

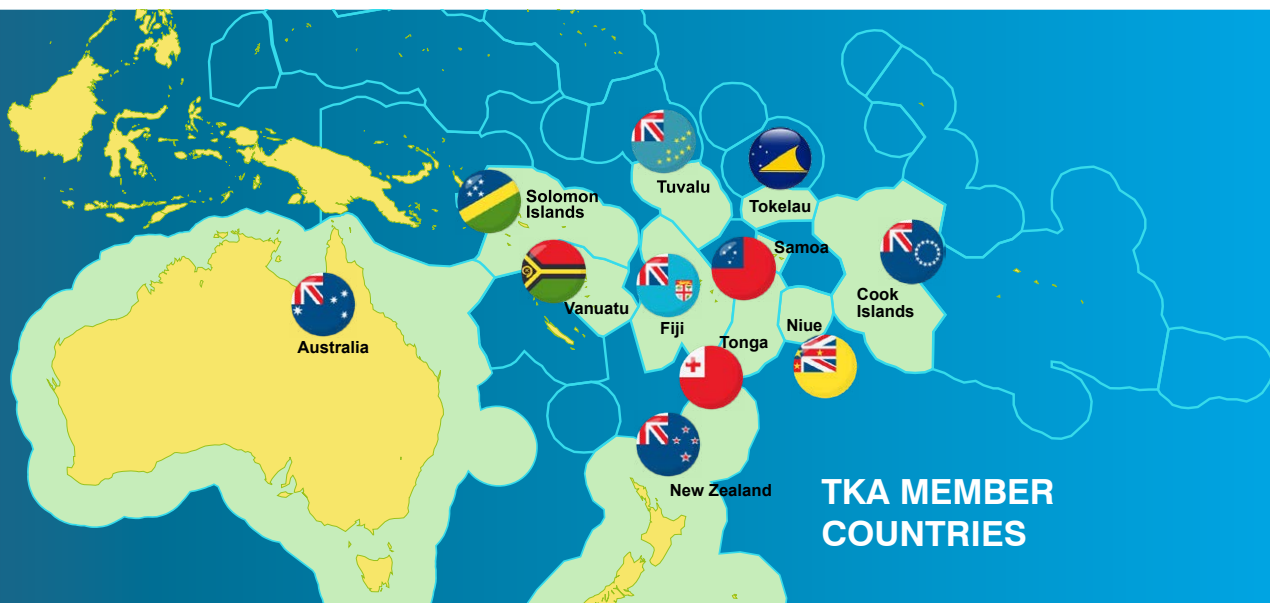


## OFFSHORE FISHERIES FACTSHEET

### The Tokelau Arrangement for the Management of the South Pacific Albacore Fishery

**THE** Tokelau Arrangement (TKA) came into effect on the 14th of December 2014. It was initially developed to address the depletion of the South Pacific albacore stock and to re-build the economic viability of domestic vessels of the small island developing coastal States and territories within the South Pacific Ocean.

## ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF TUNA IN THE PACIFIC



### PURPOSE OF THE ARRANGEMENT

To ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of South Pacific albacore fish stocks for present and future generations.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE ARRANGEMENT

To promote optimal utilization, conservation and management of albacore stocks through the development of management approaches for:

1. Maximizing economic returns, generate employment & export earnings from sustainable harvesting of these resources
2. Supporting the development of domestic & locally based fishing industries
3. Securing a fair share of fishing opportunities and fair participation in fisheries for these resources for the Participants
4. Increase control of the fishery for the Participants
5. Enhancing data collection and monitoring of the fishery
6. Promote effective and efficient administration, management and compliance and encourage collaboration between the Participants

## SCOPE OF THE ARRANGEMENT

It applies to all fisheries that take South Pacific albacore tuna, whether specifically targeted or taken as bycatch. Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) member or FFA non-member State or Territory whose Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) overlap South Pacific albacore stocks may become an Associate Participant under a Memorandum of Understanding.

### THE ARRANGEMENT PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR:

- ▶ **Development of a cooperative zone-based management of South Pacific albacore tuna**
- ▶ **Adoption of national catch limits based on business rules (minimum albacore catch of 2,500mt, history of highest annual catch & countries wanting constraint on catch)**
- ▶ **Developing a catch management scheme (CMS) to manage the implementation of national catch limits**

#### Management Meetings

- Participants meet at least once a year to review the status of south Pacific albacore stocks and to establish necessary measures for their management and conservation.

#### FACT BOX 1

## CATCH LIMITS

The TKA EEZ catch limits were the result of a “bottom-up” agreement where each member EEZ limits were decided first which then adds up to determine the total allowable catch (TAC) for the whole Arrangement

## NON MEMBERS WITH SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE CATCH

Other EEZs with a significant South Pacific albacore catch history and are non-members or associates are: Papua New Guinea (the southeast of the PNG EEZ), Kiribati (southern Line Islands EEZ), New Caledonia, American Samoa and French Polynesia. All were invited to join or participate, and Kiribati and PNG have observed many of the TKA meetings.

Member Signatories and their Zone Limits		Country	EEZ catch Limit on albacore catch (t)
		1. Australia	2,526
		2. Cook Islands	9,698
		3. Fiji	7,294
		4. Niue	2,500
		5. New Zealand	6,700
		6. Samoa	4,824
		7. Solomon Islands	14,500
		8. Tokelau	2,500
		9. Tonga	2,500
		10. Tuvalu	2,500
		11. Vanuatu	8,376

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