

# INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

## 102<sup>nd</sup> MEETING

Panama City, Panama  
2-6 September 2024

### PROPOSAL IATTC-102 M-1

### SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

#### AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-19-04

#### RESOLUTION TO MITIGATE IMPACTS ON SEA TURTLES

*The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) ~~gathered in Bilbao, Spain, on the occasion of its 94<sup>rd</sup> Meeting:~~*

*Considering* the adverse effects of fishing for tuna and tuna-like species on the populations of sea turtles in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

*Recognizing* the need for CPCs fishing for species covered by the Convention to take all reasonable steps to prevent interactions with sea turtles;

*Deeply concerned* about the status of all sea turtle populations in the EPO, including the marked decline in the number of nesting female leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*) in the EPO, and that the Eastern Pacific sub-population is classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as Critically Endangered;

*Considering* that sea turtle catch is incidental (herein “bycatch”) and according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, States should minimize the catch of non-target species;

*Guided* by recent work that has led to advancements in best practices and technologies to avoid interactions and/or to reduce mortality of sea turtles interacting with fishing gear, including:

- The 2009 FAO *Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations* and their recommended implementation by regional fisheries bodies and management organizations,
- FAO Common Oceans workshops (2016) on the Joint Analysis of Sea Turtle Mitigation Effectiveness, which identified the need to address sea turtle bycatch in longline fisheries, and
- International scientific studies on the use of circle hooks and whole finfish bait that demonstrate statistically significant reductions in the rates of both bycatch and mortality of sea turtles incidentally caught in longline gear;

*Recognizing* that the IATTC has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), which can contribute to collaboration in furtherance of the reduction of sea turtle bycatch and the implementation of this measure;

*Acknowledging* that nearly every IATTC Member has undertaken circle hook trials in their longline fisheries in the last decade;

*Recalling* the discussions at the 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Bycatch Working Group and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ecosystem and Bycatch Working Group and resulting recommendations;

*Noting* that increasing observer coverage and quality of data on longline vessels would allow for more refined and targeted measures to address sea turtle bycatch; and

*Affirming* that additional measures should be undertaken to reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality in IATTC fisheries;

*Agrees as follows:*

1. IATTC Members and Cooperating Non-Members (“CPCs”) shall:
  - a. Require owners/operators/vessel crew on vessels targeting species covered by the Convention to promptly release, in a manner that causes the least harm to the extent practicable, all sea turtles, without compromising the safety of any persons.
  - b. Ensure that vessel operators and/or at least one crew member on board of vessels targeting species covered by the Convention in fisheries that have reported sea turtle interactions, and particularly those without observers, are trained in techniques for handling and release of sea turtles to improve survival after release.
  - c. Strive to implement or enhance observer programs, including with electronic monitoring once standards are adopted by the Commission, for fisheries under the purview of the Commission that may have sea turtle bycatch, taking into consideration economic and practical feasibility.
  - d. Continue to participate in and promote research to identify techniques to further reduce sea turtle bycatch in all gear types used in the EPO.
  - e. Investigate the use of temporary fishing closures adjacent to nesting beaches or known foraging hotspots to reduce fishing interactions with sea turtles.
2. CPCs with purse-seine vessels fishing for species covered by the IATTC in the Convention Area shall:
  - a. Require owners/operators of purse seine vessels to carry on board, and employ when appropriate, safe-handling tools for the release of sea turtles (e.g. dip nets).
  - b. Require, in the event a sea turtle is sighted in a purse seine net, that owners/operators/vessel crew of purse seine vessels take all reasonable steps, as appropriate, to ensure its safe release by following handling and release guidelines in the Appendix, and consistent with the “Best practices for sea turtle handling and release” of the FAO *Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations* (2009)<sup>1</sup>
  - c. Require owners/operators/vessel crew of purse seine vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, all sea turtles observed entangled in fish-aggregating devices (FADs).
  - d. Record all observed interactions involving sea turtles during purse seine fishing operations and report such information in accordance with paragraph 4.a.ii.
3. CPCs with longline vessels fishing for species covered by the IATTC in the Convention Area shall:
  - a. Require owners/operators of longline vessels to carry on board, and employ when appropriate, safe-handling tools for the safe release of sea turtles (e.g. de-hookers, line cutters, and dip nets).
  - b. Require that owners/operators/vessel crew of longline vessels take all reasonable steps, as appropriate, to ensure the safe release of any incidentally-caught sea turtles by following handling and release guidelines in the Appendix, and consistent with the FAO "Best practices for sea turtle handling and release."
  - c. Record all observed interactions involving sea turtles during longline fishing operations and report such information in accordance with paragraph 4.a.ii.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0725e/i0725e.pdf>

- d. Require owners/operators of longline vessels fishing in a shallow-set manner<sup>2</sup> to employ at least one of the following mitigation measures:
- i. Use only large circle hooks<sup>3</sup>,
  - ii. Use only finfish for bait, OR
  - iii. Specific to small-scale fisheries in Central and South America that catch dolphinfish, another mitigation measure to reduce sea turtle bycatch that has been approved by the Commission. This mitigation measure will be developed at the IATTC-sponsored Circle Hook Workshop scheduled for 2025, and a proposal shall be submitted to the Ecosystem and Bycatch Working Group in 2025 for review and potential recommendation to the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and approval of the Commission, OR
  - iv. Another mitigation measure to reduce sea turtle bycatch that has been approved by the Commission. A proposal for such a measure shall be submitted to the Bycatch Working Group at its meeting in the year prior to desired implementation, for review and potential recommendation to the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and approval of the Commission.

#### 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

- a. CPCs shall report to the Director annually, by June 30 (~~beginning in 2022~~), the information in this paragraph in a standardized format, unless it is already submitted in accordance with other requirements, such as observer programs. The IATTC staff shall develop the standardized format for this report and submit it to the 2020 Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting for review and Commission adoption.
- i. Any changes to laws, regulations, and other instruments in place to implement the FAO *Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations* (2009) and this Resolution.
  - ii. For observed sea turtle interactions, the following minimum data fields:
    - a. date;
    - b. location (latitude, longitude);
    - c. fishing gear type;
    - d. species identification;
    - e. size (curved or straight carapace length);
    - f. capture and release condition (e.g., live/dead);
- as well as the following details, if available:
- a. anatomical hooking location, if applicable (e.g., flipper, mouth/jaw, swallowed, entangled);
  - b. amount of gear left on the animal, if applicable (e.g., estimated length of line);
  - c. any associated photographs.
- iii. The mitigation measure(s) that longline vessels fishing in a shallow-set manner (as defined in footnote 2) were required to employ the previous year, pursuant to paragraph 3.d.
- b. All standardized CPC reports described under paragraph 4.a shall be made available through a controlled-access portal on the IATTC website for review by other CPCs, and consistent with Resolution C-15-07 on data confidentiality.

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<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this Resolution, shallow-set manner, including surface longlines, means the majority of hooks fish at depths shallower than 100 meters.

<sup>3</sup> Large circle hooks are defined as an 18/0 hook with the point turned perpendicularly back to the shank to form a generally circular or oval shape, and the point of the hook not offset more than 10 degrees.

- c. The Ecosystem and Bycatch Working Group shall prioritize the identification and assessment of new scientific information regarding sea turtle bycatch mitigation and recommend, if needed, additional measures to the Commission that would strengthen this resolution. ~~By 2021, the Bycatch Working Group and SAC shall analyze scientific information regarding different circle hooks sizes and their effectiveness at mitigating sea turtle bycatch (decreasing catch and increasing post-release survival) and provide a recommendation to the Commission for a minimum hook size as well as a schedule for implementing this recommended minimum hook size through a revision to this resolution.~~
  - d. Based on these CPC reports, the Commission staff shall report to the Ecosystem and Bycatch Working Group every three years ~~(beginning in 2024)~~ on the extent of implementation, the level of bycatch reduction that has been achieved since adoption<sup>4</sup>, and related recommendations for improvement including amendments to this resolution.
5. Considering the particular situation of coastal developing countries, the special fund established in Resolution C-14-03 should be strengthened through the allocation of funds, from voluntary contributions of CPCs and inclusion of specific budget lines, to facilitate the implementation of this Resolution, including for training fishermen on safe handling and release, providing related equipment, or supporting trials for new mitigation techniques.

~~This Resolution originally shall enter into force on 1 January 2021, except for the second sentence of paragraph 4.a, which shall take place prior. It will replace Resolution C-07-03 (Resolution to Mitigate the Impact of Tuna Fishing Vessels on Sea Turtles), as well as paragraph 4, except paragraph 4.d.ii, of Resolution C-04-05 (Rev. 2) (Consolidated Resolution on Bycatch).~~ This Resolution shall enter into force January 1, 2025 and shall replace Resolution C-19-04, which replaced Resolutions C-07-03 and Resolution C-04-05 (Resolution on Bycatch) para. 4, except paragraph 4.d.ii.

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<sup>4</sup>Bycatch reduction will be measured by observed numbers of interactions per hooks fished.

## APPENDIX

### Safe Handling and Release Guidelines for Sea Turtles

#### 1. PURSE SEINE SAFE HANDLING AND RELEASE

- a. Whenever a sea turtle is sighted in the net, all reasonable efforts should be made to rescue the turtle before it becomes entangled in the net.
- b. If a turtle is entangled during net roll, the net should be hauled over the turntable to a height of about 2 meters, the main boom should be moved to starboard or to port (depending on the vessel's direction) and the net should be rolled back, so that the crew can release the turtle from the netting as soon as possible, and return it to the sea over the starboard or port side if it is active. Net roll should not start again until the turtle has been disentangled and released.
- c. If, in spite of the measures taken under paragraphs a and b of this section, a sea turtle is accidentally brought on board the vessel and is alive and active, or dead, the sea turtle should be released as quickly as practicable.
- d. If a turtle is brought aboard the vessel and is comatose or inactive, resuscitation should be attempted (paragraph 3).

#### 2. LONGLINE SAFE HANDLING AND RELEASE

- a. When practicable, and when operator or crew on board are trained, comatose sea turtles should be brought on board immediately.
- b. If a sea turtle is too large or hooked in such a manner as to preclude safe boarding without causing further damage/injury to the turtle, line clippers should be used to clip the line and remove as much line as possible prior to releasing the turtle.
- c. If a sea turtle is observed to be hooked or entangled by longline gear during hauling operations, the vessel operator should immediately cease hauling operations until the turtle has been removed from the longline gear or brought on board the vessel.
- d. If hooked externally or hook is fully visible, hooks should be removed from sea turtles as quickly and carefully as possible. If a hook cannot be removed from a turtle (e.g., ingested or in roof of mouth), the line should be cut as close to the hook as possible.
- e. Live turtles should be returned to the sea after handling:
  - i. By putting the vessel engine in neutral gear so that the propeller is disengaged and the vessel is stopped, and releasing the turtle away from deployed gear; and
  - ii. Observing that the turtle is safely away from the vessel before engaging the propeller and continuing operations.
- f. If the sea turtle brought aboard the vessel is comatose or inactive, resuscitation should be attempted (paragraph 3).

#### 3. RESUSCITATION FOR A TURTLE ON BOARD

- a. When handling a sea turtle, attempts should be made to hold the animal by the shell, avoiding the head and neck region, and flippers.
- b. Strive to remove and/or disentangle any foreign items from the sea turtle, such as any plastic items, netting, or embedded hooks, etc.
- c. Placing the turtle on its bottom shell (plastron) so that the turtle is right side up and elevating its hindquarters at least 6 inches (15 cm) for a period of 4 up to 24 hours. The amount of the elevation depends on the size of the turtle; greater elevations are needed for larger turtles. Periodically, rock the turtle gently left to right and right to left by holding the outer edge of the shell (carapace) and lifting one side about 3 inches (8 cm) then alternate to the other side. Gently touch the eye and pinch the tail (reflex test) periodically to see if there is a response.
- d. Sea turtles being resuscitated should be shaded and kept damp or moist but under no circumstance be placed into a container holding water. A water-soaked towel placed over the head, carapace, and flippers is the most effective method in keeping a turtle moist.
- e. Sea turtles that revive and become active should be released over the stern of the boat only

when fishing gear is not in use, when the engine gears are in neutral position, and in areas where they are unlikely to be recaptured or injured by vessels.

- f. Sea turtles that fail to respond to the reflex test or fail to move within 4 hours (up to 24, if possible) should be returned to the water in the same manner as that for actively moving turtles.