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

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Objectives of science in functioning of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in relation to the establishment of a new organization in the South Pacific.

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Main strategy of RFMO.

As it follows from the general title it is fisheries management.

Convention areas.

According to Article 56(1 a) of UNCLOS (1982) in the EEZ the coastal state has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources…

Convention areas of RFMO cover the high seas beyond EEZ. The main objective of RFMO, that is sustainable fisheries management is to be achieved exclusively on the high seas.

1. Compile a cadastre of the main fishing stocks (rather than species in general) of the Convention Area subdividing them into purely high seas stocks and transboundary stocks.

2. Using the information relating to paragraph (1), zoning of the Convention Area according to the spatial distribution of biocoenoses and ecosystems.

3. Make a list of populations whose biology has to be specified and/or the type in terms of international law is to be set up (purely high seas, transboundary) , in the order of priority.

4. Develop a uniform format for description of fishing stocks for the purpose of sustainable fisheries management.

5. Organize to collect and analyze the retrospective data according to the developed format.

6. For the purpose of describing state exploitation classify the known fishing stocks used FAO scheme.

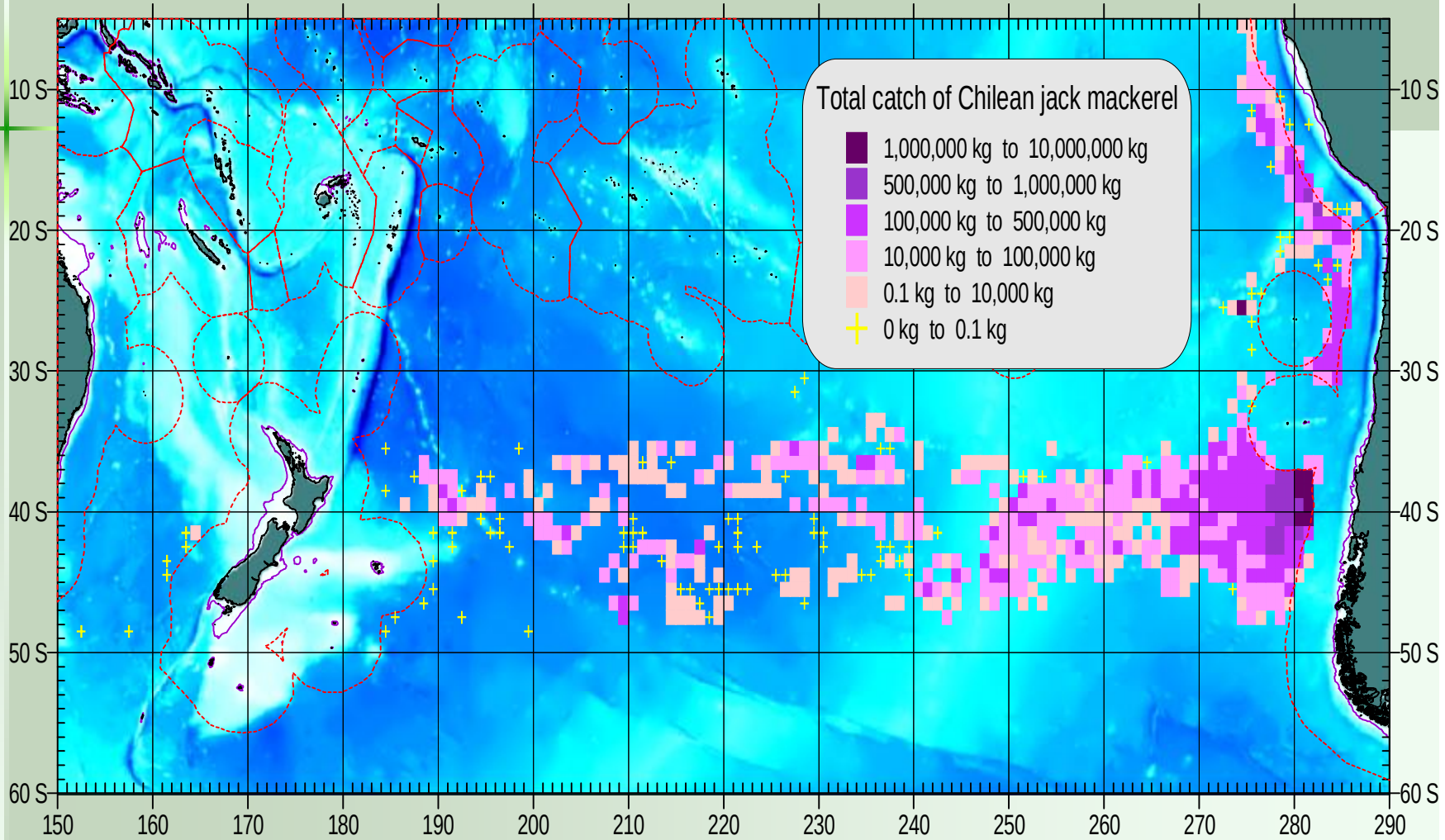
7. Develop fishing regulations for the stocks intensively or reasonably exploited by the fishery. In addition, such regulations are to be developed, according to UNCLOS provisions, regardless of if the sufficient scientific evidence is available.

8. According to the list mentioned in paragraph 2, generate and implement short-and long-term scientific programs for the study of the state of the purely high seas and transboundary stocks. Special attention there is to be given to conducting sea cruises.

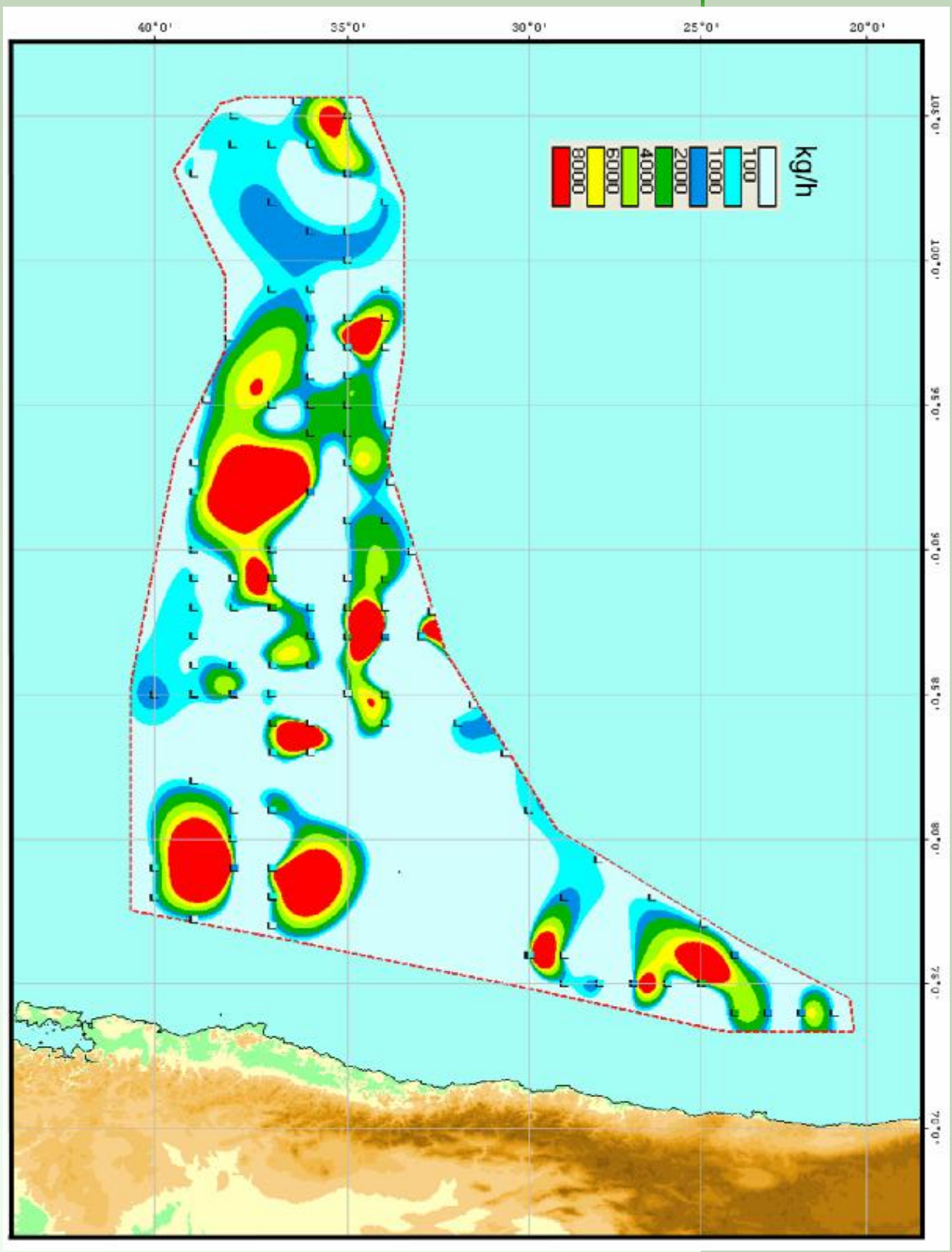
9. Interaction with the data management WG to ensure regular collection and utilization of fishery statistics for annual stock assessments.

Scientific objectives to ensure successful functioning of RFMO in the order of their achievement in respect of the new convention areas.

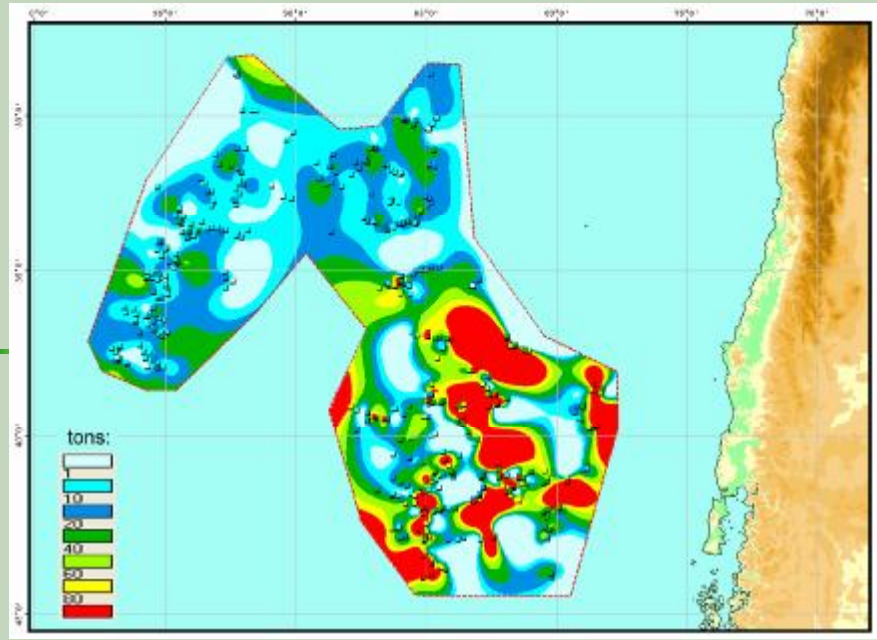
Relative abundance of pacific jack mackerel according 40 ukranian scouting/searching cruises 1978-1991.



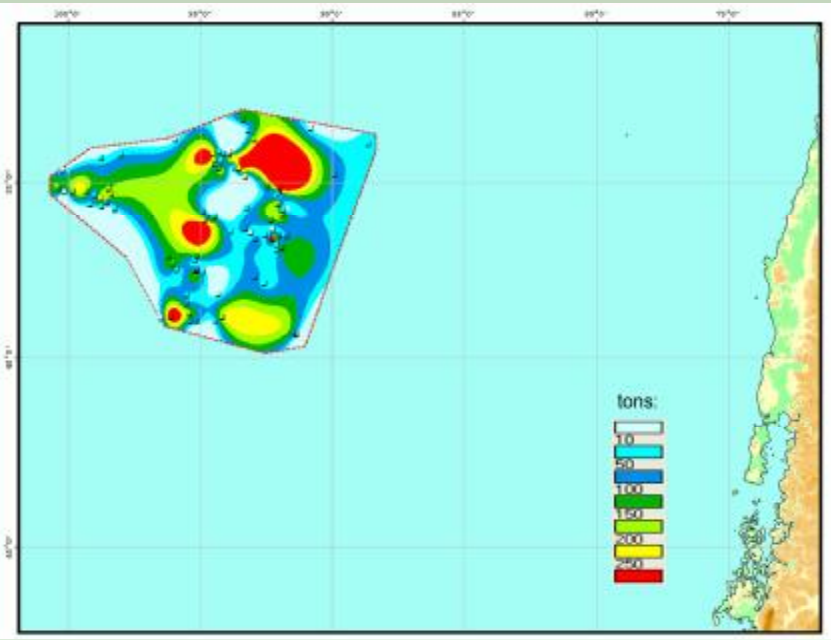
Relative abundance of pacific jack mackerel according Russian echo-integration survey 2002-2003 data.



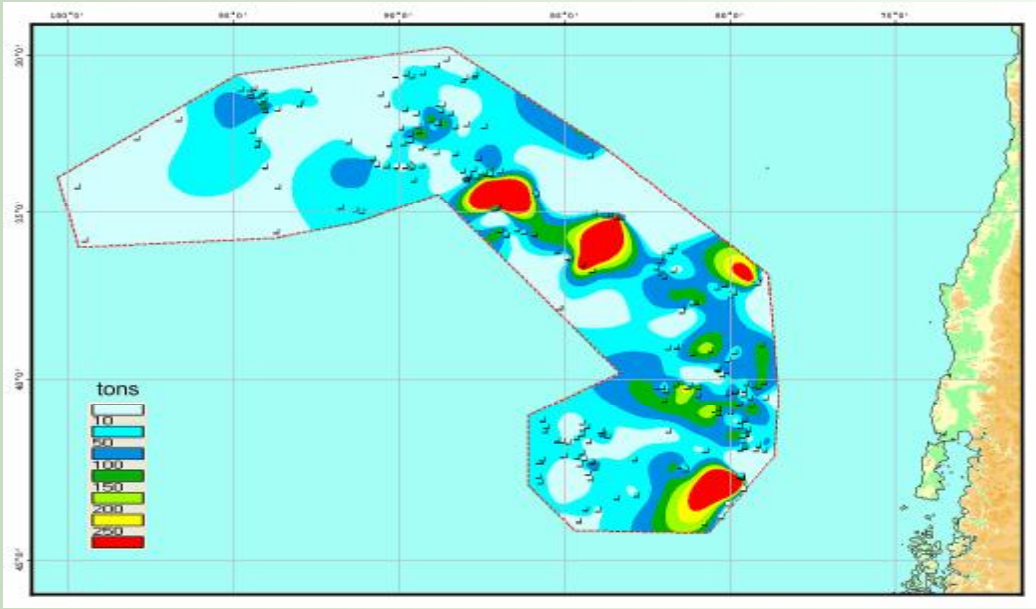
Relative abundance of pacific jack mackerel according greek and dutch fishing fleet data.



March-December, 2004

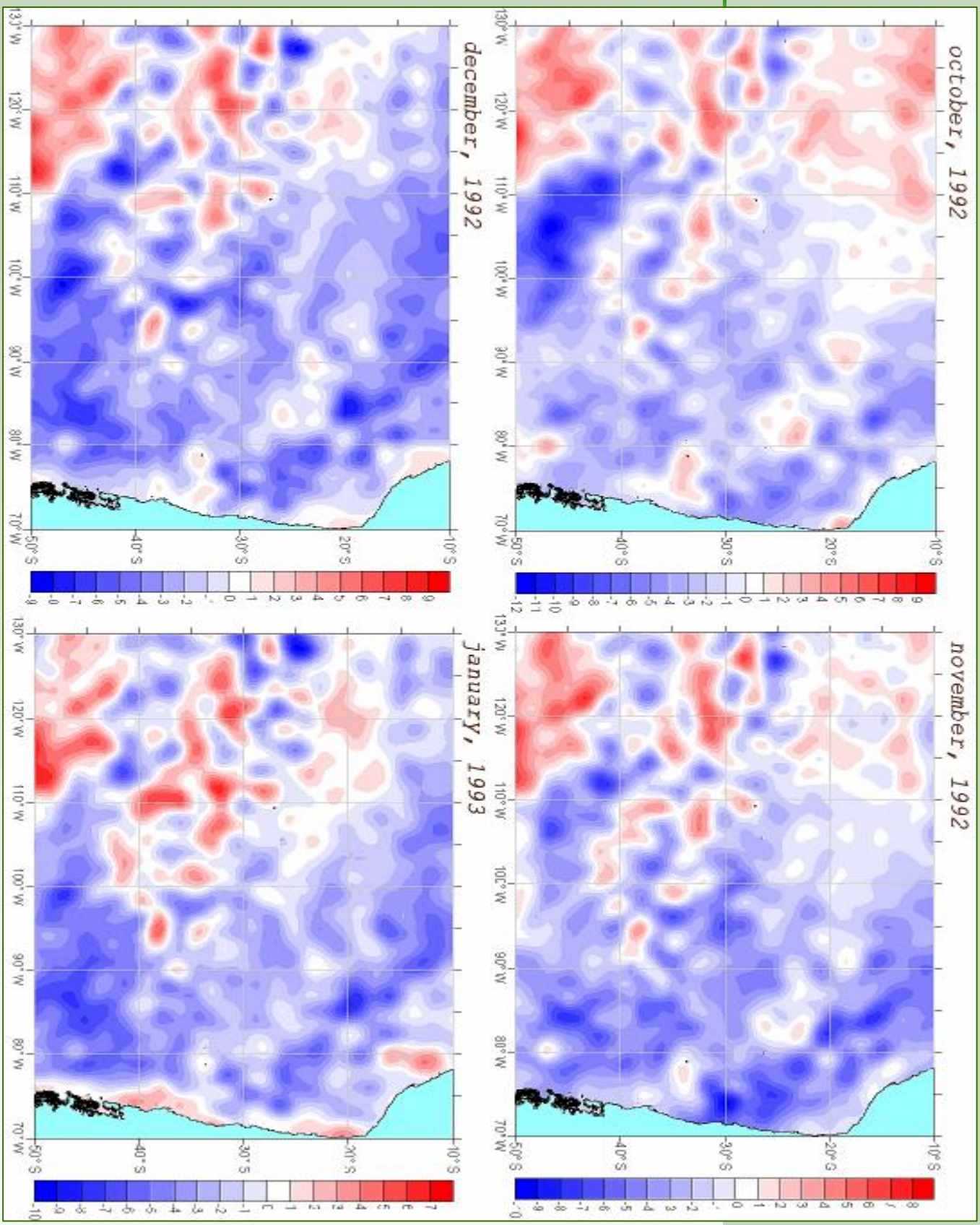


October-December, 2005

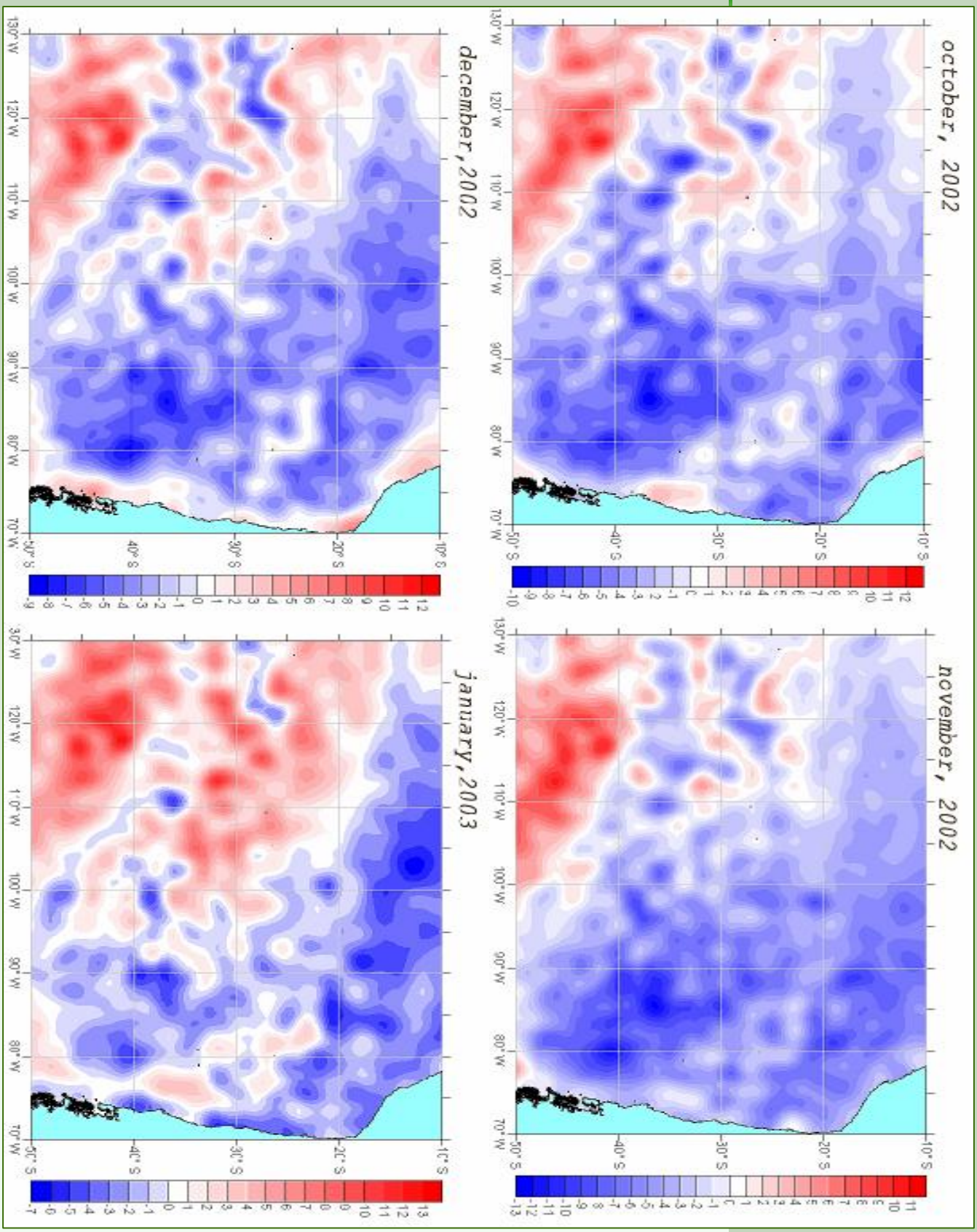


March-November, 2006

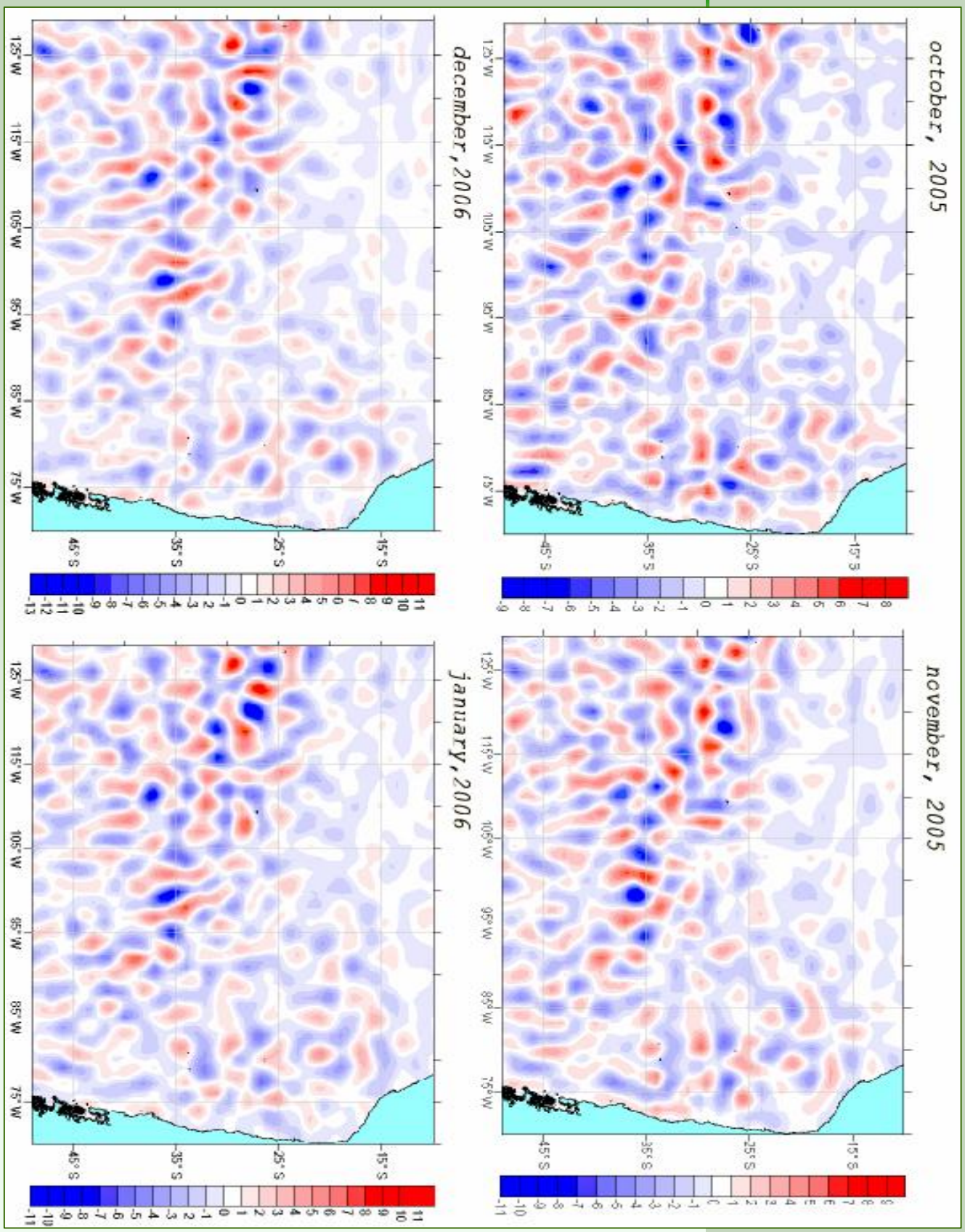
Distribution of sea level anomaly in SEPO in October 1992 – January 1993.



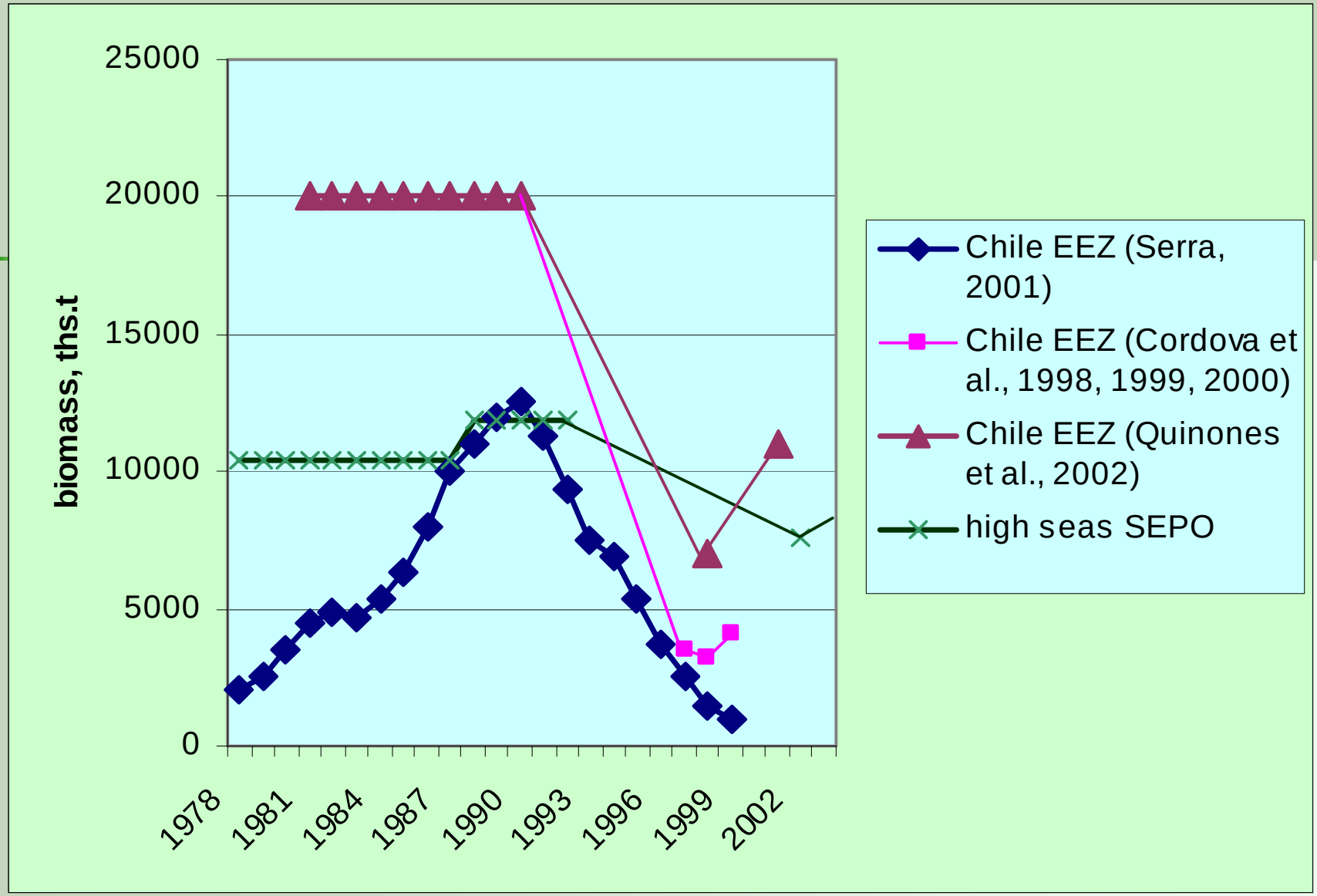
Distribution of sea level anomaly in SEPO in October 2002 – January 2003.



Distribution of sea level anomaly in SEPO in October 2005 – January 2006.

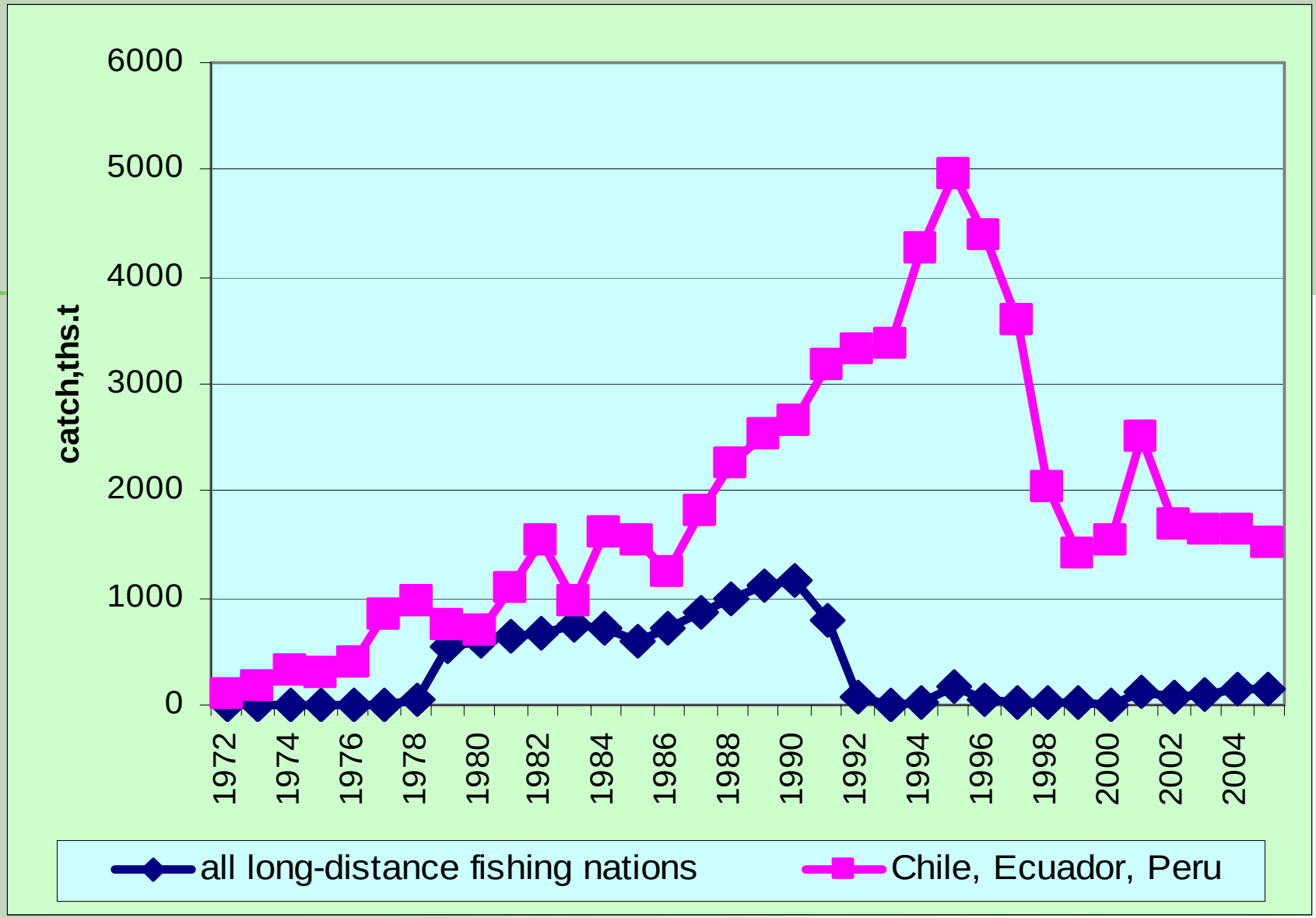


Pacific jack mackerel



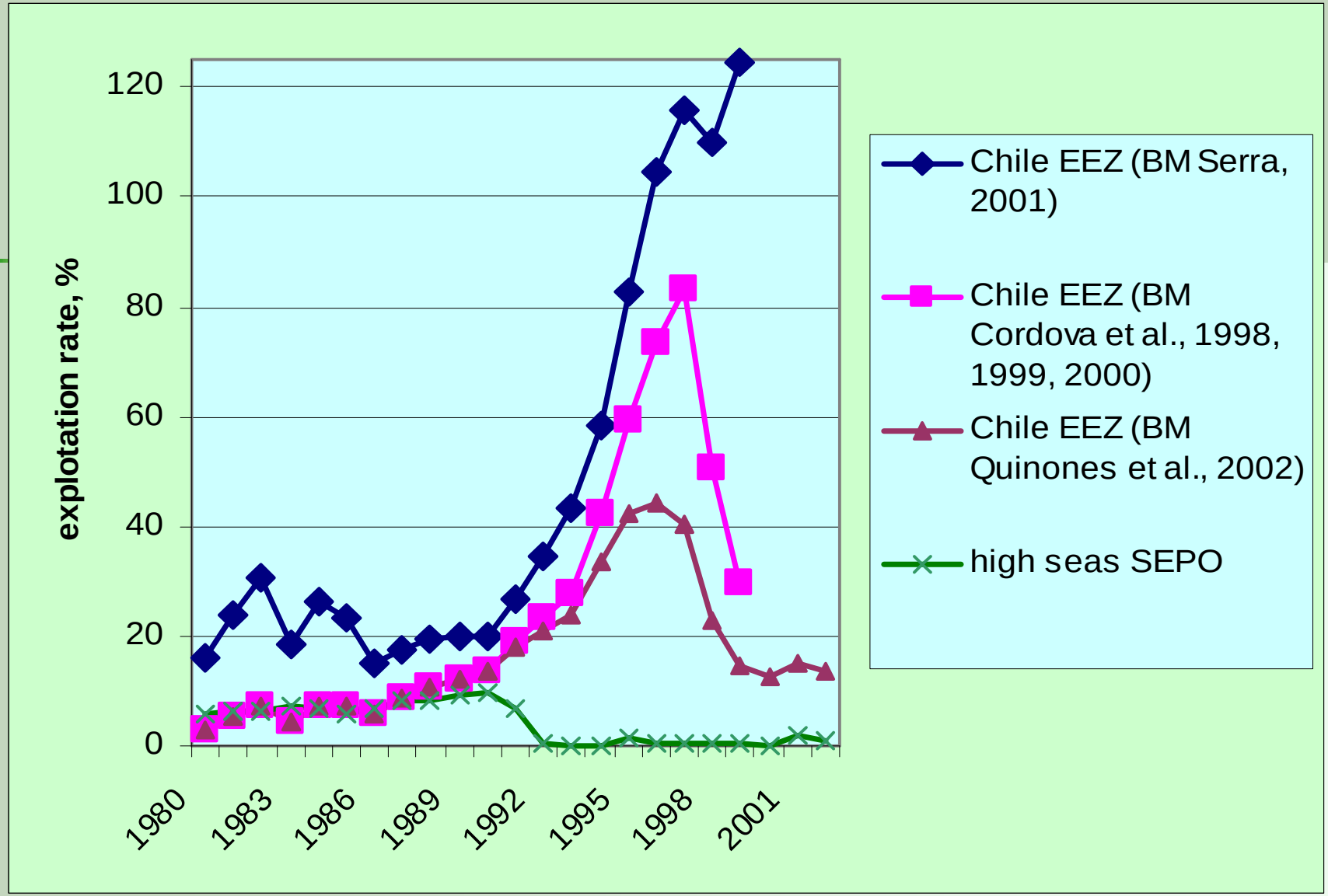
Jack mackerel biomass dynamics in Chile EEZ and high seas area of SEPO.

Pacific jack mackerel



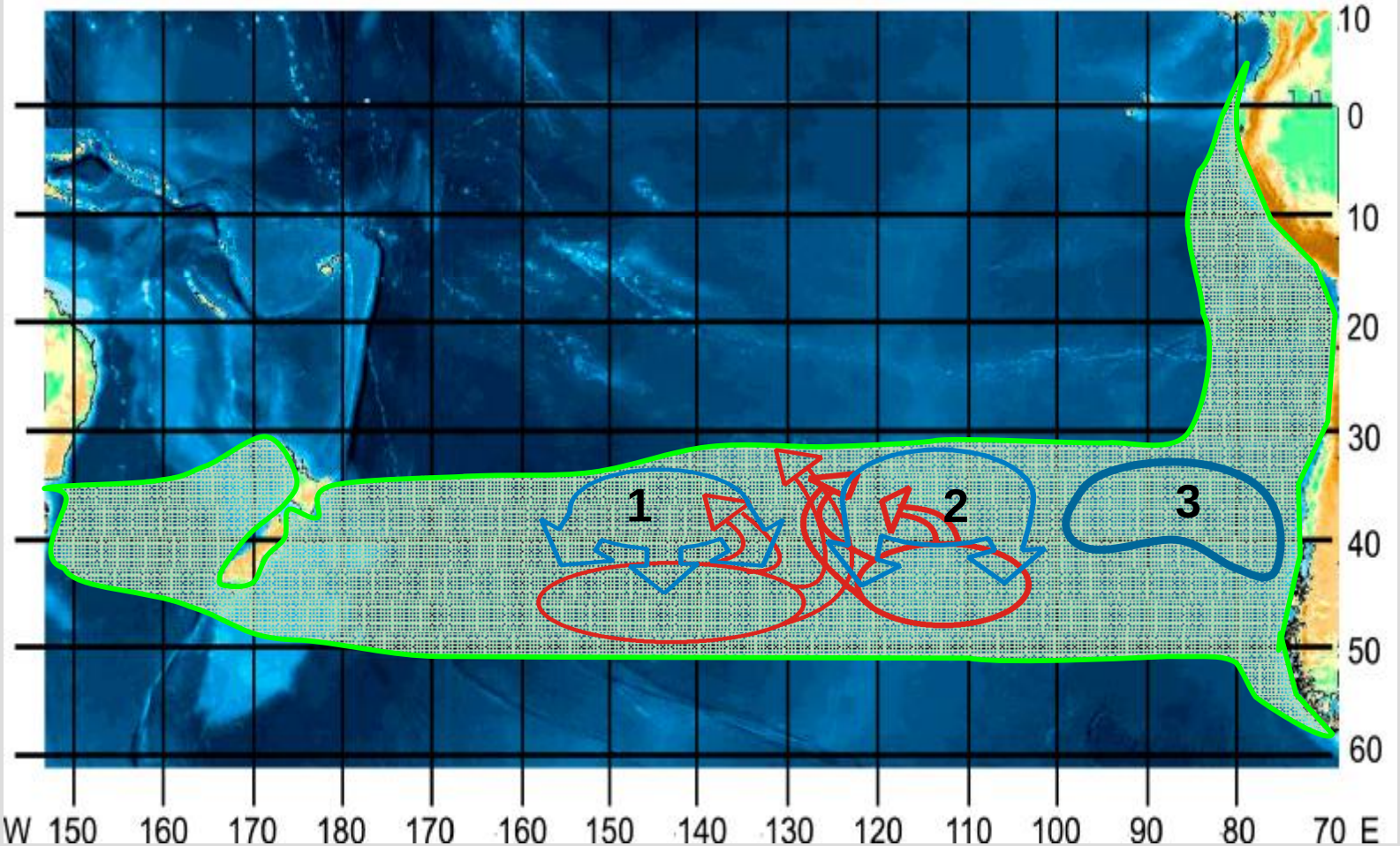
Catch of chilean jack mackerel in SEPO according FAO statistics.

Pacific jack mackerel



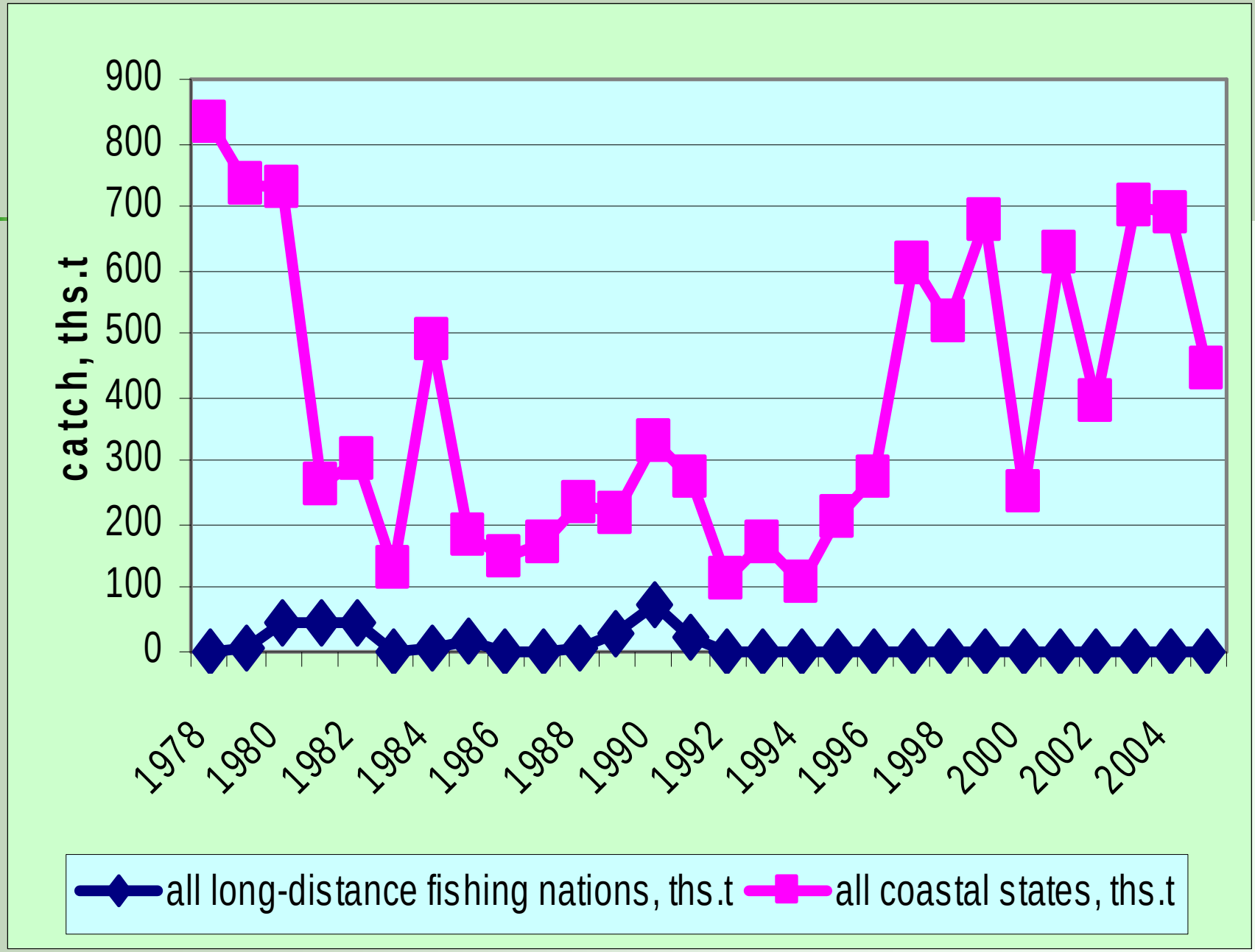
Jack mackerel exploitation rate in Chile EEZ and SEPO.

Pacific jack mackerel

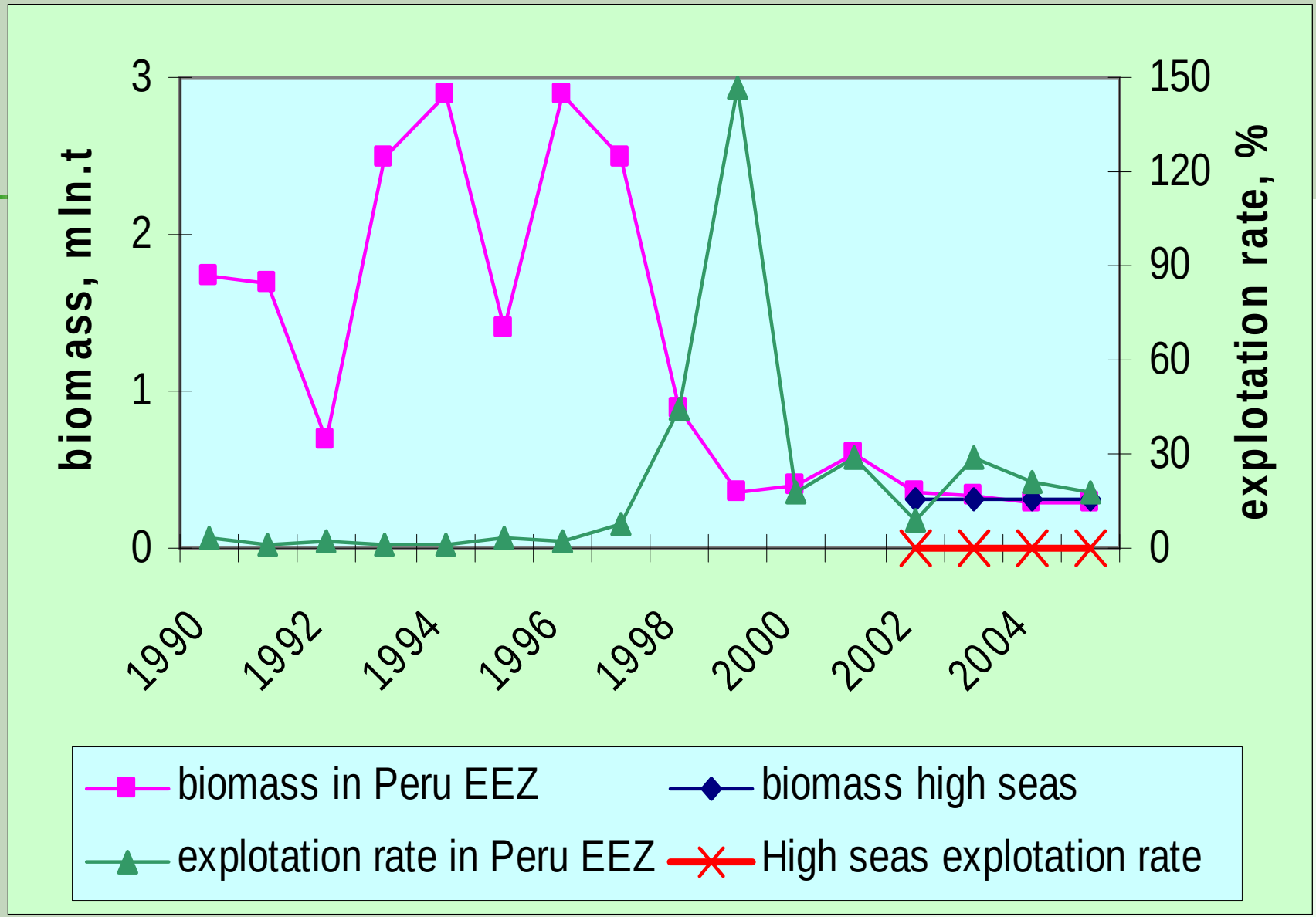


Functional structure of oceanic and neretic jack mackerel range in the South Pacific

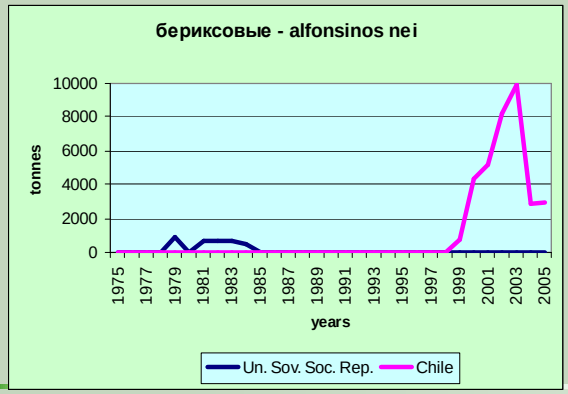
Chub mackerel

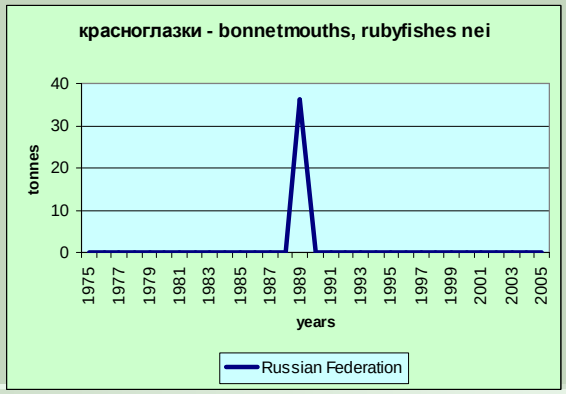


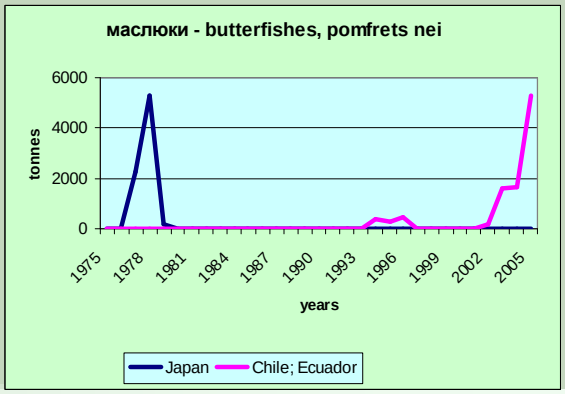
Chub mackerel

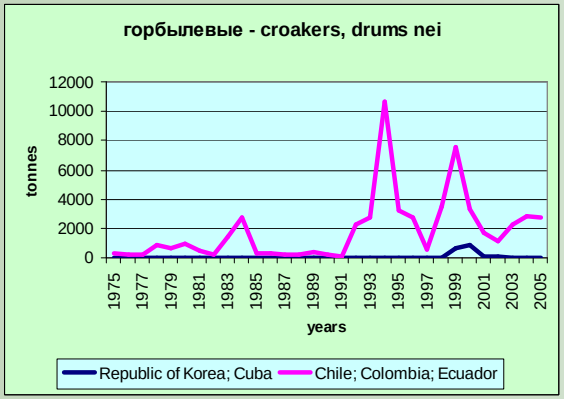


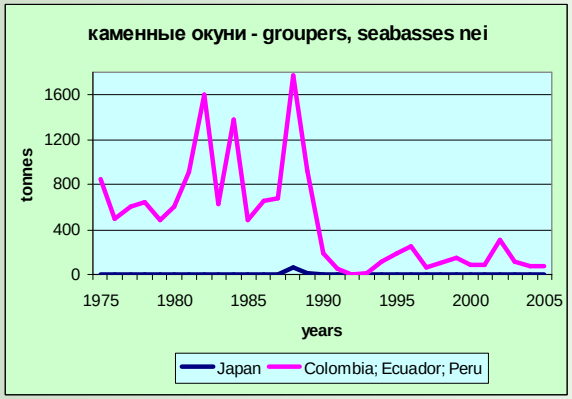
South East Pacific Ocean

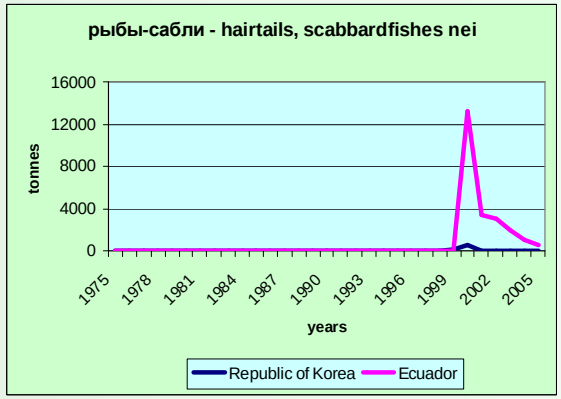


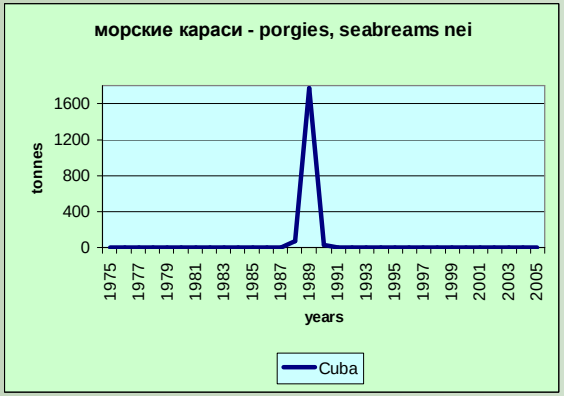


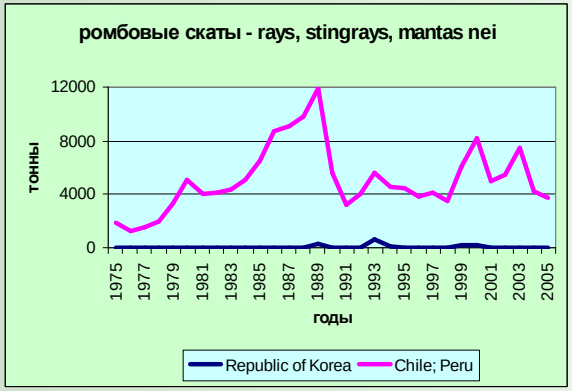


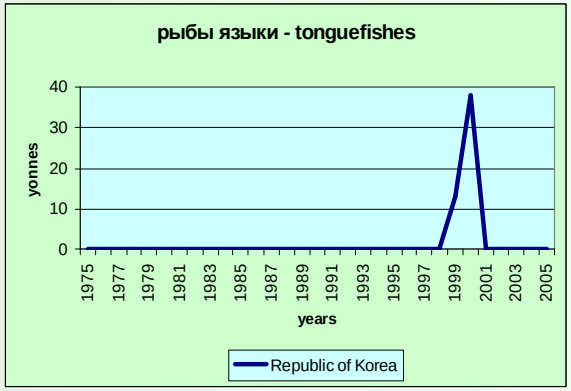






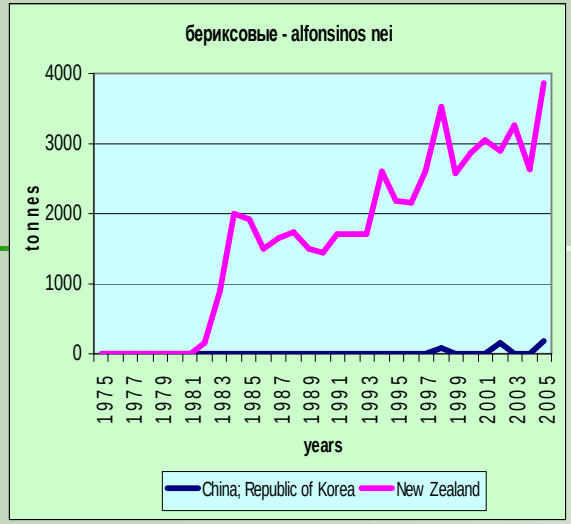


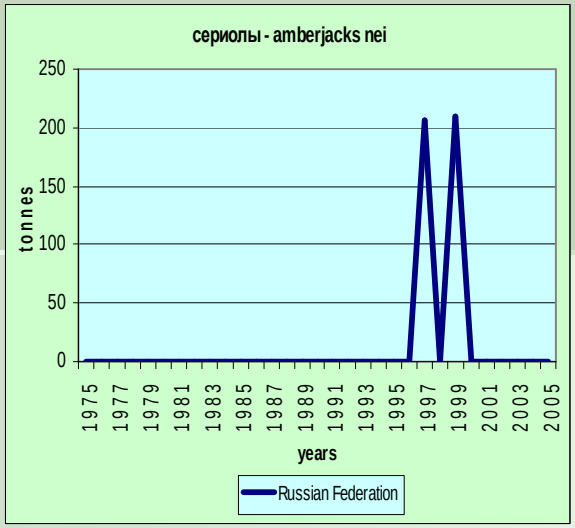


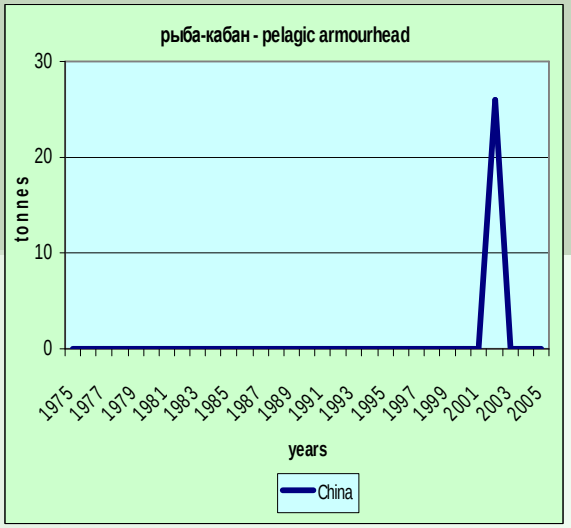


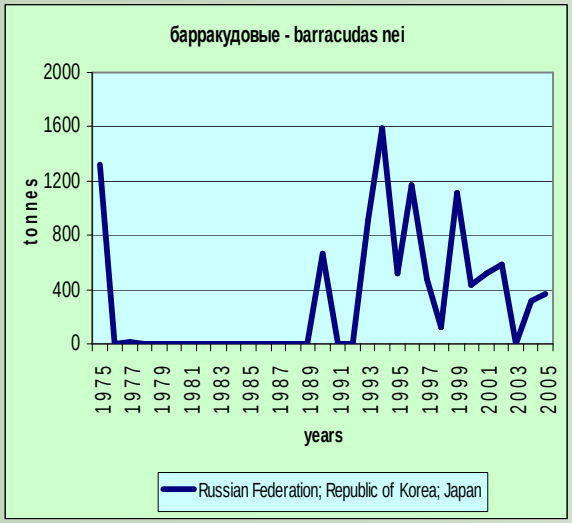
Catch of some hydrobionts by coastal states and long-distance fishing nations according FAO statistics.

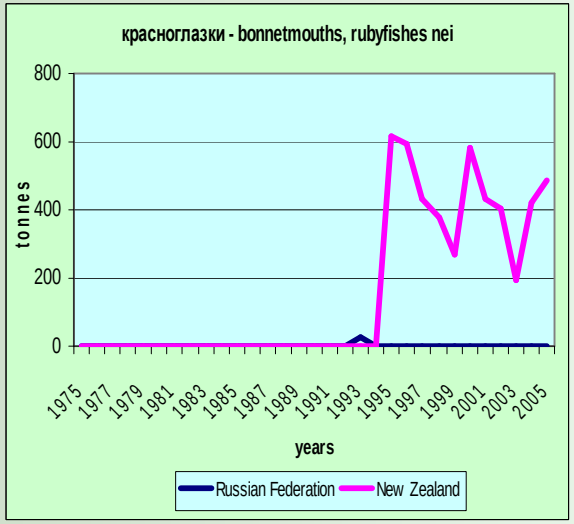
South West Pacific Ocean

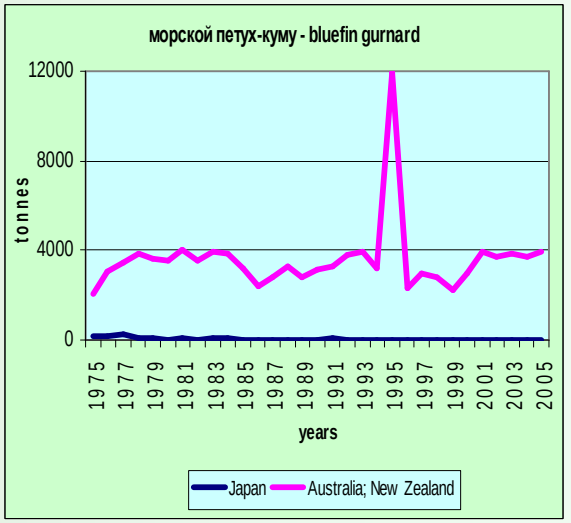












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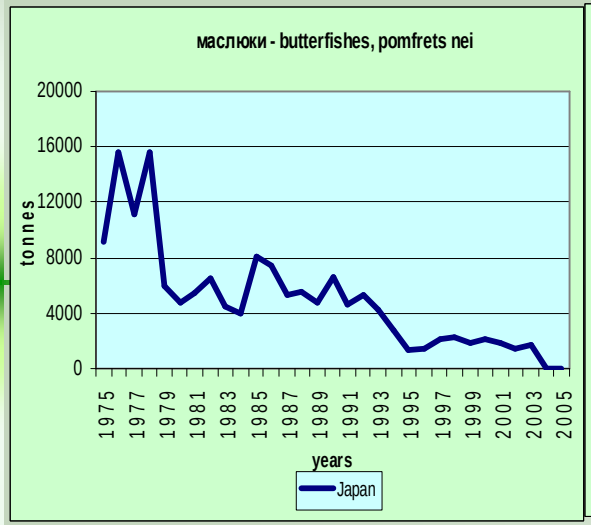

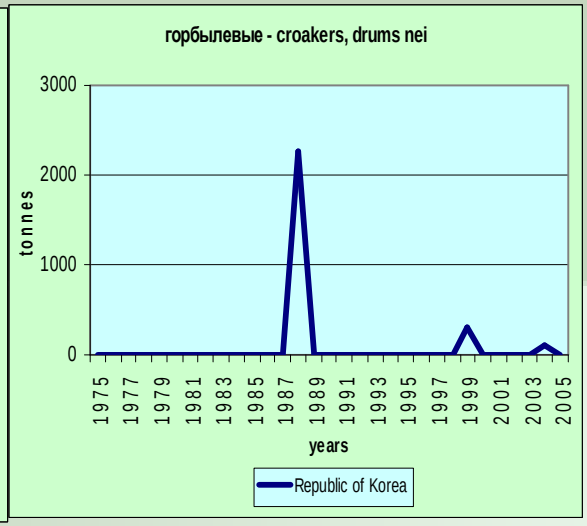

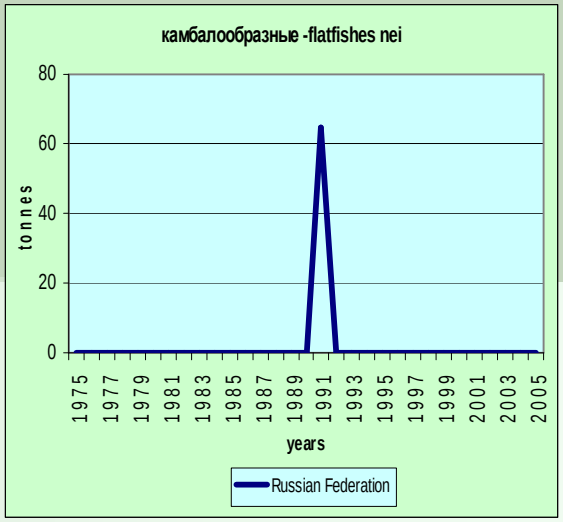

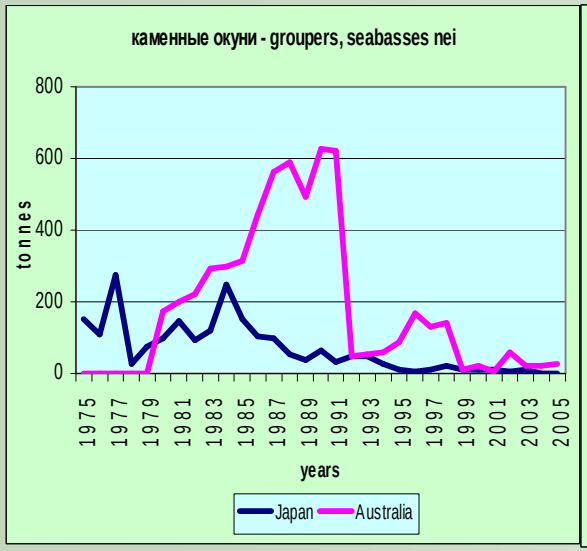

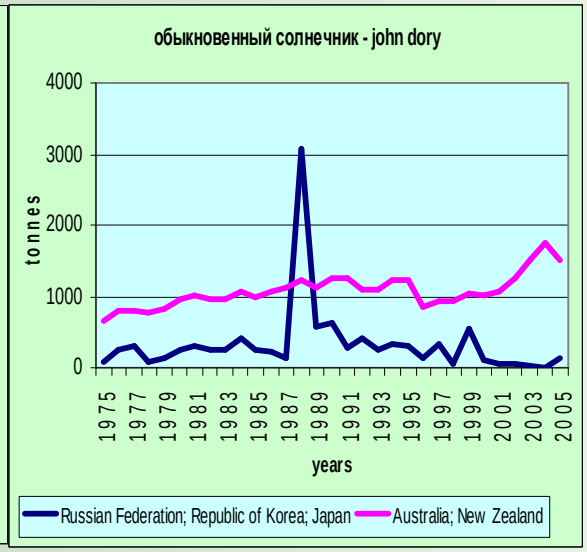

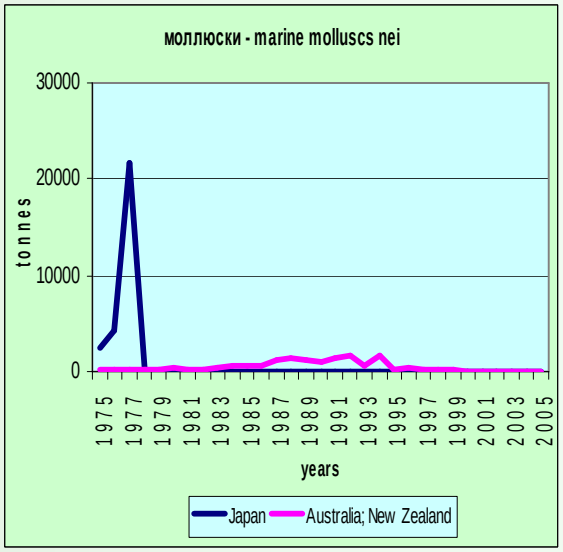

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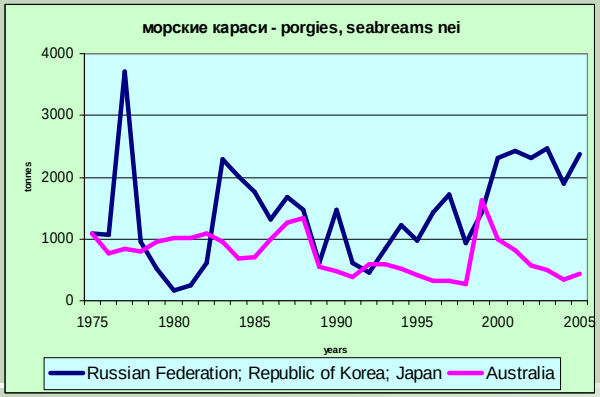

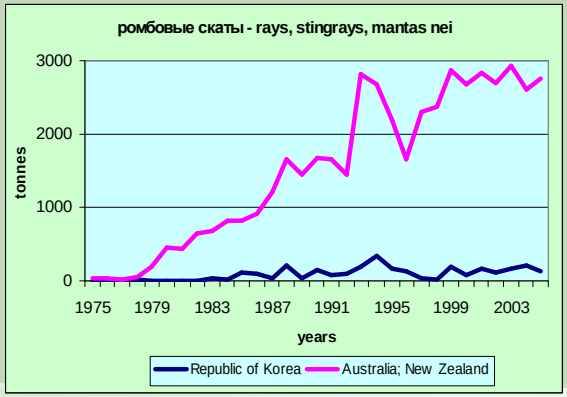

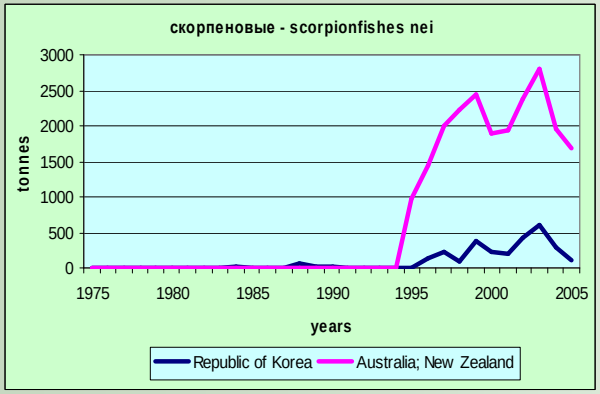

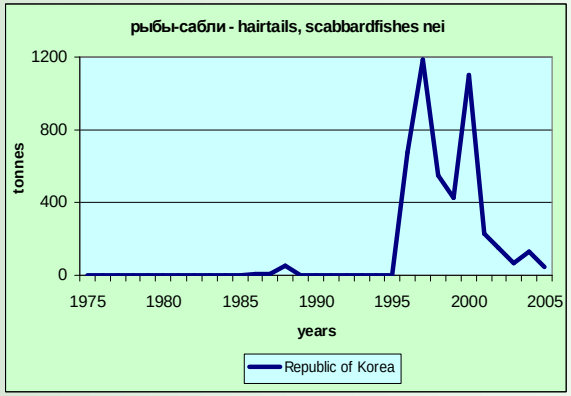

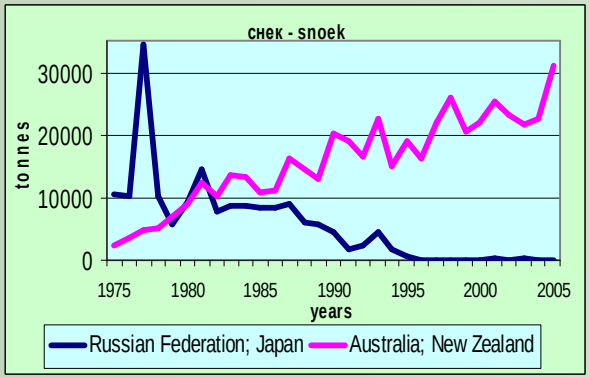

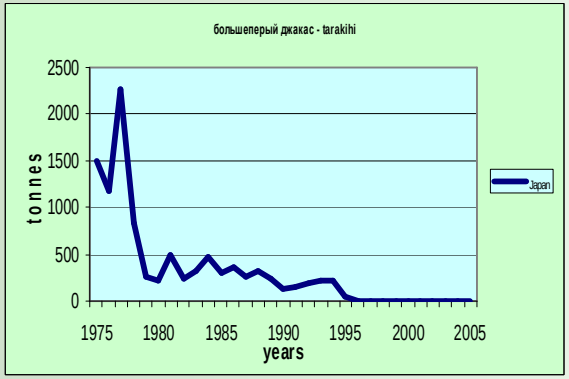

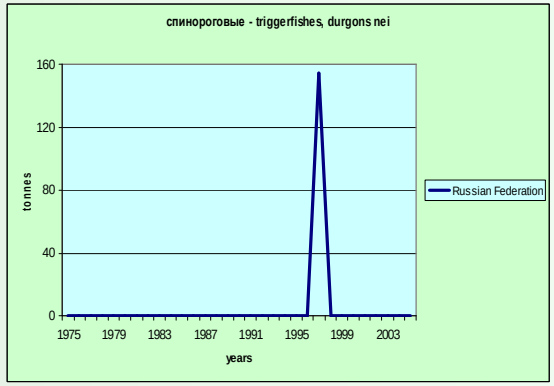

Catch of some hydrobionts by coastal states and long-distance fishing nations according FAO statistics.

Conclusions.

1. At present the objectives of providing scientific support to the organization being established for SPO are being attained about a half.

2. Most of the knowledge on the status of stocks concerns the 200 mile zones or immediately adjacent waters.

3. Even in the case of the most abundant species the population structure has not been studied well. As for the other species , it is virtually unknown.

4. Continuation of an extensive support of the newly established organization with scientific data including the analysis of the data available and studies by coastal nations in their zones and small areas beyond them would render the management measures taken incompatible with the actual state of oceanic stocks.

5. At present no oceanic stock may be recognized even as being moderately exploited by the fishery.

Priority future events

In order to ensure effective fishery management in the SP RFMO some activities should be undertaken.

1. Conduct priority study of the biology and population structure of Pacific jack mackerel as an object of the most dynamically developing oceanic fishery.

1.1. A specific WG for jack mackerel under umbrella of FAO has to be established in order to coordinate research.

1.2. Organize collecting of fishery statistics including CPUE, and data on the species, size-age, sex composition of catches with pelagic trawls and purse seines, subdividing catches inside and outside of EEZ.

1.3. Genetic samples of jack mackerel and the main bycatch species of chub mackerel should be collected during spawning in the amount of at least 50 samples for each locale in the entire "jack mackerel belt" of SP.

1.4. Conduct in 2008-2009 a comprehensive international sea cruise to study the distribution and present stock condition of the oceanic stocks of Pacific jack mackerel, with participation of SP RFMO members.

1.5. Using the whole database on the state of oceanic stocks of jack mackerel and the impact of fishing on them, develop regulations for areas beyond the EEZs of coastal states, and discuss them at a special FAO workshop.

2. In respect of the study of transboundary stocks the needs are:

2.1. Outline transboundary stock range boundaries in oceanic part of the range, primarily for jack mackerel, chub mackerel, orange roughy, hoki.

2.2. Develop fishery regulations for the oceanic part of the range concurred with the coastal state.

2.3. Make research and collect fishery information on a regular basis for stock assessment, with due regard of the catches in EEZ and beyond it.

3. Organize a comprehensive international sea cruise to study biology and population structure of hydrobionts which are being fished in SPO relatively regularly , with significant catches.


I ‘d like to know about me
more.
And I hope that you are
able to give me this
knowledge.
Thank you