chains such as McDonald's.

The South Pacific venture offers two new lines of growth – Peruvian anchovies and Chilean jack mackerel. The latter will be targeted specifically at the African market.

"We have decided as a company to expand heavily into Africa, we want to have a pan-African distribution concept," said Ng.

"We believe this continent will have great growth potential, greater than even China, so that's an area we're targeting. Eventually, we hope that in five years' time, China and Africa can be equally important to us."

Pacific Andes today holds a 15 per cent share of the total imported Chinese fish market.

- CNA/yb

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From: Susie Iball
To: "harbour@fishcom.ru"
Cc: "Кременюк Д.И."; Robin Allen
Subject: Query Regarding Vessel "Lafayette"
Date: Wednesday, 25 November 2009 10:19:22 a.m.
Attachments: Lafayetter FIS - Worldnews - Pacific Andes to run new flagship factory vessel.mht

Dear Mr. Simakov

Thank you for the FAX we recently received about the Russian vessel 'Lafayette' which will fish for horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the newly adopted convention for SPRFMO.
I have a point of clarification I'd like to check with you regarding this.

The FAXed information lists this vessel as a "fishing vessel", and also notes the gear type as Trawling, and more specifically mid-water trawling - TM.

As the vessel tonnage is so large (49,243 GT), I would just like to confirm if this vessel will in fact fish as a midwater trawler during 2009?
We were wondering if the vessel would perhaps be better described as a fish processing vessel, e.g. factory mothership (code = 'HSF') – please confirm.

Please can you also confirm if this vessel 'Lafayette' is the one referred to in the attached article?

Kind Regards

Susie Iball
Data Manager, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9894 Fax +64 4 473 9579
susie.iball.@southpacificrfmo.org

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Pacific Andes' gearing ratio can be cut from 80 to 60 per cent next year, said its managing director. (Photo: Pacific Andes)

Pacific Andes to run new flagship factory vessel

HONG KONG
Friday, November 20, 2009, 00:40 (GMT + 9)

Hong Kong-based seafood processor and distributor Pacific Andes International will widely expand its reach as it begins fishing in the South Pacific Ocean next month. It will also grow its distribution network of supermarket chains through acquisitions in the US and Eastern Europe.

"Now is a better time for acquisitions because of the financial tsunami and we are in talks with potential sellers from time to time," said Ng Joo-siang, managing director and vice chairman. "As long as our gearing ratio can stay below 100 per cent, we will still go ahead when there is a good acquisition opportunity."

Ng has responded to criticism of the firm's debts by saying that the gearing ratio can be slashed from 80 to 60 per cent in 2010 barring any expenses. The firm anticipates that its new flagship factory vessel will help boost the profit margins of its fishery business from 35 to as much as 50 per cent in five years time, *The Standard* reports.

The USD 100 million-vessel, called *Lafayette*, is an enormous floating fish plant that will stay at sea year-round and is said to be the largest in the world. It will set off for the South Pacific Ocean in late November to catch 300,000 tonnes of fish – twice the amount of fish consumed in Hong Kong in a single year, *Channel News Asia* reports.

Five super-trawlers and seven catcher vessels will accompany the vessel and propel the live catch into it for processing and freezing. *Lafayette* can freeze up to 1,500 tonnes a day.

"With our traditional fishing business, we have EBITDA of 35-40 per cent, that the margin and our net profit margin is way exceeding 20 per cent," said Ng. "So with *Lafayette*, which is more efficient that the other fleets that we have, we believe that with this higher revenue and higher profitability, we should be able to provide good return to our shareholders."

Pacific Andes has also established a new processing plant in Qingdao with a capacity to produce 60,000 tonnes of fish fillets per year. Its high efficiency has allowed sales costs to be lowered by as much as 15 per cent.

The firm first gained power as a supplier of Alaskan pollock, which today is a staple of McDonald's and other fast-food chains. Now, *Lafayette* will expand the company's reach through the fishing of Peruvian anchovies and Chilean jack mackerel, the latter of which will be exported to Africa.

"We have decided as a company to expand heavily into Africa, we want to have a pan-African distribution concept," said Ng.

"We believe this continent will have great growth potential, greater than even China, so that's an area we're targeting. Eventually, we hope that in five years' time, China and Africa can be equally important to us," he added.

Pacific Andes holds a 15 per cent share of the total Chinese fish market imports.

Related articles:

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By Natalia Real
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From: ???????? ?.?.
To: Susie Iball
Subject: RE: Query Regarding Vessel "Lafayette"
Date: Thursday, 10 December 2009 1:40:38 a.m.

Dear Susie,

Thank you for e-mail . I would like to confirm that Russian fishing vessel 'Lafayette' which will fish for horse mackerel in the 2009 season
in fact fish as a midwater trawler during 2009.

I'm not sure that information in attached article was correct.

With best regards,

Dmitry Kremenyuk

From: Susie Iball [mailto:susie.iball@southpacificrfmo.org]
Sent: Wednesday, November 25, 2009 12:19 AM
To: Federal agency Russia for fisheries
Cc: Кременюк Д.И.; Robin Allen
Subject: Query Regarding Vessel "Lafayette"

Dear Mr. Simakov

Thank you for the FAX we recently received about the Russian vessel 'Lafayette' which will fish for horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the newly adopted convention for SPRFMO.
I have a point of clarification I'd like to check with you regarding this.

The FAXed information lists this vessel as a "fishing vessel", and also notes the gear type as Trawling, and more specifically mid-water trawling - TM.

As the vessel tonnage is so large (49,243 GT), I would just like to confirm if this vessel will in fact fish as a midwater trawler during 2009?
We were wondering if the vessel would perhaps be better described as a fish processing vessel, e.g. factory mothership (code = 'HSF') – please confirm.

Please can you also confirm if this vessel 'Lafayette' is the one referred to in the attached article?

Kind Regards

Susie Iball
Data Manager, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9894 Fax +64 4 473 9579

susie.iball.@southpacificrfmo.org

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У03-1031
10.12.09

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific RFMO

December 10, 2009

Dear Sir,

Further to the arrangements agreed upon at the Fifth Round of Consultations we are sending to you herewith information regarding the Russian vessels that fished for Horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the recently adopted Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean.

The vessel name is: "Atlantida".

Enclosure: Standard information on the above-mentioned vessels – 1 page.

With best regards,

Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department

Annex 4
Standard for vessel data

1. Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (vessel by vessel) basis.

2. The following fields of data are to be collected:

(a)	Current vessel flag	Russian Federation
(b)	Name of vessel	"Atlantida" (Atlantis)
(c)	Registration number	1704
(d)	International radio call sign (if any)	UALU
(e)	Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)	8607000
(f)	Previous Names (if known)	none
(g)	Port of registry	Kaliningrad
(h)	Previous flag (if any)	none
(i)	Type of vessel	Trawler (fishing vessel)
(j)	Type of fishing method(s)	Trawling
(k)	When built	1987
(l)	Where built	Germany
(m)	Length	56.11 meters / 62.22 meters at large
(n)	Moulded depth	6.8 meters (maximum)
(o)	Beam	13.8 meters
(p)	Gross register tonnage	2062
(q)	Power of main engine(s)	(2 engines) 2040 kW
(r)	Hold capacity	618 tons
(s)	Name of owner(s)	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "AtlantNIRO"
(t)	Address of owner(s)	236022, Kaliningrad, Dm.Donskogo str.5, Russian Federation
(u)	Name of operator(s)	Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Morsvyazsputnik"
(v)	Address of operator(s)	103030, Moscow, Novoslobodskaya str. 14/19 block 7, Russian Federation

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ

Российская Федерация, 107996, г. Москва,
Рождественский бульвар, 12

Тел.: 7 (495) 628-23-20, факс: 7 (495) 628-19-04
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR FISHERIES

12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd, Moscow,
107996, Russian Federation

Tel.: +7 495 628 23 20, fax: +7 495 628 1904
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

Ysz-1098
30.12.2009

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific RFMO

December 30, 2009

Dear Sir,

Further to the arrangements agreed upon at the Fifth Round of Consultations we would like to confirm that Russian vessel "Lafaette" actively fishing for Horse mackerel in the 2009 season in the area covered by the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean.

With best regards,

Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department

International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

2 January 2010
Ref: 2010-0001

To: Heads of Delegations

From: Robin Allen, Executive Secretary

Re: Gross tonnage of vessels that have been actively fishing for ***Trachurus*** species in 2009

The revised Interim Measures require that Participants should have communicated the gross tonnage of vessels that actively fished for ***Trachurus*** species in 2009 to the Interim Secretariat by 31 December 2009. Participants are to verify the effective presence of these vessels in the fishery by VMS or catch reports; these have not all yet been reported to the Interim Secretariat..

By 31 December, the Interim Secretariat received reports from the participants shown in the table below indicating the gross tonnage of vessels that actively fished in 2009.

PARTICIPANT	Vessels Confirmed to be Actively Fishing *Trachurus* species in 2009		Effective Presence in 2009 Verified by Catch Reports	Effective Presence in 2009 Verified by VMS Reports
Faroe Islands	Number	1	Yes	No
	Tonnage	7,805 GT		
Russian Federation	Number	6	No	No
	Tonnage	72,478 GT + 2062[1]		

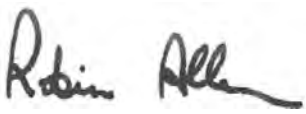
[1] Awaiting confirmation of tonnage units

International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

8 January 2010
Ref: 2010-0002

To: Heads of Delegations

From: Robin Allen, Executive Secretary



Re: Correspondence vessels that have been actively fishing for ***Trachurus*** species in 2009

At Mr Chocair's request I have attached a copy of his letter concerning my memo 2010-0001, and draw your attention to his request that I make arrangements to collect VMS records and catch reports verifying the effective presence of vessels from those participants who reported vessels fishing Trachurus species in 2009.

Accordingly, I would appreciate receiving those data from participants.

GOBIERNO DE CHILE
SUBSECRETARÍA DE PESCA

VALPARAISO, 6 January 2010.

Mr. Robin Allen
Executive Secretary
SPRFMO Interim Secretariat

Dear Mr. Allen,

On behalf of the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, I would like to express our appreciation for your letter of 2 January 2010 (ref: 2010-0001), providing information with regards to the implementation of revised pelagic Interim Measures, specifically about gross tonnage of vessels that have been actively fishing for *Trachurus* species in 2009.

In accordance with paragraph 6 and 7 of revised pelagic Interim Measures, *"participants are to limit the gross tonnage and will verify the effective presence of their vessels referred to in paragraph 6 through VMS records and catch reports"*. As shown in the table of your letter, this information has not yet been reported to the Interim Secretariat.

Chile would like to stress that according to the revised Interim Measures both VMS records and catches reports, are required to be submitted to the Interim Secretariat for verification of the effective presence of vessels in the area in 2009.

I would appreciate if you could make the necessary arrangements in order to collect this information from the relevant participants and distribute it among all participants.

May I request that you please circulate this letter to the Heads of Delegations, and have it published in the SPRFMO website as well.

Yours sincerely,

Jorge Chocair S.
Undersecretary for Fisheries of Chile.
Government of Chile

C.C: F. Danus, Dima.

From: Robin Allen
To: Susie Iball
Subject: FW: URGENT regulations about fisheries
Date: Saturday, 23 January 2010 11:08:57 a.m.
Attachments: Ship"s Particulars.pdf

fyi

From: Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Sent: Saturday, 23 January 2010 10:22 a.m.
To: Robin Allen
Subject: URGENT regulations about fisheries

Good morning Allan,
A Russian vessel (see attached), not a fishing vessel as indicated but a "factory ship" will be on scale on Saturday and Sunday in front of Papeete harbour.
We shall organize an investigation of the vessel about its fisheries activities.
Are there particular regulations applying to this vessel according to SPRFMO or other regulations?

Regards

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Robin Allen [mailto:robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org]
Envoyé : mercredi 20 janvier 2010 12:45
À : Andrew.Penney@fish.govt.nz
Objet : 0004 Request for nominations for Jack Mackerel Stock Structure Research programme Steering Committee

<<0004 Request for nominations for Jack Mackerel Stock Structure Research Programme Steering Committee.pdf>>

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4791 (20100120) _____

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http://www.eset.com

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4805 (20100125) _____

The message was checked by ESET Smart Security.

http://www.eset.com

Ship's Particulars

Name of Marine Vessel	LAFAYETTE (Лафайет)
Call Sign	UDFI
Nationality	RUSSIA
Port of Registry	KALININGRAD
Official Number	795238
IMO Number	7913622
MMSI №	273421900
INMARSAT- C	TLX: 427302972
INMARSAT- F77	TEL: 764946479
INMARSAT- MINI-M	TEL: 764946482
Ownership	Premium Choice Group Limited
Classification	Russian Maritime Register of Shiping (RMRS) KM ★[1] (REF) Fishing vessel
Type of the ship	Fishing Vessel
Name of Builders	Nippon Kokan K.K.
Date & place of construction	1979 Yokohama. Japan
launched Date	1980
Construction material	Steel
Main engine: DIESEL	Sumitomo-Sulzer: 6RND 76M -14400 BHP ; NSO- 12960 BHP

Summer	FREEBOARD,(m)	DRAFT,(m)	DEADWEIGHT,(MT)	DISPLACEMENT,(MT)
	7.516 mtrs	10.522 mtrs	36484	62667.2

Deadweight Tons (D.W.T.)	36484
Gross Registered Tons (G.R.T.)	49173
Net Registered Tons (N.R.T.)	14752
Length Over ALL (L.O.A.)	228.60 m
Length	219.0 m
Breadth	32.2 m
Depth	19.0 m
Speed	12.5 knots
Type and Number of Diesel Auxiliary Engine	3 sets Yanmar 6ZL-DT 1 set Daihatsu 6 DL-24
Auxiliary Diesel Generator	6 sets Daihatsu 6DK28 (2170psx720) 1500KW 3 sets Yanmar 6N330L-SV (2910psx720rpm) 2000KW
Deck's Cranes	7 sets electro-hidraulic deck cranes abt. 4.9 Tons x 15 m 1 set hydraulic driven Jib crane abt. 10 Tons x 27 m
Fuel Oil Consumption	Under way: IFO-380--47 MT per day Fishing ground: IFO-380-55 mt, MDO-3,5 MT per day
Fish Cargo Hold Capacity	36733 cubic meter, about 645840 cartons
RSW Tanks	9391 cubic meter, 32 tanks, cooling fm +32° to -1° C
Fuel Oil Tanks	5322,5 cubic meter
Diesel Oil Tanks	1636,6 cubic meter
Fresh Water Tanks	1422,9 cubic meter
Sewage Tank	85,0 cubic meter
L.O. Tanks	315,0 cubic meter
Water Ballast Tank	18095,8 cubic meter
Crew	max. 320
Hold plants temperature	- 25° C

From: Robin Allen
To: Dominique Person
Subject: RE: URGENT regulations about fisheries
Date: Saturday, 23 January 2010 11:10:22 a.m.

Good morning Dominique,

Thank you very much for your email.

Last December we were advised by the Russian Federation that this vessel would actively fish for Trachurus species for *Trachurus* species as a mid water trawler. Accordingly, the vessel has been listed on the SPRFMO website as one of the vessels that actively fished Trachurus species in the SPRFMO Area during 2009. It would be very useful if your investigation could confirm that information, for example, by catch records or the presence of appropriate fishing gear.

Best regards,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

From: Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Sent: Saturday, 23 January 2010 10:22 a.m.
To: Robin Allen
Subject: URGENT regulations about fisheries

Good morning Allan,
A Russian vessel (see attached), not a fishing vessel as indicated but a “factory ship” will be on scale on Saturday and Sunday in front of Papeete harbour.
We shall organize an investigation of the vessel about its fisheries activities.
Are there particular regulations applying to this vessel according to SPRFMO or other regulations?

Regards

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Robin Allen [mailto:robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org]
Envoyé : mercredi 20 janvier 2010 12:45
À : Andrew.Penney@fish.govt.nz
Objet : 0004 Request for nominations for Jack Mackerel Stock Structure Research programme Steering Committee

<<0004 Request for nominations for Jack Mackerel Stock Structure Research Programme Steering

Committee.pdf>>

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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From:	Dominique Person
To:	Robin Allen
Cc:	ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr; pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr; "Delphine LEGUERRIER"
Subject:	TR: contrôle d"un supposé navire de pêche russe
Date:	Thursday, 28 January 2010 6:01:51 p.m.
Attachments:	contrôle Lafayette.doc train de pêche pélagique.pdf Ship"s Particulars.pdf Lafayette 004.jpg

Good evening Allen,
I send you attached a report (in French sorry) about the control organized On Sunday ashore Papeete on the vessel “Lafayette”.
The captain of the vessel considers that he is a master of a “fishing vessel” but we did not find any fishing gear or fishing equipment on board.
Of course, it is a “factory vessel “for fish but we are not sure this vessel, due to its characteristics (length, depth…), will be able to tow with another trawler a midwater pair, as said.
An experimental fishing campaign will be organized soon but the captain is not sure, contrary to the Scottish engineer on board, of the result.
I don’t know if it is important for the SPRFMO (fishing quotas or other matter) to know if the vessel will be able to fish but we are not sure of that at all.
This factory vessel will remain at sea all the time with an important capacity of fishing treatment process (1.000 Metric tons of Jack mackerel per day).

I can send other informations if required (see the drawing of “midwater pair” attached).

Best regards.

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Envoyé : mercredi 27 janvier 2010 18:31
À : 'ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr'; 'pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr'; 'Delphine LEGUERRIER'
Cc : 'AEM PF'; 'BURONFOSSE-BJAI Pascale'; 'CHARBONNEAU Magali HC987'
Objet : contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Bonjour,
Je vous communique ci-joint une fiche relative au contrôle du navire russe « Lafayette » effectué ce dimanche sur rade de Papeete grâce à l’intervention de la vedette des douanes « Arafenua ».

Le commandant du navire le considère comme un navire de pêche alors qu’aucun engin de pêche, ni fune, n’a été aperçu à bord.
Nous exprimons des doutes sur la technique décrite consistant à utiliser ce navire pour travailler en bœufs avec un chalutier pour tracter un chalut pélagique.
Même si cette technique est prévue être expérimentée début 2010, selon le capitaine (réservée sur l’issue de l’expérimentation avec un si gros navire) et l’ingénieur ayant développé cette technique sur des navires plus petits (80 mètres), le Lafayette » sera utilisé de toute façon comme navire usine pour le traitement des « Jack Mackerel » /chinchards.
A voir si, dans le cadre des discussions en cours, le fait que ce navire ne pêche pas (ce qui semble le plus probable) aura une incidence sur le quota/ou potentiel de capture accordé à la Russie dans le cadre de la SPRFMO (voir mes commentaires dans la fiche jointe).
Sa forte capacité de traitement pourrait impacter les stocks de cette espèce dans le Sud Pacifique 30°S - 45°S pour lesquels aucun donnée scientifique fiable ne semble exister à ce jour (documentation SPRFMO).

Cordialement

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4811 (20100127) _____

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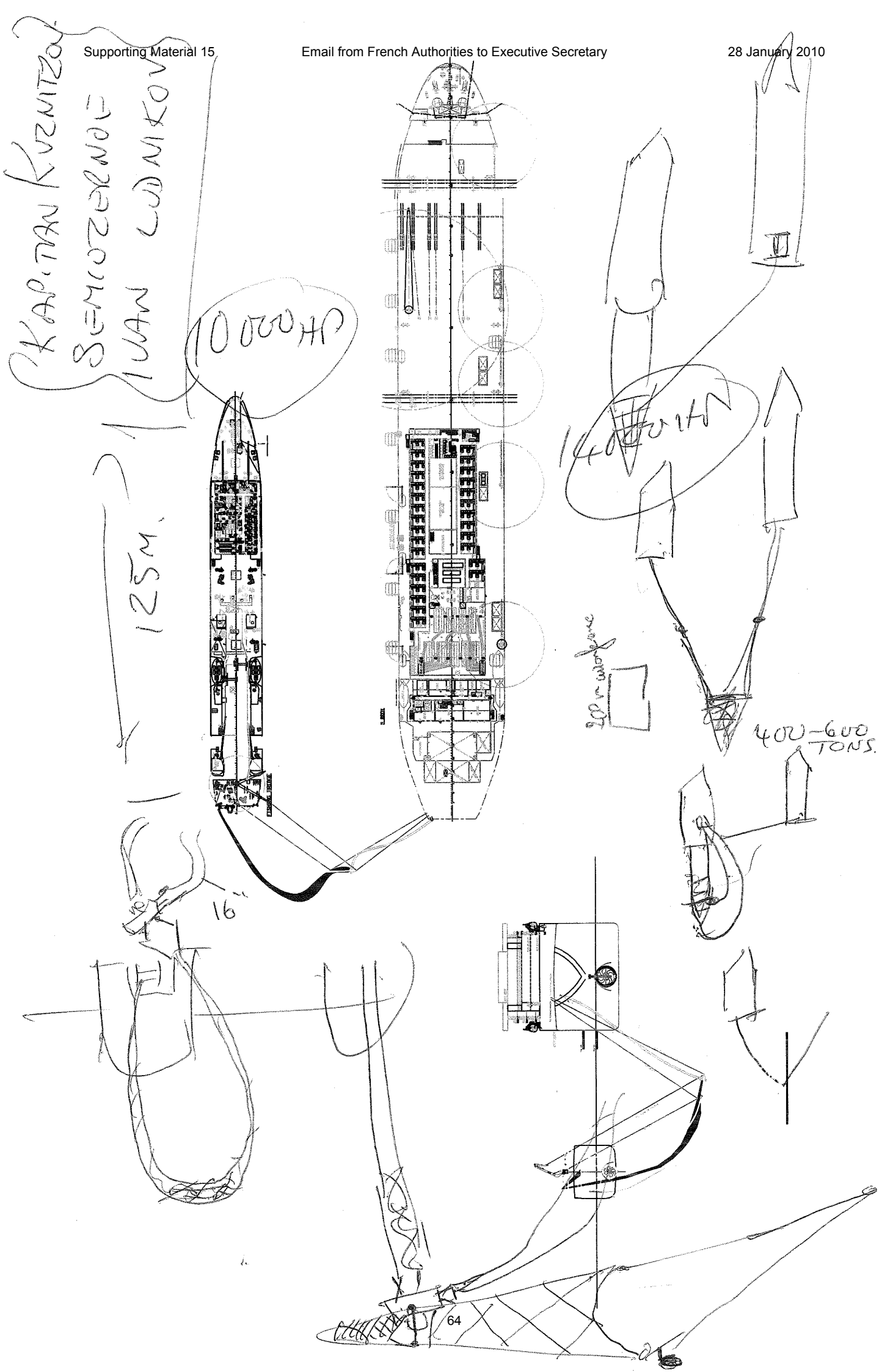

LAFAYETTE
LAFAYETTE

Ship's Particulars

Name of Marine Vessel	LAFAYETTE (Лафайет)
Call Sign	UDFI
Nationality	RUSSIA
Port of Registry	KALININGRAD
Official Number	795238
IMO Number	7913622
MMSI №	273421900
INMARSAT- C	TLX: 427302972
INMARSAT- F77	TEL: 764946479
INMARSAT- MINI-M	TEL: 764946482
Ownership	Premium Choice Group Limited
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launched Date	1980
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Water Ballast Tank	18095,8 cubic meter
Crew	max. 320
Hold plants temperature	- 25° C


KAP. MAN KUZNITZOV
SEMYOZEROVO
IVAN LUDNIKOV
10 000 HP
125 M.
16
400-600 TONS.

Ministère
de l'écologie, de l'énergie
du développement durable et
de la Mer

Direction générale
Des infrastructures, des
transports
et de la mer
Service des Affaires maritimes
de Polynésie française
Affaire suivie par :

N° /SAM

Fiche descriptive du navire « Lafayette »

Un pétrolier de 228 mètres transformé en « navire de pêche »

Les caractéristiques du navire :

Longueur : 228 mètres
Largeur : 32 mètres
Tirant d'eau : 19 mètres
Puissance machine : 14.400 Cv
Générateurs (9) : 3.500 Kw
Membres d'équipage : 320 Capacité de traitement/jour : 1.000 tonnes
Capacité de stockage : 645.000 cartons pour 8.000 tonnes
6 chaines de traitement du poisson d'environ 100 mètres de longueur
Manche d'aspiration (eau+ poisson) diamètre 34 centimètres
Manutention sur le pont supérieur : 8 Clark
Zones de pêche : Pacifique Sud entre 84° et 110° W -30° et 45° Sud
Chalutiers associés : Kapitan Kuznetsov (6.321 GT), Ivan Lyudnikov (6144 GT), Semiozernoe (631 GT).

Traitement du poisson
La technique du traitement du poisson est la suivante : Le chalutier remonte son chalut pélagique mais le laisse immergé. Une manche de 34 cm de diamètre est envoyée à partir du « Lafayette » afin de pomper dans le chalut les poissons vers des cuves réfrigérées (O°C) aménagées dans les fonds du « Layette ». Ces poissons sont ensuite repompés pour circuler sur les chaines de traitement du navire. Les poissons ne sont pas éviscérés mais réfrigérées, emballés en cartons puis mis en cale à -30°C puis -60°C.
Ces poissons de faible valeur marchande, constituant une source de protéines bon marché, sont destinés à l'Afrique, Nigéria principalement.

Manutention
Un accostage des navires collecteurs est prévu à tribord afin de transborder le poisson conditionné. Des ascenseurs entre les cales et le pont supérieurs ont été aménagés et la manutention sur ce pont est prévue avec les clarks.
L'accostage à bâbord de navires de pêche est également prévu soit lors du pompage des poissons ou pour avitailler ces navires (carburant en particulier).
Le « Lafayette » est conçu pour rester en permanence en haute mer.

Lors de l'escale du navire « Lafayette » sous pavillon russe devant le port de Papeete le dimanche 24 janvier 2010, une équipe d'inspection composée de deux représentants du service des affaires maritimes (Chef de service Dominique Person et OCTAAM Didier Stamer) ont pu embarquer à bord de la vedette des

Douanes « Araiehua » afin de se rendre à bord. Le Commandant de la vedette Pascal Maugis et trois contrôleurs des douanes ont également participé au contrôle du navire.

Le « Lafayette » est un ancien pétrolier exploité dans l'Atlantique puis dans le golfe persique. Il a fait l'objet de modifications en 2009 pour être transformé en navire usine afin de conditionner dans le Pacifique Sud une espèce de chinchard abondante dénommée « Jack Mackerel ».

Une activité comme « navire de pêche » douteuse » mais une activité certaine comme navire usine avec une très importante capacité de traitement du poisson

Les autorités russes considèrent ce navire de 228 mètres, d'une puissance motrice de 14.400 Cv et comportant 320 marins embarqués comme un navire de pêche. L'ingénieur écossais présent à bord, Gerald Smart, qui procède à l'expérimentation des procédés de pêche et de traitement du poisson, a affirmé que le navire servirait à chaluter en bœuf avec un autre chalutier de 125 mètres en cours de transformation (puissance machine 10.000 Cv). A cet effet, le « Lafayette » dispose d"une hélice protégée et d'un treuil arrière d'une capacité de traction de 60 tonnes. Ces deux navires utiliseraient un chalut pélagique de 200 mètres de circonférence pour pêcher le « Jack mackerel » Les captures actuelles du Chili sur cette espèce s'élèvent à 1.3 million de tonnes et l'ingénieur écossais parlait de 1.5 millions de tonnes de captures par les Russes.
L'équipe de contrôle n'a cependant constaté la présence d'aucune fune sur le treuil arrière, ni de chalut à bord ou autre engin de pêche. La campagne expérimentale devait débuter prochainement. Le commandant russe apparaissait également réservé sur la capacité du navire à chahuter en bœuf mais il a défendu fermement le statut de navire de pêche de son navire. Il est à noter que cette classification évite à l'armateur de répondre aux exigences réglementaires de la convention internationale SOLAS en matière de conception et d'équipements du navire.
D'autre part, ce navire est enregistré auprès de l'organisation régionale des pêches du Pacifique Sud (SPRFMO), dont la convention d'adhésion est en cours de diffusion, qui gère les stocks de poissons pélagiques autres les thonidés et les espèces profondes.
Dans le cadre de cette organisation, les navires usines sont considérés come navires de pêche et un quota en tonnage brut est attribué à différents pays : La Russie bénéficie d'un quota de 23.235 GT. L'inclusion de ce navire come navire de pêche sur la liste des navires russes (6 navires enregistrés) est de nature à augmenter la capacité de capture attribuée dans le futur à la Russie dans le Pacifique Sud.
Ces informations seront communiquées au secrétariat de la SPRFMO et à la Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture.

Le chef du Service des Affaires maritimes
de Polynésie française

Dominique PERSON

Copie(s) : -

affaires maritimes 9096 Motu Uta 98715 Papeete téléphone : + 689 54 95 25 télécopie : + 689 43 43 90 mail : affmar@affaires-maritimes.pf

From:	Dominique Person
To:	Robin Allen
Cc:	"AEM PF"; jonathan.lemeunier@agriculture.gouv.fr; isabelle.perret@agriculture.gouv.fr; ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr
Subject:	RE: contrôle d"un supposé navire de pêche russe
Date:	Saturday, 30 January 2010 4:07:09 p.m.
Attachments:	Port of call.pdf fiche Sirenac.pdf AXE Tahiti nui 013.jpg Lafayette 007.jpg Lafayette 022.jpg

Dear Robin,

I send you attached different informations about the vessel.
The “Sirenac” data base indicates that the vessel was Russian only since the 01/08/2009.
Since that date, she was on scale in China, South Korea and Solomon Islands, far from areas in South Pacific where jack mackerels are fished.
Photos attached show clearly that the vessel has never fished (no cable astern on the 60 Tons fishing winch, no fishing equipment, all factory equipment new on board).
I can send you other images if required.

Best regards

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Robin Allen [mailto:robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org]
Envoyé : jeudi 28 janvier 2010 18:10
À : Dominique Person
Objet : RE: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Dear Dominique,

Many thanks for the very interesting report. My French reading is not very good but I think I understood the report sufficiently well. In particular you said the vessel had no fishing gear onboard and that the experimental fishing campaign is yet to start.

That is not consistent with what we had heard from the Russian Federation authorities who said that the vessel had actually fished in the SPRFMO area between November 17 and 31 December 2009. It would be very useful if you have any other information that might pertain to that, such as log information showing evidence of fishing, the most recent port call.

The relevance for SPRFMO is that Participants are limited in 2010 to fishing with a fleet with an aggregate gross tonnage of no more than that which fished in 2007, 2008, or 2009. Including this large vessel in the total for the Russian Federation in 2009 makes a significant difference to the gross tonnage Russia may apply in 2010.

Best regards,

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

From: Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Sent: Thursday, 28 January 2010 5:53 p.m.
To: Robin Allen
Cc: ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr; pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr; 'Delphine LEGUERRIER'
Subject: TR: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Good evening Allen,
I send you attached a report (in French sorry) about the control organized On Sunday ashore Papeete on the vessel “Lafayette”.
The captain of the vessel considers that he is a master of a “fishing vessel” but we did not find any fishing gear or fishing equipment on board.
Of course, it is a “factory vessel “for fish but we are not sure this vessel, due to its characteristics (length, depth…), will be able to tow with another trawler a midwater pair, as said.
An experimental fishing campaign will be organized soon but the captain is not sure, contrary to the Scottish engineer on board, of the result.
I don’t know if it is important for the SPRFMO (fishing quotas or other matter) to know if the vessel will be able to fish but we are not sure of that at all.
This factory vessel will remain at sea all the time with an important capacity of fishing treatment process (1.000 Metric tons of Jack mackerel per day).

I can send other informations if required (see the drawing of “midwater pair” attached).

Best regards.

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Envoyé : mercredi 27 janvier 2010 18:31
À : 'ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr'; 'pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr'; 'Delphine LEGUERRIER'
Cc : 'AEM PF'; 'BURONFOSSE-BJAI Pascale'; 'CHARBONNEAU Magali HC987'
Objet : contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Bonjour,
Je vous communique ci-joint une fiche relative au contrôle du navire russe « Lafayette » effectué ce dimanche sur rade de Papeete grâce à l’intervention de la vedette des douanes « Arafenua ».

Le commandant du navire le considère comme un navire de pêche alors qu’aucun engin de pêche, ni fune, n’a été aperçu à bord.
Nous exprimons des doutes sur la technique décrite consistant à utiliser ce navire pour travailler en bœufs avec un chalutier pour tracter un chalut pélagique.
Même si cette technique est prévue être expérimentée début 2010, selon le capitaine (réservée sur l’issue de l’expérimentation avec un si gros navire) et l’ingénieur ayant développé cette technique sur des navires plus petits (80 mètres), le Lafayette » sera utilisé de toute façon comme navire usine pour le traitement des « Jack Mackerel » /chinchards.

A voir si, dans le cadre des discussions en cours, le fait que ce navire ne pêche pas (ce qui semble le plus probable) aura une incidence sur le quota/ou potentiel de capture accordé à la Russie dans le cadre de la SPRFMO (voir mes commentaires dans la fiche jointe).
Sa forte capacité de traitement pourrait impacter les stocks de cette espèce dans le Sud Pacifique 30°S - 45°S pour lesquels aucun donnée scientifique fiable ne semble exister à ce jour (documentation SPRFMO).

Cordialement

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4811 (20100127) _____

The message was checked by ESET Smart Security.

http://www.eset.com

PORTS OF CALL LIST

			X Arrival	Departure
1. Name and description of ship **M.V."LAFAYETTE"**			2. Port of arrival / departure **Papeete**	3. Date of arrival / departure
2. Nationality of ship **Russia**			5. Last port **Honiara**	
	6. Port	7. Country	8. Arrival	9. Departure
1	Fujairah	U.A.E.	04.03.2008	08.03.2008
2	Karah	Pakistan	17.03.2008	19.03.2008
3	KhorTakkar	U.A.E.	24.03.2008	26.03.2008
4	Karah	Pakistan	30.03.2008	01.04.2008
5	Said	Egipt	22.07.2008	23.07.2008
6	Singapore	Singapore	18.09.2008	20.09.2008
7	Kao Hsiung	Taiwan	25.09.2008	20.10.2009
8	Qingdao	China	03.11.2009	19.12.2009
9	Yosu	S. Korea	21.12.2009	24.12.2009
10	Honiara	Solomon Islands	07.01.2010	12.01.2010

12 . Date and signature by master ,authorised agent or officer:

M/V LAFAYETTE

Master : _____ ***M.Durasevich***

.....

Master

SMART Gemba Nzlead

Ship info

IMO number :	7913622	
Name of ship :	LAFAYETTE	(since 01-08-2009)
Call Sign :	UDFI	
MMSI :	273421900	
Gross tonnage :	38536	(since 01-01-2005)
DWT :	67111	
Type of ship :	Crude Oil Tanker	(during 1980)
Year of build :	1980	
Flag :	Russia	(since 01-08-2009)
Status of ship :	In Service/Commission	(during 06-1980)
Last update :	29-12-2009	

MANAGEMENT DETAIL

IMO number	Role	Name of company	Address	Date of effect
5510357	Ship manager	KREDO INVESTMENT CO	ul Barklaya 17, Moscow, 212309, Russia.	since 18-08-2009
5510357	Registered owner	KREDO INVESTMENT CO	ul Barklaya 17, Moscow, 212309, Russia.	since 18-08-2009
9991001	ISM Manager	UNKNOWN		since 25-09-2008

CLASSIFICATION STATUS

Classification society	Date of status	Status	Reason
Det Norske Veritas	28-08-2009	Withdrawn	Transfer of class to another IACS member
Russian Maritime Register of Shipping	30-11-2009	Delivered	

CLASSIFICATION SURVEYS

Classification society	Date survey	Date next survey
Russian Maritime Register of Shipping	30-11-2009	30-11-2014
Det Norske Veritas	16-09-2005	30-06-2010

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Ship Inspection

IMO number :	7913622	
Name of ship :	LAFAYETTE	(since 01-08-2009)
Call Sign :	UDFI	
MMSI :	273421900	
Gross tonnage :	38536	(since 01-01-2005)
DWT :	67111	
Type of ship :	Crude Oil Tanker	(during 1980)
Year of build :	1980	
Flag :	Russia	(since 01-08-2009)
Status of ship :	In Service/Commission	(during 06-1980)
Last update :	29-12-2009	

LIST OF PORT STATE CONTROLS

PSC Organisation	Authority	Port of inspection	Date of report	Detention	Duration (days)	Number of deficiencies
Paris MoU	Greece	Isthmia	18-10-2007	N	0	3
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	New Orleans, Louisiana	08-04-2007	N	0	0
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	20-04-2006	N	0	1
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	Savannah, Georgia	02-02-2006	N	0	0
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	Jacksonville, Florida	19-12-2005	N	0	0
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	Jacksonville, Florida	16-12-2005	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Canada	Montreal	24-11-2005	Y	1	6
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	New York (Capt. of the port)	22-12-2003	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Canada	Come by Chance	13-12-2003	N	0	2
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	MSO San Juan	20-12-2002	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Canada	St johns	11-09-2002	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Belgium	Antwerp	12-07-2002	N	0	6
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	AVND	22-01-2002	N	0	0
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	MSO San Francisco	15-11-2000	N	0	2
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	MSD Port Canaveral	07-10-2000	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Belgium	Antwerp	18-09-2000	N	0	0
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	MSO Los Angeles/Long Beach	11-04-2000	N	0	0
US Coast Guard	U.S.A.	MSO Philadelphia	16-11-1999	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Netherlands	Rotterdam	25-10-1999	N	0	0
Paris MoU	Germany	Brunsbuttel	25-06-1998	N	0	2

HUMAN ELEMENT DEFICIENCIES

PSC Organisation	Authority	Port of inspection	Date of report	Human element deficiencies
Paris MoU	Canada	Montreal	24-11-2005	1
Paris MoU	Belgium	Antwerp	12-07-2002	2

ILO CONVENTION BY FLAG STATE

International Labour Organization


LAFAYETTE
KALININGRAD
IMO 7913622




EPX 16
EPX 16
CLARK
CLARK
CLARK
CLARK
CLARK
CLARK
12
13
15
22

From: opi@mrcm.ru
To: kovaleva@mrcm.ru; sole@mrcm.ru; Interim Secretariat
Subject: RUS VMS
Date: Tuesday, 2 February 2010 12:07:59 a.m.
Attachments: 0201_14.xls

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4811 (20100127) _____

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Vessel Flag (3-alpha country code)	Vessel name	Vessel registration number	International radio call sign (if any)	Lloyd's/ IMO Number (if allocated)	Latitude (Decimal degrees to 0.01 degrees)	Longitude (Decimal degrees to 0.01 degrees)	Date and Time (UTC format: YYYY-MON-DDThh:mm:ss)
RUS	LAFAYETTE	K2172	UDFI	7913622	· ·ϕ· · S	· · ·ϕ· · W	20100201T10:36:00

International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

16 February 2010
Ref: 2010-0008

Mr Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department
Russian Federation Federal Agency for Fisheries
Moscow
Russian Federation

By email: harbour@fishcom.ru

Dear Mr Simakov,

I refer to your facsimile message of 30 December 2009, confirming that the vessel "Lafayette" actively fished for horse mackerel during 2009 in the area covered by the SPRFMO Convention.

I wish to request that the effective presence of 'Lafayette' in the Area in 2009 is confirmed by the submission of either VMS records, catch reports, port calls or other means. I would appreciate you providing these records at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

From: Robin Allen
To: Susie Iball
Subject: FW: contrôle d"un supposé navire de pêche russe
Date: Wednesday, 17 February 2010 3:55:43 p.m.

We will not include the Lafayette in the list of vessels actively fishing on the basis that our information to date indicates that it was not actively fishing at the time we were advised it was (2009). It may be now, but we would have to have that established by Russia.

From: Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 February 2010 1:45 p.m.
To: Robin Allen
Cc: jonathan.lemeunier@agriculture.gouv.fr; ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr; isabelle.perret@agriculture.gouv.fr; aem.ppt@mail.pf
Subject: RE: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Dear Robin,
Of course I can or you can use the informations I transmitted to you as evidences of no activity in 2009.

Best Regards

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Robin Allen [mailto:robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org]
Envoyé : mardi 16 février 2010 11:20
À : Dominique Person
Cc : AEM PF; jonathan.lemeunier@agriculture.gouv.fr; isabelle.perret@agriculture.gouv.fr; ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr
Objet : RE: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Dear Dominique,

Many thanks for your assistance. I have contacted the Russian authorities asking them to substantiate their claim that the vessel was fishing in 2009. If necessary, would I be able to show them the information you provided as a result of your inspection?

Best regards,
Robin

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

From: Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]

Sent: Saturday, 30 January 2010 4:01 p.m.
To: Robin Allen
Cc: 'AEM PF'; jonathan.lemeunier@agriculture.gouv.fr; isabelle.perret@agriculture.gouv.fr; ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr
Subject: RE: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Dear Robin,

I send you attached different informations about the vessel.
The "Sirenac" data base indicates that the vessel was Russian only since the 01/08/2009.
Since that date, she was on scale in China, South Korea and Solomon Islands, far from areas in South Pacific where jack mackerels are fished.
Photos attached show clearly that the vessel has never fished (no cable astern on the 60 Tons fishing winch, no fishing equipment, all factory equipment new on board).
I can send you other images if required.

Best regards

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Robin Allen [mailto:robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org]
Envoyé : jeudi 28 janvier 2010 18:10
À : Dominique Person
Objet : RE: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Dear Dominique,

Many thanks for the very interesting report. My French reading is not very good but I think I understood the report sufficiently well. In particular you said the vessel had no fishing gear onboard and that the experimental fishing campaign is yet to start.

That is not consistent with what we had heard from the Russian Federation authorities who said that the vessel had actually fished in the SPRFMO area between November 17 and 31 December 2009. It would be very useful if you have any other information that might pertain to that, such as log information showing evidence of fishing, the most recent port call.

The relevance for SPRFMO is that Participants are limited in 2010 to fishing with a fleet with an aggregate gross tonnage of no more than that which fished in 2007, 2008, or 2009. Including this large vessel in the total for the Russian Federation in 2009 makes a significant difference to the gross tonnage Russia may apply in 2010.

Best regards,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

From: Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Sent: Thursday, 28 January 2010 5:53 p.m.
To: Robin Allen
Cc: ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr; pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr; 'Delphine LEGUERRIER'
Subject: TR: contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Good evening Allen,
I send you attached a report (in French sorry) about the control organized On Sunday ashore Papeete on the vessel “Lafayette”.
The captain of the vessel considers that he is a master of a “fishing vessel” but we did not find any fishing gear or fishing equipment on board.
Of course, it is a “factory vessel “for fish but we are not sure this vessel, due to its characteristics (length, depth…), will be able to tow with another trawler a midwater pair, as said.
An experimental fishing campaign will be organized soon but the captain is not sure, contrary to the Scottish engineer on board, of the result.
I don’t know if it is important for the SPRFMO (fishing quotas or other matter) to know if the vessel will be able to fish but we are not sure of that at all.
This factory vessel will remain at sea all the time with an important capacity of fishing treatment process (1.000 Metric tons of Jack mackerel per day).

I can send other informations if required (see the drawing of “midwater pair” attached).

Best regards.

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

De : Dominique Person [mailto:dominique.person@affaires-maritimes.pf]
Envoyé : mercredi 27 janvier 2010 18:31
À : 'ludovic.schultz@agriculture.gouv.fr'; 'pierre.tribon@agriculture.gouv.fr'; 'Delphine LEGUERRIER'
Cc : 'AEM PF'; 'BURONFOSSE-BJAI Pascale'; 'CHARBONNEAU Magali HC987'
Objet : contrôle d'un supposé navire de pêche russe

Bonjour,
Je vous communique ci-joint une fiche relative au contrôle du navire russe « Lafayette » effectué ce dimanche sur rade de Papeete grâce à l’intervention de la vedette des douanes « Arafenua ».

Le commandant du navire le considère comme un navire de pêche alors qu’aucun engin de pêche, ni fune, n’a été aperçu à bord.
Nous exprimons des doutes sur la technique décrite consistant à utiliser ce navire pour travailler en bœufs avec un chalutier pour tracter un chalut pélagique.
Même si cette technique est prévue être expérimentée début 2010, selon le capitaine (réservée sur l’issue de l’expérimentation avec un si gros navire) et l’ingénieur ayant développé cette technique sur des navires plus petits (80 mètres), le Lafayette » sera utilisé de toute façon comme navire usine pour le traitement des « Jack Mackerel » /chinchards.
A voir si, dans le cadre des discussions en cours, le fait que ce navire ne pêche pas (ce qui semble le plus probable) aura une incidence sur le quota/ou potentiel de capture accordé à la Russie dans le cadre de la SPRFMO (voir mes commentaires dans la fiche jointe).
Sa forte capacité de traitement pourrait impacter les stocks de cette espèce dans le Sud Pacifique 30°S - 45°S pour lesquels aucun donnée scientifique fiable ne semble exister à ce jour

(documentation SPRFMO).

Cordialement

Dominique PERSON
Chef du service des affaires maritimes de Polynésie française
Motu-Uta
B.P. 9096
98713 Papeete
Tel: (00 689) 54 95 25

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4811 (20100127) _____

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International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

26 March 2010
Ref: 2010-0012

Mr Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department
Russian Federation Federal Agency for Fisheries
Moscow
Russian Federation

By email: harbour@fishcom.ru

Dear Mr Simakov,

You sent a letter by facsimile on 30 December 2009, confirming that the vessel "*Lafayette*" actively fished for horse mackerel during 2009 in the area covered by the SPRFMO Convention. In response on 16 February 2010, I sent my memorandum 2010-008 requesting that the effective presence of 'Lafayette' in the SPRFMO Area in 2009 be confirmed by the submission of either VMS records, catch reports, port calls or other means.

I am following up this question because of the requirements in the 2009 Revised Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries, which apply to fisheries for *Trachurus* species. In particular, paragraph 6 states that:

> *6 ... Participants that have not already done so are to communicate to the Interim Secretariat, by 31 December 2009, the GT1 of those vessels flying their flag that have been actively fishing in 2009.*

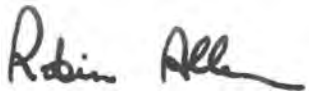
A table listing participants that have reported to the Interim Secretariat the gross tonnage of vessels that actively fished for Trachurus species during 2009 has been placed on the web site. At the time it was not clear that to me your reference "fished for horse mackerel" was intended to mean *Trachurus* species, and accordingly the *Lafayette* was not included in this table.

I now wish to advise you that we have been provided with a copy of a report from an inspection of the *Lafayette* when it called at Papeete in January of this year. The inspection found no fishing gear onboard the vessel. Also since being flagged as a vessel of the Russian Federation in August 2009, the vessel had been in in China, South Korea and the Solomon Islands, some distance from the fishery for *Trachurus* species. That supports my initial view that the vessel should not be included in the web site table of vessels that actively fished for *Trachurus* species in 2009.

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

The web site table will be of significance when the implementation of the Interim Measures is reviewed by the Preparatory Conference and I wanted to bring the matter to your attention in case I have misunderstood the situation.

Yours sincerely,



Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

From: ???????? ??????? ????????
To: Robin Allen
Cc: Susie Iball
Subject: lafayette
Date: Saturday, 3 April 2010 1:30:19 a.m.
Attachments: Doc8.docx
lafayette.doc

Please see attached.

Sincerely,

Dmitry Kremenyuk,
Head of the International Law Division,
International Cooperation Department
of the Federal Agency for Fisheries
Tel:+ 7 (495) 987 05 93
Fax: +7 (495) 621 95 94

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 4997 (20100403) _____

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РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ

Российская Федерация, 107996, г. Москва,
Рождественский бульвар, 12

Тел.: 7 (495) 628-23-20, факс: 7 (495) 628-19-04
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR FISHERIES

12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd, Moscow,
107996, Russian Federation

Tel.: +7 495 628 23 20, fax: +7 495 628 1904
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

March 25th, 2010 У03 - 306

Robin Allen
SPRFMO Interim Secretary
L4, ASB Bank House
PO Box 3797, Wellington, 6140
New Zealand

Subject: vessel "Lafayette"

Dear Mr. Allen,

With reference to your letter of 16 February Ref: 2010-0008 2010 we would like to provide you with the information concerning the Russian vessel "Lafayette" which fished the horse mackerel during 2009 in the SPRFMO Convention Area.

In the attachment you will find the VMS records of "Lafayette".

Sincerely yours,

Sergey Simakov
Head of the Department for international cooperation

From: Robin Allen
To: ???????? ??????? ????????
Cc: Susie Iball
Subject: RE: Lafayette
Date: Wednesday, 7 April 2010 11:09:27 a.m.

Dear Dmitry,

Thank you for your message and the letter from Mr Simakov. We will include the Layette in the list of vessels that were actively fishing *Trachurus* species in 2009. I look forward to receiving the catch reports for the vessel in due course.

Best regards,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

From: Кременюк Дмитрий Иванович [mailto:d.kremenyuk@fishcom.ru]
Sent: Saturday, 3 April 2010 1:29 a.m.
To: Robin Allen
Cc: Susie Iball
Subject: lafayette

Please see attached.

Sincerely,

Dmitry Kremenyuk,
Head of the International Law Division,
International Cooperation Department
of the Federal Agency for Fisheries
Tel:+ 7 (495) 987 05 93
Fax: +7 (495) 621 95 94

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 5005 (20100406) _____

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_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 5005 (20100406) _____

The message was checked by ESET Smart Security.

http://www.eset.com

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 5005 (20100406) _____

The message was checked by ESET Smart Security.

http://www.eset.com

_____ Information from ESET Smart Security, version of virus signature database 5008 (20100407) _____

The message was checked by ESET Smart Security.

http://www.eset.com

From: Robin Allen
To: Sergey Simakov (harbour@fishcom.ru)
Cc: Dmitry Kremenyuk (d.kremenyuk@fishcom.ru); Susie Iball; Alexander Glubokov
Subject: Russians vessels authorized to fish for Trachurus species in the SPRFMO area in 2010
Date: Sunday, 6 June 2010 7:13:33 p.m.
Attachments: image001.png
0008 Simakov confirmation of fishing by LaFayette.pdf

Dear Mr. Simakov,

We have been reviewing the page on the SPRFMO web site that lists vessels authorized to fish for Trachurus species in the SPRFMO Area in 2010.

For the Russian Federation, the table lists:

*****refer table on following page - this is an artifact of converting to PDF format*****

However, we have only found correspondence indicating that the *Lafayette* was authorised to fish in 2010, and must have simply assumed that the other vessels were too. We have been advised by Peru that *the Ivan Lyudnikov*, *Kapitan Kuznetsov*, and *Semiozerne* were reflagged to Peru in 2009. We can find no information concerning the authorisation of the *Germes* in 2010.

Accordingly, we need to correct the table of vessels authorized to fish in 2010 by deleting all of the vessels except *Lafayette*. I apologise if our earlier oversight has caused you any inconvenience.

We understand that the Lafayette has been fishing in the SPRFMO area for all of 2010, however we have not yet received any of the monthly reports as required by paragraph 14 of the 2009 Revised Interim Measures for Pelagic Fishing. The reports of monthly catches will be a topic of great interest at the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Conference next month and I hope we will receive the Russian monthly reports before then.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the request in my letter 2010-0008 (copy attached) for confirmation of the effective presence of the *Lafayette* in the SPRFMO area in 2009 through VMS records, catch records, port calls, or other means.

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

_____ Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 5059 (20100425) _____

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

http://www.eset.com

_____ Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 5177 (20100606) _____

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

http://www.eset.com

_____ Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 5180 (20100607) _____

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

http://www.eset.com

Russian Federation	Atlantida			8607000	2,062	
	Germes	Arkadia	Russian Federation	8008618	4,629	
	Ivan Lyudnikov			8038182	6,144	
	Kapitan Kuznetsov			7443158	6,231	
	Lafayette	Vemacape	7913622	49243		
	Semiozernoe			8721088	6,231	
	Total No. Vessels	**6**		**Total Tonnage**	**74,540**	
Vanuatu			Russian			

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ

Российская Федерация, 107996, г. Москва,
Рождественский бульвар, 12

Тел.: 7 (495) 628-23-20, факс: 7 (495) 628-19-04
E mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR FISHERIES

12 Rozhdestvensky Blvd, Moscow,
107996, Russian Federation

Tel.: +7 495 628 23 20, fax: +7 495 628 1904
E-mail: harbour@fishcom.ru
http://www.fishcom.ru

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific RFMO

Yo3 – 673

July 13, 2010

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the revised Temporary measures, that regulate fisheries of the pelagic fish in the South Pacific Ocean, we send you information about catches in the Area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean. The object of catch is horse mackerel (Trachurus murphyi).

Month:	Catch (tons):
December, 2009	596
January, 2010	0
February, 2010	0
March, 2010	0
April, 2010	3723
May, 2010	2846
June, 2010	10924

Yours sincerely,

Sergey Sinakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
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Ю03-1277
28.12.2010

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
South Pacific RFMO

December 23, 2010

Dear Sir,

In accordance with voluntary "Revised Interim measures for Pelagic Fisheries", we send you information about catches in the Area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean for the second half of the 2010. The object of catch is horse mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*).

July, 2010	9 463 (t)
August, 2010	9 722 (t)
September, 2010	4 637 (t)
October, 2010	0
November, 2010	0
December, 2010	0

With best regards,

Sergey V. Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department

From:	philippe.maraval@agriculture.gouv.fr on behalf of philippe.maraval
To:	Robin Allen
Cc:	Nicolas FAIRISE; SPRFMO Chair; ludovic schultz
Subject:	[Fwd: Note verbale au sujet du "Lafayette"]
Date:	Wednesday, 23 March 2011 6:52:55 a.m.
Attachments:	SKMBT_C35311032215400.pdf Lafayette-inspection--summary.pdf contrôle Lafayette.doc

Dear Robin,

Please fin enclosed the official documents on the Lafayette inspection made in Papeete (French Polynesia) the 24th of January 2010.

Since these documents has been officially sent to the Russian authorities, the French authorities consider that it's up to the Secretariat to decide what should be the appropriate diffusion of these elements, and what should be done regarding the relevant interim measures. Nevertheless, the French authorities consider the Lafayette as a former oil tanker converted into a processing vessel, not operating as an active trawler in 2009.

Best regards,

-------- Message original --------
Sujet : Note verbale au sujet du "Lafayette"
Date : Tue, 22 Mar 2011 17:20:22 +0100
De : MONTAGUT Géraud <geraud.montagut@diplomatie.gouv.fr>
Pour : philippe.maraval@agriculture.gouv.fr

Philippe,
En PJ, copie de la note verbale que nous avons envoyée à l'ambassade de Russie à Paris (avec les deux documents que vous nous avez demandé d'y annexer).
Bien à toi.
Géraud

--
Philippe MARAVAL

Chargé de mission Affaires Internationales
Bureau des Affaires Européennes et Internationales
Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture
Ministère de l'alimentation, de l'agriculture et de la pêche
3 place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris

Tel : +33 (0) 1 49 55 82 36 / +33 (0) 6 08 67 52 86
Fax + 33 (0) 1 49 55 82 00

_____ Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 5059 (20100425) _____

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

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_____ Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 5998 (20110329) _____

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http://www.eset.com

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MINISTERE
DES
AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET
EUROPEENNES

N° 610 /DJ

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie en France et a l'honneur de lui communiquer, à titre d'information, deux documents relatifs au contrôle que les autorités françaises ont effectué sur le navire russe dénommé « Lafayette », le 24 janvier 2010, à Papeete (Polynésie française). Ces deux documents sont, d'une part, le rapport détaillé établi par les inspecteurs français à la suite du contrôle et, d'autre part, la note en anglais adressée, à ce sujet, par les autorités françaises au Secrétariat intérimaire de l'Organisation Régionale de Gestion des Pêches du Pacifique Sud (ci-après le « Secrétariat intérimaire »).

Les deux dernières conférences préparatoires à l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention relative à la conservation et à la gestion des ressources halieutiques de haute mer dans le Pacifique Sud se sont respectivement tenues à Auckland (Nouvelle-Zélande) du 19 au 23 juillet 2010 et à Cali (Colombie) du 24 au 28 janvier 2011. A ces occasions, plusieurs délégations ont demandé que le rapport de ce contrôle, dont le Secrétariat intérimaire avait été informé, soit communiqué aux Parties au motif que son contenu pourrait aider à déterminer s'il est possible de prendre en compte le « Lafayette » dans le calcul des antériorités de pêche de la Russie pour les ressources pélagiques du Pacifique Sud, au regard des mesures intérimaires de gestion en vigueur dans la zone de la Convention. Depuis la Conférence de Cali, un certain nombre de Parties contractantes et d'organisations professionnelles ont insisté pour avoir accès à ce rapport et à ses conclusions.

Le rapport indique que, au vu des éléments recueillis lors du contrôle, les autorités françaises sont amenées à considérer que le « Lafayette » est un navire-usine qui ne peut pas avoir été un chalutier actif en 2009. Le Secrétariat intérimaire décidera de quelle manière il convient de procéder à la diffusion de ce document et s'il convient de revoir ou non le calcul des antériorités russes pour les ressources pélagiques du Pacifique Sud.

Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie
40-50 boulevard Lannes
75116 PARIS

./...

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie en France l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Paris, le 22 mars 2011

Pièces jointes : 2

Note from the French Authorities regarding the inspection of the Russian Vessel « Lafayette » at the port of Papeete, the 24th of January 2010

The French authorities wish to inform the interim Secretariat and contracting parties of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, about the results of an inspection carried out in Papeete, the 24th of January 2010.

The report, enclosed to this paper, underlines that :

- the « Lafayette » is a former oil tanker, of 228m length, equipped with a 34cm pipe intended to pump the fish into a refrigerated tank before its process on-board,
- this vessel is designed to remain in the high seas, with possibilities offered to other vessels to dock on both sides and to transship the fish or to refuel the vessel,
- the crew (master and engineer) declared the « Lafayette » was intended to be a pair-trawler, in order to pull a 200m circumference trawl,
- the associated pair-trawler of 125m length was declared by the engineer as currently in conversion before its combination with the « Lafayette »,
- this vessel is equipped with a protected propeller, and a winch, but had neither warp (cable to be associated to trawls) nor trawl,
- the master of the vessel had doubts about the capacity of the vessel to operate as a pair-trawler, but insisted on the classification of this vessel as a fishing vessel,
- the following photos show the vessel and some new equipment.




LAFAYETTE
KALININGRAD
IMO 7913622


EPX 16
EPX 16
CLARK
CLARK
CLARK
CLARK
13
15
22
12



The inspection made in Papeete (French Polynesia), on the 24th of January 2010, leads the French authorities to consider this vessel as a former oil tanker converted into a processing vessel, not operating as an active trawler in 2009.

Ministère
de l'écologie, de l'énergie
du développement durable et
de la Mer

Direction générale
Des infrastructures, des
transports
et de la mer
Service des Affaires maritimes
de Polynésie française
Affaire suivie par :

N° /SAM

Fiche descriptive du navire « Lafayette »

Un pétrolier de 228 mètres transformé en « navire de pêche »

Les caractéristiques du navire :

Longueur : 228 mètres
Largeur : 32 mètres
Tirant d'eau : 19 mètres
Puissance machine : 14.400 Cv
Générateurs (9) : 3.500 Kw
Membres d'équipage : 320 Capacité de traitement/jour : 1.000 tonnes
Capacité de stockage : 645.000 cartons pour 8.000 tonnes
6 chaines de traitement du poisson d'environ 100 mètres de longueur
Manche d'aspiration (eau+ poisson) diamètre 34 centimètres
Manutention sur le pont supérieur : 8 Clark
Zones de pêche : Pacifique Sud entre 84° et 110° W -30° et 45° Sud
Chalutiers associés : Kapitan Kuznetsov (6.321 GT), Ivan Lyudnikov (6144 GT), Semiozernoe (631 GT).

Traitement du poisson
La technique du traitement du poisson est la suivante : Le chalutier remonte son chalut pélagique mais le laisse immergé. Une manche de 34 cm de diamètre est envoyée à partir du « Lafayette » afin de pomper dans le chalut les poissons vers des cuves réfrigérées (O°C) aménagées dans les fonds du « Layette ». Ces poissons sont ensuite repompés pour circuler sur les chaines de traitement du navire. Les poissons ne sont pas éviscérés mais réfrigérées, emballés en cartons puis mis en cale à -30°C puis -60°C.
Ces poissons de faible valeur marchande, constituant une source de protéines bon marché, sont destinés à l'Afrique, Nigéria principalement.

Manutention
Un accostage des navires collecteurs est prévu à tribord afin de transborder le poisson conditionné. Des ascenseurs entre les cales et le pont supérieurs ont été aménagés et la manutention sur ce pont est prévue avec les clarks.
L'accostage à bâbord de navires de pêche est également prévu soit lors du pompage des poissons ou pour avitailler ces navires (carburant en particulier).
Le « Lafayette » est conçu pour rester en permanence en haute mer.

Lors de l'escale du navire « Lafayette » sous pavillon russe devant le port de Papeete le dimanche 24 janvier 2010, une équipe d'inspection composée de deux représentants du service des affaires maritimes (Chef de service Dominique Person et OCTAAM Didier Stamer) ont pu embarquer à bord de la vedette des

Douanes « Araiehua » afin de se rendre à bord. Le Commandant de la vedette Pascal Maugis et trois contrôleurs des douanes ont également participé au contrôle du navire.

Le « Lafayette » est un ancien pétrolier exploité dans l'Atlantique puis dans le golfe persique. Il a fait l'objet de modifications en 2009 pour être transformé en navire usine afin de conditionner dans le Pacifique Sud une espèce de chinchard abondante dénommée « Jack Mackerel ».

Une activité comme « navire de pêche » douteuse » mais une activité certaine comme navire usine avec une très importante capacité de traitement du poisson

Les autorités russes considèrent ce navire de 228 mètres, d'une puissance motrice de 14.400 Cv et comportant 320 marins embarqués comme un navire de pêche. L'ingénieur écossais présent à bord, Gerald Smart, qui procède à l'expérimentation des procédés de pêche et de traitement du poisson, a affirmé que le navire servirait à chaluter en bœuf avec un autre chalutier de 125 mètres en cours de transformation (puissance machine 10.000 Cv). A cet effet, le « Lafayette » dispose d"une hélice protégée et d'un treuil arrière d'une capacité de traction de 60 tonnes. Ces deux navires utiliseraient un chalut pélagique de 200 mètres de circonférence pour pêcher le « Jack mackerel » Les captures actuelles du Chili sur cette espèce s'élèvent à 1.3 million de tonnes et l'ingénieur écossais parlait de 1.5 millions de tonnes de captures par les Russes.
L'équipe de contrôle n'a cependant constaté la présence d'aucune fune sur le treuil arrière, ni de chalut à bord ou autre engin de pêche. La campagne expérimentale devait débuter prochainement. Le commandant russe apparaissait également réservé sur la capacité du navire à chahuter en bœuf mais il a défendu fermement le statut de navire de pêche de son navire. Il est à noter que cette classification évite à l'armateur de répondre aux exigences réglementaires de la convention internationale SOLAS en matière de conception et d'équipements du navire.
D'autre part, ce navire est enregistré auprès de l'organisation régionale des pêches du Pacifique Sud (SPRFMO), dont la convention d'adhésion est en cours de diffusion, qui gère les stocks de poissons pélagiques autres les thonidés et les espèces profondes.
Dans le cadre de cette organisation, les navires usines sont considérés come navires de pêche et un quota en tonnage brut est attribué à différents pays : La Russie bénéficie d'un quota de 23.235 GT. L'inclusion de ce navire come navire de pêche sur la liste des navires russes (6 navires enregistrés) est de nature à augmenter la capacité de capture attribuée dans le futur à la Russie dans le Pacifique Sud.
Ces informations seront communiqués au secrétariat de la SPRFMO et à la Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture.

Le chef du Service des Affaires maritimes
de Polynésie française

Dominique PERSON

Copie(s) : -

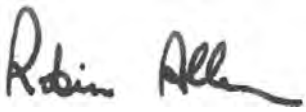
affaires maritimes 9096 Motu Uta 98715 Papeete téléphone : + 689 54 95 25 télécopie : + 689 43 43 90 mail : affmar@affaires-maritimes.pf

International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

30 March 2011
Ref: 2011-0012

To: Heads of Delegations

From: Robin Allen, Executive Secretary



Re: Inspection of the vessel *Lafayette*

I have received the attached report from the French Authorities concerning the inspection of the vessel *Lafayette* on 24 January 2010. The inspection was carried out a few days after the vessel arrived in the South Pacific Ocean.

The inspection report was referred to in the Interim Secretariat reports on Interim Management Measures at both meetings of the Preparatory Conference, PrepCon-01-INF-05 Rev2, and Prepcon-02-INF-02 Rev 2.

The vessel is currently listed on the data page of the Web Site as actively fishing in 2009.

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

Note from the French Authorities regarding the inspection of the Russian Vessel « Lafayette » at the port of Papeete, the 24th of January 2010

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MINISTERE
DES
AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET
EUROPEENNES

N° 610 /DJ

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie en France et a l'honneur de lui communiquer, à titre d'information, deux documents relatifs au contrôle que les autorités françaises ont effectué sur le navire russe dénommé « Lafayette », le 24 janvier 2010, à Papeete (Polynésie française). Ces deux documents sont, d'une part, le rapport détaillé établi par les inspecteurs français à la suite du contrôle et, d'autre part, la note en anglais adressée, à ce sujet, par les autorités françaises au Secrétariat intérimaire de l'Organisation Régionale de Gestion des Pêches du Pacifique Sud (ci-après le « Secrétariat intérimaire »).

Les deux dernières conférences préparatoires à l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention relative à la conservation et à la gestion des ressources halieutiques de haute mer dans le Pacifique Sud se sont respectivement tenues à Auckland (Nouvelle-Zélande) du 19 au 23 juillet 2010 et à Cali (Colombie) du 24 au 28 janvier 2011. A ces occasions, plusieurs délégations ont demandé que le rapport de ce contrôle, dont le Secrétariat intérimaire avait été informé, soit communiqué aux Parties au motif que son contenu pourrait aider à déterminer s'il est possible de prendre en compte le « Lafayette » dans le calcul des antériorités de pêche de la Russie pour les ressources pélagiques du Pacifique Sud, au regard des mesures intérimaires de gestion en vigueur dans la zone de la Convention. Depuis la Conférence de Cali, un certain nombre de Parties contractantes et d'organisations professionnelles ont insisté pour avoir accès à ce rapport et à ses conclusions.

Le rapport indique que, au vu des éléments recueillis lors du contrôle, les autorités françaises sont amenées à considérer que le « Lafayette » est un navire-usine qui ne peut pas avoir été un chalutier actif en 2009. Le Secrétariat intérimaire décidera de quelle manière il convient de procéder à la diffusion de ce document et s'il convient de revoir ou non le calcul des antériorités russes pour les ressources pélagiques du Pacifique Sud.

Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie
40-50 boulevard Lannes
75116 PARIS

./...

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade de la Fédération de Russie en France l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Paris, le 22 mars 2011

Pièces jointes : 2

Ministère
de l'écologie, de l'énergie
du développement durable et
de la Mer

Direction générale
Des infrastructures, des
transports
et de la mer
Service des Affaires maritimes
de Polynésie française
Affaire suivie par :

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Manutention
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Lors de l'escale du navire « Lafayette » sous pavillon russe devant le port de Papeete le dimanche 24 janvier 2010, une équipe d'inspection composée de deux représentants du service des affaires maritimes (Chef de service Dominique Person et OCTAAM Didier Stamer) ont pu embarquer à bord de la vedette des

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Une activité comme « navire de pêche » douteuse » mais une activité certaine comme navire usine avec une très importante capacité de traitement du poisson

Les autorités russes considèrent ce navire de 228 mètres, d'une puissance motrice de 14.400 Cv et comportant 320 marins embarqués comme un navire de pêche. L'ingénieur écossais présent à bord, Gerald Smart, qui procède à l'expérimentation des procédés de pêche et de traitement du poisson, a affirmé que le navire servirait à chaluter en bœuf avec un autre chalutier de 125 mètres en cours de transformation (puissance machine 10.000 Cv). A cet effet, le « Lafayette » dispose d"une hélice protégée et d'un treuil arrière d'une capacité de traction de 60 tonnes. Ces deux navires utiliseraient un chalut pélagique de 200 mètres de circonférence pour pêcher le « Jack mackerel » Les captures actuelles du Chili sur cette espèce s'élèvent à 1.3 million de tonnes et l'ingénieur écossais parlait de 1.5 millions de tonnes de captures par les Russes.
L'équipe de contrôle n'a cependant constaté la présence d'aucune fune sur le treuil arrière, ni de chalut à bord ou autre engin de pêche. La campagne expérimentale devait débuter prochainement. Le commandant russe apparaissait également réservé sur la capacité du navire à chahuter en bœuf mais il a défendu fermement le statut de navire de pêche de son navire. Il est à noter que cette classification évite à l'armateur de répondre aux exigences réglementaires de la convention internationale SOLAS en matière de conception et d'équipements du navire.
D'autre part, ce navire est enregistré auprès de l'organisation régionale des pêches du Pacifique Sud (SPRFMO), dont la convention d'adhésion est en cours de diffusion, qui gère les stocks de poissons pélagiques autres les thonidés et les espèces profondes.
Dans le cadre de cette organisation, les navires usines sont considérés come navires de pêche et un quota en tonnage brut est attribué à différents pays : La Russie bénéficie d'un quota de 23.235 GT. L'inclusion de ce navire come navire de pêche sur la liste des navires russes (6 navires enregistrés) est de nature à augmenter la capacité de capture attribuée dans le futur à la Russie dans le Pacifique Sud.
Ces informations seront communiqués au secrétariat de la SPRFMO et à la Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture.

Le chef du Service des Affaires maritimes
de Polynésie française

Dominique PERSON

Copie(s) : -

affaires maritimes 9096 Motu Uta 98715 Papeete téléphone : + 689 54 95 25 télécopie : + 689 43 43 90 mail : affmar@affaires-maritimes.pf

中华人民共和国农业部渔业局

BUREAU OF FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

地址：北京农展馆南里 11 号，邮政编码：100026 Address: No.11 Nongzhanguannanli, Beijing, 100026

电话（TEL）：86-10-64192928/64192974， 传真（FAX）：86-10-64193056， E-mail:bofdwf@agri.gov.cn

April 11 2011

Mr. Bill Mansfield

Chairman

Preparatory Conference for the Commission of the South

Pacific Regional fisheries Management Organization

Dear Bill Mansfield:

Thank you for your letter dated on the April 1, and sorry for my late reply. We are very appreciated for your hard work, as chairman of the Preparatory Conference for the Commission of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries, to pursue the goal of the Convention.

As stated in your letter, we fully agree it is urgent to do something rebuilding the Jack Mackerel stock in South Pacific Ocean, and we were pleased to see, under your excellent leadership, all the participants have join in the efforts looking for solutions for stock recovery in the 2nd Preparatory Conference. But due to data accuracy and equity concern, China reserved the position in relation to the catch reduction plan in 2011 Revised Interim Measures. Honestly, we are quite dubious to build such catch reduction plan solely on the basis of catch records reported by respective participant, in fact, certain questions have been raised about the legitimacy of catch figures submitted by some participants.

We also note that, several weeks ago, a report concerning inspection of the Lafayette has been circulated upon the request of the French Polynesia. It is quite confusing that that vessel can be included into the total tonnage limit as historical tonnage, moreover, the catch derived from that part of fishing tonnage be regarded as baseline of catch reduction.

Mr. Chair, considering the above issue, at current stage, we are now in a very difficult situation to convince our industry that the catch reduction plan in 2011 Revised Interim Measures can be carried out in an equitable manner, nor could we give a clear voice China could support the catch reduction plan, because we couldn't tolerate situations in which participants reporting their catch data honestly been constrained, while some others exaggerating their data been not. Nevertheless, we are aware the catch data released in Cali meeting were preliminary ones, we are eager to see the final verified data to be published by the interim secretariat before we could give more certain answer.

One more thing, China would commit to adhering to other voluntary commitments contained within the 2011 Revised Interim Measures, e.g. collection and reporting of data in relation to catches.

Best regards

Wan Chen

Wan Chen
Distant Water Fishing Division
Bureau of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, P. R. China

Cc: Interim Secretariat of the Commission Of the South Pacific Regional fisheries Management Organization

From: Robin Allen
To: SPRFMO Chair
Subject: Letter from Chile concerning the vessel La Fayette
Date: Thursday, 28 April 2011 11:52:13 a.m.
Attachments: carta a Mr Robin Allen.pdf

To: Heads of Delegations

From: Executive Secretary

Re; Letter from Chile concerning the vessel La Fayette

I am circulating the attached letter at the request of Ambassador Balmaceda.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

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The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

http://www.eset.com



MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
Dirección de Medio Ambiente

Santiago, 25 ABR 2011

Mr Robin Allen
Executive Secretary
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
Wellington

Dear Mr. Allen,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 30th March 2011, concerning the inspection of the vessel *Lafayette*. I would like to express my appreciation to the French authorities for their report on the inspection carried out in Papeete in January 2010.

The report concludes that the *Lafayette* is **not** a fishing vessel. Since the Interim Measures refer specifically to vessels effectively fishing in the Convention Area, the GT of the *Lafayette*, according to the research carried out by the French authorities, should not be considered in Table 1 of the 2011 Interim Measures.

The Russian Federation has informed catches carried out by this vessel in two years. In 2009 it declared catches of Chilean Jack Mackerel for 8,517 tons, by 5 or 6 vessels actively fishing in the Convention Area, as indicated in the document ***Update of Data Submitted to the Interim Secretariat as at 21 January 2011***, page 7 (PrepCon-02-INF-03 Rev1). In 2010, the Russian Federation informed catches for 41,315 tons of Chilean Jack Mackerel. The same year, the only vessel reportedly operating in the Convention Area was the *Lafayette*. According to the inspection practiced in Papeete, it could have possibly conducted fishing activities only in pair-trawling, i.e., associated with another vessel.

In line with their allegations, the Russian Federation should submit, as soon as possible, a report on the situation of the *Lafayette*, as promised in the Second Preparatory Conference in Cali, as well as a separate report for its catches declared in 2009 and 2010.

The lack of a clear and thorough explanation in this case could seriously undermine trust and confidence inside the SPRFMO, and may constitute an unfortunate precedent for the future. Therefore, it seems appropriate that the Interim Secretariat requests the Russian Federation to comply with the above.

Gobierno de Chile

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
Dirección de Medio Ambiente

I would appreciate that you kindly circulate this communication among the Heads of Delegations of the Contracting Parties of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation.

Sincerely yours,

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES - DIRECCION DE MEDIO AMBIENTE - DIRECTOR - CHILE

José Luis Balmaceda
Ambassador
Director of Environment and Maritime Affairs

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

2 May 2011
Ref: 0022-2011

Mr Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Directorate
Federal Agency for Fisheries
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow, 107996
Russian Federation

By email: harbour@fishcom.ru

Dear Mr Simakov,

On 30 March I circulated the report by the French authorities on the inspection carried out in Papeete in January 2010 of the Russian registered vessel *Lafayette* (IMO #7913622) which was authorised to fish in the SPRFMO Convention Area by the Russian Federation during 2009 and 2010. I have subsequently circulated a letter from the head of the Chilean delegation, Ambassador Balmaceda, requesting me to follow up on the Russian Federation delegation's undertaking at the Second Session of the Preparatory Conference to carry out an internal investigation on any information provided about this vessel.

As you know concern about the reported fishing by this vessel and the catches attributed to it was expressed during the Second Session of the Preparatory Conference in light of the French report on the inspection of the vessel carried out by their authorities on 24 January 2010 in Papeete, which had been referred to in the Interim Secretariat reports on the Interim Measures. Delegations were accordingly pleased that your delegation gave an assurance that your authorities would undertake an investigation in relation to this vessel on receipt of the full report of the French authorities of their port inspection of it.

It would be most helpful for the Interim Secretariat as well as all delegations to have the report of the investigation by your authorities as soon as possible. For its part the Interim Secretariat is unable to provide any assurance to other delegations about the vessel's activities because we have not received any fishing information for the vessel for 2009, and only limited information for 2010. While the Russian Federation has reported a catch of 41,315 t with only the *Lafayette* authorised to fish in 2010, without tow by tow data and in the light of the report of the French authorities that the vessel, as inspected, was not capable of fishing there is a concern that these catches may have also been reported by vessels of other participants. Accordingly it is important for the Interim Secretariat and all delegations that the report by your authorities includes full information for 2009 and 2010 based on amongst other things:

- tow by tow reports of catches as provided in Annex 1 of the Data Standards,
- reports of transhipments from another fishing vessel as provided by Annex 13 of the Data Standards, and
- Landing/unloading reports as provided by Annex 12 of the Data Standards.

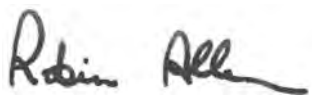
It would also be helpful if you would provide those data to the Interim Secretariat.

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

I would be grateful if you would advise me when we might expect to receive the report from your authorities.

In view of the interest of all delegations in this matter I am circulating this letter to all Heads of Delegation.

Yours sincerely,



Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

cc Heads of Delegations

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

2 May 2011
Ref: 0024-2011

Ambassador Arturo Montoya Stuva
National Director of Sovereignty and Boundaries
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lima,
Peru

By email: amontoya@rree.gob.pe

Dear Ambassador Montoya,

I refer to the discussion at the 2nd Preparatory Conference and the letter from Chile which was circulated recently concerning the fishing activities of the Russian Federation vessel *Lafayette*. Uncertainties related to the vessel and in particular about catches associated with it are a matter of considerable interest and concern to all participants.

I understand that the Lafayette is owned by a company which also owns the Peruvian flag vessels *Pacific Conqueror* (IMO 9179359), *Pacific Hunter* (IMO8519667), *Pacific Voyager* (IMO 916790400) and *Veronica*, (IMO 9184627), which were reported by Peru as fishing in the SPRFMO area during 2010. These vessels may have landed their catches in Peru or may have transhipped them to the *Lafayette*. Some of the uncertainty that I referred to above could be resolved by data showing the unloading or transhipments of these vessels.

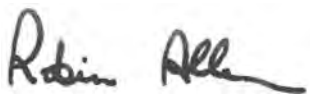
I would very much appreciate it if Peru would provide these data to the Interim Secretariat to assist it ensuring that the catches of jack mackerel reported for2010 are accurate.

On a separate matter concerning vessels, I would like to follow up on an email to Mr. Chang, in which we advised that we have recently received information that two vessels that had been listed on the SPRFMO website as flagged to Peru, and authorised to fish for Peru in 2011, are now fishing in the Convention Area under the Russian Federation flag. These are the vessels previously identified by Peru as “Pacific Sheriff” and “Pacific Leader”. Can you advise us of the date of the revocation of the Peruvian flag and their fishing authorisations?

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

I would also appreciate it if the Interim Secretariat could be provided with an updated list of Peruvian vessels authorised to fish within the SPRFMO Convention Area during 2011.

Yours sincerely,



Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr Ysaac Chang, ***Director General of Extraction and Fish Processing,***
Ministry of Production

PERÚ | Ministerio de la Producción | Viceministerio de Pesquería | Dirección General de Extracción y Procesamiento Pesquero

"Decenio de las Personas con Discapacidad en el Perú"
"Año del Centenario de Machu Picchu para el Mundo"

Lima, 27 de mayo de 2011

OFICIO N° 1894 -2011-PRODUCE/DGEPP-Dch

Dr Robin Allen
Secretario Ejecutivo
Secretaria Interina de la OROP-PS
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, Nueva Zelanda

Asunto: Suministro de información a la OROP-PS

Referencia: 0024-2011 02/05/2011

Anexo: Versión en inglés de la comunicación

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted, en relación a las medidas provisionales revisadas para la pesca pelágica del futuro Organismo Regional de Ordenación Pesquera para Alta Mar en el Pacifico Sur (OROP) y en atención al documento de la referencia.

En tal sentido, con el objeto de absolver las consultas planteadas se alcanza la comunicación en versión ingles para su consideración.

Sin otro particular, hago propicia la oportunidad para expresarle los sentimientos de mi mayor consideración y estima.

Atentamente,

MINISTERIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ Dir. Gral. de Extracción y Procesamiento Pesquero

ING. YSAAC GUILLERMO CHANG DIAZ
Director General de Extracción y
Procesamiento Pesquero
Cc: DVP

Calle Uno Oeste Nº 060, Urb.Córpac
San Isidro, Lima 27, Perú
T: (511) 616-2222

PERÚ | Ministerio de la Producción | Viceministerio de Pesquería | Dirección General de Extracción y Procesamiento Pesquero

Lima, 27 May 2011

OFICIO N° 1894 -2011-PRODUCE/DGEPP-Dch

Dr Robin Allen
Executive Secretary
International Consultations on the Establishment of the proposed
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization

Dear Sir,

As requested in your communication 0024-2011 of 02 may 2011, I reach the following information about the transshipped to the vessel LAFAYETTE:

Vessel	Registration Number	Transshipped (t)
PACIFIC CHAMPION (EX VERONICA)	CO-33457-PM	5,244
PACIFIC CONQUEROR	CO-31412-PM	8,454
PACIFIC HUNTER	CO-30903-PM	7,077
PACIFIC VOYAGER	CO-31194-PM	10,500
TOTAL		31, 275

By the other way, concerning to the vessels PACIFIC SHERIFF and PACIFIC LEADER, I inform the following:

Vessel	Registration Number	Date of the revocation of the Peruvian flag	Date of the revocation fishing authorizations
PACIFIC LEADER	CO-30906-PM	06/08/2010	25/04/2011
PACIFIC SHERIFF	CO-30904-PM	06/08/2010	25/04/2011

Finally, please find enclosed herewith the "Register of Vessels Currently Authorised to Fish for Pelagic Species in the SPRFMO Area" in 2011.

Yours sincerely,

MINISTERIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ Dir. Gral. de Extracción y Procesamiento Pesquero

YSAAC GUILLERMO CHAN
Director General of Extraction
Fish Processing

First day of RUS-flagged VMS data I have for these 2 vessels is 10 April 2011 – which implies they were still authorised to fish for Peru at this time - does this matter?

In what year did the 4x "Pacific" vessels listed above tranship to the "Lafayette"

ANNEX 1

PERUVIAN FISHING FLEET REGISTERED TO DEVELOP FISHING EFFORT ON THE OROP AREA
ANNEX 7 "STANDARD FOR VESSEL DATA"

ID	CURRENT VESSEL FLAG	NAME OF VESSEL	REGISTRATION NUMBER	INTERNATIONAL RADIO CALL SIGN	LLOYD'S/IMO NUMBER	PREVIOUS NAME	PORT OF REGISTRY	PREVIOUS FLAG	TYPE OF VESSEL	TYPE OF FISHING METHOD(S)	WHEN BUILT	WHERE BUILT	LOA	MOULDED DEPTH	BEAM	GROSS TONNAGE	POWER OF MAIN ENGINE(HP)	HOLD CAPACITY (m3)	NAME OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)	ADDRESS OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)
1	PERUVIAN	**ADRIANA**	CO-17997-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1998	PERU	38.50	4.40	8.25	248.26	1050	403.54	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA N°307, LIMA
2	PERUVIAN	**ALESSANDRO**	CO-22295-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2005	PERU	43.22	4.45	10.02	433.04	1500	450.00	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA N°307, LIMA
3	PERUVIAN	**ANA LUCIA**	CE-13553-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1994	PERU	48.95	4.36	9.05	381.80	1605	503.77	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
4	PERUVIAN	**ANDES 52**	CE-29039-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2008	PERU	53.40	4.95	10.05	539.11	1875	565.78	CFG INVESTMENT S.A.C.	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA N°307, LIMA
5	PERUVIAN	**ATLANTICO IV**	CO-10499-PM	-	-	SAMANCO IV	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1993	PERU	48.87	4.05	8.65	366.26	999	411.96	CANTABRIA S.A.	PANAMERICANA NORTE KM 439- COISHCO
6	PERUVIAN	**BAMAR I**	CE-16660-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	48.70	5.50	9.80	449.55	1740	621.80	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
7	PERUVIAN	**BAMAR II**	CE-16661-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	42.77	5.00	10.30	491.70	1740	622.93	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
8	PERUVIAN	**BAMAR IV**	CE-18002-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1998	PERU	50.32	4.60	10.35	499.55	1740	513.68	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
9	PERUVIAN	**BAMAR VIII**	CO-19867-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2000	PERU	57.90	5.40	10.78	679.88	2400	679.80	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
10	PERUVIAN	**CABALLA**	CO-33774-PM	-	-	HANNOVER	CALLAO	COOK ISLANDS	FISHING	TRAWL	1972	GERMANY	92.00	9.55	15.00	3071.00	2372	3510.43	TEXEL FISHING S.A.C.	CALLE LOS ALMENDROS 221- MONTERRICO
11	PERUVIAN	**CAPRICORNIO 3**	CO-1458-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1967	PERU	25.04	3.28	6.71	112.18	380	190.79	PESQUERA CAPRICORNIO S.A.	PROLONGACION CENTENARIO 2620, LIMA
12	PERUVIAN	**CAPRICORNIO 5**	CE-6387-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1971	PERU	50.00	4.18	8.70	335.62	1600	398.05	PESQUERA CAPRICORNIO S.A.	PROLONGACION CENTENARIO 2620, LIMA
13	PERUVIAN	**CAPRICORNIO 6**	CO-10613-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1993	PERU	31.77	3.43	7.32	196.58	540	282.94	PESQUERA CAPRICORNIO S.A.	PROLONGACION CENTENARIO 2620, LIMA
14	PERUVIAN	**CARACOL**	CO-15313-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	37.72	4.20	7.92	241.53	850	341.95	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA N°307, LIMA
15	PERUVIAN	**CARMENCITA**	CO-15653-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	47.62	4.41	9.89	431.78	1600	422.73	PESQUERA EXALMAR S.A.	AV. PAZ SOLDAN N° 170 DTO 701- SAN ISIDRO
16	PERUVIAN	**CHAVELI II**	CE-15259-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	49.15	5.30	10.00	491.76	1740	582.59	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
17	PERUVIAN	**CONSTANTE**	PT-13532-PM	-	-	-	PAITA	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1994	PERU	37.60	4.00	8.00	239.89	1200	410.31	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
18	PERUVIAN	**CONSTANZA**	CO-16681-PM	-	-	SUPE I	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2002	PERU	46.27	4.56	9.69	463.79	2000	530.65	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA N°307, LIMA
19	PERUVIAN	**CRETA**	CO-18167-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	47.62	4.41	9.89	395.13	1600	422.03	PESQUERA EXALMAR S.A.	AV. PAZ SOLDAN N° 170 DTO 701- SAN ISIDRO
20	PERUVIAN	**DANIELA**	CO-16869-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	38.84	4.25	8.21	248.26	1050	402.62	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA N°307, LIMA
21	PERUVIAN	**DON ALFREDO**	CO-29856-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2009	PERU	54.54	4.90	10.10	550.74	1875	563.30	PESQUERA EXALMAR S.A.	AV. PAZ SOLDAN N° 170 DTO 701- SAN ISIDRO
22	PERUVIAN	**DON ROBERTH**	CE-2770-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	25.06	3.28	6.65	112.18	510	198.69	PESQUERA CAPRICORNIO S.A.	PROLONGACION CENTENARIO 2620, LIMA
23	PERUVIAN	**DOÑA RITA**	CE-12926-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	46.70	4.35	9.05	361.10	1410	499.66	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
24	PERUVIAN	**ESTHER 7**	CO-14971-PM	-	-	ESTHER 7	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	42.90	4.33	9.04	294.69	1410	429.80	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO

ID	CURRENT VESSEL FLAG	NAME OF VESSEL	REGISTRATION NUMBER	INTERNATIONAL RADIO CALL SIGN	LLOYD'S/IMO NUMBER	PREVIOUS NAME	PORT OF REGISTRY	PREVIOUS FLAG	TYPE OF VESSEL	TYPE OF FISHING METHOD(S)	WHEN BUILT	WHERE BUILT	LOA	MOULDED DEPTH	BEAM	GROSS TONNAGE	POWER OF MAIN ENGINE(HP)	HOLD CAPACITY (m3)	NAME OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)	ADDRESS OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)
25	PERUVIAN	FRANZISKA	CO-30388-PM	-	8802997	-	CALLAO	HOLLAND	FISHING	TRAWL	1989	NETHERLANDS	119.18	11.53	19.00	7153.00	5109	8366.00	PELAGIC FISHING GROUP	CALLE 3 SUR Nº 260- SAN ISIDRO
26	PERUVIAN	ILA	CO-32169-PM	HO-4337	6819104	-	CALLAO	PANAMA	FISHING	TRAWL	1968	SPAIN	77.10	7.50	12.00	1449.75	2670	1240.18	NOVAPERU S.A.C	CARRETERA PANAMERICANA SUR KM 12.5- LIMA
27	PERUVIAN	ILEÑA I	CO-28571-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2007	PERU	45.50	5.00	9.75	434.55	1500	479.60	PESQUERA SANTA ENMA S.A.	CALLE LOS ZORZALES Nº 160- SAN ISIDRO
28	PERUVIAN	ISABELITA	CE-28791-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2008	PERU	52.68	5.00	10.10	555.80	1870	511.97	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
29	PERUVIAN	IVANA B	CE-13680-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	44.50	5.00	10.30	474.53	1740	502.43	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
30	PERUVIAN	JACKELIN	CE-6259-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1991	PERU	47.31	4.18	8.01	345.85	1200	398.47	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
31	PERUVIAN	JADRANKA B	CE-13681-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	44.50	5.00	10.30	490.15	1740	517.00	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
32	PERUVIAN	JUANCHO	CO-12232-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	39.77	4.40	8.70	312.39	790 KW	436.97	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
33	PERUVIAN	JUREL	CO-33753-PM	-	-	SUNNUBERG	CALLAO	COOK ISLANDS	FISHING	TRAWL/PURSE SEINE	1972	NORWAY	65.50	6.80	9.85	1288.00	2957	1480.59	TEXEL FISHING S.A.C.	CALLE LOS ALMENDROS 221- MONTERRICO
34	PERUVIAN	KIANA	CO-18812-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1999	PERU	41.89	4.44	8.72	287.06	900 KW	430.53	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
35	PERUVIAN	KIARA B	CE-21455-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2003	PERU	48.70	5.00	10.30	497.67	1740	500.89	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
36	PERUVIAN	MAGALLANES	PT-6324-PM	-	-	ANCASH 7	PAITA	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1971	PERU	47.70	4.20	8.75	364.92	850	399.76	CANTABRIA S.A.	PANAMERICANA NORTE KM 439- COISHCO
37	PERUVIAN	MALENA	CO-15724-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	57.07	5.67	11.18	705.46	2143.88 KW	867.36	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
38	PERUVIAN	MAR NEGRO	CE-0232-PM	-	-	SK 2	CHIMBOTE	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1969	PERU	48.37	4.28	8.72	360.99	1200	393.27	CANTABRIA S.A.	PANAMERICANA NORTE KM 439- COISHCO
39	PERUVIAN	MARIANA B	CE-16662-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	39.20	3.60	8.85	373.02	1350	451.08	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
40	PERUVIAN	MARIA JOSE	CO-19579-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1999	PERU	39.00	4.28	8.50	328.92	1286	364.50	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
41	PERUVIAN	MARIA PIA	CO-15652-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	57.38	5.69	11.16	705.46	3070	863.42	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
42	PERUVIAN	MARINA	CO-18644-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1999	PERU	42.37	4.43	8.78	287.07	900 KW	437.06	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
43	PERUVIAN	MARU	SE-09970-PM	-	-	-	SUPE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1993	PERU	45.33	4.88	8.95	295.57	1600 KW	540.17	CFG INVESTMENT S.A.C.	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
44	PERUVIAN	MATTY	CO-20286-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2000	PERU	43.00	4.50	8.82	365.03	1408	495.05	CORPORACION PESQUERA INCA S.A.C.	Jr FRANCISCO GRAÑA Nº 155- LA VICTORIA, LIMA
45	PERUVIAN	MARYLIN II	CE-15260-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	48.00	5.00	10.30	465.83	1740	569.48	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
46	PERUVIAN	MICHELA	CO-16853-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	38.50	4.40	8.22	248.26	1050	401.17	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
47	PERUVIAN	NORMA	CO-11391-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1994	PERU	51.73	5.50	10.45	368.54	1529.85 KW	649.69	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
48	PERUVIAN	NUEVA OFELITA	CO-13721-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	39.83	4.55	8.72	312.39	790.44 KW	440.94	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA

ID	CURRENT VESSEL FLAG	NAME OF VESSEL	REGISTRATION NUMBER	INTERNATIONAL RADIO CALL SIGN	LLOYD'S/IMO NUMBER	PREVIOUS NAME	PORT OF REGISTRY	PREVIOUS FLAG	TYPE OF VESSEL	TYPE OF FISHING METHOD(S)	WHEN BUILT	WHERE BUILT	LOA	MOULDED DEPTH	BEAM	GROSS TONNAGE	POWER OF MAIN ENGINE(HP)	HOLD CAPACITY (m3)	NAME OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)	ADDRESS OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)
49	PERUVIAN	NUEVA RESBALOSA	CO-13012-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	40.00	4.40	8.80	312.39	790.44 KW	437.31	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
50	PERUVIAN	OLGA	CO-20863-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2002	PERU	45.14	4.80	10.06	372.00	2000	588.01	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
51	PERUVIAN	PACIFIC CONQUEROR	CO-31412-PM	OA-2455	9179359	NEPTUNE 1	CALLAO	BELIZE	FISHING	TRAWL/PURSE SEINE	1998	NETHERLANDS	47.45	7.05	10.00	707.00	5306	908.67	SUSTAINABLE FISHING RESOURCES S.A.C.	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
52	PERUVIAN	PACIFIC HUNTER	CO-30903-PM	OA-3068	8519667	TRONDUR I GOTU	CALLAO	BELIZE	FISHING	TRAWL/PURSE SEINE	1985	NORWAY	67.35	8.35	14.50	2016.32	4590	2890.18	SUSTAINABLE FISHING RESOURCES S.A.C.	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
53	PERUVIAN	PACIFIC VOYAGER	CO-31194-PM	OA-2107	9167904	NAERABERG	CALLAO	BELIZE	FISHING	TRAWL/PURSE SEINE	1997	NORWAY	70.60	8.60	13.60	2205.00	10000	2472.76	SUSTAINABLE FISHING RESOURCES S.A.C.	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
54	PERUVIAN	PACIFICO	CO-14094-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	37.68	4.30	7.88	227.68	1050	370.64	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
55	PERUVIAN	PATRICIA	CO-28488-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2007	PERU	45.02	4.58	9.95	465.94	1500	444.82	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
56	PERUVIAN	PAULA	CO-17082-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	38.50	4.40	8.22	246.26	1050	400.43	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
57	PERUVIAN	PITI	CO-18813-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1998	PERU	42.46	4.45	8.76	287.06	900 KW	434.93	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
58	PERUVIAN	POLAR V	CO-15710-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	43.80	4.82	9.45	460.22	1410	535.00	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
59	PERUVIAN	POLAR IV	CO-22308-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2005	PERU	43.64	4.40	10.10	450.29	1410	450.00	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
60	PERUVIAN	POLAR VII	CO-13009-PM	-	-	RODDY	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	45.23	4.88	9.95	405.23	2000	530.00	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
61	PERUVIAN	RAFAELLA	CO-19014-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1999	PERU	38.74	4.32	8.27	248.26	1050	401.80	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
62	PERUVIAN	RIBAR IX	CO-16079-PM	-	-	STEFANO	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	58.19	4.75	9.54	613.94	2145	586.64	CORPORACION PESQUERA INCA S.A.C.	Jr FRANCISCO GRAÑA Nº 155- LA VICTORIA, LIMA
63	PERUVIAN	RIBAR VI	CE-6125-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1979	PERU	56.00	3.95	11.56	514.38	1225	592.99	CORPORACION PESQUERA INCA S.A.C.	Jr FRANCISCO GRAÑA Nº 155- LA VICTORIA, LIMA
64	PERUVIAN	RIBAR XVI	CE-13244-PM	-	-	JADRA II	CHIMBOTE	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	PERU	56.00	9.40	9.03	465.87	1140	519.16	CORPORACION PESQUERA INCA S.A.C.	Jr FRANCISCO GRAÑA Nº 155- LA VICTORIA, LIMA
65	PERUVIAN	RIBAR XVIII	CO-17362-PM	-	-	COPETSA 3	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	46.00	4.88	9.95	457.60	1408	576.86	CORPORACION PESQUERA INCA S.A.C.	Jr FRANCISCO GRAÑA Nº 155- LA VICTORIA, LIMA
66	PERUVIAN	RODAS	CO-15725-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	47.68	4.45	10.00	451.51	1600	422.50	PESQUERA EXALMAR S.A.	AV. PAZ SOLDAN Nº 170 DTO 701- SAN ISIDRO
67	PERUVIAN	ROSA II	CO-16948-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	39.75	4.52	8.71	309.11	1050	440.92	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
68	PERUVIAN	SEBASTIAN	CO-24654-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2007	PERU	45.30	4.56	10.10	450.25	2000	456.70	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
69	PERUVIAN	SECHURA	PT-13533-PM	-	-	-	PAITA	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1994	PERU	37.60	4.00	8.00	239.89	1200	361.98	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO
70	PERUVIAN	SIMON	CO-18517-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1998	PERU	41.91	4.43	8.74	287.07	1300	434.27	AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A.	AV. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE-TORRE 7 Nº 147, LIMA
71	PERUVIAN	STEFANO	CO-22658-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2005	PERU	46.42	4.72	10.09	440.60	2000	503.20	PESQUERA DIAMANTE	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
72	PERUVIAN	TASA 41	CO-10614-PM	-	-	DON ANGEL	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1991	PERU	50.90	4.50	8.80	484.67	1287	480.70	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
73	PERUVIAN	TASA 419	CO-12974-PM	-	-	DOÑA BEILA	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1994	PERU	42.69	4.25	9.09	346.58	1410	497.70	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO

ID	CURRENT VESSEL FLAG	NAME OF VESSEL	REGISTRATION NUMBER	INTERNATIONAL RADIO CALL SIGN	LLOYD'S/IMO NUMBER	PREVIOUS NAME	PORT OF REGISTRY	PREVIOUS FLAG	TYPE OF VESSEL	TYPE OF FISHING METHOD(S)	WHEN BUILT	WHERE BUILT	LOA	MOULDED DEPTH	BEAM	GROSS TONNAGE	POWER OF MAIN ENGINE(HP)	HOLD CAPACITY (m3)	NAME OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)	ADDRESS OF OWNER(S)/ OPERATOR (S)
74	PERUVIAN	**TASA 42**	CO-18294-PM	-	-	CARMEN LUISA	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1998	PERU	43.70	4.85	9.40	447.17	1410	473.10	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
75	PERUVIAN	**TASA 51**	CO-20761-PM	-	-	SIPESA 63	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2001	PERU	51.70	5.05	10.80	550.02	2320	586.50	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
76	PERUVIAN	**TASA 52**	CO-20777-PM	-	-	SIPESA 62	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2001	PERU	51.25	5.03	10.55	556.96	2320	589.20	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
77	PERUVIAN	**TASA 53**	CO-13918-PM	-	-	MARU II	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	47.00	4.88	9.95	369.86	1410	531.90	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
78	PERUVIAN	**TASA 54**	CO-13008-PM	-	-	JAVIER	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1992	PERU	51.72	4.87	9.95	524.48	1716	563.80	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
79	PERUVIAN	**TASA 55**	CO-22326-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2005	PERU	48.75	5.17	10.05	500.05	1716	500.00	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
80	PERUVIAN	**TASA 56**	CO-19871-PM	-	-	SANTA ENMA	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2003	PERU	44.80	5.00	10.27	407.17	1607	487.30	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
81	PERUVIAN	**TASA 57**	CO-17359-PM	-	-	COPETSA 4	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	46.10	4.82	9.90	415.77	1410	577.40	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
82	PERUVIAN	**TASA 58**	CO-17057-PM	-	-	COPETSA 2	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	46.17	4.92	9.86	489.97	1410	575.60	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
83	PERUVIAN	**TASA 59**	CO-17361-PM	-	-	COPETSA 1	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1997	PERU	51.74	4.86	9.90	532.09	1716	555.60	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
84	PERUVIAN	**TASA 71**	CO-15233-PM	-	-	DON ABRAHAM	CALLAO	PERUVIAN	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1995	CHILE	50.57	5.59	10.02	554.75	2481	711.50	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
85	PERUVIAN	**TIBURON 7**	CO-16854-PM	-	-	-	CALLAO	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	2007	PERU	50.00	4.30	8.90	486.29	857 KW	441.50	PESQUERA MARIA ENMA S.A.C.	JR. FAUSTINO SANCHEZ CARRION Nº 370- MAGDALENA DEL MAR
86	PERUVIAN	**PACIFIC CHAMPION**	CO-33547-PM	OA-4787	9184627	VERONICA	CALLAO	IRISH	FISHING	TRAWL/PURSE SEINE	1999	NORWAY	57.80	8.35	14.00	1629.96	2100	1385.56	SUSTAINABLE FISHING RESOURCES S.A.C.	CALLE AMADOR MERINO REYNA Nº307, LIMA
87	PERUVIAN	**WESTELLA**	CO-29381-PM	AMS- 800159	8024454	WESTELLA	CALLAO	UNITED KINGDOM	FISHING	TRAWL	1982	UNITED KINGDOM	86.71	8.00	12.60	2031.00	2466	2423.95	TECNOLOGICA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.	LAS BEGONIAS 441/352- SAN ISIDRO
88	PERUVIAN	**YAGODA B**	CE-15261-PM	-	-	-	CHIMBOTE	-	FISHING	PURSE SEINE	1996	PERU	48.00	5.00	10.30	491.80	1740	630.02	HAYDUK S.A.	CANAVAL Y MOREYRA 340- SAN ISIDRO

NOTE: VESSEL AUTHORISATION START DATE: 2009

VESSEL AUTHORISATION END DATE: INDETERMINATE

In accordance with Annex 7 "STANDARD FOR VESSEL DATA" - Standards for collecting, reporting, verification and exchange of data

Ref. Ares(2011)471341 - 02/05/2011

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MARKETS
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LAW OF THE SEA AND REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS

Brussels,
MARE B-1 AK/

Dr. Robin ALLEN
SPRFMO Interim Secretary
L4, ASB Bank House
PO Box 3797
Wellington
6140 New Zealand

Subject: The situation concerning Russian-flagged vessel *Lafayette*.

Dear Secretary,

Thank you disseminating the report of the inspection of the vessel *Lafayette* conducted by the French authorities in the port of Papeete on 24 January 2010. The EU would also like to thank the French authorities for submission of this report.

I would like to express concern on behalf of the European Union as to the status of this vessel. The information contained in the inspection report states that the vessel was not operating as an active trawler in the course of 2009 but it was intended to operate as a pair-trawler. However, the EU has serious misgivings as to whether the vessel would be able to operate as a pair trawler for the following reasons:

- At the time of inspection, the vessel was not equipped to haul a trawl on board, as there was no passage to take a net on. The two winches on board were of different sizes and in any case too small, either for the kind of net allowed by the power of the vessel, or to collect the relevant length of the steel wires.
- In the conduct of the pair trawling, the two vessels must either be similar in size and power or, if different, adjusted to the power of the smaller one. A pair trawling operation carried out by the *Lafayette* and its counterpart would have an immense trawling capacity, far exceeding the needs of the jack mackerel fishery. This naturally questions the economic rationale of pair trawling by *Lafayette*. Finally, given the size of *Lafayette* (and the vessel it would be paired with), pair trawling operations might prove impossible in terms of the ability to carry out manoeuvres at sea necessary for pair trawling.

Given such doubts as to the fishing capacity of *Lafayette*, the European Union would like to join Chile in the request addressed to the Russian authorities to submit a report on the situation of this vessel, tackling issues raised in this letter, as well as a separate report for the catches declared in 2009 and 2010.

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / Europese Commissie, B-1049 Brussel - Belgium. Telephone: (32-2) 299 11 11.
Office: J-99 3/74. Telephone: direct line (32-2) 2974070. Fax: (32-2) 2955700.
E-mail: aleksandra.kordecka@ec.europa.eu

In light of the dire situation of the jack mackerel stocks in the area, and the far-reaching measures taken for the conservation of this species at the 2nd Preparatory Conference for the South Pacific RFMO held last January in Colombia, an understanding of the situation on the fishing grounds, including active fishing effort and the level of catches is of utmost importance (in particular the verification and confirmation of the 2009 capacity level as well as the 2010 catches level).

The European Union trusts that the Russian Federation will take the necessary steps to urgently clarify the situation of the vessel in the spirit of cooperation with other Participants to the negotiations.

The EU is ready to discuss this issue further at the 3rd Preparatory Conference, due to be held in January 2012 in Chile, and to take, if required, corrective measures in the context of the debate on the current and future Interim Measures for the jack mackerel fishery.

I would kindly ask you to disseminate this letter to other SPRFMO Participants.

Roberto CESARI
Head of EU Delegation
to SPRFMO

From: Robin Allen
To: Chairman
Subject: 0026 Letter from Korea concerning the Russian vessel Lafayette
Date: Wednesday, 4 May 2011 2:13:50 p.m.
Attachments: Korea"s letter Concerning the Russian vessel, Lafayette(May 3, 2011).pdf

To: Heads of Delegations

At the request of Ms Kwon, I am circulating a letter concerning the vessel Lafayette.

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579
robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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Ministry For Food, Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
Government Complex Bldg. #2, Room 613
88 Gwanmun-ro, Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 427-719
Republic of Korea
Tel: 82 2 500 2414, Fax: 82 2 503 9174, http://www.mifaff.go.kr

May 3, 2011

Dr. Robin Allen
SPRFMO Interim Secretary
L4, ASB Bank House
PO Box 3797
Wellington
6140 New Zealand

Dear Dr. Allen,

First and foremost, I would like to extend my gratitude to you for your efforts and contribution to the work of the interim Secretariat of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

This letter is to respond to the circulation made on the 30th March, 2011, regarding the inspection of *the Lafayette* launched by the French authorities. I appreciate the French authorities for their inspection report.

I understand you have already requested the Russian authorities to submit their report of the investigation so that the interim Secretariat and all participating parties to the SPRFMO can be assured about the vessel's activities.

The Korean government also would like to have the investigation result that will be produced by the Russian government on the activities in question of *the Lafayette*.

Again, I am grateful that you circulated the report submitted from the French authorities and requested the Russian authorities for the answer. I also appreciate your able leadership in driving the interim Secretariat of South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

With Warm Regards,

Hyunwook Kwon

Hyunwook Kwon,
Deputy Director of the International Organization Division
Distant Water Fisheries Bureau
of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ
(РОСРЫБОЛОВСТВА)
Рождественский бульвар, д. 12, Москва,
107996, Российская Федерация

Факс: +7 (495) 628-1904
Тел.: +7 (495) 628-2320
E-mail: inform@fishcom.ru
http://www.fish.gov.ru

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR FISHERIES

12 Rozhdestvensky blvd, Moscow,
107996, Russian Federation

Fax: +7 (495) 628-1904
Phone: +7 (495) 628-2320
E-mail: inform@fishcom.ru
http://www.fish.gov.ru

«20» Мау 2011 г. № 403-457

To: Robin Allen,
Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat of the
International Consultations on the Establishment of the
South Pacific RFMO

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 2 May 2011, Ref. 0022-2011. First of all I would like to reassure you that Russia is highly interested in creating an effective international scheme of conservation and management with respect to South Pacific fishery resources, as well as compliance with these measures and their enforcement.

As to the subject of your letter please be advised that, immediately following the statements of the Russian delegation during the Second Session of the Preparatory Conference, the Federal Agency for Fisheries on 3 February 2011 had forwarded the official letter No.494-VB-YO3 to the French Ministry of Agriculture with a request to present a copy of the inspection report concerning the Russian-flagged vessel *Lafayette*.

1.5 month later, on 22 March 2011, the Russian Embassy in France has been notified by a diplomatic note that all the requested information is available through

the SPRFMO Interim Secretariat. In these circumstances we have to admit that in the absence of a formal inspection report signed by both parties involved apparently creates difficulties in conducting an effective investigation in relation to the vessel *Lafayette*. Nevertheless, the Russian fisheries authorities are continuing to work closely with the *Lafayette* ship-owner in order to receive explanations regarding to the inspection conducted by the French authorities as well as required catch-related data.

Upon completion of this work, its results will be communicated to the SPRFMO Interim Secretariat in accordance with the agreed procedure.

Yours sincerely,

Sergey V. Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Department

From:	Robin Allen
To:	SPRFMO Chair
Bcc:	(paula.caballero@cancilleria.gov.co); Abilio Dominguez (abilio@immarbe.com); acabrera@mmrree.gov.ec; Akiko ONODERA (Ms); Alberto Valencia Carlo; Aleksandra Kordecka; Alexander Glubokov; Alfredo Garcia; alin170960@yahoo.es; alina@coralsa.com.cu; Anare Raiwalui; Aturo Montoya; Bill Mansfield (bill.mansfield@mfat.govt.nz); Bill Mansfield (bill@mansfield.net.nz); Bjørn Kunoy; Blair Hodgson; Brown, James; Camille Goodman; Cathy Scott; ccanales@ifop.cl; Cédric Ponsonnet; Chair SWG (Andrew.Penney@fish.govt.nz); Chairman; Christiane Laurent-Monpetit (Christiane.Laurent-Monpetit@outre-mer.gouv.fr); christophe.fonfreyde@gouv.nc; Chung-Hai Kwoh; Cristina Stredel; Dean Swanson (dean.swanson@noaa.gov); Dmitry Kremenyuk (d.kremenyuk@fishcom.ru); DU PIN CHAMBLY Hadelin; Edith Saa C. (Mrs.); Eugene Pangelinan; Flor Torrijos; Gennady Boltenko; Gerard.vanBohemen@mfat.govt.nz; Gerry Geen; Giovanni Arturo Lauri Carreti; Guillermo Morán; HEIDI LILIANA BOTERO HERNANDEZ; Holly Koehler; Holly Koehler (hrkoehler@hotmail.com); Huang, Hong-Yen; "Huey-Jen Chen"; Hyun Kwon (hwkwon@korea.kr); Ian Bertram (rar@mmr.gov.ck); Il-Jeong Jeong (ijeong@korea.kr); ilona.stobutzki@brs.gov.au; immarbe@btl.net; Incheol Rah; Jacques Buguet; Jane Willing (jane.willing@fish.govt.nz); Jens Helgi Toftum (jenst@fisk.fo); Jeongseok Park (icdmomaf@chol.com); Jongkwan Ahn; Jose Balmaceda; Jose Fernandez; Josh Mitchell; Jung Re Kim; Kate Sanderson; Keith Benes; Kim Doonam (dnkim@nfrdi.go.kr); Ki-Won Jung; Leban Gisawa; LENNOX-MARWICK, Alex (LGL); Liling Zhao; Lin, Chien-Nan; Liu Xiaobing; Ludovic Schultz; LUIS ARRIAGA OCHOA (luis.arriaga@pesca.gov.ec); María Alicia Baltierra (mbaltierra@subpesca.cl); María Isabel Talledo Arana (mtalledo@produce.gob.pe); Michael Mitchell (mitchell@cookhicom.org.nz); Nelida Hernandez-Carmona; Neville Smith; ORI INSOPESCA [orinsopesca@gmail.com]; Peter Graham; Philippe Maraval; PROBECUADOR; Rafael.DUARTE@ec.europa.eu; Régis Etaix-Bonnin; Roberto Cesari; robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org; Russell Harding; Sainivalati Navoti; SEBASTIAN LARRAÑAGA ARBOLEDA; Seonjae Hwang; shingo_oota@nm.maff.go.jp; Shyue-Min Hwang (smhwang@mofa.gov.tw); Susie Iball; Ulises Munaylla; Vasil Chernik; Volodymyr Herasymchuk; Wenqiang Yin; Willock, Anna
Subject:	0030 Concerning the Russian Federation Investigation of the vessel Lafayette
Date:	Wednesday, 25 May 2011 1:45:00 p.m.

To: Heads of Delegations

From Executive Secretary

This is to advise you that I have received a letter from Mr. Simakov of the Russian Federation that said that the Russian fisheries authorities are seeking explanations regarding the inspection of the vessel *Lafayette* conducted by the French authorities, and that upon completion of the work the results will be communicated to the Interim Secretariat.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

_____ Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 6149 (20110524) _____

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

http://www.eset.com

From:	Robin Allen
To:	SPRFMO Chair
Bcc:	(paula.caballero@cancilleria.gov.co); Abilio Dominguez (abilio@immarbe.com); acabrera@mmrree.gov.ec; Akiko ONODERA (Ms); Alberto Valencia Carlo; Aleksandra Kordecka; Alexander Glubokov; Alfredo Garcia; alin170960@yahoo.es; alina@coralsa.com.cu; Anare Raiwalui; Aturo Montoya; Bill Mansfield (bill.mansfield@mfat.govt.nz); Bill Mansfield (bill@mansfield.net.nz); Bjørn Kunoy; Blair Hodgson; Brown, James; Camille Goodman; Cathy Scott; ccanales@ifop.cl; Cédric Ponsonnet; Chair SWG (Andrew.Penney@fish.govt.nz); Chairman; Christiane Laurent-Monpetit (Christiane.Laurent-Monpetit@outre-mer.gouv.fr); christophe.fonfreyde@gouv.nc; Chung-Hai Kwoh; Cristina Stredel; Dean Swanson (dean.swanson@noaa.gov); Dmitry Kremenyuk (d.kremenyuk@fishcom.ru); DU PIN CHAMBLY Hadelin; Edith Saa C. (Mrs.); Eugene Pangelinan; Flor Torrijos; Gennady Boltenko; Gerard.vanBohemen@mfat.govt.nz; Gerry Geen; Giovanni Arturo Lauri Carreti; Guillermo Morán; HEIDI LILIANA BOTERO HERNANDEZ; Holly Koehler; Holly Koehler (hrkoehler@hotmail.com); Huang, Hong-Yen; "Huey-Jen Chen"; Hyun Kwon (hwkwon@korea.kr); Ian Bertram (rar@mmr.gov.ck); Il-Jeong Jeong (ijeong@korea.kr); ilona.stobutzki@brs.gov.au; immarbe@btl.net; Incheol Rah; Jacques Buguet; Jane Willing (jane.willing@fish.govt.nz); Jens Helgi Toftum (jenst@fisk.fo); Jeongseok Park (icdmomaf@chol.com); Jongkwan Ahn; Jose Balmaceda; Jose Fernandez; Josh Mitchell; Jung Re Kim; Kate Sanderson; Keith Benes; Kim Doonam (dnkim@nfrdi.go.kr); Ki-Won Jung; Leban Gisawa; LENNOX-MARWICK, Alex (LGL); Liling Zhao; Lin, Chien-Nan; Liu Xiaobing; Ludovic Schultz; LUIS ARRIAGA OCHOA (luis.arriaga@pesca.gov.ec); María Alicia Baltierra (mbaltierra@subpesca.cl); María Isabel Talledo Arana (mtalledo@produce.gob.pe); Michael Mitchell (mitchell@cookhicom.org.nz); Nelida Hernandez-Carmona; Neville Smith; ORI INSOPESCA [orinsopesca@gmail.com]; Peter Graham; Philippe Maraval; PROBECUADOR; Rafael.DUARTE@ec.europa.eu; Régis Etaix-Bonnin; Roberto Cesari; robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org; Russell Harding; Sainivalati Navoti; SEBASTIAN LARRAÑAGA ARBOLEDA; Seonjae Hwang; shingo_oota@nm.maff.go.jp; Shyue-Min Hwang (smhwang@mofa.gov.tw); Susie Iball; Ulises Munaylla; Vasil Chernik; Volodymyr Herasymchuk; Wenqiang Yin; Willock, Anna
Subject:	0031 Concerning the Russian-flagged vessel Lafayette
Date:	Wednesday, 25 May 2011 1:45:00 p.m.
Attachments:	20110523091639758 Concerning the vessel Lafayette.pdf

To: Heads of Delegations

From: Executive Secretary

At Mr. Cesari's request, I am circulating his recent letter concerning the Russian-flagged vessel Lafayette.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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http://www.eset.com

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MARKETS
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LAW OF THE SEA AND REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS

Brussels, 16 MAI 2011
MARE B-1 AK/ig ARES (2011) 525949

Dr. Robin ALLEN
SPRFMO Interim Secretary
L4, ASB Bank House
PO Box 3797
Wellington
6140 New Zealand

Subject: **Information obtained by the European Union in relation to the Russian-flagged vessel *Lafayette*.**

Dear Secretary, Robin

Following my last communication to you concerning the situation of the Russian flagged vessel *Lafayette*, I would like to share with you a letter received from the Mauritanian authorities concerning the situation of this vessel.

This communication is a response to a letter addressed by the EU expressing concern as to the impact of the presence of this vessel on fish resources in Mauritanian waters, in particular due to the fact that the processing capacity of this vessel exceeds the exploitable biomass in Mauritanian waters according to the scientific advice.

The response from Mauritania clearly stating that Lafayette is not a fishing vessel is attached.

The EU would like to reiterate its kind request addressed to the Russian authorities to clarify the situation of this vessel.

I would kindly ask you to disseminate this letter to other SPRFMO Participants.

Roberto CESARI
Head of EU Delegation
to SPRFMO

Encl: 1

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / Europese Commissie, B-1049 Brussel - Belgium. Telephone: (32-2) 299 11 11.
Office: J-99 3/74. Telephone: direct line (32-2) 2974070. Fax: (32-2) 2955700.
E-mail: aleksandra.kordecka@ec.europa.eu

UNION EUROPEENNE
DELEGATION DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE EN REPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE

Le Chef de Délégation

Nouakchott, 15 MARS 2011

Réf D(2011) N° 00358AL/sk

Mme Lowri EVANS
Directrice Générale MARE

Bruxelles

Objet : Navire Lafayette- Réponse Ministre MPEM

Faisant suite à votre lettre 964251 du 17 décembre 2010, veuillez trouver ci-jointe, la réponse de M. EYIH, Ministre des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime.

Hans-Georg GERSTENLAUER
Chef de Délégation

Adresse Postale: B.P 213 Nouakchott- Adresse délégation :rue 42-163 Tevragh Zeina
Téléphone:(222)45252724 - Télécopie: (222)45253524 - E-mail:delegation-mauritania@eeas.europa.eu
site-web: www.delmrt.ec.europa.eu

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

République Islamique de Mauritanie
Honneur – Fraternité – Justice

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية
شرف – إخاء – عدل

Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime

وزارة الصيد و الإقتصاد البحري

N° FI - 00082 MPEM / M

رقم : و.ص.ا.ب / و 13 MARS 2011

Nouakchott, le انواكشوط في :

Le Ministre الوزير

A Madame
Lowri EVANS Directrice Générale,
Direction Générale des Affaires
Maritimes et de la Pêche

Bruxelles

Objet : Navire lafayette
Réf : V/L N° Ares (2010) 964251-17/12/2010

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le navire lafayette n'est pas un navire de pêche, il s'agit d'un navire collecteur assurant la logistique, en mer, à d'autres navires glaciers pour la pêche pélagique.

Notre souci majeur qui se traduit dans tous les aspects de la politique sectorielle est la préservation de la ressource halieutique. Nous continuerons, dans le cadre de notre Accord de Partenariat, à œuvrer avec vous dans ce sens.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Directrice Générale, l'expression de mes salutations distinguées.

AGHDHEFNA OULD EYIH

R.I.M Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime
الوزير Le Ministre

GIERASIMIUK Iwona (MARE)

From: GIERASIMIUK Iwona (MARE)
Sent: mardi 17 mai 2011 15:55
To: 'robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org'
Cc: CESARI Roberto (MARE); KORDECKA Aleksandra (MARE)
Subject: Information obtained by the EU in relation to the Russian-flagged vessel Lafayette

Attachments: 20110517093545044.pdf



20110517093545044.pdf (266 KB)...

Dear Dr Allen,

Please find attached, on behalf of Mr Cesari, a note regarding the above mentioned subject.

Best regards,

Iwona Gierasimiuk
European Commission
DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Unit B-1 "International Affairs, Law of the Sea and RFOs"
J II - 99 3/90

☎ +32 2 295 26 43
🖷 +32 2 295 57 00
e-mail: iwona.GIERASIMIUK@ec.europa.eu

From: Robin Allen
To: SPRFMO Chair
Subject: 0035 China"s position on the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries
Date: Thursday, 2 June 2011 12:58:57 p.m.
Attachments: China"s position on 2011 IM.pdf

To: Heads of Delegations

Re: China's position on 2011 Interim Measures

I am circulating the attached letter from Mr Liu Xiaobing at his request.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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中华人民共和国农业部渔业局

BUREAU OF FISHERIES, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

地址：北京农展馆南里 11 号，邮政编码：100026 Address: No.11 Nongzhanguannanli, Beijing, 100026

电话（TEL）：86-10-64192928/64192974， 传真（FAX）：86-10-64193056， E-mail:bofdwf@agri.gov.cn

26 May 2011

Mr. Robin Allen
Executive Secretary
South Pacific Regional fisheries Management Organization

Subject: China's position on the 2011 Interim Measures

Dear Robin:

I am writing this letter on behalf of Chinese government to convey our final position with regard to the 2011 Interim Measures of pelagic fisheries adopted in the 2nd Preparatory Conference in Colombia this January.

You may recall, in that meeting, China reserved its position on catch reduction plan of the 2011 Interim Measures due to data accuracy and equity concern. Because of the utmost importance of Jack mackerel fishery to Chinese far-sea fisheries, we shares great concern with the current situation of Jack mackerel resources as other participants, and are willing to making our best possible contributions to the conservation and restoration of Jack mackerel recourses.

With comprehensive consideration and policy assessments, we decide to adopt combined measures, i.e. fishing efforts control plus catch reduction, to realize the equivalent effect as the catch reduction plan in the 2011 Interim Measures. More precisely, in the year of 2011, Chinese government will take measures to ensure 30% catch reduction from that of 2010, plus at least 20% fishing efforts reduction from that of 2010, which means the number of actively fishing vessels in 2011 not exceeding 7 (9 actively fishing vessel in 2010).

In addition, we commit to adhering to other voluntary commitments contained

within the 2011 Revised Interim Measures, e.g. collection and reporting of data in relation to catches. We also want to point out that above self-constrain measures only apply for the year 2011, and China is ready to discuss this issue further, on the outcome of the updated Jack mackerel resources assessment by the scientific working group, with our colleges at the 3rd Preparatory Conference, to contrive new interim measures for year 2012.

Lastly, we encourage the Interim Secretariat to fulfill its function in relation to catch data verification to improve the data accuracy of some relevant fishing participants, including "Lafayette" issue discussed currently.

I would kindly ask you to disseminate this letter to all other SPRFMO Participants.

Best regards

Liu Xiaobing
Diretor
Division of International Cooperation
Bureau of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, P. R. China

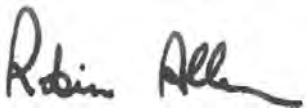
Cc: Chairman of the Preparatory Conference for the Commission of the SPRFMO

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

3 June 2011
Ref: 2011-0037

To: Heads of Delegations

From: Robin Allen, Executive Secretary



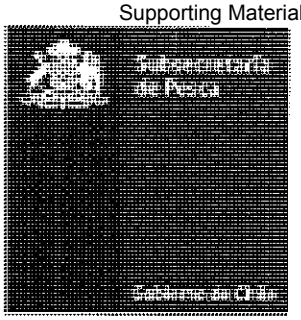
Re: 2010 recorded catches of *Trachurus* species in the SPRFMO area

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The 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries provide that Participants will limit their annual catch of *Trachurus* species by vessels flying their flag to 60% of their final recorded catch of that species in 2010 as reported to the Interim Secretariat. The final recorded catches for Participants from the SPRFMO area in 2010 reported to the Interim Secretariat (in metric tons) are shown in the table below.

Belize	Chile	China	European Union	Faroe Islands	Korea	Peru	Russian Federation	Vanuatu
2,240	109,296	63,606	67,749	13,674	8,183	40,516	41,315	46,487

Please advise us if any adjustments have been made to your recorded catch since those data were provided.



(D.D.P.) N° 876 /

VALPARAÍSO, 14 JUN 2011

Mr.
Bill Mansfield
Chair
Preparatory Conference for the Commission of the
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
Wellington

REF.:

Dear Mr Mansfield,

I would like to express my concern regarding some measures recently adopted by certain countries involved in the negotiation process for the establishment of the SPRFMO, which will seriously affect the Chilean jack mackerel fishery in the East South Pacific Ocean.

We are all aware of the deteriorated status of this species. As you highlighted in your letter dated 11 March, the Second Session of the Preparatory Conference for the Commission of the SPRFMO had already expressed its deep concern at the seriously depleted state of the fishery, as revealed by the Science Working Group, and agreed that immediate and major reductions in catches were required if there was to be any reasonable certainty of the stock rebuilding. Therefore, in order to achieve the purpose of recovering the stock, it is of paramount importance that all countries involved in the negotiation act responsibly, so as to not undermine the objective of the Interim Measures agreed last January in Cali.

In this context, I would like to highlight two issues that illustrate a lack of commitment by some countries as to the conservation of the jack mackerel fishery. The first is a recent press release of **CeDePesca**, a Latin American NGO,

which points out the dangers of misreporting by some countries on the stock assessments. Attached please find a copy of this document.

Further to this, we have come to know that some coastal States have increased their catches of jack mackerel within their EEZ, a situation that adds to our concern regarding the sustainability of the fishery as it deviates from the object and purpose of the 2011 Interim Measures.

In our view, the lack of cooperation showed by some of the countries involved in the negotiations clearly contrast with the constructive spirit perceived during the long negotiations that finally resulted in the creation of the SPRFMO. According to the Convention itself, coastal States shall cooperate in the coordination of conservation and management measures, even before its entry into force.

I would like to draw your attention to this situation, regardless of other initiatives that we may be taking bilaterally and/or multilaterally, in order to promote among the countries involved, an attitude of understanding, full respect for the Interim Measures and cooperation. It is our hope that your valuable influence could help us in this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

PABLO GALILEA CARRILLO
Subsecretario de Pesca

ESC/MAB
Distribución
1.- Mr. Bill Mansfield
2.- Gabinete SSP
3.- Unidad Internacional
4.- Archivo

Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable
Not-for-profit organization
Registered at IUCN as Latin American NGO Nr. 24.878
Legally registered in Argentina, Peru and Panama
Legal recognition in Chile: in progress

CeDePesca

E-mail: info@cedepesca.net **Web:** www.cedepesca.net

Santiago de Chile and Lima, May 16th, 2011

PRESS RELEASE:

Misreporting should be avoided in the South Pacific jack mackerel fishery

The conformation of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) unleashed what may be considered as a "race for over-reporting" with the aim of getting better positions in the future, when quotas for Chilean jack mackerel are formally allocated. In the early years, over-reporting revolved around gross tonnage and there were some cases of vessels registered under several flags at the same time; in 2010, over-reporting revolved around harvests.

This situation calls for a careful review before quotas are established, but more gravely, misreporting weakens stock assessments' robustness and scientific advice from the Scientific Working Group. CeDePesca encourages all countries and companies involved in this fishery to be careful and avoid irresponsible practices, especially in regards to this already depleted resource.

In particular, we highlight the following cases:

Russian misreporting

The report on the inspection of the Russian vessel Lafayette (owned by Singapore's company Pacific Andes) in Tahiti (French overseas territory) was recently published at the SPRMO's website, clearly illustrating what CeDePesca stated in January: the Lafayette does not have the proper equipment to carry out fishing operations, and therefore harvest reports for 2009 and 2010 are untrue.

The vessel skipper's allegation before the French inspectors claiming that the Lafayette is prepared to do pair-trawling and that it is waiting for its "couple" to be ready at some shipyard is not credible at all: the winch shown in pictures contained in the Lafayette report wouldn't hold enough wire of the dimensions needed for pair trawling with two large vessels. Also, the Lafayette would need other winches to get the bags along its side for pumping. The report does not mention electronics needed for pair trawling, either.

But even if someone would want to believe the pair-trawling statement, the existence of Lafayette´s "couple" has never been reported by Russia or by any other country, rendering around 40,000 tonnes reported as caught by the Lafayette in 2010, a fiction.

CeDePesca

The "generous" offer from Russia at the SPRFMO Assembly in Cali to curtail not only 40% but 50% of its 2010 catches in 2011, presented as a contribution to stock rebuilding efforts, resurfaces as an empty promise now, at the sight of reality. It also makes more understandable its absolute rejection to deliver tow by tow data for 2010 operations.

We encourage Russian authorities to avoid misreporting in the future and to deliver accurate and credible information to the SPRFMO.

Peruvian misreporting

Peru also reported 40,000 tonnes of Chilean Jack Mackerel caught in international waters. These figures have been contrasted against the trade figures that a number of players have available and we can affirm with absolute certainty now that real harvest by Peruvian flagged vessels was not higher than 16,000 tonnes.

Curtailing 40% out of 2010 reported catches as agreed at the RFMO would mean a quota of 24,000 tonnes, still well above the 16,000 tonnes actually harvested in 2010.

Curiously, Peru does not maintain internal records of harvest figures for Peruvian flagged trawlers operating in the South Pacific, which are mostly owned by Pacific Andes. We encourage Peruvian authorities to charge a fee to Peruvian flagged companies to place on board observers in every fishing trip in order to avoid misreporting in the future.

China misreporting

According to our sources, China has also over-reported 62,000 tonnes in 2010 when its real harvest was around 45,000 tonnes. This makes China's delay in signing the RFMO agreement to apply a 40% catch reduction for 2011 in regards to 2010, even less understandable, given the fact that such a curtail would mean a 17% cut from actual catches in 2010.

We encourage the People's Republic of China, as a leading Nation in the world, to sign the Interim Measures approved in January 2011 by the SPRFMO and to avoid misreporting in the future.

Situation of other important players

There are other countries that refused to sign the new Interim measures in Cali, and these cases deserve a separate discussion:

Faeroe Islands and Korean Republic

These countries have been delivering real figures, and that is something to highlight in this context. The problem for them is that a 40% curtail leaves some of its players, and even the country, totally out of the fishery during 2011 and that's why they did not accept this measure, although they did promise to comply with all interim measures regarding delivery of information

CeDePesca

to the RFMO. These countries should at least publicly commit to harvest in 2011 the same quantity as in 2010, at the most.

Cuba

Because of what appears to be a case of deficient internal management, and despite being one of the countries with higher historical records in this fishery in the 80's, Cuba is out of the current interim measures regarding quota and effort allocation. Nevertheless, Cuba stated in Cali its intention of entering back into the fishery with two vessels in 2011 and catch 13,000 tonnes, implementing those interim measures related to the delivery of data to the SPRFMO. Cuban vessels are in Panama since the beginning of the year because of mechanical troubles. We encourage Cuba to not exceed in any case its public commitment on catch limit.

CeDePesca could find out that, until May, Chilean jack mackerel yields in the South Pacific are worst than in 2010. This is a matter of absolute concern. In this regard, it is necessary to have the most robust understanding of the biological and environmental processes that take place in the South Pacific, a goal that can only be achieved with the delivery of accurate information from the fishing Nations to the Scientific Working Group by the time when its members meet in Vanuatu during next September.

Wilmer Carbajal Villalta
Director CeDePesca-Peru

Denise Boré-Riquelme
Directora CeDePesca-Chile

From: Robin Allen
To: SPRFMO Chair
Subject: 0044 Letter from Undersecretariat of Chile concerning 2011 Interim Measures
Date: Tuesday, 19 July 2011 2:56:47 p.m.
Attachments: Letter from Undersecretary of Fisheries of Chile.pdf

To: Heads of Delegation

Please find attached a letter from the Undersecretary of Fisheries of Chile concerning the jack mackerel fishery.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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Undersecretariat for Fisheries

Chilean Government

(D.D.P.) Nº 1029 /

VALPARAÍSO, 12 JUL. 2011

Mr. Robin Allen
Interim Secretary
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

Dear Mr. Allen,

I would like to express our concern regarding certain information it has been recently issued by CeDePesca, a South American NGO.

According to CeDePesca and the report it has published on 16 May 2011, there is consistent evidence of serious misreports in catches of Chilean jack mackerel by some States participating in the negotiation process for the establishment of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation. The report highlights that over 80,000 tonnes of Chilean jack mackerel caught in international waters were misreported during 2010.

Misreporting entails a clear lack of commitment and good faith as to the current negotiation process. These actions undermine the sustainability of the fishery, weaken the stock assessment results of the Science Working Group and damage the trust upon which international cooperation is supported. Given the current condition of the Chilean Jack Mackerel fishery this level of non-compliance is highly regrettable.

We make a strong call to all the participants in this Organisation, in case they have not done so yet, to clarify the real catch levels occurred during 2010, as well as to hand over the Interim Secretariat the information needed to find out and accurately explain and make clear the cases of misreporting.

Undersecretariat for Fisheries

Chilean Government

I would appreciate if you make available this letter, along with the report attached, to the delegates of the States engaged in the negotiation process for the establishment of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation.

Yours sincerely,

PABLO GALILEA CARRILLO
Undersecretary of Fisheries
Government of Chile

ESC/MAB
Distribución
1.- Mr. Robin Allen, robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org
2.- Gabinete SSP
3.- Archivo

Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable
Not-for-profit organization
Registered at IUCN as Latin American NGO Nr. 24.878
Legally registered in Argentina, Peru and Panama
Legal recognition in Chile: in progress

E-mail: info@cedepesca.net **Web:** www.cedepesca.net

Santiago de Chile and Lima, May 16th, 2011

PRESS RELEASE:

Misreporting should be avoided in the South Pacific jack mackerel fishery

The conformation of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) unleashed what may be considered as a "race for over-reporting" with the aim of getting better positions in the future, when quotas for Chilean jack mackerel are formally allocated. In the early years, over-reporting revolved around gross tonnage and there were some cases of vessels registered under several flags at the same time; in 2010, over-reporting revolved around harvests.

This situation calls for a careful review before quotas are established, but more gravely, misreporting weakens stock assessments' robustness and scientific advice from the Scientific Working Group. CeDePesca encourages all countries and companies involved in this fishery to be careful and avoid irresponsible practices, especially in regards to this already depleted resource.

In particular, we highlight the following cases:

Russian misreporting

The report on the inspection of the Russian vessel Lafayette (owned by Singapore's company Pacific Andes) in Tahiti (French overseas territory) was recently published at the SPRMO's website, clearly illustrating what CeDePesca stated in January: the Lafayette does not have the proper equipment to carry out fishing operations, and therefore harvest reports for 2009 and 2010 are untrue.

The vessel skipper's allegation before the French inspectors claiming that the Lafayette is prepared to do pair-trawling and that it is waiting for its "couple" to be ready at some shipyard is not credible at all: the winch shown in pictures contained in the Lafayette report wouldn't hold enough wire of the dimensions needed for pair trawling with two large vessels. Also, the Lafayette would need other winches to get the bags along its side for pumping. The report does not mention electronics needed for pair trawling, either.

But even if someone would want to believe the pair-trawling statement, the existence of Lafayette´s "couple" has never been reported by Russia or by any other country, rendering around 40,000 tonnes reported as caught by the Lafayette in 2010, a fiction.

CeDePesca

The “generous” offer from Russia at the SPRFMO Assembly in Cali to curtail not only 40% but 50% of its 2010 catches in 2011, presented as a contribution to stock rebuilding efforts, resurfaces as an empty promise now, at the sight of reality. It also makes more understandable its absolute rejection to deliver tow by tow data for 2010 operations.

We encourage Russian authorities to avoid misreporting in the future and to deliver accurate and credible information to the SPRFMO.

Peruvian misreporting

Peru also reported 40,000 tonnes of Chilean Jack Mackerel caught in international waters. These figures have been contrasted against the trade figures that a number of players have available and we can affirm with absolute certainty now that real harvest by Peruvian flagged vessels was not higher than 16,000 tonnes.

Curtailing 40% out of 2010 reported catches as agreed at the RFMO would mean a quota of 24,000 tonnes, still well above the 16,000 tonnes actually harvested in 2010.

Curiously, Peru does not maintain internal records of harvest figures for Peruvian flagged trawlers operating in the South Pacific, which are mostly owned by Pacific Andes. We encourage Peruvian authorities to charge a fee to Peruvian flagged companies to place on board observers in every fishing trip in order to avoid misreporting in the future.

China misreporting

According to our sources, China has also over-reported 62,000 tonnes in 2010 when its real harvest was around 45,000 tonnes. This makes China’s delay in signing the RFMO agreement to apply a 40% catch reduction for 2011 in regards to 2010, even less understandable, given the fact that such a curtail would mean a 17% cut from actual catches in 2010.

We encourage the People’s Republic of China, as a leading Nation in the world, to sign the Interim Measures approved in January 2011 by the SPRFMO and to avoid misreporting in the future.

Situation of other important players

There are other countries that refused to sign the new Interim measures in Cali, and these cases deserve a separate discussion:

Faeroe Islands and Korean Republic

These countries have been delivering real figures, and that is something to highlight in this context. The problem for them is that a 40% curtail leaves some of its players, and even the country, totally out of the fishery during 2011 and that’s why they did not accept this measure, although they did promise to comply with all interim measures regarding delivery of information

CeDePesca

to the RFMO. These countries should at least publicly commit to harvest in 2011 the same quantity as in 2010, at the most.

Cuba

Because of what appears to be a case of deficient internal management, and despite being one of the countries with higher historical records in this fishery in the 80's, Cuba is out of the current interim measures regarding quota and effort allocation. Nevertheless, Cuba stated in Cali its intention of entering back into the fishery with two vessels in 2011 and catch 13,000 tonnes, implementing those interim measures related to the delivery of data to the SPRFMO. Cuban vessels are in Panama since the beginning of the year because of mechanical troubles. We encourage Cuba to not exceed in any case its public commitment on catch limit.

CeDePesca could find out that, until May, Chilean jack mackerel yields in the South Pacific are worst than in 2010. This is a matter of absolute concern. In this regard, it is necessary to have the most robust understanding of the biological and environmental processes that take place in the South Pacific, a goal that can only be achieved with the delivery of accurate information from the fishing Nations to the Scientific Working Group by the time when its members meet in Vanuatu during next September.

Wilmer Carbajal Villalta
Director CeDePesca-Peru

Denise Boré-Riquelme
Directora CeDePesca-Chile

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

2 August 2011
Ref: 0048-2011

Mr Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Directorate
Federal Agency for Fisheries
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow, 107996
Russian Federation

By email: harbour@fishcom.ru

Dear Mr Simakov,

Thank you for your letter 403-457 of 20 May 2011 concerning the Russian fisheries authorities' investigation of the matters raised at the Second Session of the Preparatory Conference concerning the vessel *Lafayette*. I would appreciate it if you could provide any update on the work that has taken place and in particular any advice about when we might expect its results.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

From: Robin Allen
To: SPRFMO Chair
Subject: 0048 EU letter concerning data reporting
Date: Tuesday, 9 August 2011 11:07:46 a.m.
Attachments: lettre concerning reporting.tif[1].pdf

To: Heads of delegations

At Mr Cesari's request, I am attaching a cp[y of a letter for your consideration.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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Ref. Ares(2011)851228 - 04/08/2011

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MARKETS
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LAW OF THE SEA AND REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS

Brussels,
MARE B-1 AK

Dr. Robin ALLEN
SPRFMO Interim Secretary
L4, ASB Bank House
PO Box 3797
Wellington
6140 New Zealand

Subject: **Compliance with the requirements of the 2011 Interim Measures and the *Standards for the collection, reporting, verification and exchange of data.***

Ref: **Your correspondence 2011-0043, Fifth Reporting Reminder Notice**

Dear Secretary,

Thank you for circulating the Fifth Reporting Reminder notice which summarises the date submissions of the Participants to the SPRFMO negotiations required by the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries and the SPRFMO *Standards for the collection, reporting, verification and exchange of data*. The EU would like to make the following comments to this document:

- **concerning Table 4: 2011 *Trachurus* Fishery Data Submissions Reported to Date: Monthly Catch:**

The EU notes that Peru failed to submit the catch data for April and May 2011. This is of high concern to us, in particular because lack of catch data renders it impossible for the Secretariat the monitor the catch levels against the catch limitations for each of the Participants in accordance with Paragraph 19 of the 2011 Interim Measures. The EU would like to urge Peru to urgently provide the missing data as well as report catch data on a regular basis.

- **concerning Table 5: 2011 *Trachurus* Fishery Data Submissions Reported to Date: 1st Quarter:**

The EU also notes with concern the failure to provide list of vessels actively fishing during the 1st quarter of 2011 by Peru, as well as no data on the fishing and reefer vessels engaged in transhipment during 1st quarter 2011 and no VMS data for 1st quarter of 2011 for both Peru and the Russian Federation. Given that in 2010 for Russian Federation one vessel was confirmed by VMS to be in the area of *Trachurus* fishery, but no specific information has been received confirming which vessels were actively fishing in 2010, the EU is alarmed by this persistent lack of commitment from the Russian Federation to

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / Europese Commissie, B-1049 Brussel - Belgium. Telephone: (32-2) 299 11 11.
Office: J-99 3/74. Telephone: direct line (32-2) 2974070. Fax: (32-2) 2955700.
E-mail: aleksandra.kordecka@ec.europa.eu

the reporting of VMS data for actively fishing vessels. The EU urges Peru and the Russian Federation to provide the outstanding data.

- **concerning Table 6: 2011 *Trachurus* Fishery Data Submissions Reported to Date: 2nd Quarter:**

The table highlights that China, Korea and Peru failed to submit data on the list of vessels actively fishing during the 2nd quarter of 2011, the list of fishing and reefer vessels engaged in transhipment during 2nd quarter 2011 and the VMS data for 2nd quarter of 2011. The Russian Federation failed to provide the list of fishing and reefer vessels engaged in transhipment during 2nd quarter 2011 (if any), while Vanuatu did not submit the list of fishing and reefer vessels engaged in transhipment during 2nd quarter 2011 nor the VMS data for 2nd quarter of 2011. We urge these Participants to submit the outstanding data sets as a matter of urgency.

- **concerning Table 7: 2010 *Trachurus* Fishery Data Submissions Provided to Date:**

The EU is alarmed to note that neither Peru, nor Russian Federation, nor Vanuatu provided any information in accordance with the *Standards for the collection, reporting, verification and exchange of data* for year 2010. The data collected in accordance with these *Standards*, which were originally developed in 2008 and subsequently amended are essential for the work of the SPRFMO Science Working Group and therefore it is of utmost importance for these Participants to submit these sets of data as a matter of urgency, ahead of next month's meeting of the SWG.

At the same time, as agreed in the 2011 Interim Measures, the data collected in accordance with these *Standards* is to assist the Interim Secretariat in the verification of the 2010 catch reports. While paragraph 11 of the 2011 Interim Measures states that the Russian Federation "will not apply this paragraph for its 2010 catch data", the EU would like to remind the Russian Federation that is it obliged to provide the data in accordance with the *Data Standards* under paragraph 13 of the 2009 Interim Measures (as stated in the footnote 2 to paragraph 11 of the 2011 Interim Measures).

Finally, the lack of detailed tow-by-tow data for the Peruvian and Russian vessels for year 2010 is of even greater concern in light of the correspondence received from Chile on 12 July 2011. In this letter, Chile points to a suspected misreporting of catches of Peruvian and Russian vessels in 2010. The absence of detailed data which would enable a verification of the 2010 catches for those two flag States may lead to the conclusion that the allegations of misreporting of 2010 catches hold true. This naturally would have serious implications for the 2011 Interim Measures and would signal serious lack of respect to the letter and spirit of the Interim Measures of South Pacific RFMO for these two flag States.

- **concerning Table 8: 2010 Non-*Trachurus* Fishery Data Submissions Provided to Date:**

The EU notes that no 2010 data for non-Trachurus fishery was submitted by Belize, China, Faroe Islands, Korea, Peru, the Russian Federation and Vanuatu. The EU would like to encourage these Participants to urgently provide the data.

The European Union would like to express its strong concern that in the 4th year of implementation of the Interim Measures and almost 3 years after the adoption of the SPRFMO *Data Standards*, some Participants to the negotiations are still not in a position to fulfil their obligations in this fishery. The dire situation of the Jack Mackerel stock should form a further encouragement and incentive for the complete and timely reporting of data, including scientific data. The EU is very disappointed by the lack of commitment of Participants to the Jack Mackerel fishery to compliance with the Interim Measures which were agreed by most of the Participants.

The EU urges all the Participants to submit the outstanding data as a matter of high priority.

I would also kindly ask you to disseminate this letter to other SPRFMO Participants.

Roberto CESARI
Head of EU Delegation
to SPRFMO

C.c.: V. Veits, A. Kordecka, P. Nikolova, R. Duarte
A. Gasiliauskiene, Permanent Representation of Lithuania
E. Stadnik, Permanent Representation of Poland
R. Schaap, (NL Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation)
B. Söntgerath, Permanent Representation of Germany

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

3 October 2011
Ref: 0059-2011

Mr Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Directorate
Federal Agency for Fisheries
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow, 107996
Russian Federation

By email: harbour@fishcom.ru

Dear Mr Simakov,

I refer to my letter of 2 August 2011 (0048-2100) concerning the Russian fisheries authorities' investigation of the matters raised at the Second Session of the Preparatory Conference concerning the vessel *Lafayette*. I would appreciate it if you could provide any update on the work that has taken place and in particular any advice about when we might expect its results.

I appreciate that Russia has chosen not to apply paragraph 11 of the 2011 Interim measures in respect of 2010 catches of *Trachurus* species, but will report its 2010 catch in accordance with the 2009 Revised Interim Measures. Those required collection, verification, and provision of all data to the Interim Secretariat, in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards, by 30 June. To date we have only received the total catch of *Trachurus* species and the more detailed operational data are still outstanding.

I also take this opportunity to remind you that we have not yet received the lists of fishing and reefer vessels engaged in transhipment of ***Trachurus*** species, nor VMS data for the first Quarter of this year.

These matters are of interest to all delegations and accordingly I am copying this to other heads of delegation.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

cc Heads of Delegations

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

28 October 2011
Ref: 0069-2011

Mr Sergey Simakov
Head of the International Cooperation Directorate
Federal Agency for Fisheries
12 Rozhdestvensky Boulevard
Moscow, 107996
Russian Federation

By email: harbour@fishcom.ru

Dear Mr Simakov,

I refer to my letter 0059-2011 of 3 October and wish to advise you that the Interim Secretariat is required by the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries to verify ***Trachurus*** species annual catch reports submitted by the Participants 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-seining fishing vessels), and is currently doing that for 2010.

We are hopeful that this work will shed some light on the issues raised by an NGO and referred to in the recent report of the SPRFMO Jack Mackerel subgroup of the Science Working Group where "*Some participants expressed concern at the possible double-counting of Russian and Peruvian catches in 2010*." As you are no doubt aware there is considerable interest among all Participants about this issue and I urge you to assist in resolving it.

The verification of Russian Federation catches for 2010 by the Interim Secretariat is currently not possible because the only information we have are the monthly reports and total catches matching them. I recognise that your delegation was not able to accept the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fishing in their entirety and took the position that its 2010 catch data will be provided in accordance with 2009 Interim Measures, which include:

> *13. All participants engaged in the fishery are to collect, verify, and provide all data to the Interim Secretariat, in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards, by 30 June of each year for their previous (January to December) year's fishing activities, including information relevant to stock status and recovery.*

Interim Secretariat, PO Box 3797, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
TEL: +64 4 499 9889 - FAX: +64 4 473 9579 - interim.secretariat@southpacificrfmo.org

For 2010, the data concerning ***Trachurus*** fisheries in the SPRFMO area that have not yet been provided by the Russian Federation are listed in the table below, together with the templates that should be used for each.

Data item	Data standard Annex	Template
Fishing Activity	Annex 1	Fishing Activity – Trawl
Landings data	Annex 12	Fishing & Reefer Vessel Landings
Transhipment Data	Annex 13	Fishing Vessel Transhipments
Observer data	Annex 8	Observer - Trawl
Total annual catch	Annex 14	Annual Catch (live weight)

I am sure you are aware that Russia provided a scientific report to the Science Working Group meeting, which in respect of 2010 data was most unusual. Detailed information was provided on things such as numbers of tows, number of fishing days, monthly catches, CPUE and length composition of catches for the years 2008, 2009 and 2011 but the only information for 2010 was that one vessel caught 41,315 t. It is as if the fishery in 2010 was obscured from the by scientists.

The verification work I referred to above is nearly completed, but I would like to urge you to provide the missing data as soon as possible.

I would also like to take the opportunity again to refer to the work you referred to in your letter of 20 May (Y03 457) concerning the investigation of matters relating to the French investigation of the vessel *LAFAYETTE*, and to ask when it is likely that this will be completed?

Yours sincerely,

Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

28 October 2011
Ref: 0070-2011

Ambassador Arturo Montoya Stuva
National Director of Sovereignty and Boundaries
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lima,
Peru

By email: amontoya@rree.gob.pe

Dear Ambassador Montoya,

The Interim Secretariat is required by the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries to verify ***Trachurus*** species annual catch reports submitted by the Participants 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-seining fishing vessels), and is currently doing that for the 2010 data.

We are hopeful that this work will shed some light on the issues raised by an NGO and referred to in the recent report of the SPRFMO Jack Mackerel subgroup of the Science Working Group where "*Some participants expressed concern at the possible double-counting of Russian and Peruvian catches in 2010*." As you are no doubt aware there is considerable interest among all Participants about this issue and I urge you to assist in resolving it.

The verification of Peruvian catches by the Interim Secretariat is currently limited because we have not received the tow by tow data for the Peruvian vessels *FRANZISKA, ILA, PACIFIC CONQUEROR, PACIFIC HUNTER, PACIFIC VOYAGER, and VERONICA* that fished in the SPRFMO area during 2010.

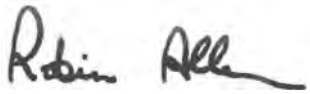
The data we have for Peru for 2010 are the monthly reported catches that total 40,516 t, and the amounts transhipped to the Russian Federation flagged vessel *LAFAYETTE* totalling 31,275 t by the vessels *PACIFIC CONQUEROR, PACIFIC HUNTER, PACIFIC VOYAGER, and PACIFIC CHAMPION (ex VERONICA).* We would like know if that was the total catch of those Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO area, and further details such as dates of transhipment would be useful. We assume, but would like you to verify that the other two vessels landed their catches in port.

Paragraph 15 of the 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic fisheries requires that Participants provide all the required data in accordance with the Data Standards. For 2010, the data concerning ***Trachurus*** fisheries in the SPRFMO area that have not yet been provided by Peru are listed in the table below, together with the relevant Annexes and templates that should be used for each.

Data item	Data Standard Annex	Template
Fishing Activity	Annex 1	Fishing Activity - Trawl (or Purse-seine)
Landings data	Annex 12	Fishing & Reefer Vessel Landings
Observer data	Annex 8	Observer - Trawl (or Purse-seine)
Total annual catch	Annex 14	Annual Catch (live weight)

I believe the provision of these data by Peru will assist greatly in removing the uncertainty concerning the catches for 2010. As the verification exercise is underway now, and the submission dates are already past, we would appreciate your rapid response.

Yours sincerely,



Robin Allen
Executive Secretary

(D.D.P.) Nº 2117 /

VALPARAÍSO, 25 NOV. 2011

Mr. Robin Allen
Interim Secretary
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Mr. Allen,

I refer to the letter of 15 November 2011 sent to you by the Head of the EU Delegation to SPRFMO, concerning the data sets used in the Joint Jack Mackerel stock assessment model carried out at the Jack Mackerel Subgroup and the 10th Science Working Group held in September this year.

Chile considers that it clearly illustrates the urgent need to encourage the complete and thorough reporting of catches carried out by the several States participating in the Chilean jack mackerel fishery. Given the well known status of this fishery, full compliance of agreed measures by all States is imperative, in order to start taking steps toward a recovery.

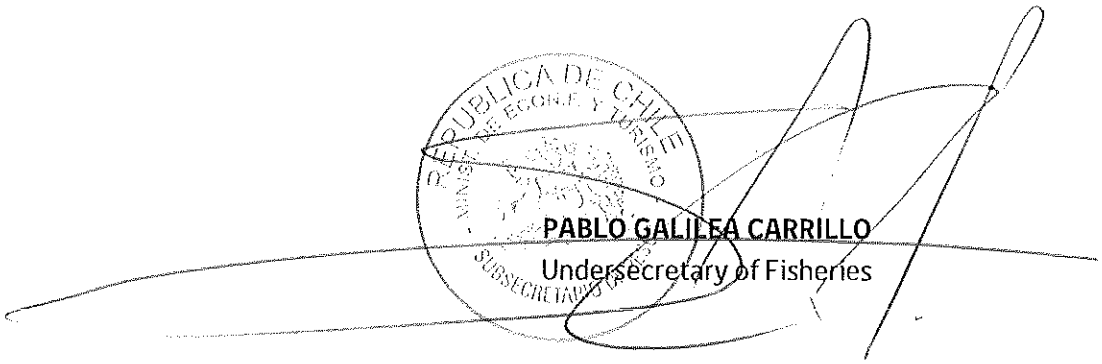
In this context and since the first Interim Measure adopted in 2007, coastal States adjacent to the Convention Area were called to cooperate with other Participants in ensuring compatibility in the conservation and management of *Trachurus* species, by informing conservation and management measures in effect for *Trachurus* species fisheries, as well as informing the catches taken in waters under their national jurisdictions. The submission of accurate and timely data of all catches, regardless of the area where they have been taken, is essential for a robust stock assessment.

In addition, as indicated in your letter 0074-2011, of 21 November 2011, the Science Working Group has expressed its concern about the possible duplication of catches of Peru and Russian Federation, situation that had already been stated in our letter of 12 July 2011. We then explained our concern for the possible misreporting of catches by Peruvian

and Russian vessels in 2010. Bearing in mind these serious allegations, we would like to ask the Secretariat to kindly clarify the situation with the two concerned Participants, particularly in regard to the vessel LAFAYETTE.

I would kindly ask you to make this letter available to the SPRFMO Heads of Delegation.

Yours sincerely,



PABLO GALILEA CARRILLO
Undersecretary of Fisheries

ESC/MAB

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

8 January 2012
Ref: 2012-0001

To: *Heads of Delegations*

From: *Robin Allen, Executive Secretary*

Re: *Verification of 2010 Catch Reports for the **Trachurus** species fishery*

Background
The 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries require that the Interim Secretariat verify the annual catch reports submitted by the Participants 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); and inform the Participants of the outcome of the verification exercise and any possible discrepancies encountered.

This memo provides the outcome of this exercise for 2010 data. In carrying out this exercise, we took account of the likelihood that the monthly numbers were estimates, and that there may be timing differences between monthly estimates and finer scale operational data. Therefore, we looked for consistency between the data sets rather than exact monthly matching.

Summary
Monthly estimated catches have been provided by all participants in the *Trachurus* fishery.

Annual catch data as specified by Paragraph 1a of the data standards[1] were provided by Chile, the EU, Faroe Islands and Vanuatu. For all the other participants the total catches appeared to be the total of either the monthly estimated catches or the operational data.

Trawl tow by tow, or purse-seine set by set or trip by trip operational catch data were provided by all participants in the fishery except Belize, Peru and the Russian Federation. Belize provided daily operational catch data, and Peru and the Russian Federation have not yet provided operational catch data for 2010.

Details
Of those participants who provided at least daily/tow by tow/trip by trip catch data in addition to monthly catch totals, the following datasets were consistent for Chile, the EU, Faroe Islands, and Vanuatu:

- the reported monthly catch (submitted on standard monthly catch forms) versus the operational catch data summed by month,
- the annual sum of reported monthly catch data (submitted on standard monthly catch forms), and the annual sum of operational catch data, versus the total annual catch raised to live weight.

[1] (a) Ensure that for each calendar year, Participants collate annual catch totals raised to 'live' weight for all species/ species groups caught during that year, and that these are collated as described in Annex 14.

For Belize and Korea:

- the reported monthly catches (submitted on standard monthly catch forms) were identical to the operational catch data summed by month.

For China:

- the reported monthly catches (submitted on standard monthly catch forms) were almost identical to the operational catch data summed by month.

For Belize, China and Korea:

- the annual sum of reported monthly catch data (submitted on standard monthly catch forms) and the annual sum of operational catch data exactly matched the total annual catch reported.

Therefore, it appears that for Belize, China and Korea, the daily/tow by tow estimated data have been used as annual totals instead of raised live weight as specified by Paragraph 1a of the Data Standards. No further verification of annual catches is possible for these three participants.

The Interim Secretariat has provided reminders to Peru and the Russian Federation, but is not able to verify those two participants' reported catches based on detailed operational information. However, Peru provided transhipment information for 4 of its 6 vessels that transferred 31,275 t to the Russian Federation vessel Lafayette. This is consistent with Peru's reported monthly catches that totalled 40,516 t.

From:	Robin Allen
To:	SPRFMO Chair
Subject:	0011 Results of inspection of vessel Lafayette in the port of Las Palmas, 2-3 December 2011
Date:	Thursday, 26 January 2012 1:13:10 p.m.
Attachments:	Letter 86322 - 25.1.2012.pdf Inspection Report.doc.pdf technical report + CV.pdf.pdf

To; Heads of Delegations

Re: Results of inspection of vessel Lafayette in the port of Las Palmas, 2-3 December 2011

I have, at the request of Mr Cesari, attached a letter and an inspection report concerning the results of an inspection of the vessel Lafayette for your consideration.

Robin Allen

Executive Secretary, Interim Secretariat

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PO Box 3797 Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 499 9889 Fax +64 4 473 9579

robin.allen@southpacificrfmo.org

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MARKETS
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LAW OF THE SEA AND REGIONAL FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS

Brussels, 25 JAN. 2012
MARE B-1 AK/ 86322

Dr. Robin ALLEN
SPRFMO Interim Secretary
L4, ASB Bank House
PO Box 3797
Wellington
6140 New Zealand

Subject: **Results of inspection of vessel *Lafayette* in the port of Las Palmas, 2-3 December 2011.**

Dear Secretary, Robin

I would like to inform you, and the SPRFMO Participants, that Spain has undertaken an inspection of the Russian-flagged vessel *Lafayette* in its port of Las Palmas on 2-3 December 2011.

The inspection report is accompanied by a technical report containing a review of photographic evidence to determine active pair trawling capability of the MV *Lafayette*. Both reports are attached.

The results of the inspection confirm the findings of the inspection carried out on 24 January 2010 in the port of Papeete, French Polynesia, which concluded that this vessel is a former oil tanker converted into a processing vessel and was not operating as an active trawler in 2009, and against the background of this analysis, neither in 2010. Moreover, the technical report reviewing photographic evidence concludes that it is highly unlikely that the Lafayette could ever act effectively as a pair trawler.

As you are aware, the EU is of the view that compliance with the Interim Measures is of utmost importance for the conservation and sustainable management of pelagic fisheries in the SPRFMO Area. The EU therefore considers that a thorough discussion on the state of implementation and compliance with the Interim Measures by all Participants, including Russia, at the forthcoming 3rd Preparatory Conference, is essential for the conservation of the stock and the credibility of South Pacific RFMO.

I would be grateful if you would disseminate this letter to other SPRFMO Participants.

Roberto CESARI
Head of EU Delegation
to SPRFMO

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / Europese Commissie, B-1049 Brussel - Belgium. Telephone: (32-2) 299 11 11.
Office: J-99 3/74. Telephone: direct line (32-2) 2974070. Fax: (32-2) 2955700.
E-mail: aleksandra.kordecka@ec.europa.eu

Encl: 2

C.c.: Bill Mansfield (SPRFMO Chair)

Ref. Ares(2012)86322 - 25/01/2012

Technical Report
Lafayette

1 Introduction

This vessel was inspected by the Spanish fisheries authorities in the port of Las Palmas when officials from DG MARE of the European Commission officials were present.

This report drawn up by DG MARE together with the independent Technical Report drawn up by Seafish (UK) Marine Services and attached with this report, focus on the technical characteristics of the vessel in relation to the potential use of the vessel notably the active pair trawling capability.

2 Vessel description

The principal data of the vessel are as follows:

Ship Name	LAFAYETTE
Ship Flag	Russian
Registry. No	795238
IMO No	7913622
IRCS	UDFI
Build date	30 June1980
Classification	(Norway) DNV *1A1 **Tanker for Oil**
Classification	(Russia) * (1) (REF) **Fishing vessel**

The principal vessel's dimensions are as follows:

Dimension type		**Value**	**Measures**
Code	*Meaning*		
L_{OA}	Length overall	**228.00**	metres
Lpp	Length between perpendiculars	**219.00**	metres
B	Beam moulded	**32.20**	metres
D	Depth moulded	**19.00**	metres
GT	Gross Tonnage	**49173.00**	tonnes
NT	Net Tonnage	**14752.00**	tonnes
DW	Dry Weight	**36484.00**	tonnes

Picture No. 1 is of the Lafayette with a Faroese fishing vessel (Arctic Viking, 58.00 metres LOA, 13.00 metres Beam and 1720 tonnes GT), alongside Lafayette's port side (in the vicinity of one of the two port side pumping stations), and aptly demonstrates the bulk and size of Lafayette. Arctic Viking is the size of fishing vessel normally encountered fishing in the NAFO and NEAFC areas, which in 2-3 months fishing, can catch, and carry 500 to 600 tonnes of processed fish (about 700 tonnes live weight equivalent).

Picture No.1: Lafayette at anchor in Faroe Islands 2011



Picture No.2 is of the vessel alongside Reina Sofia pier in Las Palmas following repainting, and illustrates the how it has been transformed from oil tanker to "fishing vessel/fish factory vessel". The factory area is positioned within the white painted area extending forward from the bridge superstructure to the bow position aft of the foremast. Below this area, in the are painted blue, are the refrigerated holds and refrigerated sea water tanks in that area previously used to carry oil and petro-chemicals. The draught of the vessel as shown here is approximately 6 metres, and the GT approximately 40, 000 tonnes.

Picture No.2: Lafayette Las Palmas December 2011



3 Propulsion and Electric Power

The main engine for propulsion is:

Manufacture	SULZER (Sumitomo)
Engine type	6RND 76M
Power	10920 Kw
Cylinder's No	6
Bore	760 mm
Stroke	1550 mm.
Revolution	122 Revolutions per minute (RPM)

This is a typical two stroke diesel engine of a type expected to be found in an oil tanker of this size. These engines are physically very big being about 5 metres high. They are very heavy with a large internal mass moving up and down at a slow rate of rotation (122 RPM maximum). It is an engine designed for work in a stable and continuous regime, such as would be found during very long ocean voyages. The economy peak is found therefore at points approaching the maximum RPM.

Picture No.3 is of a similar size engine and the comparative sizes of men working around it demonstrates the dimensions and mass of these engines.

Picture No.3: Marine diesel engine similar to the type fitted to oil tankers



The engine fitted on Lafayette also powers an electrical generator supplying the electrical needs of the vessel; when the vessel was modified in 2009 a new electricity generating station was installed at main deck level forward of the accommodation and bridge structure, and which contains the following engines:

No	Serial No	Manufacture	Engine Weight	Engine Type	Power x RPM	Total Power
3	134 FQK 199 FQF 135 FQK	**YANMAR Ltd**	3 x 52.000 Kg 156.tonnes	6N 330-SV	2207 x 720	6621
6	ZO 253 ZO 254 ZO 255 ZO 274 ZO 275 ZO 276	**DAIHATSU Diesel**	6 x 35.000 Kg 210.tonnes	DK 628	1596 x 720	9576

Considerable generating potential is required to produce energy for the refrigeration plants servicing the freezer tunnels and associated equipment in the factory area, the refrigerated sea water tanks and the refrigerated holds, as well as conveyor belt systems and the various other

pumps (fish, salt and fresh water) and handling systems associated with the production and handling of frozen fishery products.

4 Vessel Naval Characteristics

The design of the vessel envisages a large volume capacity (about 60.000 m^3) able to transport a large cargo of oil (about 50.000 tonnes). At these levels the vessel would sail with 75% of the hull immersed with a draught of around 14 metres. This would lend to a good stability condition enabling the vessel to steam at an economical speed of around 11 knots.

The modifications transformed the ship from oil tanker to fishing vessel or "factory vessel", and added structure (the factory and an accommodation block) on the main deck. This also included the electrical power station at main deck level just forward of the main deckhouse/bridge structure as well as associated facilities such as cranes, winches, elevator structures and gear storage areas.

The net effect of these modifications would have been to raise the vessel's centre of gravity, potentially prejudicial to the stability curve, especially when in low displacement condition, producing a "slow rolling" effect (exacerbated when the vessel is empty of cargo and carrying reduced volumes of liquids). This stability issue could explain the presence of ballast tanks in the deeper fish holds.

As floating fish factory, the main engine of the vessel will have to work at a very low speed when in an area where fishing activity (including transhipping) is taking place, or if acting as a pair trawl team partner. Such operating procedures can cause two distinct problems:

1. The main engine must work at low revolutions (less then 50% of the maximum speed). This in turn creates difficulties for the engine whose primary purpose is to provide energy to propel the massive bulk of the vessel through the water as well as powering an electric generator. Such a regime can lead to malfunctioning of the engine in the form of overheating, and there are records of a problem detected by an engineer of the Russian Classification Register. Overheating and incomplete combustion of fuel can in the short to medium term lead to damage to the cylinder linings which in the longer term can extend to crankshaft and piston damage. Operating the vessel in such a role could detrimentally affect its primary purpose as a floating and mobile fish processing factory;
2. The raising of the centre of gravity is likely to cause stability problems manifested by an exaggerated lateral movement of the hull, when in a light condition, during transhipment operations in an oceanic environment, or simply during low speed manoeuvring. They create potential hazards for the fishing and other support vessels during their approach to and when lying alongside. Since the area of exposed hull has been increased, the net adverse effects of wind and sea when manoeuvring at low speed are likely to increase. It would not be unusual for the ship when operating in an oceanic environment, to encounter manoeuvring difficulties at slow speeds (3 knots and below) when in close proximity to other vessels for transhipment operations or to lie in close proximity to receive pumped fish either on the port side or via the stern pumping station;
3. To limit or minimise the potentially damaging effects of such close proximity operations the Lafayette must be always have on board sufficient ballast, and fishery products located in the deeper holds and the seawater storage tanks. The vessel also provides a bunkering service for fishing trawlers, and thus at any one time it likely to

be disposing of liquids which in turn will affect its stability and manoeuvrability at low speed. Given the need to move product to the buyer as soon as possible and to free up valuable storage space, it appears that such stability problems have previously been encountered at sea, especially in the South Pacific during 2010.

5 Fishing possibility

A winch is installed (see Picture No. 4 below) in the port quarter station on the stern deck at main deck level. The plate on this winch shows that it is a Funz San hydraulic towing winch, model WO 135 with a capability rated at 60 tons x 28 metres on the first layer and 25 tons times 67 metres on the second layer. Irrespective of the quantity (length of warp) which it could accommodate, it is alleged that the vessel tested the winch shown in pair trawling trials in the Pacific during 2010. The current Master at the time of the inspection in Las Palmas but who was not on board in the Pacific in 2010, stated that a rope of 26 mm had been used, but that the result was inconclusive and the experience had not been repeated. This was supported by comments made by the then Master during the inspection of the vessel by the French Polynesian authorities in 2010, and who stated that it would not work.

Theoretically at least the Lafayette could operate as a member of a pair trawl team. However, putting aside for one moment seamanship problems associated with a vessel of this size operating in close quarters at low speed and manoeuvring to pass and recover pair trawl gear, the vessel does not appear to have, or has had, any capacity to haul a net aboard or to handle a pair trawl and associated gear of the size used by the larger fishing trawlers in the small pelagic fisheries with Lafayette was associated with. Irrespective of the lack of suitable towing points for a trawl warp, there are only limited control facilities for this winch. There are no warp tension-meters fitted anywhere either in stern area adjacent to the winch or in the wheelhouse itself, and there are no fishing sonar or fish finding devices to be found.

Pair trawling is a delicate fishing operation suited to vessels matched in terms of engine power, engine type (medium or lower RPM), vessel displacement and vessel pulling power (bollard pull). If the Lafayette, which is fitted with an engine and a propeller having performance considerably different in respect to the fishing vessel partner, had fished with a fishing vessel of displacement magnitude between 5 to 10 times less, the likelihood of a successful operation is likely to have been compromised. The main engine of Lafayette, operating at a lower RPM than that of a conventional deep sea trawler, would mean that during the fishing operation it would be working at levels outside the recommended operating envelope. Such operating methodology could cause damage the main engine.

Picture No. 4: Winch fitted to stern main deck area aft port side Lafayette



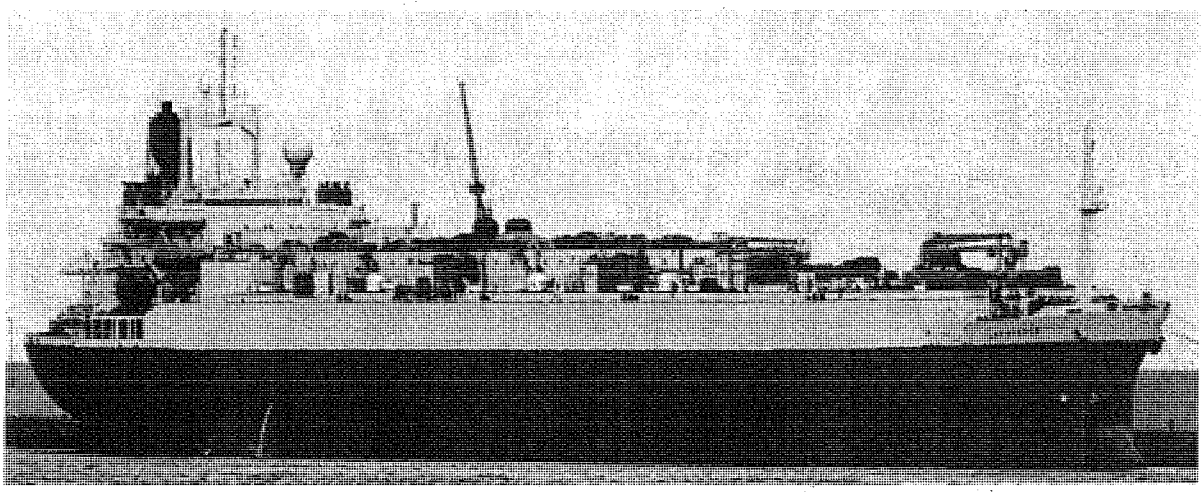
Ref. Ares(2012)86322 - 26/01/2012

Seafish Marine Services

Technical report

Review of photographic evidence to determine active pair trawling capability for the

MV Lafayette



Written by Tony Tait

Background

The Lafayette was constructed in 1980 for bulk oil transport and as such was purposely designed and constructed under DNV classification society rules for this role,

The vessels principal dimensions and class notations are shown below;

Length Overall	228 m
LBP	219m
Beam	32.2m
Depth	19m
Gross Tonnage	49,173 tonnes
Net tonnage	14,752 tonnes
Ship Flag	Russian
Registry No	795238
IMO Number	7913662
IRCS	UDFI
Build Date	30 June 1980
Classification	(Norway) DNV *1A1 Tanker for Oil
Classification	(Russia) *(1) (REF) Fishing Vessel

There has been no evidence submitted for review that supports the conversion from bulk oil tanker to fishing vessel, and that the conversion work has been undertaken to classification society rules for fishing vessels.

Given the visible modifications to the vessel with the accommodation decks added above the main deck and the additional power generating machinery that has been added to enable the operation of the fish processing equipment, the stability characteristics of the vessel will have been markedly changed. The writer has not seen the vessels stability book which would shed light on the modifications made and allude to any conditions in which the vessel is purported to operate as a pair trawler.

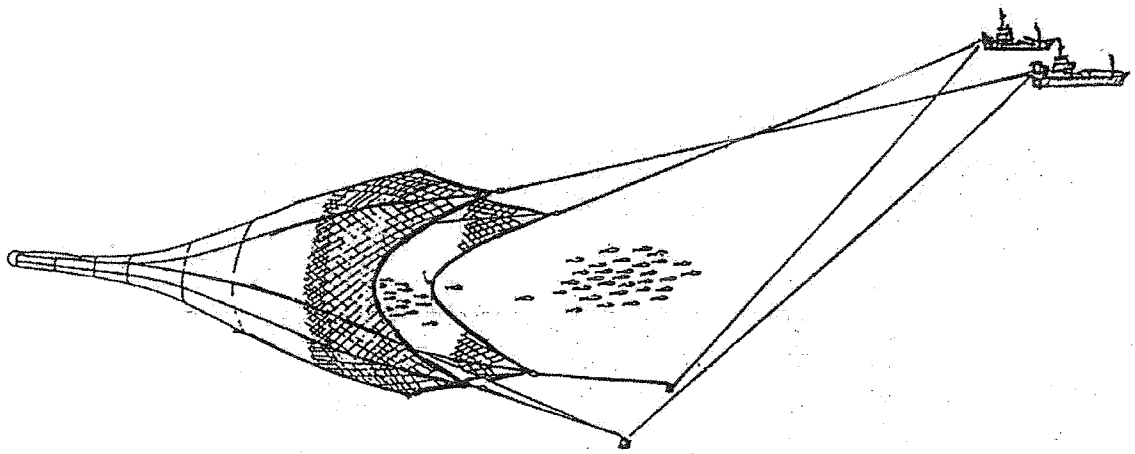
Requirements for Pair Trawling

Pair trawling is an effective and efficient means of pelagic fishing, allowing a significantly larger net to be towed than a single vessel could tow alone.

The vessel requirements for pair trawling requires that the vessels that make up the pair team are equally matched in performance and size to enable the effective tow of the net for extended periods.

One of the problems of both methods is that the two vessels have to come close together to pass the tails of the net across. This can be hazardous in poor weather.

Pelagic or midwater trawls are generally much larger than bottom trawls with the forward sections of the net usually comprising of very large meshes (5-120m) or ropes that herd the shoals of fish towards the main body of the trawl.



Chain clump weights

The position of the net between the surface and seabed is usually monitored using electronic sensors on the headline to give a depth for both top and bottom of the net allowing the skipper to position his net is line with the shoal. These nets can be as big as 160 metres deep and 240 metres wide.

Assessment of the Lafayette for Pair Trawling

The Lafayette design and physical size and layout prohibit the Lafayette from acting as an active pair trawler. The physical size of the Lafayette at 228m LOA and 32.2m Beam is 4 times the size of any other pair trawler currently fishing; the performance characteristics of the Lafayette are vastly different from a conventional trawler as they were designed for the transportation of oil and not for towing. For the Lafayette to act as part of a pair trawl team would pose significant risks to the partner vessel given her size and poor manoeuvrability

Propulsion system

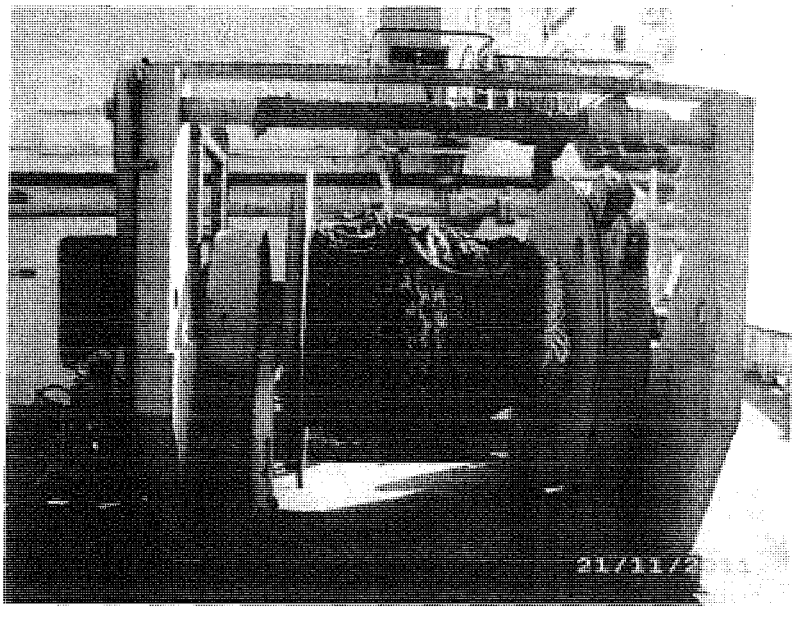
The Lafayette propulsion engine is designed for maximum efficiency at a constant rpm to enable the vessel to undertake long ocean passages at maximum load displacement at approximately 11kn. For the Lafayette to operate as a pair trawler it

would require the vessel to operate at a speed between 2 and 4kn it would also require the Lafayette to constantly adjust its speed depending on the depth required for the net to effectively target the fish marks. The Lafayette could not respond to the required changes in speed given the vessel size and the performance characteristics of the propulsion engine.

Deck Machinery

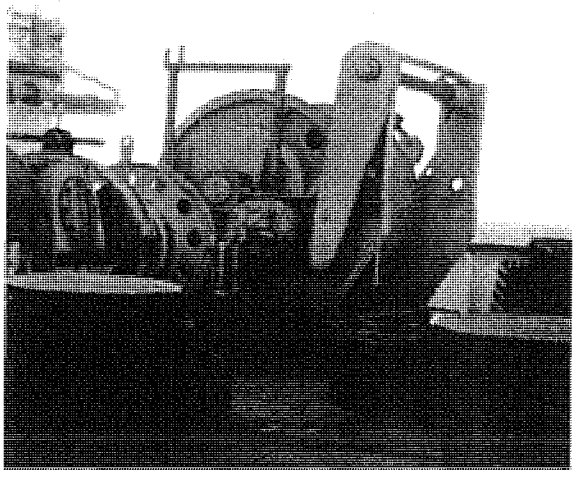
The deck machinery onboard the Lafayette that is purported to be utilised in pair trawling is unlikely to be of any effective use without causing significant risk to the crew and damage to the vessel.

The main trawl winch shown in the photograph below has been taken from another vessel and placed onboard the Lafayette.



The winch arrangement is completely unsuited in its current form for pair trawling. The guide on gear is positioned high above the main winch barrel; it is likely that this winch came from a vessel with a large stern gantry requiring a high lead off angle from the winch.

In the current position if the guide on gear was used it would result in significant damage to the winch given that the lead from the winch barrel through the guide on gear and out over the stern of the vessel would result in an almost 90 degree angle as shown in the photograph below. This would place significant loading on the guide on gear. And create a substantial bending moment.



The winch controls are located on the first tier of the deckhouse structure behind the winch. Although this gives a good line of sight to the winch itself it does not provide the operator sight of anything to the port side of the vessel. Given that the fish pumping arrangements on the Lafayette are all located on the port side, the partner vessel would likely also be to the port side to enable easy handling/hauling of the net and discharge of the catch. In light of this the winch control arrangement onboard the Lafayette does not allow sight of the partner vessel. The winch control position cannot be seen from the helm position therefore effective fishing as a pair trawl team would be incredibly difficult and dangerous.

There is no fixed tow point on the stern of the vessel and the gantry position on the port side with associated hanging block is not structurally strong enough to trawl through. The fair leads in the transom are not suited for pair trawling or any other type of fishing. The passage of a trawl warp through these fair leads would as a result of the vessels motion and movement of the wire both with a static load and during hauling cut through the fair lead as they are designed for mooring ropes and the associated mooring of the vessel.

Fishing operations

As stated above it is important for pair trawlers to be equally matched in performance. Given the dimensions of the Lafayette and its propulsion machinery, and the deck machinery the Lafayette would pose a significant risk to any vessel it fished with as a pair team. The manoeuvrability of the vessel in close quarter operations is extremely limited. The stopping distance given the vessels inertia would pose a significant risk to any vessel it paired, with particular regards to the net becoming fastened or a breakdown of the partner vessel during a tow this could lead to capsize and foundering of the partner vessel.

Summary

Given the photographic evidence provided and reviewed by the writer it is highly unlikely that the Lafayette could ever act effectively as a pair trawler. If pair trawling was to be attempted it would pose significant risk to the vessel and crew of the Lafayette and the partner vessel.

It is most likely that the Lafayette acts as a floating fish factory vessel transhipping catch from other fishing vessels and processing onboard prior to transhipping to other vessels for landing to shore.

To enable the Lafayette to operate effectively as a pair trawler would require a complete re-design and re-fit of the vessel and its propulsion machinery. The associated costs of such a re-fit would be beyond any economical benefit that could be achieved from such modifications.

Seafish Marine Services
Humber Seafood Institute
1 Origin Way, Europarc,
Grimsby, DN37 9TU
Tel: 01472 252345 Fax: 01472 268792
Web site: www.seafishmarineservices.com

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME:	**ANTHONY WAYNE TAIT**
Mobile:	07876035723
E-mail	t_tait@seafish.co.uk
NATIONALITY:	British
DATE OF BIRTH:	27th May 1974
QUALIFICATIONS:	CWB Welding Inspector, CSWip welding inspector, C&G Shipbuilding & Engineering
CURRENT POSITION:	Marine Services Manager & Senior Marine Surveyor

SYNOPSIS:

Anthony Tait completed a full traditional shipbuilding apprenticeship as a plater specialising in the construction of steel fishing vessels utilising traditional building & lofting techniques at Hepworth Shipyard Ltd. From 1998 He spent 5 years as engineering manager/superintendent at Nanaimo Shipyard Ltd in British Columbia, Canada. Responsibilities included Repair & Refit project Management, Vessel condition surveys for Canadian DoD and government contracts as well as corporate and private vessel owners. After returning to the UK in 2003 he joined Seafish Industry Authority as a fishing vessel surveyor. In 2005 he became the Senior Marine Surveyor and manager of the Marine Safety Services Department for the authority. In 2006 he led the merger of Kingfisher Information Services and Marine Safety Services which created Seafish Marine Services. During his career he has gained considerable experience in the construction of all types of fishing and small commercial vessels in wood, steel, aluminium and GRP and their operation. He has led the development of the Seafish Construction Standards that are accepted worldwide and is also a member of the Fishing Industry Safety Group and its sub committees; he has played a lead role in the development and project management of many fishing industry safety related projects. Seafish Marine Services surveys and certifies over 100 new construction fishing vessel each year and in excess of 200 existing vessels surveys.

CAREER:

25/05/2005 to Present	Senior Marine Surveyor & Marine Services Manager, Seafish Industry Authority.
01/03/2004 – 25/05/2009	Marine Surveyor, Seafish Industry Authority
1998 – 2003	Engineering Manager/Superintendent, Nanaimo Shipyard Ltd, British Columbia, Canada
1990 – 1998	Plater, Hepworth Shipyard Ltd UK

RECENT WORK INCLUDES:

- New & Existing Fishing vessel surveys
- Code of practice vessel surveys
- Consultancy for Government organisations including advice on vessel design and powering
- Construction Standards Development for fishing and code of practice vessels
- Plan Approvals
- Tonnage Measurement
- Government grant approvals for devolved administrations
- Vessel surveys on behalf Irish DOM, French Merchant Marine, MCA
- Overseas consultancy contracts including; New Zealand, Ireland, Canada, Denmark, France, Ghana, Finland and Norway
- Development of Fishing vessel risk assessments folders
- Development of Safety at Sea strategy for Seafish
- IMO member for the development of world fishing vessel construction standards

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January 25, 2012

In Mackerel's Plunder, Hints of Epic Fish Collapse

By MORT ROSENBLUM and MAR CABRA

TALCAHUANO, Chile — Eric Pineda, a dock agent in this old port south of Santiago, peered deep into the Achernar's hold at a measly 10 tons of jack mackerel — the catch after four days in waters once so rich they filled the 17-meter fishing boat in a few hours.

Mr. Pineda, like everyone here, grew up with the bony, bronze-hued fish they call jurel, which roams in schools in the southern Pacific.

"It's going fast," he said as he looked at the 57-foot boat. "We've got to fish harder before it's all gone." Asked what he would leave his son, he shrugged: "He'll have to find something else."

Jack mackerel, rich in oily protein, is manna to a hungry planet, a staple in Africa. Elsewhere, people eat it unaware; much of it is reduced to feed for aquaculture and pigs. It can take more than five kilograms, more than 11 pounds, of jack mackerel to raise a single kilogram of farmed salmon.

Stocks have dropped from an estimated 30 million metric tons to less than a tenth of that in two decades. The world's largest trawlers, after depleting other oceans, now head south toward the edge of Antarctica to compete for what is left.

An eight-country investigation of the fishing industry in the southern Pacific by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists shows how the fate of the jack mackerel may foretell the progressive collapse of fish stocks in all oceans.

In turn, the fate of this one fish reflects a bigger picture: decades of unchecked global fishing pushed by geopolitical rivalry, greed, corruption, mismanagement and public indifference. Daniel Pauly, an eminent University of British Columbia oceanographer, sees jack mackerel in the southern Pacific as an alarming indicator.

"This is the last of the buffaloes," he said. "When they're gone, everything will be gone."

Delegates from at least 20 countries will gather Monday in Santiago for an annual meeting to seek ways to curb the plunder.

The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization was formed in 2006, at the initiative of Australia and New Zealand along with Chile. Its purpose was to protect fish, particularly jack mackerel. But it took almost four years for 14 countries to adopt 45 interim articles aimed at doing that. Only six countries have ratified the agreement.

Meanwhile, industrial fleets bound only by voluntary restraints compete in what amounts to a free-for-all in no man's water at the bottom of the world. From 2006 through 2011, scientists estimate, jack mackerel stocks declined 63 percent.

The fisheries convention needs eight signatures to be binding, including one South American coastal state. Chile — prominent in getting the group together — has yet to ratify.

The South Pacific fisheries organization decided at the outset that it would assign future yearly quotas for member countries based on the total annual tonnage of vessels each deployed from 2007 to 2009.

To stake claims, fleets hurried south. Chinese trawlers arrived en masse, among others from Asia, Europe and Latin America.

One newcomer was at the time the biggest fishing vessel afloat, the 14,000-ton Atlantic Dawn, built for Irish owners. Parlevliet & Van der Plas of the Netherlands bought it, renaming it the Annelies Ilena. Such "supertrawlers" chase jack mackerel with nets that measure up to 25 meters by 80 meters at the opening. When they are hauled in, fish are pulled into the hold by suction tubes, like giant vacuum cleaners.

Gerard van Balsfoort, president of the Netherlands-based Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association, which represents nine companies and 25 vessels flagged by states in the European Union, confirmed the obvious: The Dutch, like others, went to mark out territory.

"It was one of the few areas where still you could get free entry," Mr. van Balsfoort said.

"It looked as though too many vessels would head south, but there was no choice," he added. "If you were too late in your decision to go there, they could have closed the gate."

By 2010, the South Pacific fisheries organization tallied 75 vessels fishing in its region.

The mackerel rush also attracted the leading commercial player, the Pacific Andes International Holdings: PacAndes. The company, based in Hong Kong, spent $100 million in 2008 to rebuild a nearly 230-meter, 50,000-ton oil tanker into a floating factory called the Lafayette.

The Russian-flagged Lafayette sucks fish from attendant trawlers with a giant hose and freezes them in blocks. Refrigerated vessels — reefers — carry these to distant ports.

The Lafayette alone has the technical capacity to process 547,000 metric tons a year, if it operated every day.

In September 2011, scientists for the fisheries organization concluded that an annual catch beyond 520,000 metric tons could further deplete jack mackerel stocks.

One of those scientists, Cristian Canales of the Chilean fisheries research center, Instituto de Fomento Pesquero, said a safer limit would be 250,000 metric tons. Some dissenting experts say the only way to restore the fishery is to impose a total ban for five years.

Subsidized Overfishing

Trachurus murphyi, Chilean jack mackerel, are fished west of Chile and Peru, along a 6,500-kilometer, or 4,100-mile, coastline, to about 120 degrees longitude, halfway to New Zealand.

They range widely in open waters, eating plankton and small organisms, and are food for bigger fish.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization says that global fishing fleets “are 2.5 times larger than needed.” That estimate was based on a 1998 report; since then, fleets have expanded.

Much of that overcapacity has been driven by government subsidies, particularly in Europe and Asia, experts say.

A landmark report by Rashid Sumaila, along with Dr. Pauly and others at the University of British Columbia, estimated total global subsidies in 2003 — the latest available data — at $25 billion to $29 billion.

From 15 percent to 30 percent of the subsidies went toward paying for ships’ fuel, while another 60 percent went to increase size and upgrade equipment.

The study calculated China’s subsidies at $4.14 billion and Russia’s at $1.48 billion.

A report by the environmental group Greenpeace issued in December 2011 looked hard at the Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association, the Netherlands-based group. It found that it had received fuel tax exemptions, mostly from the Dutch government, of between €20.9 million and €78.2 million, or $27.2 million and $101.7 million, from 2006 to 2011.

Mr. van Balsfoort, the president of the group, did not dispute the subsidy numbers but said that fuel tax exemptions were routine in the fishing industry.

Meanwhile, Unimed Glory, a subsidiary of the Greek company Laskaridis Shipping, operates three trawlers in the southern Pacific. They are owned in Greece, a member of the European Union. But, flagged in the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu, they operate outside the control of Brussels and can catch more jack mackerel than a share of the E.U. quota would allow.

Per Pevik, Unimed Glory's Norwegian manager, said in an interview that because Vanuatu did not meet E.U. sanitary standards, his fish could not be sold in Europe. Instead he sells jack mackerel to Africa. Asked whether the European authorities objected to his Vanuatu flags, he said, "No, they don't bother me about that."

In the southern Pacific, after years of aggressive fishing, industrial fleets find fewer and fewer jack mackerel. E.U.-flagged vessels collectively caught more than 111,000 metric tons of jack mackerel in 2009; the next year, the ships hauled in only 60 percent as much; by last year, vessels reported just 2,261 tons.

Looking back, Mr. van Balsfoort said vessels fished too hard at a time when jack mackerel stocks were on a natural downward cycle. "There was way too big an effort in too short a time," he said. "The entire fleet," including the Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association, "has to be blamed for it."

Inside PacAndes

PacAndes's 50,000 gross ton flagship, the Lafayette, is registered to Investment Company Kredo in Moscow and flies a Russian flag. Kredo — via four other subsidiaries — belongs to China Fishery Group in Singapore, which, in turn, is registered in the Cayman Islands.

China Fishery and Pacific Andes Resources Development belong to Pacific Andes International Holdings, based in Hong Kong but under yet another holding company registered in Bermuda.

PacAndes, which is publicly traded on the Hong Kong stock exchange, reports more than 100 subsidiaries under its various branches, but a nearly impenetrable global network includes many more affiliates.

One of its major investors is the U.S.-based Carlyle Group, which purchased $150 million in shares in 2010.

Ng Joo Siang, 52, a jovial Louisiana State University graduate who is hooked on golf, runs PacAndes like the family business it is despite its public listing.

His Malaysian Chinese father moved the family to Hong Kong and started a seafood business in 1986. When the executive board meets in its no-frills conference room overlooking the harbor, the father's portrait gazes down at his widow, who is chairwoman, his three sons and a daughter.

"My father told me the oceans were limitless," Mr. Ng said in an interview, "but that was a false signal. We don't want to damage the resources, to be blamed for damage. I don't think our shareholders would like it. I don't think our children would like it very much."

But he snorted when asked about the limit of 520,000 metric tons for jack mackerel recommended by the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

"Based on what, on this?" he replied, thrusting a moistened finger into the air as if checking the wind.

"There is no science," he said. "The S.P.R.F.M.O. has no science. How much money has Vanuatu or Chile or whoever put in to understand about fisheries?"

Chile, in fact, spent $10.5 million in 2011 on Instituto de Fomento Pesquero — one-fourth of its fisheries budget. In the intrigues of fish politics, PacAndes sides with Peru, where it operates 32 vessels and has a share of the anchoveta quota, an anchovy-sized sardine and crucial source of fishmeal for aquaculture.

Power Plays in Chile and Peru

The jack mackerel crisis has hit hardest in Chile, where industry leaders and the authorities admit to serious excesses during the unregulated years in what they call "the Olympic race."

In 1995 alone, Chileans fished more than four million tons. That is eight times the amount S.P.R.F.M.O. scientists said could be landed in a sustainable way in 2012. From 2000 to 2010, Chile landed 72 percent of all jack mackerel in the southern Pacific.

"The slaughter was tremendous, unbelievable," said Juan Vilches, who scouts fish for a large company. "No one had any idea of limits," he added. "Hundreds of tons were thrown overboard if nets came up too full for the hold. Boats came in so loaded that fish were squashed, their blood so hot it actually boiled."

Reporters and staff of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, working with the Chilean investigative journalism center Ciper, traced how eight groups with a near monopoly had pressured the Chilean government to set quotas above scientific advice. Six of these groups are controlled by powerful families. And, together, the eight of them own rights to 87 percent of Chile's jack mackerel catch.

Eduardo Tarifeño, a marine biologist at the University of Concepción, said that Chile now had only sardines in relative abundance.

“We have no more jack mackerel or hake or anchoveta,” he said. “Fisheries that produced a million or more tons a year have simply run out from overfishing by big companies.”

He added: “If we don’t save jack mackerel today, we won’t be able to do it later. We need a total ban for at least five years.”

At the fisheries secretariat in Valparaiso, Italo Campodonico said: “As a marine biologist, I have to agree. We should have a five-year ban. But as a civil servant, I must be realistic. For economic and social reasons, it won’t happen. Outsiders can go fish in other waters. We can’t.”

Peru is the world’s second-largest fishing nation after China. Its biggest port, Chimbote, lands more fish than the entire Spanish fleet catches in a year.

Here the issue is not just the overfishing of jack mackerel but also anchoveta.

While fishmeal exports are big business in Chile — about $535 million annually — in Peru they are three times as big: $1.6 billion a year.

Working with the investigative reporting group IDL-Reporteros in Lima, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists obtained records from the official database of catches. Analysis of more than 100,000 weighing records from 2009 to the first half of 2011 found that most of Peru’s fishmeal companies systematically cheated on half of the landings — in some cases, underreporting catches by 50 percent.

In all, at least 630,000 metric tons of anchoveta — worth nearly $200 million in fishmeal — “vanished” in the weighing process over two and a half years.

Saving Fish or Industry?

Roberto Cesari, the European Union’s chief envoy to the S.P.R.F.M.O., which meets next week, said he expected ratification of its conditions only in 2013 — seven years into precipitous decline for jack mackerel.

The S.P.R.F.M.O. cut voluntary quotas 40 percent for 2011, but China, among others, opted out. Beijing later agreed to reduce by 30 percent.

Mr. Cesari said the European Union tries to exert pressure, but its clout is limited. China and Russia, he noted, “are giants.”

Bill Mansfield, a New Zealand international lawyer who has chaired the S.P.R.F.M.O. since 2006, said that voluntary restraints had not protected fish stocks and that it was

time to put the convention into force. The Santiago meeting must limit the 2012 catch to 390,000 metric tons or less, he said.

Martini Gotje, a Dutch expatriate who was a crew member aboard the Greenpeace Rainbow Warrior when French agents sank it in Auckland harbor in 1985, works from the idyllic island of Waiheke, near Auckland. Like other activists, he mostly faults overcapacity — legal and yet devastating.

The first priority, he said, should be saving fish, not the fishing industry. “The Lafayette raised the game to an incredible level, and Holland is very much involved,” he said. “There are way too many boats, just simply way too many boats.”

In the end, argues Dr. Pauly, the oceanographer, this global trend will not change unless a major power — the European Union or the United States — takes firm action. “Somebody has to take the high ground,” he said, “and others will follow.”

This article was supported by The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, an independent network of investigative reporters who collaborate on cross-border stories. It is a project of The Center for Public Integrity, a nonprofit investigative news organization. Milagros Salazar (Peru), Juan Pablo Figueroa Lasch (Chile) and Irene Jay Liu (Hong Kong) contributed to this report.

Supporting Material 51 Media item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012

'Free-for-all' decimates fish stocks in the southern Pacific

Jack mackerel, down 90 percent in 20 years in once-rich southern seas, foretells wider global calamity; world's largest trawlers compete for what is left

By Mort Rosenblum Mar Cabra 12:01 am, January 25, 2012 Updated: 2:16 pm, February 17, 2012

Supporting Material 51 Media item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012



After years of intensive fishing, jack mackerel stocks in the southern Pacific have declined dramatically. Some experts say the only way to save the fishery is to impose a total ban for five years. Periódico El Ciudadano

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TALCAHUANO, Chile — Eric Pineda peered deep into the Achernar's hold at a measly 10 tons of jack mackerel after four days in waters once so rich they filled the 57-foot boat in a few hours.

The dock agent, like everyone in this old port south of Santiago, grew up with the bony, bronze-hued fish they call jurel, which roams in schools in the southern Pacific.

"It's going fast," Pineda said. "We've got to fish harder before it's all gone." Asked what he would leave to his son, he shrugged: "He'll have to find something else."

But what else is there to find?

Jack mackerel, rich in oily protein, is manna to a hungry planet, a staple in Africa. Elsewhere, people eat it unaware; much of it is reduced to feed for aquaculture and pigs. It can take more than 5 kilos of jack mackerel to raise a kilo of farmed salmon.

Yet stocks have dropped from an estimated 30

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Key findings

- Asian, European and Latin American fleets have **devastated fish stocks in the southern Pacific**, once among the world's richest waters.
- Since 2006, jack mackerel stocks have **declined by nearly two-thirds**. The oily fish is a staple in Africa, but people

Supporting Material 51 Media item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012

million metric tons to less than 3 million in two decades. The world's largest trawlers, after depleting other oceans, now head south toward the edge of Antarctica to compete for what is left.

An eight-country investigation by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists of the fishing industry in the southern Pacific shows why the plight of the humble jack mackerel foretells progressive collapse of fish stocks in all oceans.

Their fate reflects a bigger picture: decades of unchecked global fishing pushed by geopolitical rivalry, greed, corruption, mismanagement and public indifference.

Daniel Pauly, the eminent University of British Columbia oceanographer, sees jack mackerel in the southern Pacific as an alarming indicator.

"This is the last of the buffaloes," he told ICIJ. "When they're gone, everything will be gone ... This is the closing of the frontier."

Big Fleets Fish Unchecked

Delegates from at least 20 countries will gather next week, January 30, in Santiago for an annual meeting to seek more progress toward the elusive goal of curbing the plunder.

Negotiations to establish the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) began in 2006, at the initiative of Australia and New Zealand along with Chile, which often shuns international bodies.

Its purpose was to protect fish, particularly jack mackerel. But it took almost four years for 14 countries to adopt 45 articles aimed at doing that. So far, only six countries have ratified the agreement.

Meantime, industrial fleets bound only by voluntary restraints compete in what amounts to a free-for-all in no man's water at the bottom of the world.

From 2006 through 2011, scientists estimate, jack mackerel stocks declined by 63 percent.

The SPRFMO convention needs eight signatures to be binding, including one South American coastal state. Chile — prominent in getting the group together in the first place — has yet to ratify.

SPRFMO decided at the outset it would assign future yearly quotas for member countries based on the total annual tonnage of vessels each deployed from 2007 to 2009.

To stake their claims, fleets hurried south. Chinese trawlers arrived en masse, among others from Asia, Europe and Latin America.

One newcomer was at the time the biggest fishing vessel afloat, the 14,000-ton Atlantic Dawn, built for Irish owners. Parlevliet & Van der Plas of the Netherlands bought it, renaming it the Annelies Ilena. Such "super trawlers" chase jack mackerel with nets that measure up elsewhere can put it in their forkfuls of farmed salmon. Jack mackerel is a vital component of fishmeal for aquaculture.

- National interests and geopolitical rivalry have **blocked efforts since 2006** to ratify a regional fisheries management organization that can impose binding regulations to rescue jack mackerel from further collapse.
- In Chile, a handful of companies controlled by **wealthy families own rights to 87 percent of the jack mackerel catch**; with government backing, they have secured unrealistically high quotas — beyond what scientists say are essential to save the stock.
- In Peru, the world's second largest fishing nation, **widespread cheating at fishmeal plants** allows companies to overfish and evade taxes. At least 630,000 tons of anchoveta – worth nearly $200 million as fishmeal – "vanished" over two and a half years.

El último pez: la depredación del Pacífico Sur

You can read the **Spanish** version of this story here.

Para leer este artículo **en español** haga clic aquí.

Looting the Seas III



As other fisheries are pushed to their limits, giant trawlers have moved southward toward the edge of Antarctica to catch what is left. For this finale of Looting the Seas, reporters from the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists spent seven months on four continents to document how Asian, European and Latin American fleets have devastated fish stocks in the southern Pacific, once among the world's richest waters. The stories were reported in collaboration with the investigative journalism centers IDL-Reporteros in Peru and CIPER in Chile. A documentary co-produced with London-based tve is planned to air on BBC World News TV in the spring. Read the overview | About the project

Stories in this series



New BBC documentary spotlights ICIJ probe into fish devastation

By Marina Walker Guevara April 20, 2012

Supporting Material 51 Media Item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012

to 25 meters (82 feet) by 80 meters (262 feet) at the opening. When they are hauled in, fish are sucked into the hold by suction tubes, like giant vacuum cleaners.

Gerard van Balsfoort, president of the Dutch-based Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association (PFA), which represents nine companies and 25 European Union-flagged vessels, confirmed the obvious: the Dutch, like others, went to mark out territory.

“It was one of the few areas where still you could get free entry,” van Balsfoort said. “It looked as though too many vessels would head south, but there was no choice … if you were too late in your decision to go there, they could have closed the gate.”

By 2010, SPFRMO tallied 75 vessels fishing in its region.

The mackerel rush also attracted the leading commercial player, the Hong Kong-based Pacific Andes International Holdings: PacAndes.

The company spent $100 million in 2008 to rebuild a 750-foot, 50,000-ton oil tanker into a floating factory called the Lafayette.

The Russian-flagged Lafayette, longer than two football fields, sucks fish from attendant trawlers with a giant hose and freezes them in blocks. Refrigerated vessels — reefers — carry these to distant ports.

The Lafayette alone has the technical capacity to process 547,000 metric tons a year, if it operated every day.

In September 2011, SPRFMO scientists concluded that an annual catch beyond 520,000 metric tons could further deplete jack mackerel stocks.

Cristian Canales of Chile’s fisheries research center, Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (Ifop), said a safer limit would be 250,000 metric tons. Some dissenting experts say the only way to restore the fishery is to impose a total ban for five years.

Subsidized over-fishing

Trachurus murphyi, Chilean jack mackerel, are fished west of Chile and Peru, along a 4,100-mile coastline, to about 120 degrees longitude, halfway to New Zealand.

They are known as small pelagics, vital to larger species. They range widely in open waters, eating plankton and small organisms, and are food for bigger fish.

These forage fish represent a third of the total global catch.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization says that global fishing fleets “are 2.5 times larger than needed.” That estimate was based on a 1998 report; since then, fleets have expanded. If unregulated, they can quickly devastate a fishery.



'Free-for-all' decimates fish stocks in the southern Pacific

By Mort Rosenblum and Mar Cabra January 25, 2012



Video: 'Missing' fish in Peru simply not counted

By Mar Cabra April 23, 2012



IMPACT: Key vote clears way to stop fish plundering in the South Pacific

By Mort Rosenblum and Mar Cabra June 20, 2012

More stories

Infographic: Aboard the Lafayette



Click to view the full infographic.

Interactive: Track the Lafayette

Vessels that catch small pelagic fish like jack mackerel roam the oceans in search of fish. Here we follow the Lafayette as it traverses from the South Pacific to West Africa and Northern Europe in 2010 and 2011. Click and drag to rotate the Earth below, and see the ship's path traced in red.

Embedded KML Viewer

Supporting Material 54 Media Item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012

Much of that overcapacity has been driven by government subsidies, particularly in Europe and Asia, experts say.

A landmark report by Rashid Sumaila, along with the oceanographer Pauly and others at the University of British Columbia, estimated total global subsidies in 2003 — the latest available data — at $25 billion to $29 billion dollars.

Between 15 and 30 percent of subsidies paid for fuel to allow ships to range widely, it said. Another 60 percent went to increase size and upgrade equipment.

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Slideshow: Plunder in the South Pacific

By The Int'l Consortium of Investigative Journalists January 25, 2012



During the 1990s, Chileans caught more than 28 million metric tons of jack mackerel. Today, as stocks plummet, vessels struggle to find fish. Juan Pablo Figueroa Lasch/ICIJ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

The study calculated China's subsidies at $4.14 billion and Russia's at $1.48 billion.

A report by the environmental group Greenpeace released in December 2011 looked hard at PFA, the Dutch-based association that represents the Annelies Ilena. It found the group received fuel tax exemptions of between €20.9 million and €78.2 million from 2006 to 2011.

The report, produced by an independent consultant for Greenpeace, said that by a conservative calculation PFA's average yearly profit of around €55 million would be €7 million without taxpayer support. At the other extreme, it said, PFA would have lost €50.3 million.

EU funds — and financial support from Germany, Britain and France — helped PFA build or modernize 15 trawlers, nearly half its fleet.

PFA's Helen Mary, which began fishing in the South Pacific in 2007, received €6.4 million in subsidies from 1994 to 2006, more than any other EU fishing vessel, according to European Commission data on the website

Interactive: Where did all the jack mackerel go?

Aggressive fishing has decimated jack mackerel stocks in the southern Pacific in the past two decades – from 30 million metric tons to less than 3 million.

Total stock biomass: The total weight of the fish in a stock, both juveniles and adults.
Spawning biomass: The total weight of the fish in a stock that are old enough to reproduce.

Source: South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization

Graphic by Ajani Winston/*iWatch News*

Little fish, big role in ecosystem

Supporting Material 51 Media item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012

fishsubsidy.org.

Van Balsfoort, the PFA president, did not dispute the subsidy numbers but said fuel tax exemptions are routine in the fishing industry. He said the Helen Mary and a sister ship were decrepit Eastern German trawlers, rebuilt with Germany's encouragement after reunification.

Under international practice, vessels can fish freely in areas not governed by ratified accords. Still, the European Union requires ships of member states to accept SPRFMO interim measures as legally binding. And EU countries must divide up a collective annual quota for jack mackerel. But ship owners find ways around the rules.

For instance, Unimed Glory, a subsidiary of the Greek company Laskaridis Shipping, operates three trawlers in the South Pacific. They are owned in Greece, an EU member. But, flagged in the Pacific island of Vanuatu, they operate outside Brussels' control and can catch more jack mackerel than a share of the EU quota would allow.

Per Pevik, Unimed Glory's Norwegian manager, told ICIJ that since Vanuatu does not meet EU sanitary standards his fish cannot be sold in Europe. Instead he sells jack mackerel to Africa. Asked if European authorities objected to his Vanuatu flags, he said, "No, they don't bother me about that."

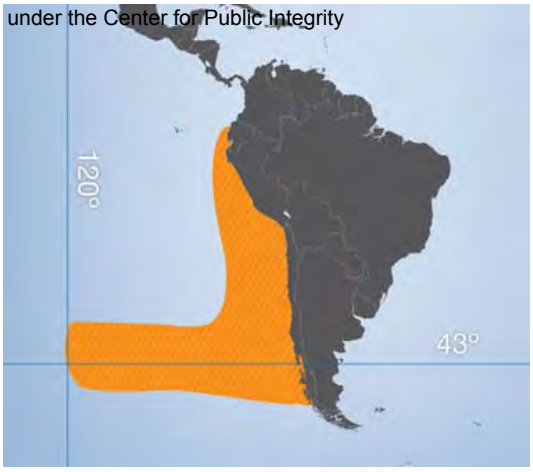
Transshipment at sea also thwarts effective control. Once fish is unloaded onto long-range refrigerated vessels, its origin can be obscured.

In the southern Pacific, industrial fleets find fewer and fewer jack mackerel after years of aggressive fishing: European Union-flagged vessels collectively caught more than 111,000 metric tons of jack mackerel in 2009; the next year, the ships hauled in 40 percent fewer fish; by last year, vessels reported just 2,261 tons.

Looking back, PFA's van Balsfoort said jack mackerel numbers go up and down in natural cycles, and vessels fished too hard at a time when they were vulnerable. "There was way too big an effort in too short a time … the entire fleet has to be blamed for it," he said, including PFA.

Inside PacAndes

PacAndes is the proverbial puzzle within an enigma. Its 50,000 gross ton flagship, the Lafayette, is registered to Investment Company Kredo in Moscow and flies a Russian flag. Kredo — via four other



Chilean jack mackerel is fished along a 4,100-mile coastline west of Chile and Peru, to about 120 degrees longitude, halfway to New Zealand. The jack mackerel roams widely in open waters, eating plankton and small organisms, and is food for bigger fish.

News from our partners

"In Mackerel's Plunder, Hints of Epic Fish Collapse," *The New York Times, International Herald Tribune*
"A Fish Tale With Disastrous Global Implications," *International Herald Tribune*

"Left out to dry: fish stocks face decimation," Canberra Times

Stories in French

"Pacifique sud La ruée sur un poisson menace tous les autres," Le Monde

"Au Pérou, la fraude porte sur la moitié des prises réelles," Le Monde

"Au Chili, vingt ans de massacre et des quotas toujours élevés," Le Monde

Stories in Dutch

"De gestage plundering van de Grote Oceaan," *Trouw*
"Er zijn gewoon te veel schepen," *Trouw*

Stories in Spanish

"Sin control, gigantes pesqueros diezman el Pacífico Sur," version from IDL-Reporteros in Peru, version from CIPER in Chile
"Así se agota la última gran pesquería," El Mundo
"Perú: El pescado que desaparece," IDL-Reporteros

Video: El último pez [Spanish only]

By International Consortium of Investigative Journalists January 26, 2012

Reporter Mar Cabra discusses the 'Looting the Seas III' investigation in this

Supporting Material 51 video produced by *El Mundo* Media item published under the Center for Public Integrity 26 January 2012



subsidiaries — belongs to China Fishery Group in Singapore, which, in turn, is registered in the Cayman Islands.

China Fishery and Pacific Andes Resources Development belong to Pacific Andes International Holdings, based in Hong Kong but under yet another holding company registered in Bermuda.

PacAndes, which is publicly traded on the Hong Kong stock exchange, reports more than 100 subsidiaries under its various branches, but a partly impenetrable global network includes many more affiliates.

Read this series in an e-book

You can read this 'Looting the Seas III' series on your **iPad**, **Kindle**, or in **PDF form** by subscribing to the Center's Weekly Watchdog email newsletter below. Then, look for links to download the e-book file for your device in next week's Watchdog email.

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One of its major investors is the U.S.-based Carlyle Group, which purchased $150 million in shares in 2010.

China Fishery Group reported a 2011 revenue gain of 27.2 percent to $685.5 million from $538.9 million, 55 percent of PacAndes' earnings. The company attributed it to stronger operations from the South Pacific fleet and the Peruvian fishmeal operations.

Ng Joo Siang, 52, a jovial Louisiana State University graduate who is hooked on golf, runs PacAndes like the family business it is despite its public listing.

His Malaysian Chinese father moved the family to Hong Kong and started a seafood business in 1986. When the executive board meets in its no-frills conference room overlooking the harbor, his portrait gazes down at his widow, who is chairwoman, his three sons and a daughter.

"My father told me the oceans were limitless," Ng said in an interview, "but that was a false signal. We don't want to damage the resources, to be blamed for damage. I don't think our shareholders would like it. I don't think our children would like it very much."

But he ruefully acknowledges that PacAndes faces a serious public relations challenge. In 2002, a company affiliated with PacAndes was accused of illegal fishing in the Antarctic. Ng denies any wrongdoing or connection with the suspect boats, but his critics are harsh.

Back then, New Zealand diplomats told ICIJ, a Russian lawyer working for the company allegedly threatened an Auckland fisheries executive by showing him pictures of his family.

Asked to comment, Ng said that did not happen, and he dismissed it as yet another smear by people who resent PacAndes' success.

Bent on forging a better image, Ng hired a new corporate social responsibility officer and says he wants to put scientists aboard his ships to help protect fish stocks.

But he snorted when asked about the SPRFMO recommended limit of 520,000 metric tons for jack mackerel. "Based on what, on this?" he replied, thrusting a moistened finger into the air as if checking the wind.

"There is no science," he said. "The SPRFMO has no science. How much money has Vanuatu or Chile or whoever put in to understand about fisheries?"

Chile, in fact, spent $10.5 million in 2011 on Ifop, its highly regarded scientific institute — one-fourth of its fisheries budget. In the intrigues of fish politics, PacAndes sides with Peru, where it operates 32 vessels and has a share of the anchoveta quota, another species used for fishmeal.

Ng says the Lafayette flies a Russian flag because it perfected an old Soviet idea: a mother ship that stays put, sucking in fish to process from a fleet of catcher vessels.

Industry experts suspect another reason is the opaque manner in which official Russian business is done.

The Lafayette cannot fish, Ng said, but can pair trawl: hold one end of a net attached to another ship, which hauls in the catch. A French inspection in Tahiti in January 2010 found no fishing equipment on board.

This point is at the heart of fresh controversy within the fledgling SPRFMO.

The organization now sets new voluntary quotas based on the 2010 catch. But in that year both Russia and Peru claimed what seem clearly to be the same 40,000 metric tons.

The Russians say the Lafayette was fishing, and it flies their flag. The Peruvians say the trawlers that actually caught the fish were under their colors.

Power Plays in Chile

The jack mackerel crisis has hit hardest in Chile, where industry leaders and authorities admit to serious excesses during the unregulated years in what they call “the Olympic race.”

In 1995 alone, Chileans fished more than four million tons. That is eight times the amount SPRFMO scientists said could be landed in a sustainable way in 2012. From 2000 to 2010, Chile landed 72 percent of all jack mackerel in the southern Pacific.

Juan Vilches is a patrón de pesca, whose job is to scout fish for a large company. He is also a marine biologist. Vilches shudders when recalling the old days.

“The slaughter was tremendous, unbelievable,” he said. He used the Spanish word for massacre, matanza, similar to the Italian, mattanza, used to depict the bluefin tuna plunder.

“No one had any idea of limits,” he said. “Hundreds of tons were thrown overboard if nets came up too full for the hold. Boats came in so loaded that fish were squashed, their blood so hot it actually boiled.”

It is different now. Yet ICIJ, with the Chilean investigative center CIPER, traced how eight groups with a near monopoly have pressured the government to set quotas above scientific advice. Six of these groups are controlled by powerful families. And, together, the eight of them own rights to 87 percent of Chile's jack mackerel catch.

Roberto Angelini, 63, rules the north. He is known as “The Heir,” succeeding his uncle, Anacleto, who Forbes ranked as tied for South America’s richest man in 2007, the year he died.

Anacleto came from Italy in 1948. In 1976, he added fishing to an empire that today includes Chile’s largest fuel company, mines, forests, and other interests. Angelini’s two fishing companies have 29.3 percent of the jack mackerel quota set by the Chilean government.

They supply 5.5 percent of the world’s fishmeal.

About 70 percent of jack mackerel caught from 1998 to 2011 in Angelini’s northern fiefdom were under minimum size, a government report shows. According to the law, half of those catches would be illegal. But government officials say catches in the north fall under a special “research” category and are exempt from size regulations . Angelini declined to comment for this story.

At the University of Concepción, marine biologist Eduardo Tarifeño’s gentle tone hardens on the subject of ocean plunder.

Chile now has only sardines in relative abundance, he said. “We have no more jack mackerel or hake or anchoveta. Fisheries that produced a million or more tons a year have simply run out from overfishing by big companies.”

Tarifeño is one of only two scientists on the CNP, Chile’s national fisheries council, set up to advise on quotas. It votes by majority, and 60 percent of its members are from the industry.

Each year, Ifop, the official research institute, recommends a quota to Subpesca, the Economy Ministry’s fisheries unit, which then proposes its own figure. If the CNP rejects that, the new limit is 80 percent of the previous year’s quota.

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In 2009, Ifop urged a sharp cut to 750,000 tons, according to the non-profit environmental group, Oceana, which examines quota figures not made public. Subpesca raised that to 1.4 million metric tons, and the CNP approved it.

As jack mackerel stocks plummet, government officials and industry executives each blame the other for not taking earlier, firm action to reduce quotas.

A new fisheries bill expected to pass this year gives this CNP role to a handpicked panel of experts. But Tarifeño insists it is now too late for anything short of drastic action.

He told ICIJ: “If we don’t save jack mackerel today we won’t be able to do it later. We need a total ban for at least five years.”

At the fisheries secretariat in Valparaiso, Italo Campodónico reflected on that. “As a marine biologist, I have to agree,” he said. “We should have a five-year ban. But as a civil servant, I must be realistic. For economic and social reasons, it won’t happen. Outsiders can go fish in other waters. We can’t.”

Peru’s 'Vanished' Anchoveta

Peru is the world’s second largest fishing nation after China. The ramshackle port of Chimbote – the country's biggest – lands more fish than the entire Spanish fleet catches in a year.

Here the issue is not just the over-fishing of jack mackerel but also anchoveta, which looks like an anchovy-sized sardine, a crucial source of fishmeal for aquaculture.

Peru’s anchoveta is the largest global fishery. While fishmeal exports are big business in Chile — about $535 million annually — in Peru they are three times bigger: $1.6 billion a year.

You smell Chimbote long before you see it. Reeking oily dark smoke billows from a forest of chimneys. Artisan boats bob in every direction around the battered wharves.

Nationally imposed rules define what is supposed to happen when vessels tie up with fish. But when asked when they last saw inspectors, a pair of aging fishermen looked at each other and laughed.

ICIJ, with the investigative reporting group IDL-Reporteros in Lima, obtained records from the official database of catches, which shows the extent of fraud shielded behind factory gates.

An analysis of more than 100,000 weighing records from 2009 to the first half of 2011 found that most of Peru’s fishmeal companies systematically cheated on half of the landings— in some cases, underreporting catches by 50 percent.

This fraud allows companies to catch more fish than quotas allow, to save on taxes and per-ton levies, and to pay less to fishermen who earn a percentage of the catch.

In all, at least 630,000 metric tons of anchoveta — worth nearly $200 million in fishmeal — “vanished” in the weighing process over two and a half years. They simply weren’t counted. Top offenders are Peruvian, but the ranking also includes PacAndes’ China Fishery Group and three companies with Norwegian investment.

Peru’s deputy fisheries minister Jaime Reyes Miranda acknowledged in an interview with ICIJ that there are “serious problems” with scales at fishmeal plants and said the government is trying to find a solution to make sure anchoveta numbers are not manipulated.

Richard Inurritegui, president of the National Fisheries Society, the leading industry group, downplayed the investigation’s findings and blamed the masters’ visual estimates for the discrepancies between fish declared by vessels and fish weighed in the plants. China Fishery Group refused to comment despite numerous requests.

Patricia Majluf, vice president of Imarpe, Peru’s highly regarded oceans institute, described what she says are countless ways for fishermen and fishmeal plants to cheat on weight, evade taxes, cut corners and break rules.

If caught, she said, companies are able to delay penalties for four years and end up paying a fraction of fines levied.

Despite its solid reputation, the recommendations of Imarpe for a monitored decrease in fishing continue to get ignored.

Saving Fish or Industry?

Roberto Cesari, chief EU envoy to SPFRMO, which meets next week, told ICIJ he expects ratification only in 2013. This would be after seven years of precipitous decline for jack mackerel.

SPFRMO cut voluntary quotas by 40 percent for 2011, but China, among others, opted out. Beijing

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Cesari said the EU tries to exert pressure to reach a needed consensus or resolve conflict, but its clout is limited.

“We have been expressing our disappointment officially to China, Russia,” he said, “but as you understand these are not minor players in the world … they are giants.”

Bill Mansfield, a New Zealand international lawyer who has chaired SPRFMO since 2006, said that voluntary restraints have not protected fish stocks, and it is time to put the convention into force.

He said the Santiago meeting must limit the 2012 catch to 390,000 metric tons or less.

“The reality is that everybody needs to take a deep step of restraint if this species is to come back,” he told ICIJ, declining to name any country that balked at sharp reductions.

While public officials avoid pointing fingers, two eccentric ex-sailors who pore over computers on tiny islands at opposite extremes of the world — neither knows the other — excoriate the big subsidized fleets.

Gunnar Album, near Bodø above the Arctic Circle in Norway, directs his TM Foundation and now consults for The Pew Charitable Trusts*.

Between feeding his chickens and the llama he keeps to scare off foxes, he uses satellite data to track fishing vessels. He travels often to international meetings and distant ports.

Album says government support has created so much capacity that super trawlers must fish to their maximum for return on investment.

“These vessels roam the oceans for any available fish, causing overfishing and unbearable pressure on governments trying to manage resources,” he said.

Martini Gotje, a Dutch expatriate who crewed aboard the Greenpeace Rainbow Warrior when French agents sank it in New Zealand’s Auckland harbor in 1985, does much the same from the idyllic island of Waiheke, near Auckland.

Gotje compiles a Greenpeace blacklist, which helps activists and authorities. But, like Album, he mostly faults overcapacity — legal and yet devastating.

The first priority, he said, should be saving fish, not the fishing industry. “The Lafayette raised the game to an incredible level, and Holland is very much involved,” he said. “There are way too many boats, just simply way too many boats.”

In the end, oceanographer Pauly argues, this global trend will not change unless a major power — the European Union or the United States — takes firm action. “Somebody has to take the high ground,” he said, “and others will follow.”

Duncan Currie, a New Zealand-based environment lawyer with the Deep Seas Conservation Coalition, sees jack mackerel as a clear case in point. They school in a well-defined range and relatively few fleets pursue them.

“You have to ask the obvious question,” he concludes. “If we can’t save this, what can we save?”

Milagros Salazar (Peru), Juan Pablo Figueroa Lasch (Chile), Joop Bouma (The Netherlands), Irene Jay Liu (Hong Kong), Nicky Hager (New Zealand), Roman Anin (Russia) and Kate Willson (US) contributed to this report.

**ICIJ received a grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts in the past.*

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2 February 2012

RUSSIAN STATEMENT CONCERNING 'LAFAYETTE'

Dear Colleagues,

As agreed during the second session of the Preparatory Conference, the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation have carefully studied available materials and documents relating to the Russian registered vessel *Lafayette*. Basing on that and numerous contacts with the *Lafayette*'s shipowner, our authorities have completed an internal investigation, which results can be stated as the following.

Despite of our official written request to the French authorities, for a long time no formal report on their inspection of the *Lafayette* at the Papeete port on 24 January 2010 has been received by the Federal Agency for Fisheries. Therefore, the Russian authorities have not been advised in due order about the purpose of that inspection, powers and competence of French inspectors and their comments confirmed by the Russian captain or any other senior officer onboard the Russian vessel. According to the official report of the *Lafayette*'s shipowner, the Russian captain was told that the purpose of the inspection was to check the vessel documents. Besides, the Russian fishermen presumed that inspectors were also looking for fish or fish products onboard but, having found nothing, took a few photos and left the vessel.

Basing on the Russian law and inspection practices, our fishing authorities are not in a position to launch a full-scaled official investigation against a private fishing company without a certified inspection report signed by the both parties involved. However, taking into account the concerns of the some Contracting Parties, the Federal Agency for Fisheries have made necessary efforts to receive explanations and relevant documents from the ship-owner management. The documents and information provided to us prove that the

Lafayette has duly obtained all certificates from the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping (RMRS) to be qualified for the fishing class; the vessel has undergone initial physical inspections and subsequent annual surveys by RMRS inspectors to confirm its ability to be engaged in direct fishing operations, as well as to freeze, store and process fish onboard.

In legal terms, the Russian fishing and registration authorities cannot question the *Lafayette*'s performance in the South Pacific high seas or take legal actions against its shipowner, basing on the national legislation and officially submitted information. Nevertheless, taking into consideration critical remarks and concerns expressed by the some submitted Contracting Parties in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, and acting in the spirit of goodwill, the Federal Agency for Fisheries have decided not to include the *Lafayette* in the list of vessels authorized to fish in the Convention Area in 2011.

In doing so, however, we have to underline that the *Lafayette* has fully complied with the Russian law by timely reporting on its VMS positions and fish taken onboard. In accordance with national legislation, catch of Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus spp*.) is also subject to taxation. From the authorities' viewpoint, the reported amount of catches is true, otherwise, the shipowner had to pay much more taxes to the Russian budget. On the other hand, non-issuance of a new fishing permit for the South Pacific in 2011 has obviously caused significant losses to the ship-owner who, after such a decision, has failed to provide detailed tow-by-tow data, transshipment and landing/unloading reports for *Lafayette*'s activities in 2010.

And, finally and particularly, I'd like to comment on an intention of one Participant to use results of an inspection of the F/V *Lafayette* at Las Palmas as the grounds to analyze and evaluate this ship's activity in the South Pacific

in 2010. The Russian Federation believes that is unacceptable to use any data or information received in regard to any vessel currently not performing activity in the South Pacific for reviewing its past operations in the Convention Area.

The Russian Party believe that, since we do not really have legal grounds to question the *Lafayette*'s capabilities to operate as the fishing vessel and, given the above-mentioned actions taken by our side, the situation with that vessel and the related issue of the Russian 2010 catch of *Trachurus spp*. in the South Pacific should be closed and not re-addressed at the third session of the Preparatory Conference.

Thank you.

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

Data Submitted to the Interim Secretariat as at 1 March 2012

Interim Secretariat

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 4

1.1 Catch/ Landing/ Observer/ VMS Data 4

1.2 Bottom Footprint Data 4

2.0 Summary of Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus*) Data Received by the Interim Secretariat 5

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 1 of 4) 5

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 2 of 4) 6

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 3 of 4) 7

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 4 of 4) 8

Figure 2.1: Annual Catch Data – *Trachurus* species (Part 1 of 2) 9

Figure 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 2 of 2) 10

Finer Scale Chilean Jack Mackerel (*T. murphyi*) Data Received to Date 11

Table 2.2: Summary of More Detailed *Trachurus* Data Received 11

Table 2.3: Preliminary Total Catches of *Trachurus* Species in 2011 11

3.0 EEZ Catch Data Summaries of Mackerel - *Trachurus* species 12

Table 3.1: Annual Catch Data of EEZ *Trachurus* Species (Part 1 of 2) 12

Table 3.1: Annual Catch Data of EEZ *Trachurus* Species (Part 2 of 2) 13

Figure 3.1: Annual Catch Data of EEZ *Trachurus* Species Catch 14

4.0 Summary of 'Other Mackerel' Data Received by the Interim Secretariat 15

Table 4.1: Annual Catch Data– Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) Part 1 of 3 15

Table 4.1: Annual Catch Data– Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) Part 2 of 3 16

Table 4.1: Annual Catch Data –Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) Part 3 of 3 17

Figure 4.1: Annual Catch Data - Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) 18

Figure 4.1 Contd: Annual Catch Data - Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) 19
Finer Scale 'Other' Mackerel Data Received to Date 19
Table 4.2: Summary of Finer Scale 'Other mackerel' Data Received 19
Table 4.3: Annual Catch Data of EEZ Chub Mackerel 20
Figure 4.2: Annual Catch Data of EEZ Chub Mackerel (*Scomber japonicas*) Catch 21
5.0 Squid Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area 22
Table 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received (Part 1 of 3) 22
Table 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received (Part 2 of 3) 23
Figure 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received 25
Figure 5.1 continued: Squid Annual Catch Data Received 26
Finer Scale Squid Data Received 26
Table 5.2: Summary of Finer Scale Squid Data Received 26
6.0 Orange Roughy Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area 27
Table 6.1: Annual Catch Data for Orange Roughy Received (Part 1 of 2) 27
Table 6.1: Annual Catch Data for Orange Roughy Received (Part 2 of 2) 28
Figure 6.1: Annual Catch Data for Orange Roughy 29
Finer Scale Orange Roughy Data Received 30
Table 6.2: Summary of Finer Scale Orange Roughy Data Received 30
7.0 Alfonsino Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area 31
Table 7.1: Annual Catch Data for Alfonsino (Part 1 of 2) 31
Table 7.1: Annual Catch Data for Alfonsino (Part 2 of 2) 32
Figure 7.1: Annual Catch Data for Alfonsino 33
Finer Scale Alfonsino Data Received to Date 34
Table 7.2: Summary of More Detailed Alfonsino Data Received 34
8.0 OTHER SPECIES Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area 35
Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 1 of 4) 36
Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 2 of 4) 37
Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 3 of 4) 38
Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 4 of 4) 39
APPENDIX 1: Summary of Data Received by the Interim Secretariat 40
Table 1a: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2007 (Part 1 of 2) 41
Table 1a: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2007 (Part 2 of 2) 42
Table 1b Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2008 (Part 1 of 2) 43

Table 1b: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2008 (Part 2 of 2) 44
Table 1c: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2009 (Part 1 of 2) 45
Table 1c: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2009 (Part 2 of 2) 46
Table 1d: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2010 (Part 1 of 2) 47
Table 1d: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2010 (Part 2 of 2) 48
APPENDIX 2: Summary of Bottom Footprint Data Received by the Interim Secretariat 49
Table 2: Summary of Bottom Footprint Data Received by the Interim Secretariat 49

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Catch/ Landing/ Observer/ VMS Data

This paper summarises the catch/landing, and observer data that have been submitted to the Interim Secretariat for the key species as of 1 March 2012. The species included in this report are MACKERELS, SQUIDS, ORANGE ROUGHY, ALFONSINOS and OTHER SPECIES categories as included in Section 8. It also lists Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data which have been received.

An overall summary of the catch, landing, observer and VMS data received by the Interim Secretariat between 2007 - 2010 is included in Appendix 1. This summary represents a 'stocktake' of the data received, and does not necessarily reflect the requirements of the 2007 Interim Measures, 2009 Revised Interim Measures, 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries, or all of the specific requirements of the Data Standards.

1.2 Bottom Footprint Data

Australia, Chile, Korea and New Zealand have submitted some bottom fishing footprint data to the Interim Secretariat. These data are summarised in Appendix 2.

1.3 Key to Species Scientific Names Used

Chilean jack mackerel	CJM	*Trachurus murphyi*
Greenback horse mackerel	HMG	*Trachurus declivis*
Jack/horse mackerels *Trachurus*	JAX	*Trachurus* species mix or specific species unknown
Blue mackerel	MAA	*Scomber australasicus*
Chub mackerel	MAS	*Scomber japonicas*
Gould's flying squid	NDG	*Nototodarus gouldi*
Jumbo flying squid	GIS	*Dosidicus gigas*
Wellington flying squid	TSQ	*Nototodarus sloani*
Alfonsionos nei	ALF	*Beryx* species
Boarfishes nei	BOR	Caproidae
Splendid alfonsino	BYS	*Beryx splendens*
Brama species	BRA	*Brama species*
Bluenose/ blue eye trevalla	BWA	*Hyperoglyphe Antarctica*
Cobia	CBA	*Rachycentron canadum*
Cardinal fishes nei	CDL	*Epigonus* spp
Cusk-eels nei (Ling)	CEX	*Genypterus* spp
Hapuka	HAU	*Polyprion spp*
Oreo dories nei	ORD	Oreosmatidae
Dories nei	ZEX	Zeidae

2.0 Summary of Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus*) Data Received by the Interim Secretariat

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 1 of 4)

NB: Does not include data submissions specifically identified as chub mackerel, or mackerel where the species/type was not specified

	Catch (t)				
	Belize		Chile		China
Area	5x5 squares	5x5 squares	FAO 87 (High Seas only)	FAO 87 (High Seas and EEZ)	FAO87
Species	Chilean jack mackerel	Horse mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel
2010	2,240		109,298	464,808	63,606
2009	5,681		343,135	834,927	117,963
2008	15,245		519,738	896,108	143,182
2007		12,585	262,617	1,302,784	140,582
2006		481		1,366,770	160,000
2005		867		1,430,434	143,000
2004		0		1,451,599	131,020
2003		0		1,421,296	94,690
2002		0		1,518,994	76,261
2001		0		1,649,933	20,090
2000				1,234,299	x
1999				1,219,689	
1998				1,612,912	
1997				2,917,064	
1996				3,883,326	
1995				4,404,193	
1994				4,041,447	
1993				3,236,244	
1992				3,212,060	
1991				3,020,512	
1990				2,471,875	
1989				2,390,117	
1988				2,138,255	
1987				1,770,037	
1986				1,184,317	
1985				1,456,989	
1984					
1983					
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					
1974					
1973					
1972					
1971					
1970					

X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 2 of 4)

NB: Does not include data submissions specifically identified as chub mackerel, or mackerel where the species/type was not specified

	Catch (t)				
	Cook Islands	**Cuba**	**EU#**		**Faroe Islands**
Area	FAO87	FAO87	FAO87 (High Seas)	Unspecified	FAO87 (High seas)
Species	Jack mackerel (*Trachurus* spp)	Chilean Jack Mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel	Jack mackerel - unspecified	Chilean Jack Mackerel
2010	0		67,497		11,643
2009	0		111,921		20,213
2008	0		106,665		22,919
2007	7		123,511		38,700^
2006			62,137		
2005			6,179		
2004					
2003					
2002					
2001					
2000					
1999					
1998					
1997					
1996					
1995					
1994					
1993					
1992		3,196		7,842	
1991		30,828		109,292	
1990		41,197		81,909	
1989		24,486		11,584	
1988		44,209		76,036	
1987		35,980		864	
1986		46,833		828	
1985		32,258		847	
1984		34,008		80,848	
1983		54,875		40,357	
1982		83,881		7,600	
1981		74,227		2,029	
1980		83,971		7,540	
1979		19,000		45,495	
1978				29,455	
1977				1,078	
1976				719	
1975				680	
1974				55	
1973				35	
1972					
1971					
1970					

^ Total includes small quantities of unspecified mackerel

The EU data includes Lithuanian *Trachurus* catch data for all years where Lithuanian catch existed; this same Lithuanian catch data is included within the Russian Federation data submission for *Trachurus* catch for years prior to the dissolution of the former Soviet Union

Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 3 of 4)

NB: Does not include data submissions specifically identified as chub mackerel, or mackerel where the species/type was not specified

	Catch (t)				
	Japan	**Korea**	**Peru**	**Russian Fedn.#**	
Area	FAO87	FAO87 (High Seas)	FAO 87 (High Seas)	FAO81	FAO87
Species	Chilean Jack Mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel	Greenback horse mackerel	Chilean jack mackerel
2010		8,183	40,516		
2009		13,759	13,326		9113+
2008		12,600			x
2007		10,940		0	0
2006		10,474		0	0
2005		x		0	7,040
2004		7,438		0	62,300
2003		2,010		0	7,540
2002				0	0
2001				0	0
2000				0	0
1999	7			223	0
1998				52	0
1997				886	0
1996				2,280	0
1995				1,602	0
1994				1,804	0
1993				4,260	0
1992				2,892	32,000
1991				127,000	591,800
1990	157			67,518	1,122,297
1989	x			56,543	1,096,292
1988	x			58,797	938,288
1987	x			107,329	818,628
1986	x			146,200	785,000
1985	5,229			133,300	837,700
1984	x			22,300	1,056,600
1983	x			10,651	866,500
1982				4,953	735,898
1981	x			0	771,630
1980				13	544,970
1979	x			0	532,209
1978	1,667	x		254	49,220
1977	2,273			710	0
1976	x			0	0
1975				0	0
1974				0	0
1973				0	0
1972				0	5,500
1971				0	0
1970				0	0

+ This is the sum of catch taken by 5 of the 6 vessels that were present in the Area in 2009

X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

For years prior to the dissolution of the former Soviet Union, the Russian Fedn data submission for *Trachurus* catch includes Lithuanian catch data; these Lithuanian catch data are also included within the EU catch data submission for *Trachurus* species for this same period

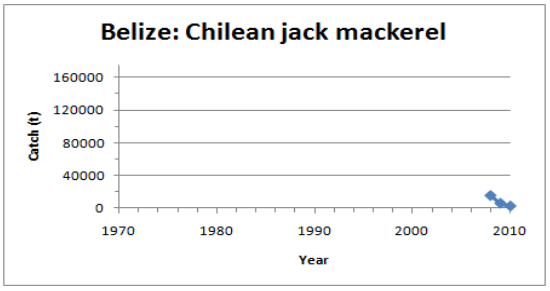
Table 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 4 of 4)

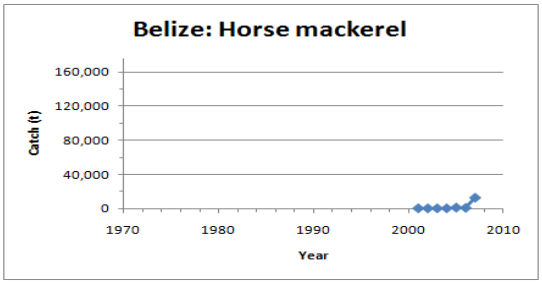
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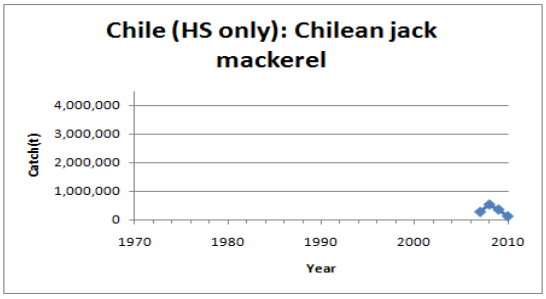
	Catch (t)		
	Ukraine		Vanuatu
Area	FAO81	FAO87	FAO87
Species	*T. murphyi*	*T. murphyi*	*T. murphyi*
2010			45,908
2009			79,942
2008			100,066
2007			112,501
2006			129,535
2005			77,356
2004			94,685
2003			53,959
2002			
2001			
2000			
1999			
1998			
1997			
1996			
1995			
1994			
1993			
1992		2,736	
1991	7,838	65,126	
1990	3,574	115,049	
1989	2,292	109,695	
1988	868	104,006	
1987	5,274	89,116	
1986	5,778	81,275	
1985	7,313	100,464	
1984		162,524	
1983	1,982	140,185	
1982	631	82,633	
1981		85,517	
1980		58,677	
1979		90,371	
1978		4,783	
1977			
1976			
1975			
1974			
1973			
1972			
1971			
1970			

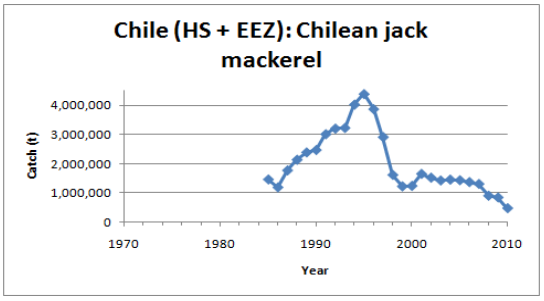
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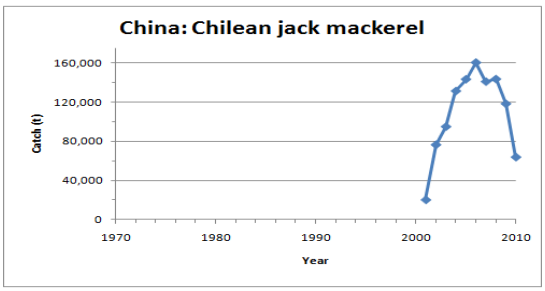
Figure 2.1: Annual Catch Data – *Trachurus* species (Part 1 of 2)

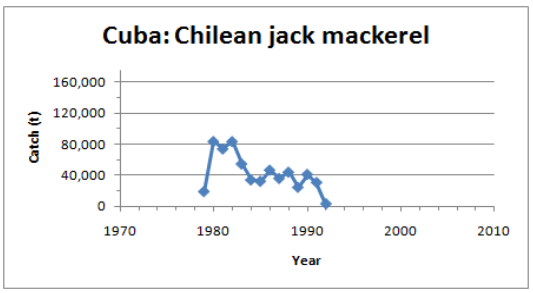


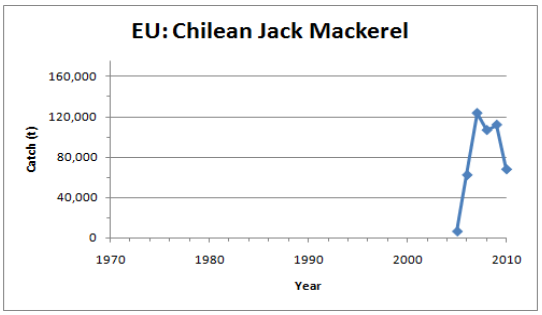


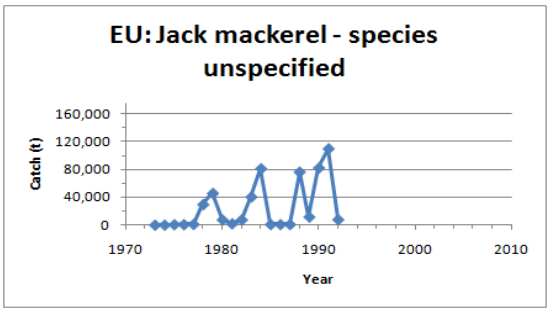


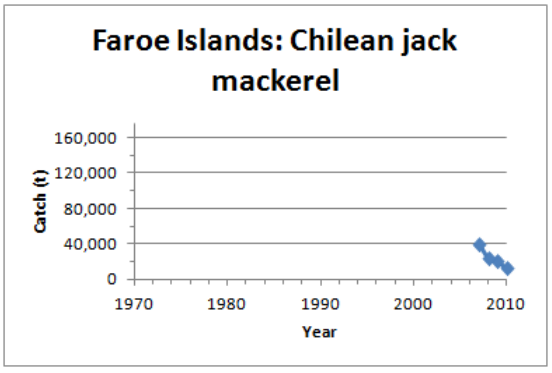












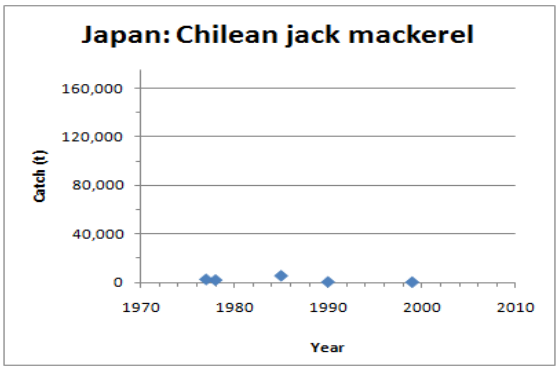
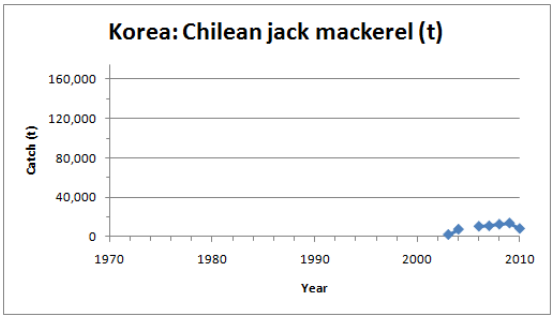
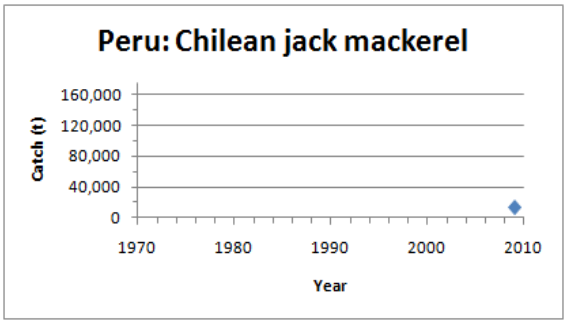
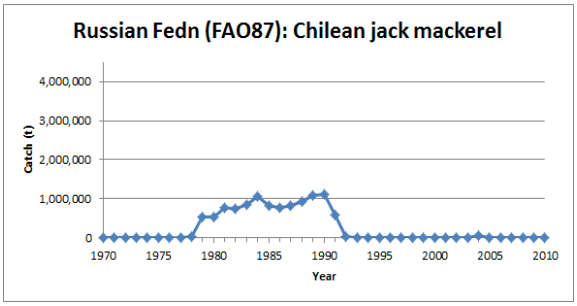


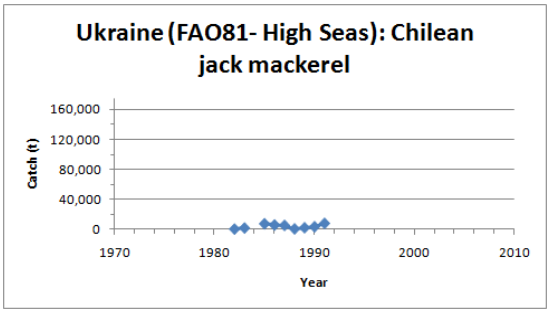
Figure 2.1: Annual Catch Data - *Trachurus* species (Part 2 of 2)

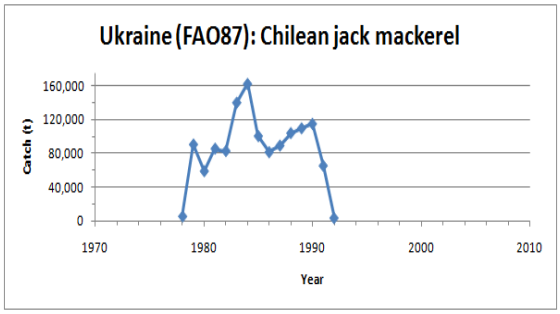


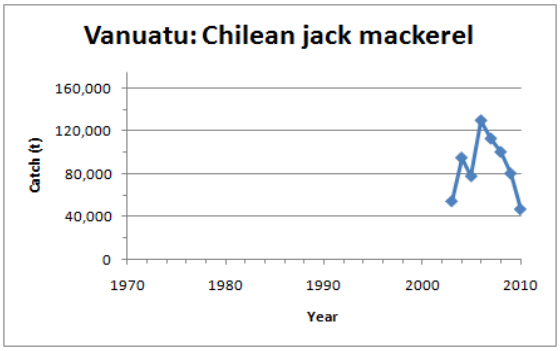












Finer Scale Chilean Jack Mackerel (*T. murphyi*) Data Received to Date

The following table details the finer scale *Trachurus murphyi* data received to date by the Interim Secretariat:

Table 2.2: Summary of More Detailed *Trachurus* Data Received

PARTICIPANT	Finer Scale Catch/ Landing Data Provided for the Years Listed		
	5x5 Degree Square	1x1 Degree Square	Tow by Tow
Belize	2008 (by month and vessel), 2009; 2010 (by day and position)	2007 (JAX by vessel/day/ month)	
Chile		2007-2009	2010 (purse seine by trip)
China	2000-2007	2008	2009-2010
Cook Islands			2007
EU	2007		2008-2010; 2011 (2 vessels)
Faroe Islands			2008, 2009 (preliminary); 2010
Korea	2003-2006		2007-2010
Peru			
Russian Fedn.			2008, 2009 (for 5 of 6 vessels); 2011
Vanuatu*			2008-2010

* Also provided catch by day and vessel for 2007

Monthly catch returns of preliminary *Trachurus* species catch data were also submitted to the Interim Secretariat during 2011, and these preliminary catch data are summarised in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3: Preliminary Total Catches of *Trachurus* Species in 2011

Year		Belize	Chile (industrial & artisanal)	China	Cuba	Ecuador	European Union	Faroe Islands	Korea	Peru	Russian Federation	Vanuatu	Grand Total (t) 2011 to Date
2011	High Seas	0	53,572	32,862	8	0	2,261	0	9,253	674	8,229	7,672	114,531
2011	EEZ	0	189,813	0	0	69,153	0	0	0	235,312	0	0	494,278
													608,809

3.0 EEZ Catch Data Summaries of Mackerel - *Trachurus* species

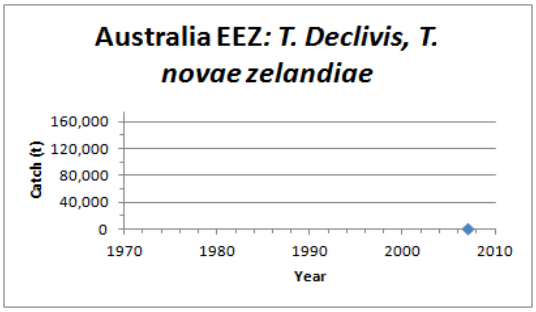
Table 3.1: Annual Catch Data of EEZ *Trachurus* Species (Part 1 of 2)

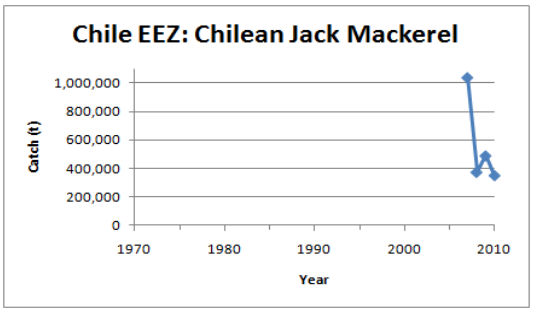
Area	Catch (t)		
	Australia	**Chile**	**Ecuador**
	EEZ	EEZ	EEZ
Species	Jack mackerel (*T. Declivis, T. novae zelandiae*)	Chilean jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*)	Chilean jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*)
2010	0	355,510	4,613
2009	0	491,792	1,935
2008	0	376,370	0
2007	680	1,040,167	927
2006			0
2005			0
2004			0
2003			0
2002			604
2001			134,011
2000			7,121
1999			19,072
1998			25,900
1997			30,302
1996			56,782
1995			174,393
1994			36,575
1993			2,673
1992			15,022
1991			45,313
1990			4,144
1989			35,108
1988			
1987			
1986			
1985			
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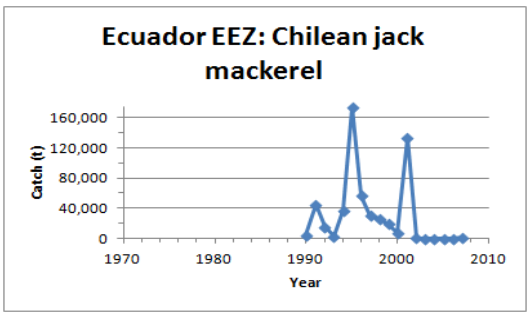
Table 3.1: Annual Catch Data of EEZ *Trachurus* Species (Part 2 of 2)

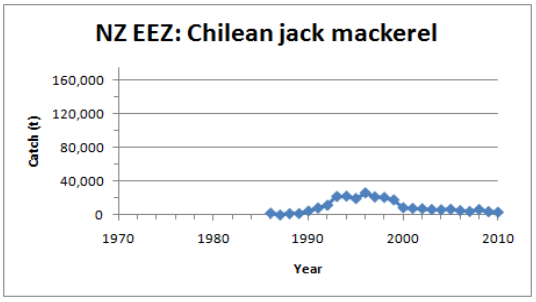
Area	Catch (t)				
	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	Peru	Ukraine
	EEZ	EEZ	EEZ	EEZ	FAO81 (NZ EEZ)
Species	Chilean jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*)	*T. novaezealand-iae*	*T. declivis*	Chilean jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*)	Jack and horse mackerels nei (mix of *Trachurus declivis, T. murphyi, T. novaezelandiae*)
2010	3,303	14,984	22,591	300	
2009	3,964	14,390	21,820	25,912	
2008	6,500	14,664	26,231	169,537	
2007	4,186	16,265	25,923	254,426	22,067
2006	5,253	14,226	16,873	277,568	
2005	6,730	23,442	15,564	80,663	
2004	6,184	15,650	21,335	187,369	22,600
2003	6,538	13,663	17,548	217,734	25,016
2002	7,486	9,986	14,831	154,219	5,667
2001	7,916	11,768	9,805	723,733	7,577
2000	8,677	3,844	10,033	296,579	12,213
1999	18,058	2,889	13,412	184,679	15,306
1998	20,993	8,796	6,229	386,946	9,309
1997	21,543	8,374	5,119	649,751	9,740
1996	26,386	10,133	6,212	438,736	13,093
1995	19,678	8,898	7,775	376,600	8,990
1994	22,434	4,934	14,917	196,771	4,192
1993	22,108	13,295	13,879	130,681	7,937
1992	11,611	13,444	12,632	96,660	2,878
1991	8,287	13,219	12,222	136,337	319
1990	4,780	10,791	11,637	191,139	214
1989	1,810	6,959	14,601	140,720	
1988	1,598	8,019	14,536	118,076	
1987	0	9,365	10,064	46,304	
1986	2,206	7,894	7,395	49,863	
1985				87,466	
1984				184,333	
1983				76,825	
1982				50,013	
1981				37,875	
1980				123,380	6
1979				151,591	
1978				386,793	
1977				504,992	
1976				54,154	
1975				37,899	
1974				129,211	
1973				42,781	
1972				18,782	
1971				9,189	
1970				4,711	

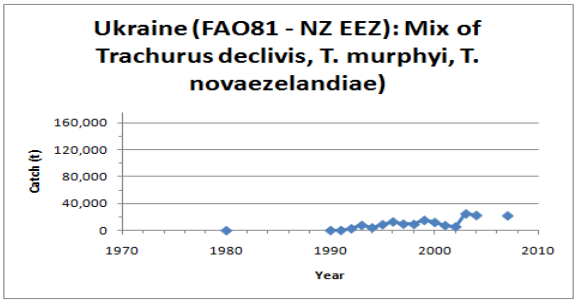
Figure 3.1: Annual Catch Data of EEZ *Trachurus* Species Catch

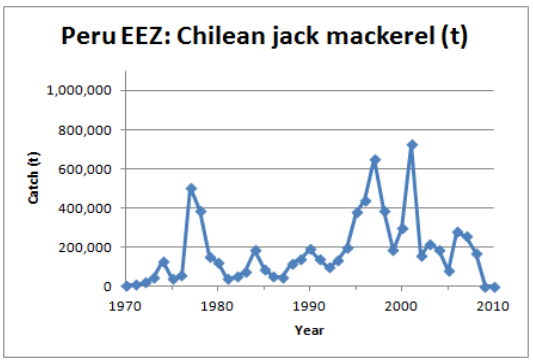












4.0 Summary of 'Other Mackerel' Data Received by the Interim Secretariat

Table 4.1: Annual Catch Data– Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) Part 1 of 3

	Catch (t)				
	Belize	**Chile**		**EU**	
Area	FAO87	FAO 87 (High Seas only)	FAO 87 (High Seas and EEZ)	FAO87	FAO 71, 77, 81, 87 combined
Species	Mackerel- species unspecified/ *S. japonicus*	Chub mackerel - *Scomber japonicus*	Chub mackerel - *Scomber japonicus*	Chub mackerel	Mackerel- species not specified
2010	21.36	936	95,659	678	
2009	295.2^	21,936	158,452	5,168	
2008	1103.96^	45,702	133,018	5,879	
2007	966	63,492	297,189	9,067	
2006			345,673	5,989	
2005			280,756	211	
2004			577,336		
2003			572,052		
2002			343,371		
2001			365,031		
2000			95,789		
1999			120,123		
1998			71,769		
1997			211,649		
1996			146,649		
1995			110,210		
1994			27,171		
1993			96,023		
1992			72,364		36
1991			191,723		14,396
1990			192,948		98,123
1989			39,328		109,556
1988			26,423		90,655
1987			32,799		82,955
1986			1,584		79,454
1985			11,314		81,361
1984					69,055
1983					39,792
1982					44,628
1981					78,261
1980					48,129
1979					93,311
1978					13,273
1977					596
1976					97
1975					7

X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public
^ Species confirmed as *Scomber japonicas*

Table 4.1: Annual Catch Data– Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) Part 2 of 3

	Catch (t)			
	Faroe Islands	**Japan**	**Korea**	**New Zealand**
Area	FAO87	FAO87	FAO87 (High Seas)	5x5
Species	*Scomber japonicus*	Chub mackerel	Chub mackerel	*Scomber australasicus*
2010	x		x	0
2009	x		x	0
2008	x		968	0
2007			1,240	0
2006			1,460	0
2005			x	5
2004			708	3
2003			39	0
2002				5
2001				
2000				
1999		1		
1998				
1997				
1996				
1995				
1994				
1993				
1992				
1991				
1990		<0.5		
1989				
1988				
1987				
1986				
1985				
1984		1		
1983				
1982				
1981				
1980				
1979		1		
1978		<0.5		
1977				
1976				
1975				

X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

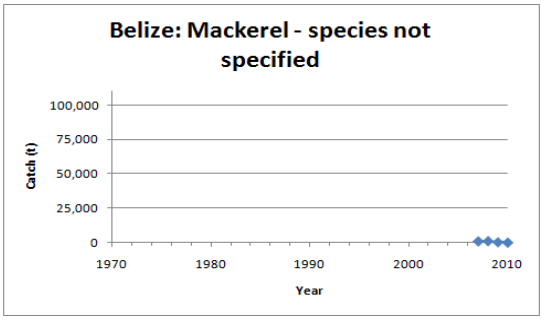
Table 4.1: Annual Catch Data –Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel) Part 3 of 3

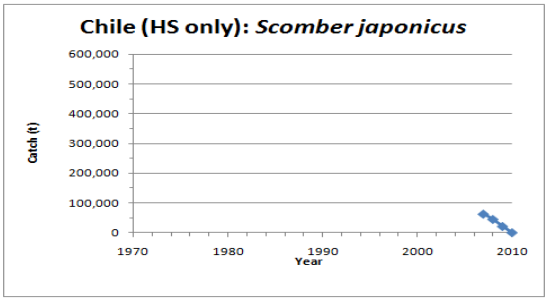
	Catch (t)				
	Russian Fedn.		Ukraine		Vanuatu
Area	FAO81	FAO87	FAO81 (includes some catch from NZ EEZ)	FAO87	FAO87
Species	Pacific mackerel	Chub mackerel	*Scomber australasicus*	*Scomber japonicus*	Chub mackerel
2010					676
2009		535			4,901
2008		x^			8,945
2007	0	0			7,705
2006	0	0			3,352
2005	0	0			1,819
2004	0	0	0		3,137
2003	0	0	0		1,553
2002	0	0	0		
2001	0	0	0		
2000	0	0	0		
1999	0	0	0		
1998	0	0	0		
1997	0	0	0		
1996	0	0	0		
1995	75	0			
1994	204	0	0		
1993	326	0	0		
1992		0	0	17	
1991	828	18,257	0	1,063	
1990	100	74,168		2,085	
1989	700	28,160	25	999	
1988	x	34,805		519	
1987	50	3,835	1	79	
1986	0	1,920		647	
1985	50	38,275		39	
1984	0	71,952		78	
1983	0	4,416			
1982	0	41,878		565	
1981	0	41,500		4,708	
1980	0	48,300		1,282	
1979	0	5,800		522	
1978	0	1,773		122	
1977	0	0			
1976	0	0			
1975	0	0			

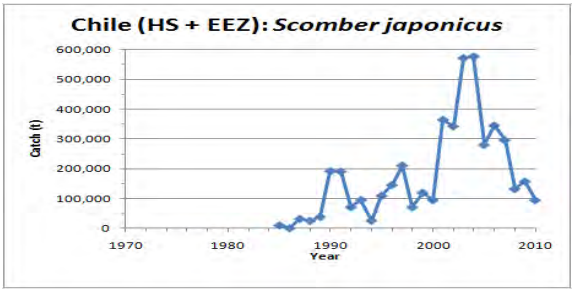
X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

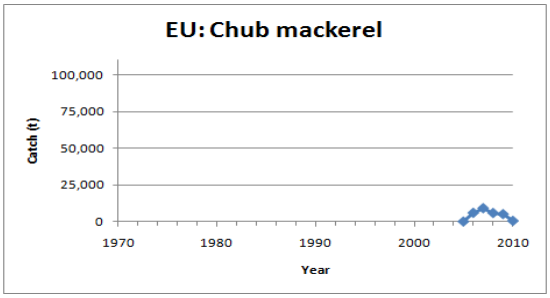
^ Species confirmed as *Scomber japonicus*

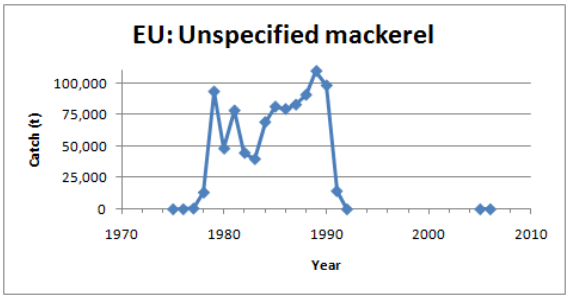
Figure 4.1: Annual Catch Data - Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel)

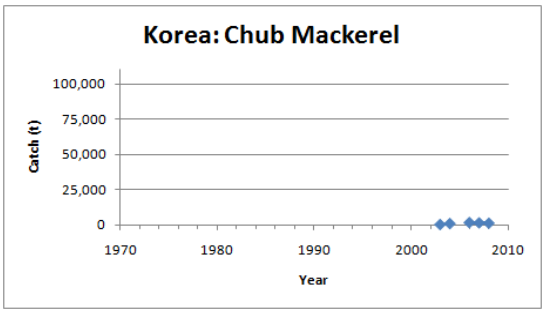


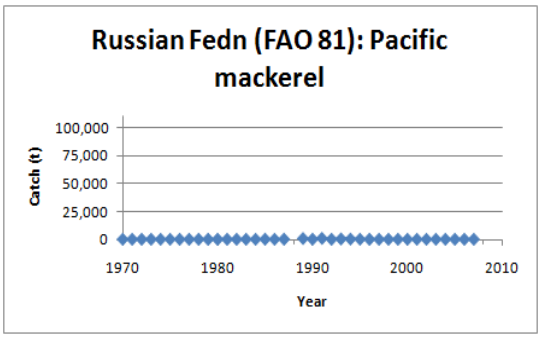












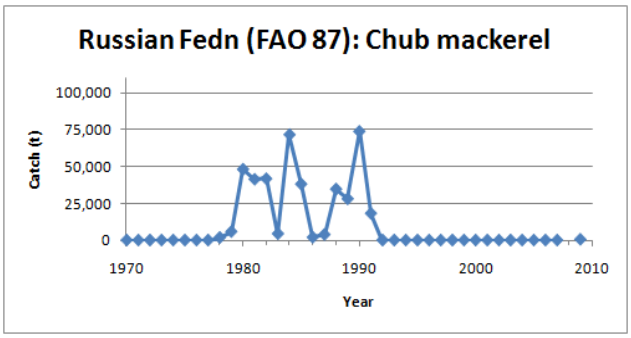
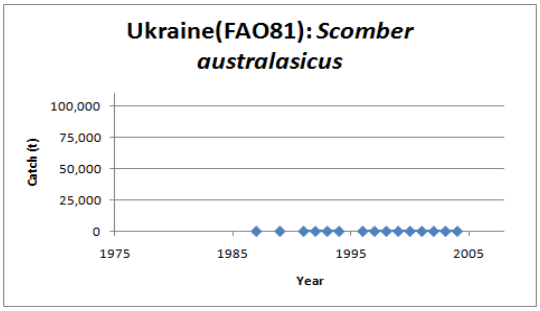
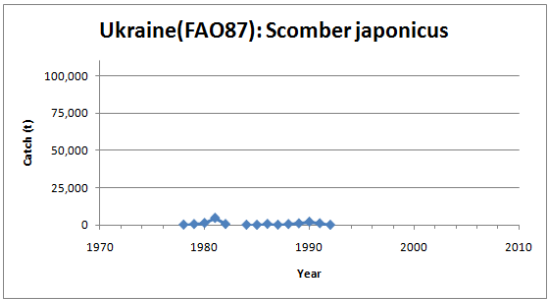
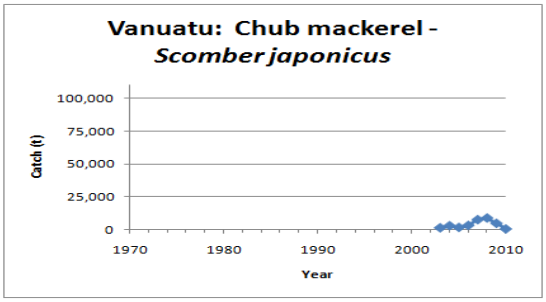


Figure 4.1 Contd: Annual Catch Data - Other Mackerels (including chub & unspecified mackerel)







Finer Scale 'Other' Mackerel Data Received to Date

The following table details the finer scale 'other mackerel' (non-*Trachurus)* data received to date by the Interim Secretariat:

Table 4.2: Summary of Finer Scale 'Other mackerel' Data Received

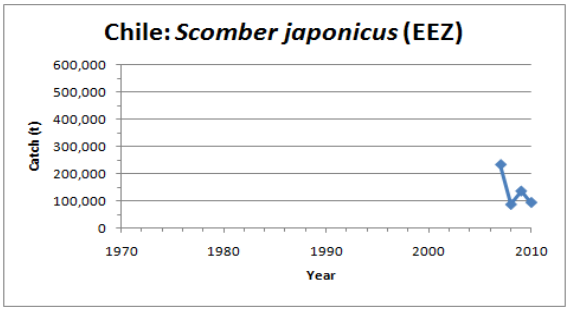
PARTICIPANT	Finer Scale Catch/ Landing Data Provided for the Years Listed		
	5x5 Degree Square	1x1 Degree Square	Tow by Tow
Belize	2008 (by month and vessel), 2009, 2010 (by day, position)	2007 (mackerel - species not specified - by vessel/day/ month)	
Chile		2007-2009	2008-2009; 2010 (purse seine by trip)
EU	2007		2008 -2010
Faroe Islands			2008,2009 (preliminary)
Korea	2003-2006		2007-2010
Russian Fedn.			2008; 2009 (for 5 of 6 vessels); 2011
Vanuatu*			2008-2010

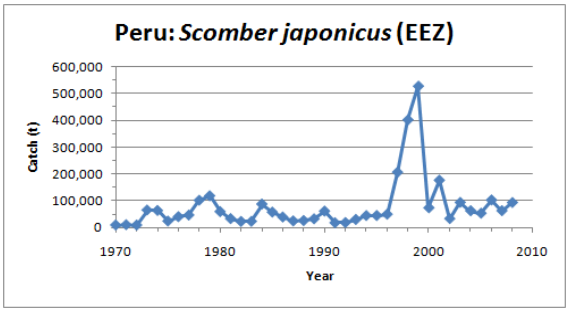
* Also provided catch by day and vessel for 2007

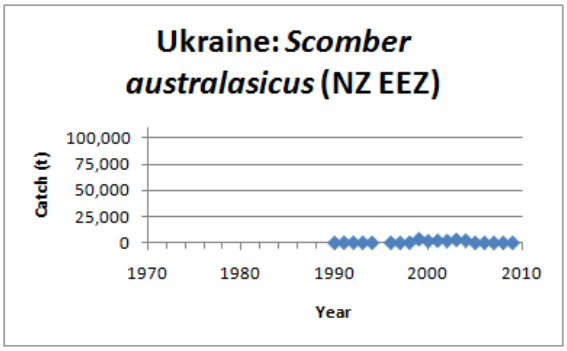
Table 4.3: Annual Catch Data of EEZ Chub Mackerel

Area	Catch (t)		
	Chile	**Peru**	**Ukraine**
	EEZ	EEZ	NZ EEZ
Species	*Scomber japonicus*	*Scomber japonicus*	*Scomber australasicus*
2010	94,723		
2009	136,516		
2008	87,316	92,989	
2007	233,697	62,387	
2006		102,322	
2005		52,895	
2004		62,255	2,165
2003		93,384	2,843
2002		32,698	1,849
2001		176,202	2,040
2000		73,263	1,677
1999		527,729	3,457
1998		401,903	214
1997		206,183	9
1996		49,221	156
1995		44,259	
1994		44,115	133
1993		29,504	94
1992		17,939	213
1991		17,304	224
1990		60,776	2
1989		32,042	
1988		25,554	
1987		24,072	
1986		38,709	
1985		57,069	
1984		87,134	
1983		22,579	
1982		22,072	
1981		32,803	
1980		59,062	
1979		118,067	
1978		101,505	
1977		46,071	
1976		40,172	
1975		23,588	
1974		63,270	
1973		64,966	
1972		8,707	
1971		10,113	
1970		8,791	

Figure 4.2: Annual Catch Data of EEZ Chub Mackerel (*Scomber japonicas*) Catch







5.0 Squid Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area

Chile (2007 – 09) and Peru (1990 – 2008) have also submitted EEZ only catches of jumbo flying squid.

Table 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received (Part 1 of 3)

	Catch (t)			
	Belize	**Chile**	**China**	**EU**
Area	5x5 square	Includes catch from within national waters of jurisdiction	FAO87	Unspecified
Species	Squid - species not specified	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - species not specified
2010		200,428~	142,000	
2009		56,337~	70,000	
2008		145,171~	79,064	
2007	0	124,389~	49,963	
2006	0	219,800	62,000	
2005	825	296,953	86,000	
2004	681	175,134	205,600	
2003	479	15,191	81,000	
2002	588	5,589	50,483	
2001	453	3,476	17,770	
2000		9		
1999		6		
1998		5		
1997				
1996		2		
1995				
1994		205		
1993		7,442		
1992		9,400		
1991		445		1,075
1990				6,497
1989				2,003
1988				
1987				
1986				
1985				
1984				
1983				
1982				
1981				
1980				
1979				
1978				
1977				
1976				
1975				
1974				
1973				
1972				
1971				
1970				
1969				

~ This catch was all taken within the Chilean EEZ only

Table 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received (Part 2 of 3)

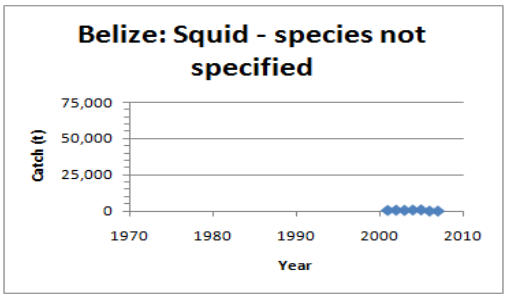
	Catch (t)						
	Japan	**Korea**	**Korea**	**Korea**	**New Zealand**	**Russian Fedn.**	**Russian Fedn.**
Area	FAO87	FAO87 (High Seas only)	FAO87 (EEZ of Peru only)	FAO87 (EEZ of Peru and High Seas)	FAO81	FAO81	FAO87
Species	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - Jumbo flying squid	Squid (OMZ, UHX, UHU)	Squid - species not specified	Squid - species not specified
2010	498	6,742	7,764	14,506	<0.5		
2009		0	7,221	7,221	0		
2008		804	5,971	6,775	0		
2007		0	0	0	<0.5	0	0
2006	323	437	2,048	2,485	<0.5	0	0
2005	1,633	0	x	x	0	0	0
2004	4,615	8,761	2,026	10,787	<0.5	0	0
2003	4,510	3,041	1,681	4,722	<0.5	0	0
2002	33,978	8,629	13,130	21,759	<0.5	0	0
2001	1,132	0	5,797	5,797		0	0
2000	1,704			20,822		0	0
1999	x			19,728		1,352	0
1998						1,907	0
1997	x			3,359		5,809	0
1996	644			12,896		8,365	0
1995	37			35,719		17,004	0
1994	2,698			69,664		22,098	0
1993	3,579			62,887		15,600	0
1992	1,874			43,022		28,767	0
1991	50			24,015		17,331	23,240
1990	x			3,465		21,654	7,860
1989	x					13,413	380
1988	x					x	0
1987						9,135	0
1986						15,818	0
1985						18,267	130
1984						19,076	10
1983						20,319	0
1982						18,118	10
1981						12,902	60
1980						15,506	0
1979						14,308	45
1978						3,112	0
1977						26,837	0
1976						0	0
1975						0	0
1974						0	0
1973						0	0
1972						0	<0.5
1971						0	
1970						0	
1969						100	

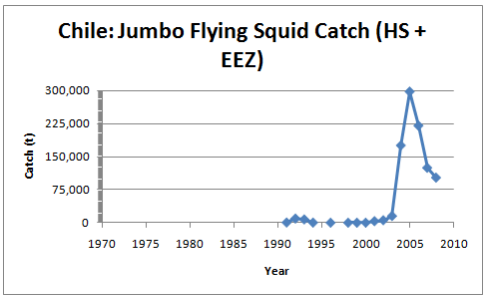
X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

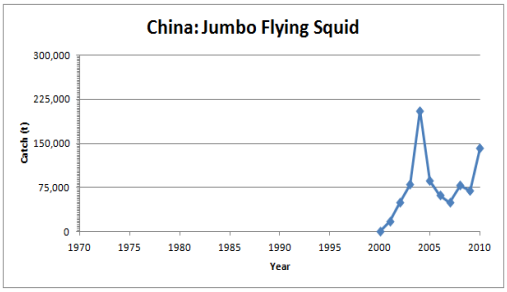
Table 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received (Part 3 of 3)

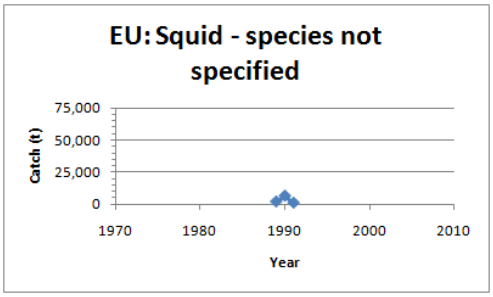
	Catch (t)			
	Ukraine		Chinese Taipei	Chinese Taipei
Area	FAO81 (NZ EEZ)	FAO87	FAO87	NZ EEZ
Species	Squids: *Nototodarus sloani, N.gouldi*	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - Jumbo Flying squid	Squid - *N. solani*
2010			29,206	
2009			12,319	
2008			31,161	
2007			14,750	
2006			18,349	3,304
2005			15,976	3,831
2004	20,122		39,450	0
2003	10,379		23,009	0
2002	11,230		12,064	0
2001	8,623		0	0
2000	2,872		0	0
1999	1,462		0	761
1998	5,321		0	3,974
1997	7,955		0	6,620
1996	4,136		0	14,747
1995	6,630		0	8,284
1994	10,428		0	0
1993	5,546		0	0
1992	2,932	1	1,698	0
1991	699	398		0
1990		142		0
1989				0
1988				0
1987				850
1986				1,253
1985				8,343
1984				17,900
1983				16,377
1982				13,100
1981				8,147
1980	6,986			3,497
1979	6,191			1,601
1978				2,163
1977				1,797
1976				1,379
1975				254
1974				95
1973				109
1972				
1971				
1970				
1969				

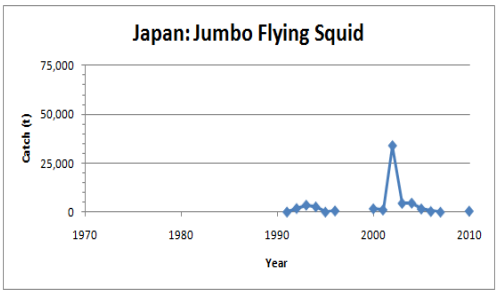
Figure 5.1: Squid Annual Catch Data Received

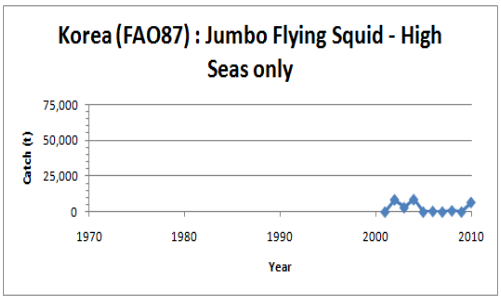




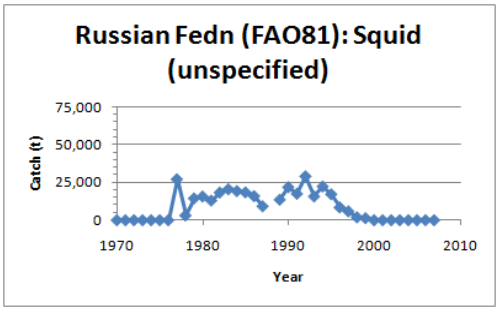












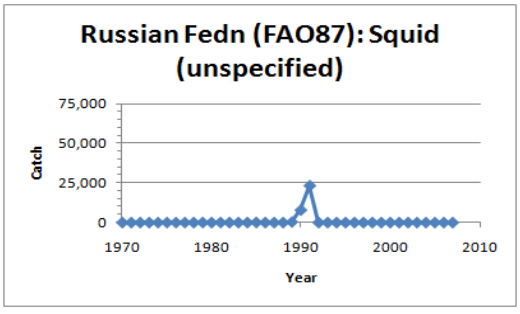
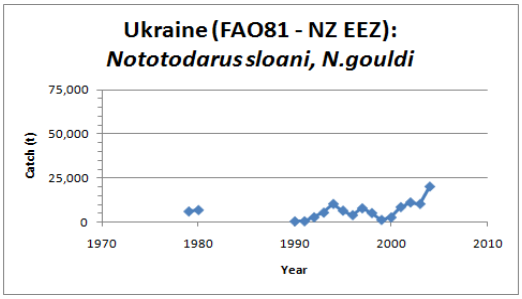
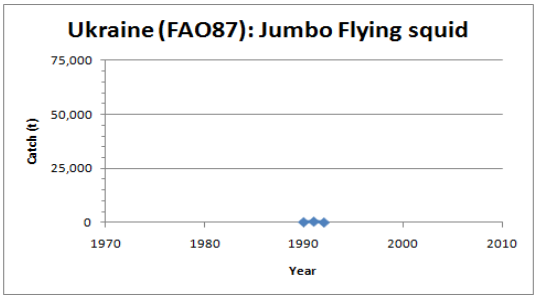
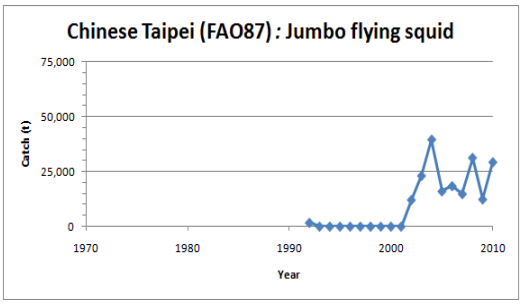
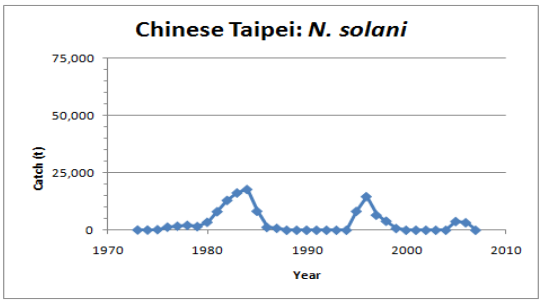


Figure 5.1 continued: Squid Annual Catch Data Received









Finer Scale Squid Data Received

The following table details the finer scale squid data received to date by the Interim Secretariat:

Table 5.2: Summary of Finer Scale Squid Data Received

PARTICIPANT	Finer Scale Catch/ Landing Data Provided for the Years Listed		
	5x5 Degree Square	1x1 Degree Square	Tow by Tow
Belize	2001-2005		
Chile		2007-2009	
China	2003-2008		
Japan	1988-2006; 2010		
New Zealand	2002-2010		
Chinese Taipei	2007-2010		

6.0 Orange Roughy Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area

Table 6.1: Annual Catch Data for Orange Roughy Received (Part 1 of 2)

Year	Catch (t)			
	Australia	Belize	China	EU
Area	23.5-60S, 120-180E	5x5 square	FAO87	Unspecified
2010	0			
2009	0			
2008	0			
2007	148	332[1]	336[1]	
2006	166	200	570	
2005	207	506	710	
2004	351	914	592	
2003	156	9	562	
2002	383	0	597	
2001	751	0	520	
2000	948			
1999	2,514			
1998	3,098			
1997	1,458			
1996	x			
1995	x			
1994	192			
1993	x			
1992	x			
1991	x			
1990	x			
1989	x			
1988	x			
1987	x			
1986				
1985				
1984				
1983				
1982				
1981				3,748
1980				
1979				
1978				
1977				
1976				
1975				
1974				
1973				
1972				
1971				
1970				
1969				

X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

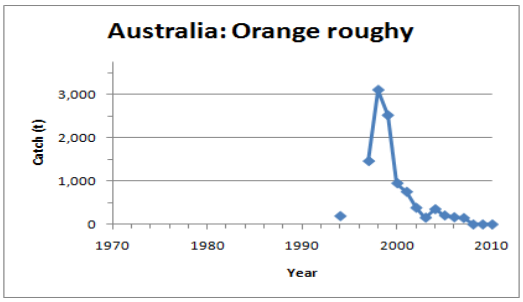
1 – The catch of orange roughy reported here was reported by both Belize and China as the annual total for the same vessel fishing in the same time period. Therefore, this catch is being double-counted in this table

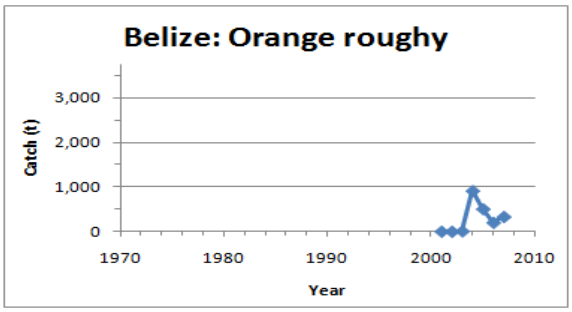
Table 6.1: Annual Catch Data for Orange Roughy Received (Part 2 of 2)

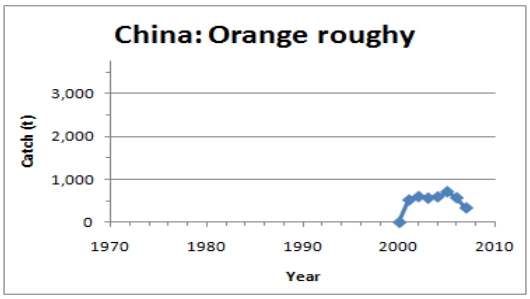
Year	Catch (t)				
	Korea	New Zealand	Russian Fedn.	Ukraine	
Area	FAO81 (EEZ and HS)	FAO81	FAO81	FAO81 (outside NZ EEZ)	FAO81 (NZ EEZ)
2010		1,474			
2009		928			
2008		837			
2007	x	866	0		
2006	x	1,415	0		
2005	x	1,597	0		
2004	x	1,697	0	49	223
2003	x	1,973	0	164	12
2002	208	2,578	0		
2001	94		0		195
2000	288		0	53	49
1999	x		0		
1998			0		
1997			0		
1996			0		
1995			0		
1994			0		
1993			0		
1992			0		
1991			506		
1990			36		
1989			1,132		
1988			x		
1987			130		
1986			2,475		
1985			4,306		
1984			4,028		
1983			7,229		
1982			8,860		
1981			14,076		
1980			17,300		
1979			1,251		
1978			0		
1977			319		
1976			0		
1975			0		
1974			0		
1973			0		
1972			0		
1971			0		
1970			0		
1969			0		

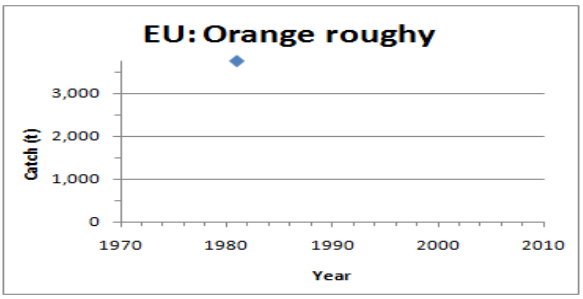
X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

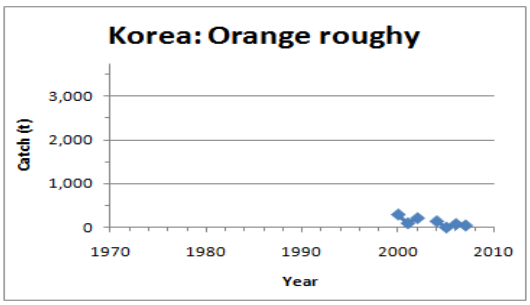
Figure 6.1: Annual Catch Data for Orange Roughy

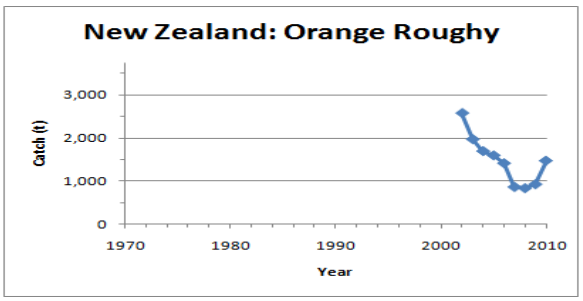


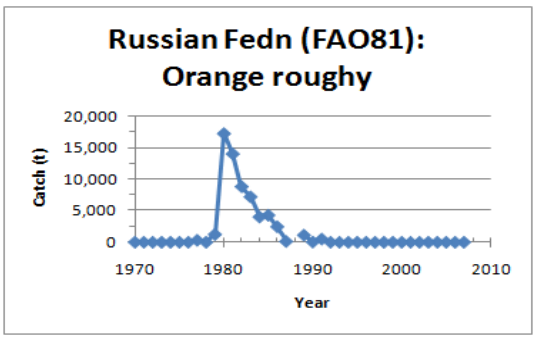




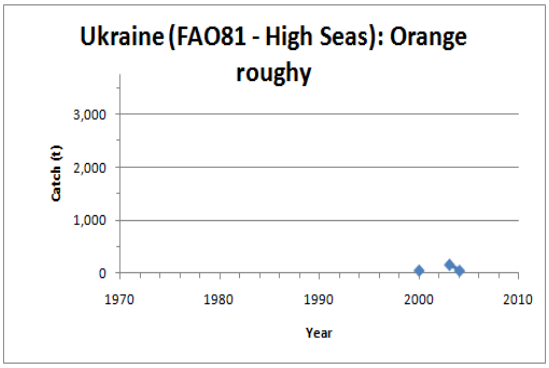


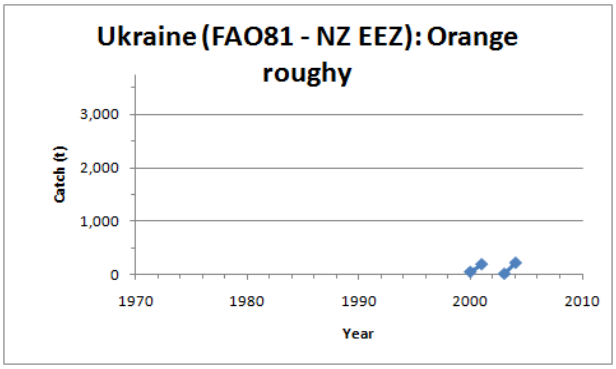






Note the different scale for the figure above





Finer Scale Orange Roughy Data Received

The following table details the finer scale orange roughy data received to date by the Interim Secretariat:

Table 6.2: Summary of Finer Scale Orange Roughy Data Received

PARTICIPANT	Finer Scale Catch/ Landing Data Provided for the Years Listed		
	5x5 Degree Square	1x1 Degree Square	Tow by Tow
Australia			2007
Belize	2003-2007		
New Zealand	2002-2010		

Boarfish Catch

Belize also provided 5x5 degree square data for boarfish for 2007.

7.0 Alfonsino Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area

Table 7.1: Annual Catch Data for Alfonsino (Part 1 of 2)

	Catch (t)			
	Australia	**Belize**	**Chile**	**EU**
Area	23.5-60S, 120-180E	FAO87 (5x5 squares)	Nazca Ridge	FAO87
Species				
2010	0			
2009	0			
2008	0			x
2007	86	61		x
2006	209	101		
2005	81	102	5	
2004	1	229		
2003	2	73	11	
2002	3	0	2	
2001	1	0	>0.5	
2000	4			
1999	8			
1998	1		144	
1997	1			
1996	0			
1995	0			
1994	0			
1993	0			
1992	0			
1991	0			
1990	0			
1989	0			
1988	0			
1987	0			
1986				
1985				
1984				
1983				
1982				
1981				
1980				
1979				
1978				
1977				
1976				
1975				

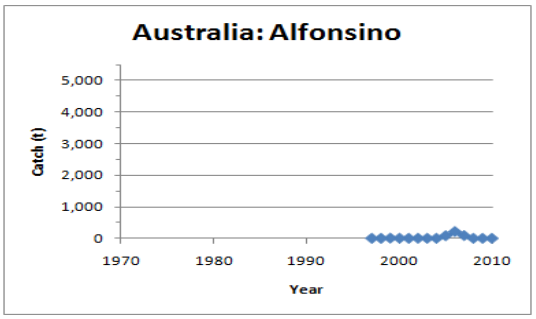
X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

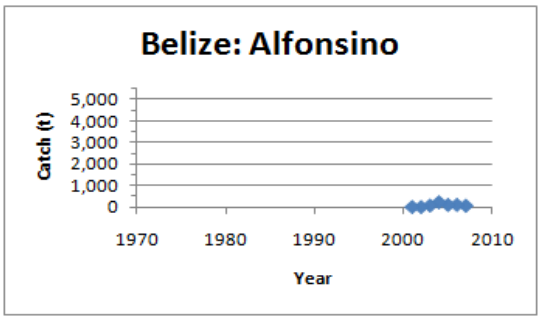
Table 7.1: Annual Catch Data for Alfonsino (Part 2 of 2)

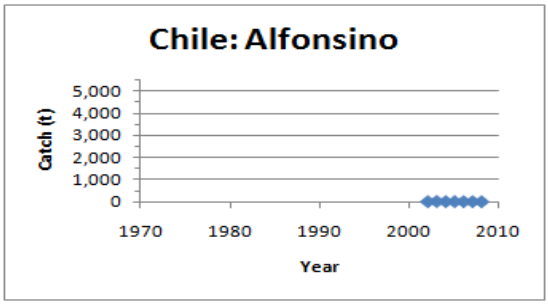
	New Zealand	**Russian Federation**	**Russian Federation**	**Ukraine**	**Ukraine**
Area	FAO81 (High Seas)	FAO81	FAO87	FAO81 (NZ EEZ)	FAO87
Species	Alfonsinos nei			Alfonsinos nei	Splendid alfonsino
2010	244				
2009	5				
2008	3				
2007	4	0	0		
2006	28	0	0		
2005	26	0	0		
2004	85	0	0		
2003	94	0	0	11	
2002	17	0	0		
2001		0	0	9	
2000		0	0		
1999		0	0		
1998		0	0		
1997		0	0		
1996		0	0		
1995		0	0		
1994		0	0		
1993		0	0		
1992		0	0		
1991		0	0		
1990		0	0		
1989		0	0		
1988		0	0		
1987		0	0		
1986		0	0		
1985		0	0		
1984		9	458		
1983		0	633		32
1982		0	620		
1981		0	676		198
1980		2,325	12	21	12
1979		5,323	907	4,804	
1978		1,783	0		
1977		3,491	0		
1976		0	0		
1975		0	0		

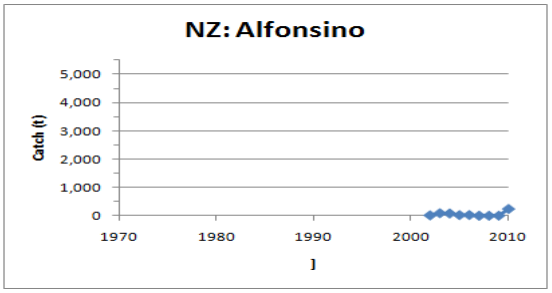
X Data not displayed as catch totals are for less than 3 vessels and data are not already public

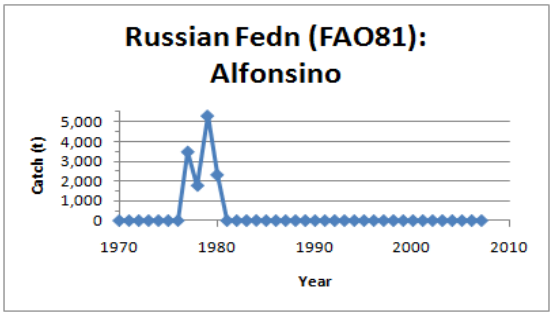
Figure 7.1: Annual Catch Data for Alfonsino

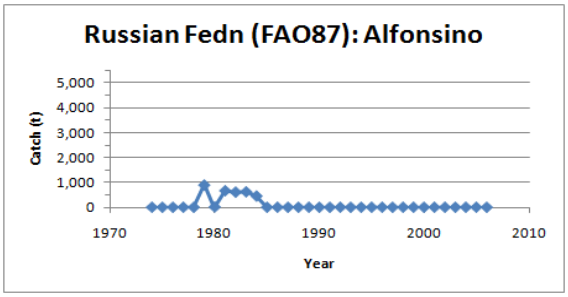


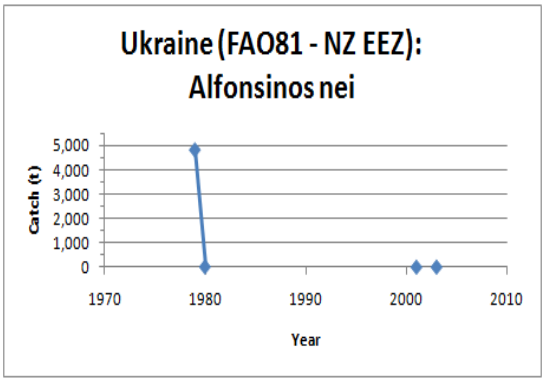


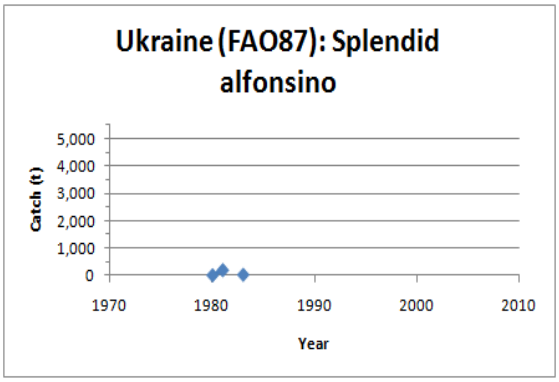












Finer Scale Alfonsino Data Received to Date

The following table details the finer scale alfonsino data received to date by the Interim Secretariat:

Table 7.2: Summary of More Detailed Alfonsino Data Received

PARTICIPANT	Finer Scale Catch/ Landing Data Provided for the Years Listed		
	5x5 Degree Square	1x1 Degree Square	Tow/ Set Data
Australia			2007-2010
Belize	2004-2007		
EU	2007		2008
New Zealand	2002-2010		

8.0 OTHER SPECIES Data Summary: Fish Taken Entirely or Partially within SPRFMO Area

This table summarises the catches of all other species that have been submitted to the Interim Secretariat to date, i.e. all species EXCEPT mackerels, squids, orange roughy and alfonsinos. These species/ species group catches are displayed under one of 2 different species/ group headers:

- They are listed under the appropriate FAO 3-alpha code (refer to section 1.3), or
- All remaining species/ groups annual catches are summed and listed in a grouped category labelled 'Other'. Therefore, 'Other' catch totals may potentially include both pelagic and demersal species annual catches.

Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 1 of 4)

	Catch (t)						
	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Belize	Belize
Fishery	Demersal Line	Demersal Line	Trawl	Trawl	Trawl	Demersal Trawl	Un-specified
Species	BWA	All Species other than BWA	CDL	ORD	Other Species (excluding ALF, CDL, ORD, ORY)	BOR	Grenadier
Area	FAO81	FAO81	FAO81	FAO81	FAO81	FAO87	FAO87
2010	6	100	0	0	0		
2009	4	102	0	0	0		
2008	3	174	0	0	0		
2007	16	32	2	1	16	28	
2006	8	51	0	0	75		
2005	4	5	0	75	14		
2004	2	16	0	34	1		525
2003	30	54	0	69	1		
2002	27	217	0	73	3		
2001	21	136	0	44	3		
2000	6	111	7	209	1		
1999	22	68	1	195	4		
1998	26	80	2	1040	3		
1997	6	3	15	953	41		
1996			26^	11^	1^		
1995			26^	11^	1^		
1994			2	6	3		
1993			0	36^	1.3^		
1992			0	36^	1.3^		
1991			0	36^	1.3^		
1990			0	0	2^		
1989			0	0	2^		
1988			0	0	2^		
1987			0	0	2^		
1986							
1985							
1984							
1983							
1982							
1981							
1980							
1979							
1978							
1977							
1976							
1975							
1974							
1973							
1972							
1971							
1970							

^ The total catches were reported grouped over a 2-4yr span, therefore the catch data are displayed in this table split equally between each of the grouped years

Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 2 of 4)

	Catch (t)						
	China	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU
Fishery	Demersal	Gill Net	Gill Net	Gill Net	Gill Net	Pelagic	Pelagic
Species	Other	BWA	CEX	FIN, SCK	Other	BRA, CBA	**Other** (includes hake, gurnard, anchovy, redfish, SA pilchards & 'other')
Area	Un-specified	FAO81	FAO81	FAO81	FAO81	FAO87	**Un- specified** (post 2000)**; FAO 71, 77, 81, 87** (for 1998 & prior)
2010		0	17	292	5		
2009		3	334	2,277	295	478	357
2008			17	916	12		20,824
2007	73					13	
2006	312						
2005	162						
2004	304						
2003	314						
2002	147						
2001	60						
2000							
1999							
1998							657
1997							
1996							
1995							
1994							
1993							
1992							961
1991							1,639
1990							2,816
1989							5,073
1988							2,741
1987							2,592
1986							2,595
1985							2,543
1984							2,175
1983							1,298
1982							1,687
1981							36,113
1980							151,966
1979							122,182
1978							61,361
1977							62,843
1976							51,432
1975							64,438
1974							64,813
1973							36,504
1972							3,915
1971							
1970							

Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 3 of 4)

	Catch (t)					
	Korea	NZ	NZ	NZ	NZ	NZ
Fishery	**Trawl**	**Trawl and Line**	**Trawl and Line**	**Trawl and Line**	**Bottom Trawl**	**Trawl and Line**
Species	**Other** (includes smooth + spiky oreo, alfonsino, cardinal fishes & others)	**BWA**	**CDL**	**CEX**	**ORD**	**HAU**
Area	**FAO81**	**FAO81**	**FAO81**	**FAO81**	**FAO81**	**FAO81**
2010		39	22	2	31	24
2009		58	16	0	5.5	21
2008		67	1	0	1	43
2007		144	0	1	175	32
2006	13	277	21	2	69	92
2005	222	102	189	1	381	25
2004	6	131	42	1	197	14
2003	23	23	226	1	135	4
2002	17	2	159	3	192	0
2001	8					
2000						
1999						
1998						
1997						
1996						
1995						
1994						
1993						
1992						
1991						
1990						
1989						
1988						
1987						
1986						
1985						
1984						
1983						
1982						
1981						
1980						
1979						
1978						
1977						
1976						
1975						
1974						
1973						
1972						
1971						
1970						

Table 8.1: Annual Catch Data for Other Species (Part 4 of 4)

	Catch (t)				
	Russian Fedn	Russian Fedn	Russian Fedn	Ukraine	Ukraine
Fishery	Un- specified (Pelagic + demersal)	Demersal	Un- specified (Pelagic + demersal)	Demersal	Demersal + Pelagic
Species	Other	BOR	Other	BOR, ZEX	Other
Area	FAO81	FAO87	FAO87	FAO87	FAO87
2010					
2009					
2008					
2007	0		0		
2006	0		0		
2005	0		0		
2004	0		0		
2003	0		0		
2002	0		0		
2001	0		0		
2000	0		0		
1999	1,757		0		
1998	216		0		
1997	5,332		0		
1996	6,463		55		
1995	9,336		115		
1994	29,103		100		
1993	23,488		130		
1992	51,156		27		51
1991	116,266		66,494		395
1990	108,604		192,375		780
1989	59,508		165,041		596
1988	30,587		304,941		35
1987	43,234		382,621		0
1986	46,533		449,372		59
1985	41,912		452,631		321
1984	23,500		375,138		546
1983	40,134		182,914		67
1982	27,386		202,807		19,044
1981	10,595	31	62,060	49	2,964
1980	33,829		61,142		793
1979	45,631		44,000		680
1978	36,310		3,026		1,533
1977	76,635		0		
1976	78,020		0		
1975	81,107		0		
1974	102,509		0		
1973	78,208		39,217		
1972	61,012		28,100		
1971	10,422		0		
1970	0		0		

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Data Received by the Interim Secretariat

Tables 1a – 1d provide a summary of the catch/landing, observer and VMS data provided to the Interim Secretariat by participant for the years 2007 - 2010. This summary represents a 'stocktake' of the data received, and does not necessarily reflect the requirements of the 2007 Interim Measures, 2009 Revised Interim Measures, 2011 Interim Measures for Pelagic Fisheries, or all of the specific requirements of the Data Standards.

Explanatory Note

Please note the following explanation regarding "Aggregated annual catch" as it appears in these two tables.

Aggregated Annual Catch

No - indicates that no separate estimate of annual catch/landing by species was provided (e.g. based on landing rather than estimated catch information), however finer scale data such as tow by tow/ set by set / 1°x1° square or 5°x5° data may have been summed to give an annual catch estimate

Yes - indicates that a separate estimate of annual catch/landing by species was provided and this estimate was not derived directly by the summing of finer scale estimated catch data
- for example this annual figure may have been derived from landings (as opposed to estimated catch at sea) data, or may have included catch for which there is only broad positional information available, e.g. it is known that the catch was taken in the High Seas, but no latitudinal and longitudinal information is available.

Key to Table 1

ALL - All species mix	HKN - Southern hake (Merluccius australis)
ALF - Alfonsinos	JAX - Jack and horse mackerels (*Trachurus* species)
BOE - Black oreo (*Allocyttus niger*)	LHI - Trumpet emperor (*Lethrinus miniatus*)
BOR - Boarfishes nei	MAC - Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*)
BUP - Pacific rudderfish (*Psenopsis anomala*)	MAS - Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)
BWA - Bluenose warehou/ Blue eye trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*)	MOW - Morwongs (*Nemadactylus* species)
BXD - Alfonsino (*Beryx decadactylus*)	ONV - Spiky oreo (*Neocyttus rhomboidalis*)
BYS - Splendid alfonsino (*Beryx splendens*)	ORY - Orange roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*)
CDL - Cardinal fishes nei (*Epigonus* species)	PFM - Crimson jobfish (*Pristipomoides filamentosus*)
CJM - Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*)	RIB - Common mora (*Mora moro*)
CUS - Pink cusk-eel (*Genypterus blacodes*)	SCK - Kitefin shark (*Dalatias licha*)
EMT - Bonnetmouths, rubyfishes nei	SSO - Smooth oreo dory (*Pseudocyttus maculatus*)
EPI - Black cardinal fish (*Epigonus telescopus*)	SWH - Giant boarfish (*Paristiopterus labiosus*)
FIN - Finfishes nei	YTC - Yellowtail kingfish/ amberjack (*Seriola lalandi*)
GIS - Jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*)	
GGD - Shore rockling (*Gaidropsarus mediterraneus*)	EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zone
GMQ - Japanese large-eye bream (*Gymnocranius euanus*)	HS - High Seas
HAU - Hapuka (*Polyprion* species)	

Table 1a: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2007 (Part 1 of 2)

PARTICIPANT		2007 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
		Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Australia		Tow by tow/ set by set data (Bottom longline, dropline fisheries)	Yes	ALL
		Tow by tow/ set by set data (trawl fisheries)	Yes	ALL (Includes BXD and ORY)
		Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	JAX (EEZ)
		Aggregated annual catch (HS)	Yes	ALF, BWA, CDL, MOW, ONV, ORY, SSO, YTC
		Observer	Yes (trawl)	ALL (Includes BXD, ORY; no lfs, no bios)
		VMS	No	
Belize		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		1x1 degree square catch	Yes (by vessel/day/month)	JAX, Mackerel (species not specified)
		5x5 degree square catch data	Yes (by vessel)	ALF, BOR, ORY
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	JAX, Mackerel (species not specified)
		Observer	No	
		VMS	Yes	
Chile		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		1x1 degree square catch data (HS + EEZ)	Yes	CJM (HS + EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ), GIS (HS + EEZ)
		Aggregated annual catch (HS + EEZ)	Yes	CJM (HS + EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ), GIS (HS + EEZ)
		Observer	No	
		VMS	Yes (single position per vessel)	
China		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		5x5 degree square catch	Yes	CJM, GIS
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	Received confirmation vessels have VMS capability
Cook Islands		Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	JAX
		1x1 degree square catch data	No	
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	JAX
		Observer	No	
		VMS	Yes	
Ecuador		Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	CJM (EEZ)
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
European Union	Pelagic	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		5x5 degree square catch data	Yes (by vessel)	ALF, CBA, CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	No	
		Observer	No	
		VMS	Yes (as vessel tracks)	

Table 1a: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2007 (Part 2 of 2)

PARTICIPANT	2007 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
	Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Faroe Islands	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	No	
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes^	CJM
	Observer	No	
	VMS	Yes	
Korea	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, GIS, MAS, ORY
	Observer	No	
	VMS	Yes	
New Zealand	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No - Can be provided as soon as the SPRFMO database is available to accept these data	ALL
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	
	Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	*Trachurus* species - CJM, HUG, TUZ
	Aggregated annual catch (HS)	No (can be summed from 5x5 data)	
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Peru	Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	CJM (EEZ), MAS (EEZ), GIS (EEZ)
	Observer	No (not fishing in High Seas)	
	VMS	No (not fishing in High Seas)	
Russian Federation	NOT FISHING IN 2007		
Ukraine	Aggregated annual catch (NZ EEZ)	Yes	JAX (NZ EEZ)
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Vanuatu	Catch by vessel by day	Yes	CJM/ MAS mix
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes (by vessel)	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No	CJM - Size composition data provided 2003 - 2006
	VMS	Yes	
Chinese Taipei	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	GIS
	Aggregated annual catch	No (summed from 5x5 data)	
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	

^ Total includes small quantities of *Scomber japonicus*

Table 1b Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2008 (Part 1 of 2)

PARTICIPANT		2008 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
		Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Australia		Tow by tow/ set by set data (Bottom longline and dropline fisheries)	Yes	ALL
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	BWA, MOW, YTC
		Observer	Yes (demersal longline)	ALL (lfs for GMQ, LHI, PFM, ZRO; no bios)
		VMS	No	
Belize		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		5x5 degree square catch data	Yes (by month and vessel)	CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	No	
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
Chile		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		1x1 degree square catch data (HS + EEZ)	Yes	CJM (HS + EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ), GIS (HS + EEZ)
		Aggregated annual catch (HS + EEZ)	Yes	CJM (HS + EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ), GIS (HS + EEZ)
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
China		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		1x1 degree square catch	Yes	CJM
		5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	GIS
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM
		Observer	Yes	
		VMS	No (a list of vessels which have VMS)	
Cook Islands		Tow by tow/ set by set data	Nil	
		Aggregated annual catch	Nil	
		VMS	Nil	
Ecuador		Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Nil	CJM (EEZ)
		Observer	Nil	
		VMS	Nil	
European Union	Pelagic	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	ALF, CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	ALF, CJM, MAS
		Observer	Yes (non-standard format)	CJM (bios only)
		VMS	No	
	Fixed gill net	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes (Dec 2008)	BUP, CUS, FIN, GGD, HKN, SCK
		Aggregated	Yes (Dec 2008)	BUP, CUS, FIN, GGD, HKN, SCK
		Observer	Yes (not in standard template format)	ALL (Dec 2008)
		VMS	Yes (as vessel tracks)	

Table 1b: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2008 (Part 2 of 2)

PARTICIPANT	2008 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
	Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Faroe Islands	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Korea	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes (by vessel)	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	No for CJM, MAS; Yes for GIS	GIS
	Observer	Yes	CJM, MAS
	VMS	No	
New Zealand	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Can be provided as soon as the SPRFMO database is available to accept these data	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	ALL
	Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	*Trachurus* species - CJM, HUG, TUZ
	Aggregated annual catch (HS)	No (can be summed from 5x5 data)	
	Observer (trawl)	Yes - including Observer Implementation report	ALF, EPI, ORY, RIB, SSO (includes summary lf and bio info)
	VMS	No	
Peru	Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	CJM (EEZ), MAS (EEZ), GIS (EEZ)
	Observer	No (not fishing in High Seas)	
	VMS	No (not fishing in High Seas)	
Russian Federation	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes (by vessel)	
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Vanuatu	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes (by vessel)	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No	CJM - Size composition data provided
	VMS	No	
Chinese Taipei	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	GIS
	Aggregated annual catch	No (summed from 5x5 data)	
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	

Table 1c: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2009 (Part 1 of 2)

PARTICIPANT		2009 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
		Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Australia		Tow/set (bottom longline & dropline)	Yes	ALL (includes BYS)
		Tow/set (trawl)	Yes - nil return	
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	BWA, MOW, YTC
		Observer (bottom longline & dropline)	Yes	ALL
		Observer (trawl)	Yes - nil return	
		VMS	No	
Belize		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	Derived from 5x5 only	
		Observer	No	
		VMS	Yes	
Chile		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		1x1 degree square catch data	Yes	CJM (HS + EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ), GIS (HS + EEZ)
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM (HS + EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ), GIS (EEZ)
		Observer	Yes (lfs & biology incl wgt & sex freqs and maturity stages - but not in template format)	CJM, MAS
		VMS	No	
China		Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes (all vessels)	CJM
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, GIS
		Observer	Yes	CJM
		VMS	Yes (all vessels)	
Cook Islands		Tow by tow/ set by set data	Nil	
		Aggregated annual catch	Nil	
		VMS	Nil	
Ecuador		Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	CJM (EEZ)
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
European Union	Pelagic	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes (all vessels)	BRU, CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	BRU, CJM, MAS
		Observer	Yes (in standard template format)	BRU, CJM, MAS
		VMS	Yes (as vessel tracks)	
	Fixed gill net	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	ALL
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes (by vessel, month and species)	ALL
		Observer	Yes (not in standard template format: Jan - Mar 09) plus scientific reports	ALL
		VMS	Yes (as vessel tracks)	

Table 1c: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2009 (Part 2 of 2)

PARTICIPANT	2009 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
	Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Faroe Islands	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes (preliminary)	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Korea	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, EMT, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes - GIS; No - for species othe than GIS - annual totals can be summed from tow data	GIS
	Observer	No observers in 2009	
	VMS	No	
New Zealand	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Can be provided as soon as the SPRFMO database is available to accept these data	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	ALL
	Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	*Trachurus* species - CJM, HUG, TUZ
	Aggregated annual catch (HS)	No (can be summed from 5x5 data)	
	Observer	Yes	ALF, EPI, ORY, RIB
	VMS	No	
Peru	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	No	
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes (landing data by vessel)	Total catch (kg) provided; (target species = *Trachurus* species)
	Observer	No	Submitted l:wgt relationship, CPUE, acoustic biomass for ASST
	VMS	No	
Russian Federation	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes (for 5 of 6 vessels)	BRA, CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	No (an aggragate total for Dec 2009 was provided for CJM)	
	Observer	No	
	VMS	Yes (1 vessel for December 2009)	
Vanuatu	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No - commercial size composition collected from on board factory	
	VMS	Yes (as vessel tracks)	
Chinese Taipei	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	GIS
	Aggregated annual catch	No (summed from 5x5 data)	
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	

Table 1d: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2010 (Part 1 of 2)

PARTICIPANT		2010 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
		Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Australia		Tow/set (bottom longline & dropline)	Yes	ALL (includes BYS)
		Tow/set (trawl)	Nil	
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	BWA, MOW, YTC
		Observer (bottom longline & dropline)	No	
		VMS	No	
		Landings (bottom longline & dropline)	Yes	ALL
Belize		Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
		Aggregated by day & position	Yes	CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	No[1]	CJM, MAS
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
Chile		Trip by trip purse seine data (HS)	Yes	CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes (EEZ catch reported by 'Chilean EEZ fishing zone' area)	CJM (HS + EEZ), GIS (EEZ), MAS (HS + EEZ)
		Observer	Yes	
		VMS	No	
		Landings (HS)	Yes	CJM, MAS
China		Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM
		Aggregated annual catch	CJM - No[1]; GIS - Yes	GIS
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
Cook Islands		Tow by tow/ set by set data	Nil	
		Aggregated annual catch	Nil	
		VMS	Nil	
Ecuador		Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	CJM (EEZ)
		Observer	No	
		VMS	No	
European Union	Pelagic	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	BRU, CJM, MAS
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, MAS
		Observer	Yes	BRU, CJM, MAS
		VMS	No	
		Landings (1 landing event for 1 vessel)	Yes	BRU, CJM
	Fixed gill net	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes - fishing occurred in January 2010 only	ALL
		Aggregated annual catch	Yes (by vessel, month and species)	ALL
		Observer	Yes	ALL
		VMS	No	

[1] For CJM, the aggregated annual catch (2010) provided was the same or virtually the same as the sum of daily catch/tow by tow catches for 2010

Table 1d: Summary of Catch/ Landing Data/ Observer/ VMS Received for 2010 (Part 2 of 2)

PARTICIPANT	2010 CATCH/ LANDING/ Observer/ VMS DATA		
	Type of data	Data Provided?	Species/Fishery/ies for which Data Provided
Faroe Islands	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM - not in template format
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Japan	Trip data	Yes	GIS (squid jigging)
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	GIS (squid jigging)
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Korea	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	CJM, MAS - No[1]; GIS - Yes	GIS
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
New Zealand	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Can be provided as soon as the SPRFMO database is available to accept these data	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	ALL
	Aggregated annual catch (EEZ)	Yes	*Trachurus* species - CJM, HUG, TUZ
	Aggregated annual catch (HS)	No, but can be summed from 5x5 catch	
	Observer	Yes	ALF, BOE, BWA, EPI, HAU, ONV, ORY, RIB, SSO, SWH
	VMS	No	
Peru	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	No	
	Aggregated annual catch	No	CJM
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Russian Federation	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes[2]	CJM
	Observer	No	
	VMS	Yes	
Vanuatu	Tow by tow/ set by set data	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	CJM, MAS
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	
Chinese Taipei	Tow by tow/ set by set data	No	
	5x5 degree square catch data	Yes	GIS (squid jigging)
	Aggregated annual catch	Yes	GIS (squid jigging)
	Observer	No	
	VMS	No	

[1] For CJM, the aggregated annual catch (2010) provided was the same or virtually the same as the sum of daily catch/ tow by tow catches for 2010

[2] Aggregated annual catch was provided for a single vessel (the Lafayette) however the data has not been included in table 2.1, pending receipt of operational fishing information

APPENDIX 2: Summary of Bottom Footprint Data Received by the Interim Secretariat

The Interim Benthic Assessment Framework adopted at the 4th Meeting in September 2007, noted that a 'joint trawl footprint' map should be expressed as grid blocks of 20 minute resolution, with a 'fished' block being defined as any grid block partially crossed by at least one trawl track. The period 2002 to 2006 should be used as the reference period for developing this joint trawl footprint map.

Therefore, participants that bottom trawled within the proposed SPRFMO area between 2002 and 2006, should have submitted data to generate the joint trawl footprint map.

Table 2 provides a summary of the bottom footprint data provided to the Interim Secretariat to date.

Table 2: Summary of Bottom Footprint Data Received by the Interim Secretariat

Participant	Time Period	Footprint Type	Resolution
Australia	2002-2006	Bottom Trawl and Demersal Lining Combined	20 x 20 minute block
Chile	2002-2006	Bottom Trawl	20 x 20 minute block
Korea	2001, 2002-2006, 2007	Bottom Trawl	20 x 20 minute block
New Zealand	2002-2006	i) Bottom Trawl only*, plus ii) Demersal Lining only	20 x 20 minute block

* Note that the New Zealand trawl footprint map includes information from New Zealand and foreign-flagged vessels that submitted information on NZ High Seas Trawl Catch and Effort returns

Working Paper 10

EU proposal for SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi*

The Commission of the SPRFMO,

Noting that despite the positive trend in the *Trachurus murphyi* stock since 2010, it remains at very low levels;

Concerned in particular with the low levels of the current biomass, high fishing mortalities and high degrees of associated uncertainties;

Considering the outcomes of the stock assessment carried out in October of 2012 and the advice of the Scientific Working Group (SWG) established by the Preparatory Conference,

Bearing in mind the commitment to apply the precautionary approach as enshrined in Article 3 of the Convention;

Aiming at rebuilding the stock of *Trachurus murphyi* and ensuring its long term conservation and sustainable use in accordance with the objective of the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of carrying out effective monitoring and control of implementation in the absence of SPRFMO monitoring, control and surveillance measures and giving effect to Article 27 of the Convention;

Recalling Article 4.2 and 21.2 of the Convention;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Article 8 and 16 of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) applies to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi*.
2. Only Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) are allowed to participate in the fishery for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area.
3. The provisions of this CMM and the 2011 and 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries are not to be considered precedent for future allocation or other decisions taken in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, relating to participation in fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi*, and are not to affect the full recognition of the special requirements, including the fisheries development aspirations and interests, of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, in accordance with the Convention. In particular, catch from 2011 onwards will not be considered in future allocation decisions. Nevertheless, paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention requires that the Commission take into account the status of the resource for decisions regarding participation in fishing for fishery resources. Since implementation of this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007 as revised in 2009,

2011 and 2012, are key for the rebuilding of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, compliance with them is to be considered when adopting decisions under Article 21 for *Trachurus murphyi*.

Effort management measures

4. Members and CNCPs are to limit the gross tonnage (GT)[1] of vessels flying their flag to those that have been actively fishing in 2007 or 2008 or 2009 in the Convention Area, and may substitute their vessels as long as the total level of GT does not exceed the values indicated in Table 1 of the 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries.

5. Members and CNCPs will verify the effective presence of their vessels referred to in paragraph 4 through VMS records and catch reports.

Catch management

6. In 2013 the total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* shall be limited to 300 000 tonnes. This shall be shared among the Members and CNCPs according to the same proportion as the 2010 catches reported to the Secretariat.

7. In the event that a Member or CNCP reaches 70% of their catch limit established in accordance with paragraph 6, 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 their flagged vessels when their catch is equivalent to 100% of their 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 rights of Members and CNCPs to adopt national measures limiting the level of catches of their flagged vessels fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area further from the levels specified in paragraph 6. In such case, Members and CNCPs shall endeavor to notify their domestic measures within 1 month of adoption to the Executive Secretary, for circulation to Members and CNCPs.

Data collection and reporting

9. Members and CNCPs engaged in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery should report in an electronic format the fortnightly catches of their flagged vessels to the Secretariat within 10 days of the end of the fortnight, in accordance with the specifications for exchange of data prescribed by the Data Standards and using templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website.

10. The Executive Secretary will circulate monthly catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a monthly basis.

11. Except as described in paragraph 9 above, each Member and CNCP engaged in the fishery

[1]In the event that GT is not available, participants are to utilise Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) for the purposes of these Interim Measures.

is to collect, verify, and provide all required data to the Secretariat, in accordance with the Data Standards and the templates available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report.

12. The Secretariat 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.

13. Members and CNCPs are to notify the Secretariat within 10 days of the end of each month of the VMS records in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website, of the vessels which have actively fished or engaged in transshipment as a donor or receiving vessel in the Convention Area.

14. The Secretariat 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 the Data Standard.

15. In order to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs will provide their annual national reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs will also provide observer data for the 2013 fishing season to the Scientific Committee to the maximum extent possible. The reports should be submitted to the Secretariat at least one month before the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting. Failure to submit in time a report or other relevant information may result in it not being taken into consideration by the Scientific Committee.

16. All Members and CNCPs to which this CMM applies are to provide at least 10 days before the meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee a report describing their implementation of this CMM. On the basis of submissions in the first year the CTC shall develop a template to facilitate reporting in the following years. The implementation reports will be made available on the SPRFMO website.

17. The information collected under paragraphs 9, 11, and 15, and any stock assessments and research in respect of *Trachurus murhpyi* fishery in the Convention Area shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its Program agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.

<u>Monitoring and control measures</u>

18. Until a SPRFMO Vessel Register has been established, the Secretariat, using the information provided by Members and CNCPs in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards, will maintain a register of fishing vessels, as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention, associated with the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery by flag and will make it available on the SPRFMO website.

19. Members and CNCPs, as port States, should, 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 the requirements established in this CMM. Members and CNCPs should 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 Member or CNCP shall not discriminate in form or fact against fishing, reefer or supply vessels of any other Member or CNCP. Nothing in this paragraph shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of these Members and CNCPs under international law. In particular, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect:

(a) the sovereignty of Members and CNCPs over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zone;

(b) the exercise by Members and CNCPs of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in these Interim Measures.

20. Until the Commission adopts an Observer Program as indicated in Article 28 of the Convention, all Members and CNCPs engaged in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall ensure a minimum of ten percent scientific observer coverage of trips for vessels flying their flag and ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in the SPRFMO Data Standards.

21. Members and CNCPs engaged in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery are to implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards.

Special requirements of developing States

22. 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

23. This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2014. The review shall take into account the latest advice of the SPRFMO Scientific Committee and the extent to which this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012 have been complied with.

Prepared 30/1/2013

Working Paper 10/Rev 1

Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi*

The Commission of the SPRFMO,

Noting that despite the ~~positive trend in~~efforts that have been made to arrest the depletion of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock since 2010, it remains at very low levels;

Concerned in particular with the low levels of the current biomass, high fishing ~~mortalities~~ mortality and the high degree~~s~~ of associated uncertainties;

~~Considering~~ Taking into account the outcomes of the stock assessment carried out in October of 2012 and the advice of the Scientific Working Group (SWG) established by the Preparatory Conference,

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~~enshrined~~ in Article 3 of the Convention;

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Recognizing that a primary function of the Commission is to adopt conservation and management measures to achieve the objective of the Convention, including, as appropriate, conservation and management measures for particular fish stocks;

Affirming its commitment ~~Aiming at~~ to rebuilding the stock of *Trachurus murphyi* and ensuring its long term conservation and sustainable ~~use~~ management in accordance with the objective of the Convention,

Recognizing the need for ~~importance of carrying out~~ effective monitoring and control and surveillance of fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the implementation of this measure pending the establishment ~~implementation in the absence~~ of ~~SPRFMO~~ monitoring, control and surveillance measures pursuant ~~and giving effect~~ to Article 27 of the Convention;

Recalling Article~~s~~ 4.2, 20.4 and 21.2 of the Convention;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Article 8 ~~and 16~~ of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) applies to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) in the Convention Area and, in accordance with Article 20(4)(iii) and with the express consent of Chile, to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Chile in areas under its national jurisdiction.
2. Only fishing vessels duly authorized pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention that are flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) ~~are allowed to~~shall participate in the fishery for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area.

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3. The provisions of this CMM and those of the 2011 and 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries are not to be considered precedents for future allocation or other decisions taken in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, relating to participation in fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi*, and are not to affect the full recognition of the special requirements, including the fisheries development aspirations and interests, of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, in accordance with the Convention. In particular, catches from 2011 to 2013 ~~onwards~~ will not be considered in future allocation decisions.

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3.4 ~~Nevertheless,~~ In recognition that paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention requires that the Commission take into account the status of the resource for decisions regarding participation in fishing for fishery resources, ~~. Since~~ implementation of and compliance with this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007 as revised in 2009, 2011 and 2012, which are designed to promote ~~are key for~~ the rebuilding of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, compliance with them areis to be considered when adopting future decisions under Article 21 for *Trachurus murphyi*.

Effort management measures

4 5. Members and CNCPs ~~are to~~shall limit the total gross tonnage (GT)[1] of vessels flying their flag and participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in the Convention Area to those that have been actively fishing in 2007 or 2008 or 2009 in the Convention ~~Area~~as set out in Table 1. Members and CNCPs, ~~and~~ may substitute their vessels as long as the total level of GT for each Member and CNCP does not exceed the level recorded in Table 1~~does not exceed the values indicated in Table 1 of the 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries~~.

5 6. Members and CNCPs ~~will~~ shall verify the effective presence of their vessels participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries as referred to in paragraph ~~4~~ 5 through VMS reporting ~~cords~~ and catch reports provided in the format prescribed by the Data Standards.

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Catch management

7. Having regard to the advice of the Scientific Working Group that fishing mortality of *Trachurus murphyi* should be maintained at or below 2012 levels, Members and CNCPs agree that catches of *Trachurus murphyi* throughout the range of the stock in 2013 should not exceed 438,000 tonnes.

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6 8. In 2013 the total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* in the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be limited to 300,000360,000 tonnes. ~~This shall be shared among the~~ Members and CNCPs may share in this total catch ~~according~~ toin the same proportions as their 2010 catches reported to the ~~Secretariat~~Executive Secretary and up to the limits set out in Table 2.

7 9. In the event that a Member or CNCP reaches 70% of ~~their~~ its catch limit established in

[1] In the event that GT is not available, Members and CNCPs shall participants are to utilise Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) for the purposes of this CMMese Interim Measures.

accordance with paragraph 6, 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 ~~their~~ its flagged vessels when the~~ir~~ total catch of its flagged vessels is equivalent to 100% of ~~their~~ its catch limit. Such Member or CNCP shall notify promptly the Executive Secretary of the date of the closure.

10. The provisions of this CMM are without prejudice to the right~~s~~ of Members and CNCPs to adopt national measures limiting vessels flying their flag and fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention Area to catches less than the limits specified in paragraph 8 and set out in Table 2.~~the level of catches of their flagged vessels fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area further from the levels specified in paragraph 6~~. In any such case, Members and CNCPs shall ~~endeavor to~~ notify the Executive Secretary of their ~~domestic~~ national measures, when practicable, within 1 month of adoption. Upon receipt, ~~to~~ the Executive Secretary shall circulate such measures ~~, for circulation~~ to all Members and CNCPs.

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~~8.~~11. [A Member or CNCP may transfer to another Member all or part of its entitlement to catch up to the level specified in paragraph 6 provided that the transfer is notified in advance to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members and CNCPs.]

Data collection and reporting

~~9.~~12. Members and CNCPs ~~engaged~~ participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery sh~~ould~~all ~~ould~~ report in an electronic format the fortnightly catches of their authorized ~~flagged~~ vessels to the Secretariat within 10 days of the end of the fortnight, in accordance ~~with the specifications for exchange of data prescribed by~~ the Data Standards and using templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website.

~~10.~~13. The Executive Secretary ~~will~~ shall circulate monthly catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a monthly basis.

~~11.~~14. Except as described in paragraph 9 above, each Member and CNCP ~~engaged~~ participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery ~~is to~~shall collect, verify, and provide all required data to the Executive ~~Secretariat~~Secretary, in accordance with the Data Standards and the templates available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report.

~~12.~~15. The Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ 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.

16. Members and CNCPs ~~are to~~shall provide to ~~notify~~ the Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ within 10 days of the end of each month ~~of~~ the VMS records for vessels flying their flag ~~in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website, of the vessels~~ which have actively fished or engaged in transshipment as a donor or receiving vessel in the Convention Area. These VMS data shall be provided in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website.

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17. Members and CNCPs engaged in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall, in accordance with Article 25, maintain a national register of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag and authorized to fish for fishery resources in the Convention Area and pursuant to the provisions of this CMM. Members and CNCPs shall provide shall provide [by X date in 2013] to the Commission data in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards in respect of each fishing vessel on its national register.

13 18. In accordance with Article 27, in 2013 the Executive Secretary shall establish an interim Commission Record of Vessels[4], by flag, authorized to fish in the Convention Area, using the information provided by Members and CNCPs in paragraph 17, associated with the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery, and shall make it available on the SPRFMO website. At its next Meeting of the Parties, the Commission will agree on the information to be provided in respect of each authorized fishing vessel to be entered in the SPRFMO Record of Fishing Vessels that is required to be established and maintained under Article 27 of the Convention, as well as other procedures that may be necessary.

14 19 The Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ 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 the Data Standard.

15 20 In order to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs ~~will~~ shall provide their annual national reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs ~~will~~ shall also provide observer data for the 2013 fishing season to the Scientific Committee to the maximum extent possible. The reports ~~should~~ shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ at least one month before the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting in order to ensure that the Scientific Committee has an adequate opportunity to consider the reports in its deliberations. ~~Failure to submit in time a report or other relevant information may result in it not being taken into consideration by the Scientific Committee.~~

16 21 In accordance with Article 24(2), ~~All~~ all Members and CNCPs ~~to which this CMM applies~~participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery ~~are to~~shall provide, at least 10 days before the meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC), a report describing their implementation of this CMM. On the basis of submissions in the first year the CTC shall develop a template to facilitate reporting in the following years. The implementation reports will be made available on the SPRFMO website.

17 22 The information collected under paragraphs ~~9~~12, ~~11~~14, and 2015, and any stock assessments and research in respect of *Trachurus murhpyi* fisheries~~y in the Convention Area~~ shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its Programme agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.

Monitoring and control measures

[4] Fishing vessels as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention.

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Comment [GVB1]: Might be better to put into the CTC forward program.

~~18. Until a SPRFMO Vessel Register has been established, the Secretariat, using the information provided by Members and CNCPs in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards, will maintain a register of fishing vessels, as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention, associated with the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery by flag and will make it available on the SPRFMO website.~~

19.23. Members and CNCPs, as port States, shall~~ould~~, 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 ~~the requirements established in~~ this CMM. Members and CNCPs ~~should~~ 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 Member or CNCP shall not discriminate in form or fact against fishing, reefer or supply vessels of any other Member or CNCP. Nothing in this paragraph shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of these Members and CNCPs under international law. In particular, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect:

(a) the sovereignty of Members and CNCPs over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zone;

(b) the exercise by Members and CNCPs of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in these Interim Measures.

20.24. Until the Commission adopts an Observer Programme in accordance with ~~as indicated in~~ Article 28 of the Convention, all Members and CNCPs participating ~~engaged~~ in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall ensure a minimum of ten percent scientific observer coverage ~~of trips~~ for vessels flying their flag and ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in the SPRFMO Data Standards. The observer coverage shall be calculated by reference to active fishing days for trawlers and sets for purse seine vessels.

25. Members and CNCPs ~~engaged~~ participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries~~y are to~~shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards.

Cooperation in respect of *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in adjacent areas under national jurisdiction

~~21.~~ Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in areas under national jurisdiction adjacent to the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall cooperate with other Members and CNCPs in ensuring compatibility in the conservation and management of the fisheries. Such Members and CNCPs 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.

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Special requirements of developing States

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~~23~~ 26 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

~~24~~ 27 This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2014. The review shall take into account the latest advice of the ~~SPRFMO~~ Scientific Committee and the CTC and the extent to which this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012 have been complied with.

Working Paper 10/Rev 2

As prepared by Chair of Informal Working Group

Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi*

The Commission of the SPRFMO,

Noting that despite the ~~positive trend in~~efforts that have been made to arrest the depletion of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock ~~since 2010~~, it remains at very low levels;

Concerned in particular with the low levels of the current biomass, high fishing ~~mortalities~~ mortality and the high degree~~s~~ of associated uncertainties;

~~Considering~~ Taking into account the outcomes of the stock assessment carried out in October of 2012 and the advice of the Scientific Working Group (SWG) established by the Preparatory Conference,

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~~enshrined~~ in Article 3 of the Convention;

Recognizing that a primary function of the Commission is to adopt conservation and management measures to achieve the objective of the Convention, including, as appropriate, conservation and management measures for particular fish stocks;

Affirming its commitment ~~Aiming at~~ to rebuilding the stock of *Trachurus murphyi* and ensuring its long term conservation and sustainable ~~use~~ management in accordance with the objective of the Convention,

Recognizing the need for ~~importance of carrying out~~ effective monitoring and control and surveillance of fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the implementation of this measure pending the establishment ~~implementation in the absence~~ of ~~SPRFMO~~ monitoring, control and surveillance measures pursuant ~~and giving effect~~ to Article 27 of the Convention;

Recalling Article~~s~~ 4.2, 20.4 and 21.2 of the Convention;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Article 8 ~~and 16~~ of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) applies to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) in the Convention Area and, in accordance with Article 20(4)(iii) and with the express consent of Chile, to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Chile in areas under its national jurisdiction.

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2. Only fishing vessels duly authorized pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention that are flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) ~~are allowed to~~shall participate in the fishery for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area.

3. The provisions of this CMM and those of the 2011 and 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries are not to be considered precedents for future allocation or other decisions taken in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, relating to participation in fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi*, and are not to affect the full recognition of the special requirements, including the fisheries development aspirations and interests, of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, in accordance with the Convention. In particular, catches from 2011 to until at least this CMM is reviewed in accordance with paragraph 27 ~~onwards~~ will not be considered in future allocation decisions.

~~3.~~4. ~~Nevertheless,~~ In recognition that paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention requires that the Commission take into account the status of the resource for decisions regarding participation in fishing for fishery resources, ~~Since~~ implementation of and compliance with this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007 as revised in 2009, 2011 and 2012, which are designed to promote ~~are key for~~ the rebuilding of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, compliance with them are~~is~~ to be considered when adopting future decisions under Article 21 for *Trachurus murphyi*.

Effort management measures

~~4.~~5. Members and CNCPs ~~are to~~shall limit the total gross tonnage (GT)[1] of vessels flying their flag and participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in the Convention Area to those that have been actively fishing in 2007 or 2008 or 2009 in the Convention Area and as set out in Table 1. Members and CNCPs~~, and~~ may substitute their vessels as long as the total level of GT for each Member and CNCP does not exceed the level recorded in Table 1~~does not exceed the values indicated in Table 1 of the 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries~~.

~~5.~~6. Members and CNCPs ~~will~~ shall verify the effective presence of their vessels participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries as referred to in paragraph ~~4~~ 5 through VMS reporting ~~cords~~ and catch reports provided in the format prescribed by the Data Standards.

Catch management

~~6.~~7. In 2013 the total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* in the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be limited to ~~300 000~~360,000 tonnes. ~~This shall be shared among the~~ Members and CNCPs shall share in this total catch ~~according to~~in the same proportions as their 2010 catches in the areas to which this measure applies in accordance with paragraph 1 as reported to the ~~Secretariat~~Executive Secretary and up to the limits set out in Table 2.

[1] In the event that GT is not available, Members and CNCPs shall ~~participants are to~~ utilise Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) for the purposes of this CMM~~ese Interim Measures~~.

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7.8. In the event that a Member or CNCP reaches 70% of ~~their~~ its catch limit established in accordance with paragraph ~~6~~7, 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 ~~their~~ its flagged vessels when the~~ir~~ total catch of its flagged vessels is equivalent to 100% of ~~their~~ its catch limit. Such Member or CNCP shall notify promptly the Executive Secretary of the date of the closure.

9. The provisions of this CMM are without prejudice to the right~~s~~ of Members and CNCPs to adopt national measures limiting vessels flying their flag and fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention Area to catches less than the limits specified in paragraph 7 and set out in Table 2.~~the level of catches of their flagged vessels fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area further from the levels specified in paragraph 6~~. In any such case, Members and CNCPs shall~~ endeavor to~~ notify the Executive Secretary of their ~~domestic~~ national measures, when practicable, within 1 month of adoption. Upon receipt, ~~to~~ the Executive Secretary shall circulate such measures ~~, for circulation~~ to all Members and CNCPs without delay.

10. A Member may transfer to another Member all or part of its entitlement to catch up to the limit specified in paragraph 7 provided that the transfer is notified in advance to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members and CNCPs.

8.11. Notwithstanding paragraph 7, Members and CNCPs agree, having regard to the advice of the Scientific Working Group that fishing mortality of *Trachurus murphyi* should be maintained at 2012 levels or below, that catches of *Trachurus murphyi* throughout the range of the stock in 2013 should not exceed 438,000 tonnes.[2]

Data collection and reporting

9.12. Members and CNCPs ~~engaged~~ participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall ~~ould~~ report in an electronic format the fortnightly catches of their flagged vessels to the Secretariat within 10 days of the end of the fortnight, in accordance with ~~the specifications for exchange of data prescribed by~~ the Data Standards and using templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website.

10.13. The Executive Secretary ~~will~~ shall circulate monthly catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a monthly basis.

11.14. Except as described in paragraph 12~~9~~ above, each Member and CNCP ~~engaged~~ participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery ~~is to~~shall collect, verify, and provide all required data to the Executive ~~Secretariat~~Secretary, in accordance with the Data Standards and the templates available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report.

12.15. The Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ 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.

[2] This was the total of actual catches of Trachusus murphyi in 2013.

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16. Members and CNCPs ~~are to~~shall provide to ~~notify~~ the Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ within 10 days of the end of each month ~~of~~ the VMS records for vessels flying their flag ~~in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website, of the vessels~~ which have actively fished or engaged in transshipment as a donor or receiving vessel in the Convention Area. These VMS data shall be provided in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website.

17. Each Member and CNCP participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide the Executive Secretary a list of vessels[3] they have authorized to fish in the fishery in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention and shall provide data in respect of those vessels in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards. The Executive Secretary shall maintain a list of these vessels participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery and will make it available on the SPRFMO website.

~~13.~~

~~14.~~18. The Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ 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 the Data Standard.

~~15.~~19. In order to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs ~~will~~ shall provide their annual national reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs ~~will~~ shall also provide observer data for the 2013 fishing season to the Scientific Committee to the maximum extent possible. The reports ~~should~~ shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary~~Secretariat~~ at least one month before the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting in order to ensure that the Scientific Committee has an adequate opportunity to consider the reports in its deliberations. ~~Failure to submit in time a report or other relevant information may result in it not being taken into consideration by the Scientific Committee~~.

~~16.~~20. In accordance with Article 24(2), ~~All~~ all Members and CNCPs ~~to which this CMM applies~~participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery ~~are to~~shall provide, at least 10 days before the meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC), a report describing their implementation of this CMM. On the basis of submissions in the first year the CTC shall develop a template to facilitate reporting in the following years. The implementation reports will be made available on the SPRFMO website.

~~17.~~21. The information collected under paragraphs ~~9~~12, ~~11~~14, and 19~~15~~, and any stock assessments and research in respect of *Trachurus murhpyi* fisheries~~ in the Convention Area~~ shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its Programme agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.

~~Monitoring and control measures~~

[3] Fishing vessels as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention.

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Comment [GVB1]: Might be better to put into the CTC forward program.

~~18. Until a SPRFMO Vessel Register has been established, the Secretariat, using the information provided by Members and CNCPs in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards, will maintain a register of fishing vessels, as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention, associated with the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery by flag and will make it available on the SPRFMO website.~~

~~19.~~22. Members and CNCPs, as port States, shall~~ould~~, 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 ~~the requirements established in~~ this CMM. Members and CNCPs ~~should~~ 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 Member or CNCP shall not discriminate in form or fact against fishing, reefer or supply vessels of any other Member or CNCP. Nothing in this paragraph shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of these Members and CNCPs under international law. In particular, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect:

(a) the sovereignty of Members and CNCPs over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zone;

(b) the exercise by Members and CNCPs of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in these Interim Measures.

~~20.~~23. Until the Commission adopts an Observer Programme in accordance with ~~as indicated in~~ Article 28 of the Convention, all Members and CNCPs participating ~~engaged~~ in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall ensure a minimum of ten percent scientific observer coverage of trips for vessels flying their flag and ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in the SPRFMO Data Standards. In the case of the flagged vessels of a Member or CNCP undertaking fewer than 5 trips in total, the observer coverage shall be calculated by reference to active fishing days for trawlers and sets for purse seine vessels.

24. Members and CNCPs ~~engaged~~ participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries~~y~~ ~~are to~~shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards.

Cooperation in respect of *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in adjacent areas under national jurisdiction

~~21.~~ Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in areas under national jurisdiction adjacent to the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall cooperate with other Members and CNCPs in ensuring compatibility in the conservation and management of the fisheries. Such Members and CNCPs 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.

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~~22.~~

Special requirements of developing States

~~23.~~25. 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

~~24.~~26. This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2014. The review shall take into account the latest advice of the ~~SPRFMO~~ Scientific Committee and the CTC and the extent to which this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012 have been complied with.

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Table 1: Gross Tonnage limits as referred to in paragraph 7

Member / CNCP	GT or GRT
Belize	9,814 GT
Chile	96,867.24 GT + 3,755.81 GRT
China	74,516 GT
Cook Islands	12,613 GRT
European Union	78,600 GT
Faroe Islands	23,415 GT
Korea	15,222 GT
Peru	75,416 GT
Russian Federation	74,470 GT[4]
Vanuatu	31,220 GRT

4 This total includes the vessel Lafayette. Operational fishing data, in accordance with the consolidated data standards, has not been supplied to the Interim Secretariat in respect of this vessel and information supplied by some delegations indicates that the vessel probably was not capable of fishing in either 2009 or 2010. Some delegations requested the GT for this vessel (49,173 GT) should be held in abeyance pending receipt of operational fishing information. The Russian delegation stated that vessel Lafayette has duly obtained all certificates from the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping to be qualified for the fishing class; the vessel has undergone initial physical inspections and subsequent annual surveys to confirm its ability to be engaged in direct fishing operations.

Table 2: Catch limits established under paragraph 8

Member / CNCP	**Catch Limits**
Belize	1,145
Chile	237,551
China	32,507
European Union	34,496
Faroe Islands	5,950
Korea	4,182
Peru	20,707
Russian Federation	0
Vanuatu	23,462
Total	360,000

8

Working Paper 10/Rev 3

As prepared by Chair of Informal Working Group on 1 February 2013, 8 am

Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi*

The Commission of the SPRFMO,

Noting that despite the efforts that have been made to arrest the depletion of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, it remains at very low levels;

Concerned in particular with the low levels of the current biomass, high fishing mortality and the high degree of associated uncertainties;

Taking into account the outcomes of the stock assessment carried out in October of 2012 and the advice of the Scientific Working Group (SWG) established by the Preparatory Conference,

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;

Recognizing that a primary function of the Commission is to adopt conservation and management measures to achieve the objective of the Convention, including, as appropriate, conservation and management measures 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,

Recognizing 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;

Recalling Articles 4.2, 20.4 and 21.2 of the Convention;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) applies to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) in the Convention Area and, in accordance with Article 20(4)(iii) and with the express consent of Chile, to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Chile in areas under its national jurisdiction.
2. Only fishing vessels duly authorized pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention that are flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) shall participate in the fishery for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area.

3. The provisions of this CMM and those of the 2011 and 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries are not to be considered precedents for future allocation or other decisions taken in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, relating to participation in fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi*, and are not to affect the full recognition of the special requirements, including the fisheries development aspirations and interests, of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, in accordance with the Convention. In particular, catches from 2011 to until at least this CMM is reviewed in accordance with paragraph 267 will not be considered in future allocation decisions.

4. In recognition that paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention requires that the Commission take into account the status of the resource for decisions regarding participation in fishing for fishery resources, implementation of and compliance with this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007 as revised in 2009, 2011 and 2012, which are designed to promote the rebuilding of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, compliance with them are to be considered when adopting future decisions under Article 21 for *Trachurus murphyi*.

Effort management ~~measures~~

5. Members and CNCPs shall limit the total gross tonnage (GT)[1] of vessels flying their flag and participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in the Convention Area to the total tonnage of their flagged vessels ~~ose~~ that ~~have been~~were actively fishing in 2007 or 2008 or 2009 in the Convention Area and as set out in Table 1. 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 Table 1.

~~6. Members and CNCPs shall verify the effective presence of their vessels participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries as referred to in paragraph 5 through VMS reporting and catch reports provided in the format preseribed by the Data Standards.~~

Comment [GVB1]: Deleted because of consolidation of VMS references in para 16

Catch management

6. In 2013 the total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* in the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be limited to 360,000 tonnes. Members and CNCPs ~~shall~~ are to share in this total catch in the same proportions as their 2010 catches ~~in the areas to which this measure applies in accordance with paragraph 1~~ as reported to the Executive Secretary and up to the limits set out in Table 2.

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7. However, having regard to the current specific circumstances of the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery, the Commission agrees, on a one-off basis, that 10% of the shares set out in Table 2 for Belize, China, European Union, Faroe Islands, Korea, Peru, and Vanuatu are to be transferred to Chile. As a consequence, the catch limits to be applied in 2013 in the areas to which this CMM applies shall be those set out in Table 3.

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

8. In the event that a Member or CNCP reaches 70% of its catch limit set out in ~~established in accordance with paragraph 7~~Table 3, 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.

9. The provisions of this CMM are without prejudice to the right of Members and CNCPs to adopt ~~national~~ measures limiting vessels flying their flag and fishing for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention Area to catches less than the limits set out in~~pecified in paragraph 7 and set out in~~ Table ~~2~~3. In any such case, Members and CNCPs shall notify the Executive Secretary of the~~ir national~~ measures, when practicable, within 1 month of adoption. Upon receipt, the Executive Secretary shall circulate such measures to all Members and CNCPs without delay.

10. A Member may transfer to another Member all or part of its entitlement to catch up to the limit set out in Table ~~pecified in paragraph 7~~3, subject to the approval of the receiving Member, provided that the transfer is notified at least one month in advance to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members and CNCPs.

11. Notwithstanding paragraphs ~~7~~6 and 7, Members and CNCPs agree, having regard to the advice of the Scientific Working Group that fishing mortality of *Trachurus murphyi* should be maintained at or below 2012 levels ~~or below~~, that catches of *Trachurus murphyi* throughout the range of the stock in 2013 should not exceed 438,000 tonnes – which was the provisional total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* in 2012.[2]

Data collection and reporting

12. Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall report in an electronic format the fortnightly catches of their flagged vessels to the Secretariat within 10 days of the end of the fortnight, in accordance with the Data Standards and using templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website.

13. The Executive Secretary shall circulate monthly catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a monthly basis.

14. Except as described in paragraph 1~~3~~2 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 the Data Standards and the templates available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report.

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

16. Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries shall implement a

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[2] ~~This was the total of actual catches of Trachusus murphyi in 2013.~~

vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards and ~~Members and CNCPs~~ shall provide to the Executive Secretary within 10 days of the end of each month the VMS records for vessels flying their flag which have actively fished or engaged in transshipment as a donor or receiving vessel in the Convention Area. These VMS data shall be provided in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website.

17. Each Member and CNCP participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide the Executive Secretary a list of vessels[3] they have authorized to fish in the fishery in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention and shall provide data in respect of those vessels in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards. The Executive Secretary shall maintain a list of these vessels participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery and will make it available on the SPRFMO website.

18. The Executive Secretary shall report annually to the Commission on the list of vessels having actively fished or been engaged in transshipment in the Convention area during the previous year using data provided under the Data Standard.

19. In order to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs shall provide their annual national reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs shall also provide observer data for the 2013 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 2013 Scientific Committee meeting in order to ensure that the Scientific Committee has an adequate opportunity to consider the reports in its deliberations.

20. In accordance with Article 24(2), all Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide, at least 10 days before the meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC), a report describing their implementation of this CMM. On the basis of submissions in the first year the CTC shall develop a template to facilitate reporting in the following years. The implementation reports will be made available on the SPRFMO website.

21. The information collected under paragraphs 12, 14, and 19, and any stock assessments and research in respect of *Trachurus murhpyi* fisheries shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its Programme agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.

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

[3] Fishing vessels as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention.

paragraph shall be construed to affect:

(a) the sovereignty of ~~Members~~ Contracting Parties and CNCPs over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zone;

(b) the exercise by ~~Members~~ Contracting Parties and CNCPs of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in this CMM~~ese Interim Measures~~.

23. Until the Commission adopts an Observer Programme in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention, all Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall ensure a minimum of ten ~~percent~~ % scientific observer coverage of trips for vessels flying their flag and ensure that such observers collect and report data as described in the SPRFMO Data Standards. In the case of the flagged vessels of a Member or CNCP undertaking no more than 2~~fewer than 5~~ trips in total, the 10% observer coverage shall be calculated by reference to active fishing days for trawlers and sets for purse seine vessels.

~~24. Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards.~~

Cooperation in respect of fisheries in adjacent areas under national jurisdiction

~~25~~ 24. Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in areas under national jurisdiction adjacent to the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall cooperate with other Members and CNCPs in ensuring compatibility in the conservation and management of the fisheries. Such Members and CNCPs are invited to apply the measures set out in paragraphs 12 – ~~24~~23, 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.

Special requirements of developing States

~~26~~ 25. 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

~~27~~ 26. This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2014. The review shall take into account the latest advice of the Scientific Committee and the CTC and the extent to which this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012, have been complied with.

Table 1: Gross Tonnage limits as referred to in paragraph ~~7~~5

Member / CNCP	GT or GRT
Belize	9,814 GT
Chile	96,867.24 GT + 3,755.81 GRT
China	74,516 GT
Cook Islands	12,613 GRT
European Union	78,600 GT
Faroe Islands	23,415 GT
Korea	15,222 GT
Peru	75,416 GT
Russian Federation	74,470 GT[4]
Vanuatu	31,220 GRT

4 This total includes the vessel Lafayette. Operational fishing data, in accordance with the consolidated data standards, has not been supplied to the Interim Secretariat in respect of this vessel and information supplied by some delegations indicates that the vessel probably was not capable of fishing in either 2009 or 2010. Some delegations requested the GT for this vessel (49,173 GT) should be held in abeyance pending receipt of operational fishing information. The Russian delegation stated that vessel Lafayette has duly obtained all certificates from the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping to be qualified for the fishing class; the vessel has undergone initial physical inspections and subsequent annual surveys to confirm its ability to be engaged in direct fishing operations.

Table 2: Shares in 2013 fishery as referred to in paragraph 6[5] ~~Catch limits established under paragraph 8~~

Member / CNCP	**~~Catch Limit~~Tonnage Share**
Belize	1,145
Chile	237,551
China	32,507
European Union	34,496
Faroe Islands	5,950
Korea	4,182
Peru	20,707
~~Russian Federation~~	~~0~~
Vanuatu	23,462
Total	360,000

[5] The Russian Federation notified the Commission that it considers it had a legitimate right to a share in the fishery notwithstanding the situation referred to in footnote 4 and asserts its right to participate in the fishery in 2013 in a proportion calculated by reference to the fishing activities it reported to the Executive Secretary for 2010.

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Table 3: Catch Limits in 2013 as established in paragraph 7

Member / CNCP	Catch Limit
Belize	1,031
Chile	249,796
China	29,256
European Union	31,046
Faroe Islands	5,355
Korea	3,764
Peru	18,636
Vanuatu	21,116
Total	**360,000**

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Working Paper 10/Rev 4

As prepared by Chair of Informal Working Group at midday on 1 February 2013

Conservation and Management Measure for *Trachurus murphyi*

The Commission of the SPRFMO,

Noting that despite the efforts that have been made to arrest the depletion of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, it remains at very low levels;

Concerned in particular with the low levels of the current biomass, high fishing mortality and the high degree of associated uncertainties;

Taking into account the outcomes of the stock assessment carried out in October of 2012 and the advice of the Scientific Working Group (SWG) established by the Preparatory Conference,

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,

Recognizing that a primary function of the Commission is to adopt conservation and management measures to achieve the objective of the Convention, including, as appropriate, conservation and management measures 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,

Recognizing 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;

Recalling Articles 4.2, 20.4 and 21.2 of the Convention;

Adopts the following conservation and management measure in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention:

General Provisions

1. This Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) applies to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) in the Convention Area and, in accordance with Article 20(4)(a)(iii) and with the express consent of Chile, to fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* undertaken by Chile in areas under its national jurisdiction.

2. Only fishing vessels duly authorized pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention that are flagged to Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CNCPs) shall participate in the fishery for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention area.

3. The provisions of this CMM and those of the 2011 and 2012 Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries are not to be considered precedents for future allocation or other decisions taken in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, relating to participation in fisheries for *Trachurus murphyi* in the Convention Area and in adjacent areas of national jurisdiction in the circumstances provided for in Article 21(4)(ii) and (iii) with the consent of the Coastal State Contracting Party or Parties, and are not to affect the full recognition of the special requirements, including the fisheries development aspirations and interests, of developing States, in particular small island developing States and territories and possessions in the region, in accordance with the Convention. In particular, catches from 2011 to until at least this CMM is reviewed in accordance with paragraph 26 will not be considered in future allocation decisions.

4. In recognition that paragraph 1 of Article 21 of the Convention requires that the Commission take into account the status of the resource for decisions regarding participation in fishing for fishery resources, implementation of and compliance with this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007 as revised in 2009, 2011 and 2012, which are designed to promote the rebuilding of the *Trachurus murphyi* stock, compliance with them are to be considered when adopting future decisions under Article 21 for *Trachurus murphyi*.

Effort management

5. Members and CNCPs shall limit the total gross tonnage (GT)[1] of vessels flying their flag and participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in the Convention Area to the total tonnage of their flagged vessels that were actively fishing in 2007 or 2008 or 2009 in the Convention Area and as set out in Table 1. 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 Table 1.

Catch management

6. In 2013 the total catch of *Trachurus murphyi* in the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be limited to 360,000 tonnes. Members and CNCPs are to share in this total catch in the same proportions as their 2010 catches as reported to the Executive Secretary in the area to which this CMM applies and in the tonnages set out in Table 2.

7. However, having regard to the current specific circumstances of the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery, on a one-off basis 10% of the tonnages set out in Table 2 of Belize, China, European Union, Faroe Islands, Korea, Peru, and Vanuatu are to be transferred to Chile. As a consequence, the catch limits to be applied in 2013 in the areas to which this CMM applies shall be those set out in Table 3.

8. In the event that a Member or CNCP reaches 70% of its catch limit set out in Table 3, the Executive Secretary shall inform that Member or CNCP of that fact, with a copy to

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

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.

9. 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 3. 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.

10. A Member may transfer to another Member all or part of its entitlement to catch up to the limit set out in Table 3, subject to the approval of the receiving Member. Before the transferred fishing takes place, the transferring Member shall notify the transfer to the Executive Secretary for circulation to Members and CNCPs without delay.

11. Notwithstanding paragraphs 6 and 7, Members and CNCPs agree, having regard to the advice of the Scientific Working Group that fishing mortality of *Trachurus murphyi* in 2013 throughout the range of the stock should be maintained at or below 2012 levels, that total catches of *Trachurus murphyi* in 2013 should not exceed 438,000 tonnes, – the total catch for 2012 reported to the Executive Secretary by 20 January 2013.

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 10 days of the end of the month, in accordance with the Data Standards and using templates prepared by the Secretariat and available on the SPRFMO website.

13. The Executive Secretary shall circulate monthly catches, aggregated by flag State, to all Members and CNCPs on a monthly basis.

14. Except as described in paragraph 12 above, each Member and CNCP participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall collect, verify, and provide all required data to the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the Data Standards and the templates available on the SPRFMO website, including an annual catch report.

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

16. Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards. These VMS data shall be provided to the Executive Secretary within 10 days of each quarter in the format prescribed by the SPRFMO Data Standards and using the templates on the SPRFMO website.

17. Each Member and CNCP participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide the Executive Secretary a list of vessels[2] they have authorized to fish in the fishery in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention and shall provide data in respect of those vessels in accordance with the SPRFMO Data Standards. They shall also notify the Executive Secretary of the vessels that are actively fishing or engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area within 10 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.

18. The Executive Secretary shall report annually to the Commission on the list of vessels having actively fished or been engaged in transshipment in the Convention area during the previous year using data provided under the Data Standard.

19. In order to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee, Members and CNCPs shall provide their annual national reports, in accordance with the existing guidelines for such reports, in advance of the 2013 Scientific Committee meeting. Members and CNCPs shall also provide observer data for the 2013 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 2013 Scientific Committee meeting in order to ensure that the Scientific Committee has an adequate opportunity to consider the reports in its deliberations.

20. In accordance with Article 24(2), all Members and CNCPs participating in the *Trachurus murphyi* fishery shall provide, at least 10 days before the meeting of the Compliance and Technical Committee (CTC), a report describing their implementation of this CMM. On the basis of submissions in the first year the CTC shall develop a template to facilitate reporting in the following years. The implementation reports will be made available on the SPRFMO website.

21. The information collected under paragraphs 12, 14, and 19, and any stock assessments and research in respect of *Trachurus murhpyi* fisheries shall be submitted for review to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee will conduct the necessary analysis and assessment, in accordance with its Programme agreed by the Commission, in order to provide updated advice on stock status and recovery.

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

    (a) the sovereignty of Contracting Parties and CNCPs over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zone;

[2] Fishing vessels as defined in Article 1.1(h) of the Convention.

(b) the exercise by Contracting Parties and CNCPs of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in this CMM.

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

Cooperation in respect of fisheries in adjacent areas under national jurisdiction

24. Members and CNCPs participating in *Trachurus murphyi* fisheries in areas under national jurisdiction adjacent to the area to which this CMM applies in accordance with paragraph 1 shall cooperate with other Members and CNCPs in ensuring compatibility in the conservation and management of the fisheries. Such Members and CNCPs are invited to apply the measures set out in paragraphs 12 – 23, 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.

Special requirements of developing States

25. 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

26. This Measure shall be reviewed by the Commission in 2014. The review shall take into account the latest advice of the Scientific Committee and the CTC and the extent to which this CMM, as well as the Interim Measures for pelagic fisheries of 2007, as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2012, have been complied with.

Table 1: Gross Tonnage limits as referred to in paragraph 5

Member / CNCP	GT or GRT
Belize	9,814 GT
Chile	96,867.24 GT + 3,755.81 GRT
China	74,516 GT
Cook Islands	12,613 GRT
European Union	78,600 GT
Faroe Islands	23,415 GT
Korea	15,222 GT
Peru	75,416 GT
Russian Federation	74,470 GT[3]
Vanuatu	31,220 GRT

3 This total includes the vessel Lafayette. Operational fishing data, in accordance with the consolidated data standards, has not been supplied to the Interim Secretariat in respect of this vessel and information supplied by some delegations indicates that the vessel probably was not capable of fishing in either 2009 or 2010. Some delegations requested the GT for this vessel (49,173 GT) should be held in abeyance pending receipt of operational fishing information. The Russian delegation stated that vessel Lafayette has duly obtained all certificates from the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping to be qualified for the fishing class; the vessel has undergone initial physical inspections and subsequent annual surveys to confirm its ability to be engaged in direct fishing operations.

Table 2: Tonnages in 2013 fishery as referred to in paragraph 6[4]

Member / CNCP	**Tonnage**
Belize	1,145
Chile	237,551
China	32,507
European Union	34,496
Faroe Islands	5,950
Korea	4,182
Peru	20,707
Vanuatu	23,462
Total	360,000

[4] The Russian Federation notified the Commission that it considers it had a legitimate right to a share in the fishery notwithstanding the situation referred to in footnote 4 and asserts its right to participate in the fishery in 2013 in a proportion calculated by reference to the fishing activities it reported to the Executive Secretary for 2010.

Table 3: Catch Limits in 2013 as established in paragraph 7

Member / CNCP	**Catch Limit**
Belize	1,031
Chile	249,796
China	29,256
European Union	31,046
Faroe Islands	5,355
Korea	3,764
Peru	18,636
Vanuatu	21,116
Total	**360,000**