

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

90TH MEETING

La Jolla, USA
27 June-1 July 2016

PROPOSAL IATTC-90 A-2

SUBMITTED BY VENEZUELA

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-15-03 ON COLLECTION AND ANALYSES OF DATA ON FISH- AGGREGATING DEVICES

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Current Resolution C- 15 -03 “COLLECTION AND ANALYSES OF DATA ON FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES”, proposes in its Section 2. *FAD Identification*, number 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*

Annex 1. [Footnote 1]:

¹ *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 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., share their inventory of FADs to assist in matching each FAD with the identification code), so long as such assistance does not interfere with fishing operations.

The manner in which it is recommended to mark FADs would mean:

1. Costs and difficulties to do it and not knowing if the proposed objectives will be reached.
2. In many instances, such marking will be difficult, since presently most FADs are at water level and most beacons are almost fully submerged, as wished by vessel captains in order to prevent other vessels to see these FADs, which they could do otherwise.
3. If the size of the marking is as proposed, in many instances spotting a 5 cm mark will be difficult for observers.
4. The staff recommendations on conservation measures in the Eastern Pacific Ocean for 2016 propose: *Vessels should authorize the companies that operate the satellite systems used to track FADs to provide to the IATTC, directly or through whatever mechanism the governments and/or vessel owners consider suitable, the positions of each FAD from deployment to recovery with a time lag of four months, or other agreed period, to protect the owner's proprietary information.*

In this context, it would be convenient that the current resolution be modified in order to improve its effectiveness regarding the required information.

Changes that should be introduced in the current Resolution are indicated below.

COLLECTION AND ANALYSES OF DATA ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):

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 by 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 of 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 a summary of the data collected for the previous calendar year, pursuant to Paragraph 2, to the Director. CPCs shall submit the data to the Director no later than 30 days prior to each regular meeting of the SAC.
4. No later than the IATTC annual meeting in 2019, 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*. The scientific staff of the IATTC shall present preliminary information and analysis of the data collected pursuant to Paragraph 2 at the 2018 meeting of the SAC.
5. In addition, no later than the IATTC annual meeting in 2019, the scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the SAC, 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 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 2019, 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. Vessels should authorize the companies that operate the satellite systems used to track FADs to provide to the IATTC, directly or through whatever mechanism the governments and/or vessel owners consider suitable, the positions of each FAD from deployment to recovery with a time lag of four months, or other agreed period, to protect the owner’s proprietary information.~~
10. .

Section 3. Mitigation of FAD Bycatch

11. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, the design and deployment of FADs should be based on the principles set out in Annex II.
12. 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 2019 IATTC annual meeting, consistent with Paragraph 5.

Section 4. Whale Sharks

13. 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.
14. 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).
15. Paragraphs 12 and 13 shall enter into effect on 1 July 2014.

Section 5. *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs

16. An *ad hoc* Working Group on FADs (Working Group) is established.
17. 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 no later than 1 October 2015.
18. 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.
19. The Working Group shall present an initial report of its findings at the 2017 meeting of the SAC.
20. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group are those indicated in Annex III.
21. The Working Group shall seek input from other similar working groups on FAD management established in other tuna regional fisheries management organizations (tuna-RFMOs).
22. The IATTC, at its 2017 annual meeting, will review the progress and outcomes of the Working Group and will decide on the necessity for its continuation.
23. This Resolution replaces Resolution C-13-04.

Annex I

CPCs are required to ensure their vessel owners and operators maintain and report to the appropriate national authorities:

- a) An inventory of the FADs present on the vessel specifying in particular for each FAD:
 - i. FAD identification¹;
 - ii. FAD type (e.g., drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD); and
 - iii. FAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure), which can be provided by good-quality photographs.
- b) For every FAD activity, the:
 - i. Position;
 - ii. Date;
 - iii. Hour;
 - iv. FAD identification⁺;
 - 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)); and
 - viii. Results of any set in terms of catch and by-catch.

Annex II

Principles for design and deployment of FADs

1. If a flat raft is used as a FAD, the surface structure should not be covered, or only covered with material that attempts to minimize entanglements.
2. Any subsurface component of the FAD should be constructed in a manner designed to avoid entangling marine life.
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 the IATTC and reports prepared by the scientific staff of the IATTC;

~~⁺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 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., share their inventory of FADs to assist in matching each FAD with the identification code), so long as such assistance does not interfere with fishing operations.~~

2. Review the FAD data collection requirements established in Resolution C-15-03 to assess the necessity for revision;
3. Compile information regarding developments in other tuna-RFMOs on FADs;
4. Compile information regarding developments on the latest scientific information on FADs, including information on non-entangling FADs; and
5. Prepare a preliminary report for the SAC, including specific recommendations, as appropriate.