

**INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION**

**94<sup>TH</sup> MEETING**

**Bilbao, Spain, 22-26 July 2019**

**PROPOSAL IATTC-94 A-4**

**SUBMITTED BY MÉXICO**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-18-05 AMENDMENT OF  
RESOLUTION C-16-01 ON THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSES OF DATA ON  
FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES**

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

The provisions on FADs are mainly contained in Resolutions C-17-02 and C-18-05, so it is highly desirable to have them in a single resolution.

Additionally, this proposal is consistent with the recommendation of the IATTC scientific staff that suggests limiting the total annual number of floating-object and unassociated sets combined (OBJ+NOA) by Class-6 vessels in 2020, considering that this is one of the factors in fleet capacity that can affect fishing mortality.

This considering that the use of FADs has increased sharply and that, even though progress has been made in limiting FADs, there is still no management plan to regulate this practice in the tropical tuna fisheries, which causes uncertainty as to what will happen in the future with the increase in FADs and, above all, the increase in the catch of juvenile tunas.

**RESOLUTION C-19-XX**

**AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-18-05 AMENDMENT OF RESOLUTION C-16-01 ON THE  
COLLECTION AND ANALYSES OF DATA ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES**

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

*Taking into account* the best available scientific information on the status of the bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack stocks;

*Committed* to the long-term conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

*Understanding* that all fishing gears, including fish-aggregating devices (FADs), have an effect on the stocks and the pelagic ecosystem in the EPO, and that such effects should be fully understood by the Members of the Commission;

*Attentive* to the provisions of IATTC Resolution C-99-07 on measures related to the regulation of FADs;

*Agreeing* that, to accurately provide the scientific advice necessary to effectively manage tuna fisheries in the EPO, it is necessary for the scientific staff of the IATTC to have access to, and analyze, the relevant

data regarding such fisheries and gears, and for Commission Members to put in place measures as needed to collect such information in their fisheries;

*Acknowledging* that observers currently collect data on FADs in the EPO that have been examined by the IATTC staff (Document SAC-02-13) and that the Commission has adopted measures for further research on FADs; the significant effect that FADs may have on bigeye tuna spawning biomass, according to IATTC estimates (Document SAC-03-06); that skipjack tuna is captured on FADs and in unassociated schools in the EPO (Document SAC-03-03), and according to IATTC estimates, its exploitation rate has been increasing in recent years (Document SAC-03-07);

*Recognizing* that these measures need to be expanded and improved upon to ensure that the effects of the use of FADs on highly migratory fish stocks along with non-target, associated and dependent species, are fully understood and that the Commission can receive the best available scientific advice concerning mitigation of any negative effects;

*Committed* to ensuring that such scientific advice is taken into account in the development of the Commission's conservation and management measures concerning fishing for tunas;

*Noting* that the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) has recommended that the Commission should strengthen the work on FADs by holding a meeting involving managers, scientists, and other stakeholders;

*Noting* that, based on recent scientific analysis, the development of improved FAD designs, in particular non-entangling FADs, both drifting and anchored, helps reduce the incidence of entanglement of sharks, sea turtles and other species;

*Further noting* that whale sharks are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, including from fishing, and noting the ecological and economic value these species can bring to the EPO; and

*Concerned* about the potential effects of purse-seine operations on the status of whale sharks when deliberately or accidentally set upon;

*AGREES:*

1. For the purposes of this Resolution, the term "Fish-Aggregating Device" (FAD) means anchored, drifting, floating or submerged objects deployed and/or tracked by vessels, including through the use of radio and/or satellite buoys, for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse-seine fishing operations.

#### **SECTION 1. FAD DATA COLLECTION**

2. Beginning 1 January 2017, CPCs shall require the owners and operators of all purse-seine vessels flying their flag, when fishing on FADs in the IATTC Convention Area, to collect and report the information contained in Annex I. The data may be collected through a dedicated logbook, modifications to regional logsheets, or other domestic reporting procedures.
3. CPCs shall provide the data collected for the previous calendar year, pursuant to Paragraph 2, which are available at the time of submission, to the Director. CPCs shall submit the data to the Director no later than 60 days prior to each regular meeting of the SAC.
4. No later than the IATTC annual meeting in 2018, the scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the SAC, shall present to the Commission the preliminary results of its analyses of the information collected pursuant to Paragraph 2, and shall identify additional elements for data collection, as well as specific reporting formats, necessary to evaluate the effects of the use of FADs on the ecosystem of the EPO fishery. The analyses shall also incorporate information from data on FADs collected by observers through the *Flotsam Information Record*.
5. In addition, no later than the IATTC annual meeting in 2018, the scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the SAC and taking into account the outcomes of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs, shall present to the Commission initial recommendations based on information collected, based on this resolution and through other mechanisms, for the management of FADs, including possible

effects of FADs in the tuna fishery in the EPO. The Commission shall consider adopting management measures based on those recommendations, including a region-wide FAD management plan, and which may include, *inter alia*, recommendations regarding FAD deployments and FAD sets, the use of biodegradable materials in new and improved FADs and the gradual phasing out of FAD designs that do not mitigate the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles, and other species.

6. The scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the SAC, shall also formulate recommendations for regulating the management of the affected stocks for presentation to the Commission, on the basis of the results of its analyses of the collected FAD information. Such recommendations shall include methods for limiting the capture of small bigeye and yellowfin tuna associated with fishing on FADs.
7. In 2018, compliance with the FAD reporting requirements of this Resolution will be comprehensively reviewed by the *Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures adopted by the Commission* and presented to the Commission.
8. Data collected pursuant to this resolution shall be treated under the rules established in the IATTC Resolution on Confidentiality.

### **SECTION 2. FAD IDENTIFICATION**

9. No later than 1 January 2017, CPCs shall require the owners and operators of their applicable flagged purse-seine fishing vessels to identify all FADs deployed or modified by such vessels in accordance with a Commission identification scheme detailed in footnote 1 of Annex 1.

### **SECTION 3. NON-ENTANGLING FADS**

10. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs are based on the principles set out in Annex II.
11. Annex II is consistent with the 2015 recommendations of the scientific staff of the IATTC. The scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the SAC, shall continue to review research results on the use of non-entangling material and biodegradable material on FADs, and shall provide specific recommendations no later than the 2018 IATTC annual meeting, consistent with Paragraph 5.

### ~~**SECTION 4. WHALE SHARKS**~~

~~12. CPCs shall prohibit their flag vessels from setting a purse-seine net on a school of tuna associated with a live whale shark, if the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set.~~

~~13. CPCs shall require that, in the event that a whale shark is not deliberately encircled in the purse seine net, the master of the vessel shall:~~

- ~~a. ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to ensure its safe release; and~~
- ~~b. report the incident to the relevant authority of the flag CPC, including the number of individuals, details of how and why the encirclement happened, where it occurred, steps taken to ensure safe release, and an assessment of the life status of the whale shark on release (including whether the animal was released alive but subsequently died).~~

### **SECTION 4.5. AD HOC PERMANENT WORKING GROUP ON FADS**

12. An *ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs (Working Group) is established.
13. This Working Group shall be multi-sectorial, involving various stakeholders such as scientists, fishery managers, fishing industry representatives, administrators, representatives of non-governmental organizations, and fishers. Expressions of interest to participate in the Working Group shall be provided to the Director, who shall inform CPCs and the Chair of the FADs Working Group.
14. To the highest degree possible, the Working Group shall conduct its work electronically or, if convenient and cost-effective, in targeted face-to-face meetings that take place in conjunction with other Commission meetings.

15. The Working Group shall report on a regular basis to the Commission and present an initial report of its findings at the 2017 meeting of the SAC.
16. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group are those indicated in Annex III.
17. The Working Group shall liaise, as far as possible, with other similar working groups on FAD management established in other tuna regional fisheries management organizations (tuna RFMOs), in particular the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
18. During its 2019 meeting(s), the IATTC FAD Working group will evaluate materials and designs to further reduce entanglements in FADs and for biodegradable FADs and make recommendations to revise Annex II.
19. This Resolution replaces Resolution C-16-01 and amends Resolutions C-18-05 and C-17-02.

### **MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES**

20. The total annual number of floating-object and unassociated sets combined shall be limited to 14,150 sets.
21. Once the limit is reached, only sets on dolphins shall be permitted, and any vessel without a Dolphin Mortality Limit must return to port.
22. CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Resolution C-16-01, active at any one time:
 

i. Class 6 (1,200 m <sup>3</sup> and greater):	300 FADs
ii. Class 6 (< 1,200 m <sup>3</sup> ):	200 FADs
iii. Class 4-5:	80 FADs
iv. Class 1-3:	47 FADs
23. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
24. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
  - a. is deployed at sea; and
  - b. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
25. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and the work of the IATTC scientific staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, in accordance with guidance developed under Paragraph 12, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.
26. The IATTC scientific staff and *Ad Hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall develop, at the latest by 30 November 2017, guidance on the reporting of FAD data in accordance with Paragraphs 10 and 11 of this resolution, including the format and specific data to be reported.
27. Each CPC shall ensure that:
  - a. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
  - b. all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period.
28. The Scientific Advisory Committee and the *Ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall review the progress and results of the implementation of the FAD provisions contained in this Resolution and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.
29. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall

ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex II of Resolution **C-18-05**.

## Annex I

CPCs are required to ensure their vessel owners and operators record and report to the appropriate national authorities any interaction with FADs, using a standard format to be developed by the Commission staff.

For each interaction with a FAD, the following information shall be recorded:

- i. Position;
- ii. Date;
- iii. Hour;
- iv. FAD identification<sup>1</sup>;
- v. FAD type (*e.g.*, drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD);
- vi. FAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure);
- vii. Type of the activity (set, deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment, other (specify));
- viii. If the activity is a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch; and
- ix. Characteristics of any attached buoy or positioning equipment (positioning system, whether equipped with sonar, *etc.*).

## Annex II

### Principles for design and deployment of FADs

1. The floating or raft part (flat or rolled structure) of the FAD can be covered or not. If it is covered with mesh net, it must have a stretched mesh size less than 7 cm and the mesh net must be well wrapped around the whole raft so that there is no loose netting hanging below the FAD when it is deployed.
2. The design of the underwater or hanging part (tail) of the FAD should avoid the use of mesh net. If mesh net is used, it must be tied as tightly as practicable in the form of sausages or have a stretched mesh size less than 7 cm in a panel with weight at the end.
3. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the use of natural or biodegradable materials (such as hessian canvas, hemp ropes, *etc.*) for drifting FADs should be promoted.

## Annex III

The objectives of the Working Group are the following:

1. Collect and compile information on FADs in the EPO, including but not limited to data collected by

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<sup>1</sup> CPCs shall obtain unique alphanumeric codes from the IATTC staff on a periodic basis and distribute those numbers to the vessels in their fleets for FADs that may be deployed or modified, or in the alternative, if there is already a unique FAD identifier associated with the FAD (*e.g.*, the manufacturer identification code for the attached buoy), the vessel owner or operator may instead use that identifier as the unique code for each FAD that may be deployed or modified.

The alphanumeric code shall be clearly painted in characters at least 5 cm in height. The characters shall be painted on the upper portion of the attached radio or satellite buoy in a location that does not cover the solar cells used to power the equipment. For FADs without attached radio or satellite buoys, the characters shall be painted on the uppermost or emergent top portion of the FAD. The vessel owner or operator shall ensure the marking is durable (for example, use epoxy-based paint or an equivalent in terms of lasting ability) and visible at all times during daylight. In circumstances where the observer is unable to view the code, the captain or crew shall assist the observer (*e.g.* by providing the FAD identification code to the observer).

the IATTC and reports prepared by the scientific staff of the IATTC;

2. Review the FAD data collection requirements established in this Resolution to assess the need for revision;
3. Develop data reporting formats and definitions of terms related to FAD fishing (*e.g.* biodegradable FADs, non-entangling FADs, *etc.*), to implement obligations under this Resolution, in cooperation with the scientific staff, to be submitted to the Commission for consideration;
4. Compile information regarding developments on FADs in other tuna RFMOs;
5. Compile information regarding developments on the latest scientific information on FADs, including information on non-entangling FADs, and identify priority areas for research;
6. Prepare annual reports for the SAC, including specific recommendations, as appropriate; and
7. Identify and review possible FAD management measures, in coordination with the scientific staff and the SAC, and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.