**Understanding agenda-setting and outcomes in global tuna governance: A computational approach**

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Over 5 million tonnes of tuna are caught globally every year by fisheries in over 80 countries. The world’s tuna fisheries are governed through five regional intergovernmental organizations called Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), each of which has jurisdiction over a sperate ocean basin. Each year, fishery management measures are negotiated at RFMOs, and non-state actors (NSAs) submit position letters at the annual meetings. How and to what extent do NSAs influence RFMO decision-making processes? We leverage a natural language processing model that enables faster and more reliable data acquisition from RFMOs. We use a seeded LDA model to identify the topics discussed at RFMO meetings in position letters and advocacy statements as well as outcome documents. The analysis allows us to identify the topics, backed by which NSAs, that made it to the RFMO agenda and those topics that did not, and it will inform a subsequent assessment of whether and through what channels NSA have influenced RFMO governance. Our work contributes to the ongoing work aimed at better understanding regime complexity in global governance including the role of NSAs in navigating multiple forums.