

Pacific Regional Fishery Management Organizations

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	
Implementing Legislation	The North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Act
Salmon Species	Chum, Coho, Pink, Sockeye, Chinook, Cherry, Steelhead
Parties	Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United States
Council(s) advisory role	No direct advisory role
Relevant FMP	None
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit direct fishing on salmon in the high seas. - Minimize salmon bycatch of U.S. origin in fisheries of other coastal EEZs, particularly off Russia. - Have a vigorous enforcement program to deter driftnet fishing for salmon in the North Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas. - Conduct research on salmon biological, migration, and intermixing of stocks in the ocean phases of salmon life. - Continue the Bering Sea and Aleutian Salmon International Survey (BASIS) research program.

Pacific Salmon Treaty; Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	
Implementing Legislation	Pacific Salmon Treaty Act
Salmon Species	All Pacific salmon originating in the waters of one country which are subject to the interception by the other country (or affecting the management or biology of the stocks of the other country)
Parties	Canada, United States
Council(s) advisory role	None specified, however many people involved in Council process are also involved with the Commission process
Relevant FMP(s)	West Coast Salmon (PFMC); Coastal and High Seas Salmon Fishery off Alaska (NPFMC)
Top U.S. Objectives	<p>- Fully implement the newly revised provisions of Chapter 1 (Transboundary Rivers); Chapter 2 (Northern British Columbia and SE Alaska Chum, Sockeye, and Pink Salmon); Chapter 3 (Chinook Salmon); Chapter 5 (Coho Salmon) and Chapter 6 (Southern British Columbia and Washington State Chum Salmon) of Annex IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) with Canada. These chapters were successfully renegotiated within the Commission, approved by the Parties and put in place beginning Jan. 1, 2009 for 10 years.</p> <p>- Renegotiate the provisions of Chapter 4 (Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Salmon) of Annex IV of the PST, which expired at the end of 2010.</p>

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	
Implementing Legislation	Northern Pacific Halibut Act
Species	Pacific Halibut
Parties	Canada, United States
Council(s) advisory role	<p>NPFMC advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimize bycatch by setting bycatch levels of halibut BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries. - Develop catch sharing plan for halibut fisheries in the Bering Sea and resolve sector participation on halibut in the Gulf of Alaska. <p>PFMC advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop catch sharing plan for Treaty, recreation, and commercial catch off WA.
Relevant FMP(s)	Groundfish Fishery of the Gulf of Alaska, Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximize sustainable yield from Pacific halibut resource. - Minimize bycatch of Pacific halibut in groundfish fisheries. - Maintain cooperation on halibut management with Canada. - Maintain research capability for IPHC. - Maintain orderly commercial fisheries through IFQ system, and provide for Treaty and recreational shares of halibut catch quotas.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	
Implementing Legislation	<p>Tuna Conventions Act – applies to the 1949 Convention that established the IATTC</p> <p>Implementing legislation for the Antigua Convention, which provided updates to the 1949 Convention and went into effect on August 27, 2010, – has been drafted but has not been passed by Congress</p>
Species	<p>Tuna and tuna-like species (including yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack, albacore, and bluefin tunas, and billfish such as swordfish) and other species of fish taken by vessels fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the IATTC Convention Area.</p> <p>The IATTC Convention Area covers 50° N, 50° S, 150° W, and the coasts of the Americas.</p>
Parties	Belize, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, France, Guatemala, Japan, Kiribati, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela
Cooperating Non-Parties or Cooperating Fishing Entities	Cook Islands
Council(s) advisory role	Council advises NMFS and the U.S. delegation to the IATTC in developing U.S. positions and proposed resolutions prior to IATTC meetings. After IATTC action(s), Council advises NMFS on implementation of IATTC resolutions in domestic fishing regulations, when appropriate. The Executive Directors of the Pacific and Western Pacific Councils, or one of their appointees, are also ex-officio members of the General Advisory Committee to the U.S. delegation to the IATTC meetings.
Relevant FMP(s)	U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (PFMC); Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region (WPFMC)
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure U.S. implementing legislation for the Antigua Convention. - Control purse seine vessel capacity. - Effective conservation and management of HMS stocks; in particular bigeye, yellowfin, North Pacific albacore, and Pacific bluefin tuna stocks. - Revise the IUU Vessel Listing procedures. - Adopt a multilateral trade measures resolution. - Minimize the interactions with and impacts to bycatch species. - Ecosystem Approach to Management. - Performance review of the Commission.

Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission (WCPFC)	
Implementing Legislation	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act
Species	Highly migratory stocks in the convention area (western and central Pacific, generally west of 150° W. long.)
Parties	Australia, China, Canada, Cook Islands, European Community, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu.
Participating Territories	American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna
Cooperating Non-Members	Belize, Indonesia, Senegal, Mexico, El Salvador
Council(s) advisory role	Councils advise NMFS in developing U.S. positions and proposed resolutions prior to WCPFC meetings. After WCPFC action(s), Councils advise NMFS on implementation of WCPFC resolutions in domestic fishing regulations.
Relevant FMP	Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region; U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (PFMC);
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective conservation and management of HMS stocks, including bigeye and yellowfin tuna. - Minimize the interactions with and impacts to bycatch species. - Effective implementation of the WCPFC regional observer program - Adoption of a scheme to monitor and regulate transshipment - Implementation of the Commission's VMS program

Atlantic Regional Fishery Management Organizations

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)	
Implementing Legislation	Atlantic Tunas Convention Act
Species	Approximately 30 species, including large tunas (Atlantic bluefin, skipjack, yellowfin, albacore, bigeye); billfishes (e.g., white marlin, blue marlin, sailfish, spearfish), mackerels (e.g., spotted Spanish mackerel, king mackerel); and small tunas (e.g., black skipjack, frigate tuna, and Atlantic bonito)
Parties	48
Council(s) advisory role	ICCAT Advisory Committee includes the Chairs (or their designees) of the New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico FMCs
Relevant FMP	Atlantic HMS
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish new management measures for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin and other Atlantic tunas, North Atlantic swordfish, sharks, and other stocks to ensure sustainability. - maintain appropriate quota shares of TACs, taking steps to improve compliance and data reporting and reduce IUU fishing by ICCAT members and non-members. - enhance the functioning of ICCAT, including the transparency and inclusiveness. - improve ICCAT's MCS regime particularly with regard to port state measures and observers.

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	
Implementing Legislation	Atlantic Salmon Convention Act (1982)
Species	Migratory stocks of Atlantic salmon north of 36° N. Lat.
Parties	Canada, Denmark, European Union, Norway, Russian Federation, United States
Council(s) advisory role	Commissioners may consult with appropriate fishery management council and other interested parties, as they consider appropriate; as a matter of practice, the U.S. Section includes the Chair (or designee) of the New England FMC
Relevant FMP	Atlantic Salmon
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain strict limits on the fishery at West Greenland that is protective of U.S. stocks, including those listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. - Improve scientific monitoring of St. Pierre and Miquelon interceptory fishery. - ensure implementation of the precautionary approach to fishing, habitat, introductions and transfers, and other activities with the potential to negatively impact Atlantic salmon. - increase accountability and transparency in how Parties are complying with the agreements and resolutions adopted by NASCO. - improve knowledge of salmon at sea through participation in the SALSEA project and International Atlantic Salmon Research Board.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	
Implementing Legislation	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act (1995)
Species	Fishery resources of the convention area except salmon, tunas/marlins, whales, and sedentary species
Parties	Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, European Union, France, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Ukraine, United States
Council(s) Advisory role	One of the commissioners must be a member of the NEFMC and the Consultative Committee shall include representatives from the NEFMC and the MAFMC
Relevant FMP	None
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and update the NAFO Convention and the organization itself in the on-going reform process. - Secure a U.S. allocation of Division 3LNO yellowtail flounder. - Continue to review and update the NAFO conservation and enforcement provisions to reflect a more comprehensive and modern approach to issues such as bycatch, the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, compliance, and IUU fishing.