

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission



August, 2010



The greatest challenge faced by IATTC for the next decade, is to ensure the sustainability of tuna resources and <u>associated species</u> in the EPO.

ANTIGUA CONVENTION

•The Antigua Convention entered into force on 27 August 2010.

•Under the Antigua Convention the Commission shall perform new functions.

•Four countries are new IATTC members as of 27 August.

ANTIGUA CONVENTION

Provides legal authority to work deeply on bycatch as stated in Article 7 paragraph (f):

The Commission shall..." adopt, as necessary, conservation and management measures and recommendations for species belonging to the same ecosystem and that are affected by fishing for, or dependent on or associated with, the fish stocks covered by this Convention, with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened;

PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

•The members of the Commission, directly and through the Commission, shall apply the precautionary approach,

•The absence of adequate scientific information shall not be used for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.

•Where the status of target stocks or non-target or associated or dependent species is of concern, the Commission shall subject such stocks and species to enhanced monitoring in order to review their status and the efficacy of conservation and management measures.

RESOLUTION ON SHARKS (C-05-03)

-Implement national plans of action for the management of sharks (FAO's International Plan).

-Take measures to fully utilize any retained catches of sharks.

-Prohibit to retain on board, transshipping, landing or trading in any fins harvested in contravention of the Resolution.

-Release live sharks, especially juveniles that are caught incidentally.

-Undertake research to identify ways to make fishing gears more selective and to identify shark nursery areas.

-Facilitate assistance for the collection of data on shark catches and report data for catches, effort, landing and trade.

RESOLUTION (C-03-05)

the IATTC, in cooperation with scientists of CPCs and, if possible, the WCPFC, shall provide preliminary advice on the stock status of key shark species and propose a research plan for a comprehensive assessment of shark stocks.

ANTIGUA CONVENTION

It establishes mainly the need for:

"technical assistance, technology transfer, training and other forms of cooperation, to assist developing countries that are members of the Commission to fulfill their obligations under the Convention, as well as to enhance their ability to develop fisheries under their respective national jurisdictions and to participate in high seas fisheries." "The members of the Commission shall facilitate and promote such cooperation, especially financial and technical, and the transfer of technology, as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the paragraph on technical assistance".

Relative proportions to most abundant shark species 1993 - 2009

Silky shark Oceanic whitetip shark Unid.Hammerhead shark Scalloped hammerhead shark Smooth hammerhead shark Bigeye thresher shark Copper shark Unid. Thresher shark Smalltail shark Pelagic thresher shark Blue shark Short fin mako shark Great hammerhead Blacktip shark Thresher shark Sandbar shark Dusky shark **Bull shark** Unid. Mako shark **Bignose shark** Other sharks Galapagos shark Whale shark



Relative proportions to most abundant shark species 2004 - 2009

Blue shark Silky shark Pelagic thresher shark Short fin make shark Unid. Thresher shark Scalloped hammerhead shark Unid. Hammerhead shark Blacktip shark **Bigeye thresher shark** Whitenose shark Smooth hammerhead shark Great hammerhead shark Sicklefin smooth-hound Thresher shark Oceanic whitetip shark **Bull shark** Unid. Mako shark Nurse shark Crocodile shark Tiger shark



Ratios of species to blue sharks industrial LL fisheries Matsunaga & Nakano 1999



10 N – 20 N 140 W – 180 W

1992 - 1995





Average silky shark bycatch per set (number sharks per floating-object set)







CAPACITY BUILDING

-create a fund specifically for capacity-building activities.

-training in data collection, development of fisheries database, analysis of fisheries data, population dynamics and for supporting of scientific participation in stock assessment workshop by scientists from members.

-propose capacity building activities to the Commission as part of the general budget.

-This fund is open to voluntary contributions from Parties.



QUESTIONS ? PREGUNTAS ?

