

The following estimation of whether a measure is existent or not is based solely on the interpretation of the legal texts and does not imply a judgement of actual implementation or compliance.

A) Management Plans		
1 FAD management plans		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, FAD Management Plans:</u>                  28. By 1 July of each year, CPCs with <b>purse seine and baitboat vessels fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas</b> in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation, including FADs, shall <b>submit to the Executive Secretary</b> Management Plans for the use of such aggregating devices by vessels flying their flag, following the Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans suggested in Annex 5.                  29. The Executive Secretary shall report the content of these Management Plans to SCRS and to the Compliance Committee for review at each annual meeting.                  30. The Commission encourages CPCs to undertake any research intended to improve knowledge of the potential effects of FADs on the resource and the environment and on the vessel fishing effort.</p> <p><u>Annex 5: Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans</u></p> <p>The FAD Management Plan for a CPC purse seine and bait boat fleets <b>must include</b> at least:</p> <p>a) <b>Number of FAD to be deployed</b> per purse seine and per FAD type                  b) <b>FAD design characteristics</b> (a description)                  c) <b>FAD markings and identifiers</b></p> <p>and <b>could include</b>:</p> <p>1. <b>Objective</b> of the FAD Management Plan</p> <p>2. <b>Description</b>                  a) Vessel-types and support and tender vessels                  b) FAD types: AFAD = anchored; DFAD = drifting                  c) Reporting procedures for AFAD and DFAD deployment                  d) Catch reporting from FAD sets (consistent with the Commission’s Standards for the Provision of Operational Catch and Effort Data)                  e) Minimum distance between AFADs                  f) Incidental by-catch reduction and utilization policy                  g) Consideration of interaction with other gear types                  h) Statement or policy on “FAD ownership”</p> <p>3. <b>Institutional arrangements</b>                  a) Institutional responsibilities for the FAD Management plan                  b) Application processes for FAD deployment approval                  c) Obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of FAD deployment and use</p>

		<p>d) FAD replacement policy  e) Reporting obligations  f) Observer acceptance obligations  g) Conflict resolution policy in respect of FADs</p> <p><b>4. FAD construction specifications and requirements</b>  a) Lighting requirements  b) Radar reflectors  c) Visible distance  d) Radio buoys (requirement for serial numbers)  e) Satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)</p> <p><b>5. Applicable areas</b>  a) Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.</p> <p><b>6. Applicable period</b> for the FAD Management Plan</p> <p><b>7. Means for monitoring and reviewing</b> implementation of the FAD Management Plan</p> <p><b>8. Means for reporting</b> to the Executive Secretary</p>
IOTC	yes	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u>  2. CPCs having vessels fishing on FADs shall submit, to the Commission, by the end of 2013, <b>Management Plans for the use of FADs by their purse seiners and bait boat/vessels</b>. Due to their specificity in terms of users, number deployed, type of boat/vessel involved, fishing method and gear used and materials used in their construction, the Management Plans and Reporting Requirements for <b>Drifting FADs (DFAD) and Anchored FADs (AFAD) shall be addressed separately</b> for the purposes of this Resolution. The <b>Plans shall at a minimum meet</b> the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans by each CPC as provided for DFADs in <b>Annex I</b> and AFADs in <b>Annex II</b>. For the purpose of this Resolution, the term Fish Aggregating Device means drifting (DFAD) or anchored floating or submerged objects (AFAD) deployed for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species.</p> <p>3. The Management Plans shall be analysed by the IOTC Compliance Committee at its 2014 session.</p> <p>4. Starting in 2015, CPCs <b>shall submit the data elements prescribed in Annex I and II to the Commission</b>, consistent with the IOTC standards for the provision of catch and effort data, and these data shall be made available for analysis to the IOTC Scientific Committee on the aggregation level set by Resolution 10/02 (or any subsequent superseding Resolution), and under the confidentiality rules set by Resolution 12/02 (or any subsequent superseding Resolution).</p> <p><u>Annex 1: Guidelines for Preparation of Drifting Fish Aggregating Device (DFAD) Management Plans</u>  To support obligations in respect of the DFAD Management Plan (DFAD-MP) to be submitted to the IOTC Secretariat by CPCs with fleets fishing in the IOTC area of competence, associated to DFADs, DFAD-MP <b>should include</b>:</p> <p>1. An <b>objective</b></p> <p>2. <b>Scope: Description</b> of its application with respect to:  - vessel-types and support and tender vessels  - DFAD numbers and/or DFADs beacon numbers to be deployed  - reporting procedures for DFAD deployment  - incidental bycatch reduction and utilization policy  - consideration of interaction with other gear types  - plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost DFADs</p>

- statement or policy on "DFAD ownership"

**3. Institutional arrangements** for management of the DFAD Management Plans:

- Institutional responsibilities
- application processes for DFAD and /or DFAD beacons deployment approval
- Obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of DFAD and /or DFAD beacons deployment and use
- DFAD and/or DFADs beacons replacement policy
- reporting obligations

**4. DFAD construction specifications and requirements**

- DFAD design characteristics (a description)
- DFAD markings and identifiers, including DFADs beacons
- Lighting requirements
- radar reflectors
- visible distance
- radio buoys (requirement for serial numbers)
- satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)

**5. Applicable areas**

- Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc

**6. Applicable period** for the DFAD-MP

**7. Means for monitoring and reviewing** implementation of the DFAD-MP

**8. DFAD logbook**

- catch reporting from DFAD sets (consistent with the Standards for the provision of Catch and Effort Data) set out in Resolution 13/03), including:

- a) Any visit on a DFAD (other FADs encountered at-sea should be monitored in accordance with each CPCs' domestic regulations).
- b) For each visit on a DFAD, whether followed or not by a set,
  - i. position,
  - ii. date,
  - iii. DFAD identifier (i.e., D FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner),
  - iv. DFAD type (drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),
  - v. DFAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure),
  - vi. type of the visit (deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment).
- c) If the visit is followed by a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch.

Annex 2: Guidelines for Preparation of Anchored Fish Aggregating Device (AFAD) Management Plans

To support obligations in respect of the AFAD Management Plan (AFAD-MP) to be submitted to the IOTC Secretariat by CPCs with fleets fishing in the IOTC area of competence, associated to AFADs, AFAD- MP **should include**:

1. An **objective**

2. **Scope: Description** of its application with respect to:

- a) Vessel types
- b) AFAD numbers and/or AFADs beacons numbers to be deployed (per AFAD type)
- c) reporting procedures for AFAD deployment
- d) distances between AFADs
- e) incidental bycatch reduction and utilisation policy

		<p>f) consideration of interaction with other gear types  g) the establishment of inventories of the AFADs deployed, detailing AFAD identifiers, characteristics and equipment of each AFAD as laid down in point 4 of the present Annex, coordinates of the AFAD's mooring sites, date of set, lost and reset  h) plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost AFADs  i) statement or policy on "AFAD ownership"</p> <p><b>3. Institutional arrangements</b> for management of the AFAD Management Plans:  a) Institutional responsibilities  b) Regulations applicable to the setting and use of AFADs  c) AFAD repairs, maintenance rules and replacement policy  d) Data collection system  e) reporting obligations</p> <p><b>4. AFAD construction specifications and requirements:</b>  a) AFAD design characteristics (a description of both the floating structure and the underwater structure, with special emphasis on any netting materials used)  b) Anchorage used for mooring  c) AFAD markings and identifiers, including AFAD beacons if any  d) Lighting requirements if any  e) radar reflectors  f) visible distance  g) radio buoys if any (requirement for serial numbers)  h) satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)  i) echo sounder</p> <p><b>5. Applicable areas</b>  a) Coordinates of mooring sites, if applicable  b) Details of any closed areas e.g., shipping lanes, Marine Protected Areas, reserves etc.</p> <p><b>6. Means for monitoring and reviewing</b> implementation of the AFAD-MP</p> <p><b>AFAD logbook</b>  - Catch reporting from AFAD sets (consistent with the Standards for the provision of Catch and Effort Data) set out in Resolution 13/03), including:  a) Any visit in a AFAD.  b) For each visit on a AFAD, whether followed or not by a set or other fishing activities, the,  i. position;  ii. date;  iii. AFAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner).  c) If the visit is followed by a set or other fishing activities, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch.</p>
WCPFC	yes	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, FAD Management Plans</u>  37. By 1 July 2014, CCMs fishing on the high seas shall <b>submit to the Commission Management Plans for the use of FADs by their vessels</b> on the high seas, if they have not done so. These Plans shall include strategies to limit the capture of small bigeye and yellowfin tuna associated with fishing on FADs, including implementation of the FAD closure pursuant to paragraphs 14 – 18. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).</p> <p><u>Attachment E: Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans</u></p>

	<p>To support obligations in respect of FADs in CMM-2013-01 and CMM 2014-01, the FAD Management Plan (FADMP) for a CCM purse seine fleet to be submitted to the Commission <b>shall include</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An <b>objective</b></li> <li>- <b>Scope: Description</b> of its application with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vessel-types and support and tender vessels,</li> <li>- FAD types [anchored (AFAD) AND drifting (DFAD)],</li> <li>- maximum FAD numbers permitted to be deployed [per purse seine or ring net vessel per FAD type],</li> <li>- reporting procedures for AFAD and DFAD deployment,</li> <li>- catch reporting from FAD sets (consistent with the Commission's Standards for the Provision of Operational Catch and Effort Data),</li> <li>- minimum distance between AFADs,</li> <li>- incidental by-catch reduction and utilization policy,</li> <li>- consideration of interaction with other gear types,</li> <li>- statement or policy on "FAD ownership".</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Institutional arrangements</b> for management of the FAD Management Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional responsibilities,</li> <li>- Application processes for FAD deployment approval,</li> <li>- Obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of FAD deployment and use,</li> <li>- FAD replacement policy,</li> <li>- Reporting obligations,</li> <li>- Observer acceptance obligations,</li> <li>- Relationship to Catch Retention Plans,</li> <li>- Conflict resolution policy in respect of FADs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>FAD construction specifications and requirements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAD design characteristics (a description),</li> <li>- FAD markings and identifiers,</li> <li>- Lighting requirements,</li> <li>- radar reflectors,</li> <li>- visible distance,</li> <li>- radio buoys [requirement for serial numbers],</li> <li>- satellite transceivers [requirement for serial numbers].</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Applicable areas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Applicable period</b> for the FAD-MP</li> <li>- <b>Means for monitoring and reviewing</b> implementation of the FAD-MP.</li> <li>- <b>Means for reporting</b> to the Commission</li> </ul>
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2		Marking of FADs
IATTC	~	<p><u>Res. C-13-04 Section 2. FAD Identification:</u>  9. <b>No later than 1 January 2015</b>, CPCs shall require the owners and operators of their applicable flagged purse seine fishing vessels to <b>identify all FADs deployed or modified</b> by such vessels in accordance with a Commission identification scheme.  10. The Director shall develop an identification scheme for consideration and adoption by the Commission in 2014, in coordination with CPCs during the intersessional period.</p> <p><i>[Comment: no identification scheme has been adopted to date, therefore this obligation has not been implemented yet]</i></p> <p>11. The Director should consider, at a minimum, including the following elements in the identification scheme:  a. All FADs shall have a <b>unique identification number or electronic code</b> taking into consideration confidentiality safeguards, with a specific numbering system and format to be adopted by the Commission.  b. The identification should be <b>easy to apply</b> to the FAD and should be applied in such a manner that it will permit its identification or electronic recognition taking into consideration confidentiality safeguards and should not become unreadable or disassociated from the FAD.</p> <p><u>Res. C-13-01</u>  15. The Director is requested to develop, in consultation with interested CPCs, a <b>pilot program for research</b> into, and gathering information on, the fish-aggregating devices (FADs) used to aggregate tunas in the Convention Area. The program shall include, inter alia, provisions for the <b>marking of FADs</b> (...). The Director is requested to report on the status of this effort at the next annual meeting of the IATTC. The information collected shall be held by the IATTC staff.</p>
ICCAT	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Recording of catch and fishing activities</u>  20. CPCs shall ensure that <b>all purse seine and baitboat fishing vessels and all support vessels</b> (including supply vessels) flying their flag, and/or authorized by CPCs to fish in areas under their jurisdiction, when fishing in association with fish aggregating devices (FADs), including objects that could affect fish aggregation, <b>shall collect and report</b>, for each deployment of a FAD, each visit on a FAD, whether followed or not by a set, or each loss of a FAD, the following information and data:  a) Deployment of any FAD (...)  iv. <b>FAD identifier</b> (i.e., <b>FAD Marking or beacon ID</b>, type of buoy – e.g. simple buoy or associated with echosounder) (...)</p> <p><u>Annex 5: Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans</u>  The FAD Management Plan for a CPC purse seine and bait boat fleets <b>must include at least:</b> (...)  c) <b>FAD markings and identifiers</b></p>
IOTC	~	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u>  8. From January 2015, CPCs shall require <b>all artificial FADs deployed or modified</b> by their flagged fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence to be marked in accordance with a <b>detailed marking scheme</b>, e.g. including FAD marking or beacon ID. The marking scheme shall be developed and considered for adoption by the Commission at its regular annual session in 2014, based on recommendations from the IOTC Scientific Committee as requested by the Commission. The marking scheme should take into account, as a minimum, the following:  a) All artificial FADs shall be marked with a <b>unique identification number</b>, based on a specific numbering system and format to be adopted by the Commission;  b) The marking should be <b>easy to read</b> before the vessel operator engages in any artificial FAD related activity (e.g. setting on the artificial FAD, retrieving the artificial FAD, servicing the artificial FAD, fishing on the artificial FAD), but if not visible for any reason, (time of day, weather, etc.), the vessel operator shall ensure to obtain the unique artificial FAD identifier as soon as feasible;</p>

		<p>c) The marking should be <b>easy to apply</b> to the artificial FAD, but should be applied in such a manner that it will not become unreadable or disassociated with the artificial FAD.</p> <p><i>[Comment: no marking scheme has been adopted to date, therefore this obligation has not been implemented yet]</i></p>
<p><b>WCPFC</b></p>	<p>no</p>	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, FAD Management Plans</u>  37. By 1 July 2014, CCMs fishing on the high seas <b>shall submit to the Commission Management Plans for the use of FADs by their vessels</b> on the high seas, if they have not done so. (...) The Plans <b>shall</b> at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).  38. The <b>Commission Secretariat will prepare a report on additional FAD management options</b> for consideration by the Scientific Committee, the Technical &amp; Compliance Committee and the Commission in 2014, including:  a. <b>Marking and identification of FADs</b>;  b. Electronic monitoring of FADs;  c. Registration and reporting of position information from FAD-associated buoys; and  d. Limits to the number of FADs deployed or number of FAD sets made.</p> <p><i>[Comment: this report hasn't been prepared to date]</i></p> <p><u>Attachment E: Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans</u>  To support obligations in respect of FADs in CMM-2013-01 and CMM 2014-01, the FAD Management Plan (FADMP) for a CCM purse seine fleet to be submitted to the Commission <b>shall include</b>: (...)  - <b>FAD construction specifications and requirements</b>  - FAD design characteristics (a description),  - <b>FAD markings and identifiers</b>, (...)  - radio buoys [requirement for serial numbers],  - satellite transceivers [requirement for serial numbers]. (...)</p> <p><i>[Comment: In 2014 WCPFC set up a <b>FADs working group</b> with the purpose of recommending a way forward for the WCPFC Commission on the following issues:</i>  a. <i>Collection of additional data on FADs and their use in WCPO fisheries;</i>  b. <b>FAD marking, and identification</b>, and use of electronic signatures;  c. <i>FAD monitoring, tracking and control;</i>  d. <i>FAD Management options; and</i>  e. <i>Advise on options for FAD marking and monitoring for WCPO wide application</i>  see: <i>WCPFC11-2014-13, paper by secretariat on CMM 2013-01: outstanding issues and requirements for 2014 and WCPFC11]</i></p>

B) Conservation Measures		
<b>3 Capacity and/or fishing effort limitation on FADs</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	no	
<b>IOTC</b>	no	
<b>WCPFC</b>	no	
<b>4 Regulation of number of FADs per vessel at RFMO level</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	no	
<b>IOTC</b>	yes	In the 2015 IOTC annual meeting, the proposal to limit the number of Drifting FADs to 550 per vessel was adopted. This regulation will enter into force in November 2015 (if there is no objection). The formulation of the legal text will follow soon.
<b>WCPFC</b>	no	
<b>5 Regulation of number of FAD sets</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	no	
<b>IOTC</b>	no	
<b>WCPFC</b>	yes	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, FAD Management Plans</u>  38. The Commission Secretariat will prepare a report on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Scientific Committee, the Technical &amp; Compliance Committee and the Commission in 2014, including: (...)  d. <b>Limits to the number of FADs deployed or number of FAD sets</b> made.</p> <p><u>Measures for 2014-2017: Purse Seine Fishery in Tropical Area (20N – 20S)</u>  FAD Set Management, Additional FAD measures for 2014 [and 2015] (...)  16. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by April 1, 2014.  a. The prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional month, for a total of 4 months (July, August, September, and October). OR  b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall <b>limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels</b> to the number listed in column A in Attachment A.</p>



Attachment A: FAD set limits tables (2014 –2016)

	Column A		Column B		Column D
	2014 FAD set limit	2014 Rule (baseline period is 2010 - 2012)	2015 and 2016 FAD set limit	2015 and 2016 Rule (baseline period is 2010 - 2012)	Baseline for FAD set limits (2010-12 average except for fleets of five or fewer vessel who have the maximum for 2010-12)
CHINA	845	31.5% of average total sets	738	27.5% of average total sets	1,272
ECUADOR	119	31.5% of average total sets	104	27.5% of average total sets	349
EL SALVADOR	59	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	52	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	185
FSM	604	8/9 average FAD sets	528	7/9 average FAD sets	679
JAPAN	2,139	31.5% of average total sets	1,867	27.5% of average total sets	1,256
KIRIBATI	493	36.5% of average total sets	439	32.5% of average total sets	421
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1,028	8/9 average FAD sets	900	7/9 average FAD sets	1,157
NEW ZEALAND	183	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	160	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	190
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2,215	36.5% of average total sets	1,972	32.5% of average total sets	1,723
PHILIPPINES (distant-water)	462	31.5% of average total sets	403	27.5% of average total sets	322
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,286	31.5% of average total sets	1,996	27.5% of average total sets	1,479
SOLOMON ISLANDS	165	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	145	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	186
EUROPEAN UNION	170	31.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	149	27.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	506
CHINESE TAIPEI	2,416	31.5% of average total sets	2,109	27.5% of average total sets	2,612
TUVALU	127	36.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	113	32.5% of maximum total sets (small fleet)	73
USA	2,522	31.5% of average total sets	2,202	27.5% of average total sets	3,061
VANUATU	349	8/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	306	7/9 maximum FAD sets (small fleet)	393
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,183</b>		<b>14,181</b>		<b>15,864</b>

**6 Time and area closure / Prohibition to set on FADs**

<b>IATTC</b>	yes	<p><u>Res. C-13-01:</u></p> <p>1. These measures are applicable in the years 2014-2016 to all CPCs' <b>purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6</b> (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their <b>longline vessels over 24 meters length</b> overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area. (...)</p> <p>3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures <b>must stop fishing</b> in the Convention Area for a <b>period of 62 days</b> in 2014, 62 days in 2015, and 62 days in 2016. These closures shall be effected in one of two periods in each year as follows:</p> <p>2014 – 29 July to 28 September, or from 18 November to 18 January 2015.</p> <p>2015 – 29 July to 28 September, or from 18 November to 18 January 2016.</p> <p>2016 – 29 July to 28 September, or from 18 November to 18 January 2017.</p>
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		<p>4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3, purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity class 4 (between 182 and 272 metric tons carrying capacity) will be able to make only one single fishing trip of up to 30 days duration during the specified closure periods, provided that any such vessel carries an observer of the On-Board Observer Program of the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP).</p> <p>5. The <b>fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels</b> within the area of 96° and 110°W and between 4°N and 3°S illustrated in Figure 1 shall be closed from 0000 hours on 29 September to 2400 hours on 29 October.</p>
<b>ICCAT</b>	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Area/Time closure in relation with the protection of juveniles</u></p> <p>24. Fishing for, or supported activities to <b>fish for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation</b>, including FADs, shall be prohibited:</p> <p>a) From <b>1 January to 28 February</b> each year, and</p> <p>b) In the area delineated as follows:  Northern limit: African coast  Southern limit: Parallel 10° South latitude  Western limit: Meridian 5° West longitude  Eastern limit: Meridian 5° East longitude</p> <p>25. The prohibition referred to in paragraph 24 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- launching any floating objects, with or without buoys;</li> <li>- fishing around, under, or in association with artificial objects, including vessels;</li> <li>- fishing around, under, or in association with natural objects;</li> <li>- towing floating objects from inside to outside the area.</li> </ul>
<b>IOTC</b>	no	
<b>WCPFC</b>	yes	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, Measures for 2014-2017: Purse Seine Fishery in Tropical Area (20N – 20S), FAD Set Management, Common measures for 2014-2017</u></p> <p>14. A <b>three (3) months (July, August and September) prohibition of setting on FADs</b> shall be in place for all purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and high seas (see paragraphs 3 -7 of CMM 2009-02 for the rules for the FAD closure in the high seas).</p> <p><u>Additional FAD measures for 2014 [and 2015] (...)</u></p> <p>16. Each CCM must select one of the following options listed below and notify the Secretariat of that selection by April 1, 2014.</p> <p>a. The <b>prohibition of setting on FADs shall be extended for an additional month</b>, for a total of 4 months (July, August, September, and October). OR</p> <p>b. In addition to the 3-month prohibition of setting on FADs the CCM shall limit the total number of FAD sets by its vessels to the number listed in column A in Attachment A.</p>
<b>7 Discard ban</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	yes	<p><u>C-13-01</u></p> <p>17. For 2014, renew the program to require <b>all purse-seine vessels to first retain on board and then land all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size</b>. A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the tuna caught in that set. At its annual meeting in 2015, the IATTC will review the results of the program, including compliance, and decide whether to continue it.</p>

ICCAT	no	
IOTC	yes	<p><u>Res. 13/11, Retention of Tuna Species</u></p> <p>1. Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties shall <b>require all purse seine vessels to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption.</b></p> <p>2. Procedures for the implementation of full retention requirements include:</p> <p>a) No bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and/or yellowfin tuna caught by purse seine vessels may be discarded after the point in the set when the net is fully pursed and more than one half of the net has been retrieved. If equipment malfunctions affect the process of pursing and retrieving the net in such a way that this rule cannot be complied with, the crew must make efforts to release the tuna as soon as possible.</p> <p>b) The following <b>two exceptions</b> to the above rule shall apply:</p> <p>i. Where it is determined by the captain of the vessel that tuna (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna or yellowfin tuna) caught are <b>unfit for human consumption</b>, the following definitions shall be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "unfit for human consumption" are fish that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is meshed or crushed in the purse seine; or</li> <li>- is damaged due to depredation; or</li> <li>- has died and spoiled in the net where a gear failure has prevented both the normal retrieval of the net and catch, and efforts to release the fish alive;</li> </ul> </li> <li>- "unfit for human consumption" does not include fish that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is considered undesirable in terms of size, marketability, or species composition; or</li> <li>- is spoiled or contaminated as the result of an act or omission of the crew of the fishing vessel.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>ii. Where the captain of a vessel determines that tuna (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna or yellowfin tuna) was caught during the final set of a trip and there is <b>insufficient well space to accommodate all tuna</b> (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna or yellowfin tuna) caught in that set. This fish may only be discarded if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the captain and crew attempt to release the tuna (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna or yellowfin tuna) alive as soon as possible; and</li> <li>- no further fishing is undertaken after the discard until the tuna (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna or yellowfin tuna) on board the vessel has been landed or transhipped.</li> </ul> <p><u>Retention of Species other than those specified under para 2, a)</u></p> <p>3. Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties should <i>encourage</i> all purse seine vessels to retain <b>on board and then land all non-targeted species</b> as far as the vessel can ensure appropriate fishing operation (including but not limited to other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda) except fish considered unfit for human consumption (as defined in paragraph 2 b) i). A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the non-targeted fish caught in that set.</p>
WCPFC	yes	<p><u>CMM 2014-01</u>  <u>Purse Seine Fishery in tropical areas (20N – 20S), Purse Seine Effort Control (...)</u>  <u>Catch retention</u></p> <p>30. To create a <b>disincentive to the capture of small fish and to encourage the development of technologies and fishing strategies designed to avoid the capture of small tunas and other fish</b>, CCMs shall require their purse seine vessels fishing in EEZs and on the high seas within the area bounded by 20°N and 20°S to <b>retain on board and then land or tranship at port all bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin tuna</b>. (See CMM 2009-02 paragraphs 8-12 for the Commission's rules for catch retention in the high seas.)</p> <p>The only exceptions to this paragraph shall be:</p> <p>a) when, in the final set of a trip, there is insufficient well space to accommodate all fish caught in that set, noting that excess fish taken in the last set may be transferred to and retained on board another purse seine vessel provided this is not prohibited under applicable national law; or</p> <p>b) when the fish are unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size; or</p> <p>c) when serious malfunction of equipment occurs.</p>

		<p><u>CMM 2009-02, Rules for Catch Retention</u></p> <p>8. Where the operator of a vessel determines that fish should not be retained on board for reasons related to the <b>size, marketability, or species composition</b>, the fish shall only be released before the net is fully pursed and one half of the net has been retrieved.</p> <p>9. Where the operator of a vessel determines that fish should not be retained on board because they are <b>“unfit for human consumption”</b>, the following definitions shall be applied:</p> <p>a. “unfit for human consumption” includes, but is not limited to fish that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. is meshed or crushed in the purse seine net; or</li> <li>ii. is damaged due to shark or whale depredation; or</li> <li>iii. has died and spoiled in the net where a gear failure has prevented both the normal retrieval of the net and catch and efforts to release the fish alive; and</li> </ol> <p>b. “unfit for human consumption” does not include fish that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. is considered undesirable in terms of size, marketability, or species composition; or</li> <li>ii. is spoiled or contaminated as the result of an act or omission of the crew of the fishing vessel.</li> </ol> <p>10. Where the operator of a vessel determines that fish should not be retained on board because it was caught during the final set of a trip when there is <b>insufficient well space to accommodate all fish</b> caught in that set, the fish may only be discarded if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the vessel master and crew attempt to release the fish alive as soon as possible;</li> <li>b. no further fishing is undertaken after the discard until the fish on board the vessel has been landed or transhipped.</li> </ol> <p>11. Fish <b>shall not be discarded</b> from the vessel until after an <b>observer has estimated the species composition of the fish to be discarded</b>.</p>
<b>8 Non-entangling FADs</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	<p><u>Res. C-13-04, Section 1. FAD Data Collection</u></p> <p>5. In addition, no later than the <b>IATTC annual meeting in 2016</b>, the scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the Scientific Advisory Committee, shall present to the Commission initial recommendations based on information collected, (...), for the management of FADs, including possible effects of FADs in the tuna fishery in the EPO. The <b>Commission shall consider adopting management measures</b> based on those recommendations, including a region wide FAD management plan, and which may include, inter-alia (...) the use of biodegradable materials in new and improved FADs and the <b>gradual phasing out of FAD designs that do not mitigate the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles and other species</b>.</p> <p><u>Section 3. Non-entangling FADs:</u></p> <p>12. To <b>reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species</b>, the design and deployment of FADs <b>should be based</b> on the principles set out in Annex II.</p> <p>13. If recommended by the scientific staff of the IATTC and the Scientific Advisory Committee, the Commission shall adopt measures for the use of non-entangling FADs.</p> <p><u>Annex II Principles for design and deployment of FADs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If a flat raft is used as a FAD, the surface structure should not be covered, or only covered with non-entangling material.</li> <li>2. Any subsurface component of the FAD should be constructed in a manner designed to avoid entangling marine life. (...)</li> </ol>
<b>ICCAT</b>	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Non-entangling FADs</u></p> <p>31. In order to minimize the ecological impact of FADs, in particular the entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-targeted species, <b>CPCs shall replace by 2016 existing FADs with non-entangling FADs</b> in line with the guidelines under Annex 6 of this Recommendation. CPCs shall report to ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis on the steps undertaken to comply with this provision.</p>

		<p><u>Annex 6: Guidelines for reducing the ecological impact of FADs in ICCAT fisheries</u></p> <p>1) The surface structure of the FAD should not be covered or only covered with material implying minimum risk of entangling by-catch species. 2) The sub-surface components should be exclusively composed of non-entangling material (e.g. ropes or canvas). (...)</p>
IOTC	yes	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u></p> <p>6. (...) To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, the <b>design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in Annex III</b>, which will be <b>applied gradually from 2014</b>. From 2015 on, CPCs shall submit to the Commission, 60 days before the Annual Meeting, a report on the progress of the management plans of FADs, including reviews of the initially submitted Management Plans, and including reviews of the application of the principles set out in Annex III.</p> <p>7. The <b>IOTC Scientific Committee will analyse the information</b>, when available, and provide scientific advice on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Commission in 2016, including recommendations on the use of biodegradable materials in new and improved FADs and the <b>phasing out of FAD designs that do not prevent the entanglement</b> of sharks, marine turtles and other species.</p> <p><u>Annex II Principles for design and deployment of FADs</u></p> <p>1. If a flat raft is used as a FAD, the surface structure should not be covered, or only covered with non-entangling material. 2. Any subsurface component of the FAD should be constructed in a manner designed to avoid entangling marine life.</p>
WCPFC	no	
<b>9 Biodegradable FADs</b>		
IATTC	no	<p><u>Res. C-13-04, Section 1. FAD Data Collection</u></p> <p>5. In addition, no later than the <b>IATTC annual meeting in 2016</b>, the scientific staff of the IATTC, in coordination with the Scientific Advisory Committee, shall present to the Commission initial recommendations based on information collected, (...), for the management of FADs, including possible effects of FADs in the tuna fishery in the EPO. The <b>Commission shall consider adopting management measures</b> based on those recommendations, including a region wide FAD management plan, and which may include, inter-alia (...) the <b>use of biodegradable materials in new and improved FADs</b> and the gradual phasing out of FAD designs that do not mitigate the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles and other species.</p> <p><u>Section 3. Non-entangling FADs:</u></p> <p>12. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, the <b>design and deployment of FADs should be based</b> on the principles set out in Annex II.</p> <p><u>Annex II Principles for design and deployment of FADs(...)</u></p> <p>3. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the <b>use of natural or biodegradable materials</b> (such as hessian canvas, hemp ropes, etc.) for drifting FADs <b>should be promoted</b>.</p>
ICCAT	no	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Non-entangling FADs</u></p> <p>31. In order to minimize the ecological impact of FADs, in particular the entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-targeted species, <b>CPCs shall replace by 2016</b> existing FADs with non-entangling FADs <b>in line with the guidelines under Annex 6</b> of this Recommendation. CPCs shall report to ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis on the steps undertaken to comply with this provision.</p> <p><u>Annex 6: Guidelines for reducing the ecological impact of FADs in ICCAT fisheries(...)</u></p> <p>3) When designing FADs the <b>use of biodegradable materials should be prioritised</b>.</p>

<b>IOTC</b>	no	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u>  6. (...) Management Plans shall also include <b>guidelines to prevent</b>, to the extent possible, the <b>loss or abandonment of FADs</b>. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, the <b>design and deployment of FADs</b> shall be based on the principles set out in Annex III, which will be applied gradually from 2014 (...)</p> <p>7. The <b>IOTC Scientific Committee will analyse the information</b>, when available, and provide scientific advice on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Commission in 2016, including <b>recommendations on the use of biodegradable materials in new and improved FADs</b> and the phasing out of FAD designs that do not prevent the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles and other species.</p> <p><u>Annex II Principles for design and deployment of FADs (...)</u>  3. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the <b>use of natural or biodegradable materials</b> (such as hessian canvas, hemp ropes, etc.) for drifting FADs <b>should be promoted</b>.</p>
<b>WCPFC</b>	no	
<b>10 Regulation of the use of light in combination with FADs</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	no	
<b>IOTC</b>	yes	In the 2015 IOTC annual meeting the proposal to prohibit the use of lights in combination with FADs was adopted. This regulation will enter into force in November 2015 (if there is no objection). The formulation of the legal text will follow soon.
<b>WCPFC</b>	no	

<b>C) Data Collection / Reporting</b>		
<b>11 FADs logbooks</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	yes	<p><u>C-13-04 Section 1. FAD Data Collection:</u>  2. Beginning 1 January 2015, CPCs shall require the owners and operators of all <b>purse-seine vessels</b> flying their flag, when <b>fishing on FADs</b>, to <b>collect and report the information contained in Annex I</b>. The data may be collected through a dedicated <b>logbook</b>, modifications to regional logsheets, or other domestic reporting procedures.  3. CPCs shall provide a <b>summary of the data collected</b> 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 Scientific Advisory Committee.</p> <p><u>Annex 1:</u>  CPCs are required to ensure their vessel owners and operators maintain and report to the appropriate national authorities:</p> <p>a) An <b>inventory of the FADs present on the vessel</b> specifying in particular for each FAD:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. FAD identification (e.g, FAD marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner)</li> <li>ii. FAD type (e.g., drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),</li> <li>iii. FAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure),</li> </ul> <p>b) For <b>every FAD activity</b>, the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. position,</li> <li>ii. date,</li> <li>iii. hour,</li> <li>iv. FAD identification (e.g., FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner)</li> <li>v. FAD type (e.g., drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),</li> <li>vi. FAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure)</li> <li>vii. Type of the activity (set, deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment, other (specified)).</li> <li>viii. If the activity is a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and by-catch.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ICCAT</b></p>	<p>yes</p>	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Recording of Catch and Fishing Activities</u></p> <p>20. CPCs shall ensure that <b>all purse seine and baitboat fishing vessels and all support vessels</b> (including supply vessels) flying their flag, and/or authorized by CPCs to fish in areas under their jurisdiction, when fishing in association with fish aggregating devices (FADs), including objects that could affect fish aggregation, <b>shall collect and report</b>, for each deployment of a FAD, each visit on a FAD, whether followed or not by a set, or each loss of a FAD, the following information and data:</p> <p>a) <b>Deployment of any FAD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Position</li> <li>ii. Date</li> <li>iii. FAD type (anchored FAD, drifting artificial FAD)</li> <li>iv. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID, type of buoy – e.g. simple buoy or associated with echosounder)</li> <li>v. FAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure and the entangling or non-entangling feature of the underwater hanging structure)</li> </ul> <p>b) <b>Visit on any FAD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Type of the visit (hauling, retrieving, intervention on electronic equipment)</li> <li>ii. Position</li> <li>iii. Date</li> <li>iv. FAD type (anchored FAD, drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD)</li> <li>v. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner)</li> <li>vi. If the visit is followed by a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and by-catch, whether retained or discarded dead or alive. If the visit is not followed by a set, note the reason (e.g. not enough fish, fish too small, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>c) <b>Loss of any FAD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Last registered position</li> <li>ii. Date of the last registered position</li> <li>iii. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID)</li> </ul> <p>For the purpose of the collection and the report of the information referred to under paragraphs 20(a), 20(b) and 20(c) and where paper or electronic logbooks already in place do not allow it, CPCs shall either update their reporting system or <b>establish FAD-logbooks</b>. In establishing FAD logbooks, CPCs may use possible templates laid down in Annexes 2 and 3 as reporting formats. When using paper logbooks, CPCs may seek, with the support of the Executive Secretary, for harmonized formats.</p>

		<p>21. CPCs shall ensure that:</p> <p>a) Both paper and electronic fishing logbooks referred to in paragraph 19 and the FAD-logbooks referred to in paragraph 20, where applicable, are promptly <b>collected and made available to national scientists</b>;</p> <p>b) The Task II data include the information collected from the fishing or FAD logbooks, where applicable, and is <b>submitted every year to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat</b>, to be made available to the SCRS; (...)</p>
IOTC	yes	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u></p> <p>5. All CPCs shall ensure that all fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph 1 shall <b>record fishing activities in association with FADs</b> using the specific data elements found in Annex I (DFAD) and II (AFAD) in the section of the "<b>FAD-logbook</b>".</p> <p>4. Starting in 2015, CPCs <b>shall submit the data elements prescribed in Annex I and II to the Commission</b>, consistent with the IOTC standards for the provision of catch and effort data, and these data shall be <b>made available for analysis to the IOTC Scientific Committee</b> on the aggregation level set by Resolution 10/02 (or any subsequent superseding Resolution), and under the confidentiality rules set by Resolution 12/02 (or any subsequent superseding Resolution).</p> <p><u>Annex 1: Guidelines for Preparation of Drifting Fish Aggregating Device (DFAD) Management Plans (...)</u></p> <p><b>8. DFAD logbook</b></p> <p>- catch reporting from DFAD sets (consistent with the Standards for the provision of Catch and Effort Data) set out in Resolution 13/03), including:</p> <p>a) Any <b>visit on a DFAD</b> (other FADs encountered at-sea should be monitored in accordance with each CPCs' domestic regulations).</p> <p>b) <b>For each visit on a DFAD</b>, whether followed or not by a set,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. position,</li> <li>ii. date,</li> <li>iii. DFAD identifier (i.e., D FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner),</li> <li>iv. DFAD type (drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),</li> <li>v. DFAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure),</li> <li>vi. type of the visit (deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment).</li> </ol> <p>c) If the visit is followed by a set, the <b>results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch</b>.</p> <p><u>Annex 2: Guidelines for Preparation of Anchored Fish Aggregating Device (AFAD) Management Plans (...)</u></p> <p><b>AFAD logbook</b></p> <p>- Catch reporting from AFAD sets (consistent with the Standards for the provision of Catch and Effort Data) set out in Resolution 13/03), including:</p> <p>a) Any <b>visit in a AFAD</b>.</p> <p>b) <b>For each visit on a AFAD</b>, whether followed or not by a set or other fishing activities, the,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. position;</li> <li>ii. date;</li> <li>iii. AFAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner).</li> </ol> <p>c) If the visit is followed by a set or other fishing activities, the <b>results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch</b>.</p>
WCPFC	no	



12 Reporting obligation on number of FADs deployed		
IATTC	yes	<p><u>C-13-04 Section 1. FAD Data Collection:</u>  2. Beginning 1 January 2015, CPCs shall require the owners and operators of all purse-seine vessels flying their flag, when fishing on FADs, to <b>collect and report the information contained in Annex I.</b> (...)  3. CPCs shall provide a <b>summary of the data collected</b> for the previous calendar year, pursuant to Paragraph 2, to the <b>Director.</b> CPCs shall submit the data to the Director no later than 30 days prior to each regular meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee.</p> <p><u>Annex 1:</u>  CPCs are required to ensure their vessel owners and operators maintain and report to the appropriate national authorities: (...)  b) For every FAD activity, the: (...)  vii. Type of the activity (set, <b>deployment</b>, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment, other (specified)). (...)</p>
ICCAT	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Recording of Catch and Fishing Activities</u>  20. CPCs shall ensure that <b>all purse seine and baitboat fishing vessels and all support vessels</b> (including supply vessels) flying their flag, and/or authorized by CPCs to fish in areas under their jurisdiction, when fishing in association with fish aggregating devices (FADs), including objects that could affect fish aggregation, <b>shall collect and report</b>, for each deployment of a FAD, each visit on a FAD, whether followed or not by a set, or each loss of a FAD, the following information and data:</p> <p>a) <b>Deployment of any FAD</b>  i. Position  ii. Date  iii. FAD type (anchored FAD, drifting artificial FAD)  iv. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID, type of buoy – e.g. simple buoy or associated with echosounder)  v. FAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure and the entangling or non-entangling feature of the underwater hanging structure) (...)</p> <p>21. CPCs shall ensure that:  a) Both paper and electronic fishing logbooks referred to in paragraph 19 and the FAD-logbooks referred to in paragraph 20, where applicable, are promptly <b>collected and made available to national scientists</b>;  b) The Task II data include the information collected from the fishing or FAD logbooks, where applicable, and is <b>submitted every year to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat</b>, to be made available to the SCRS;  c) The <b>following information is submitted every</b> year to the Executive Secretary, to be made available to the SCRS: (...)  ii. the <b>number of FADs actually deployed</b> on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon or of an ecosounder associated to the FAD; (...)</p>
IOTC	yes	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u>  4. Starting in 2015, CPCs <b>shall submit the data elements prescribed in Annex I and II to the Commission</b>, consistent with the IOTC standards for the provision of catch and effort data, and these data shall be <b>made available for analysis to the IOTC Scientific Committee</b> (...)</p> <p><u>Annex 1: Guidelines for Preparation of Drifting Fish Aggregating Device (DFAD) Management Plans</u> (...)  8. <b>DFAD logbook</b>  - catch reporting from DFAD sets (consistent with the Standards for the provision of Catch and Effort Data) set out in Resolution 13/03), including: (...)  b) For each visit on a DFAD (...)</p>

		<p>ii. date,  iii. DFAD identifier (i.e., D FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner),  iv. DFAD type (drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),  v. DFAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure),  vi. type of the visit (<b>deployment</b>, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment). (...)</p> <p><u>Res. 10/02</u>  5. Given that the activities of supply vessels and the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) are an integral part of the fishing effort exerted by the purse seine fleet, the following data shall be provided: (...)  c) The <b>total number and type of FADs set by the supply vessel and purse seine fleet per quarter</b>. Types of FADs are defined as 1) drifting log or debris, 2) drifting raft or fad with a net, 3) drifting raft or fad without a net, 4) other (e.g. Payao, dead animal etc). All types monitored by a tracking system. <b>These data would be for the exclusive use of IOTC scientists</b>, subject to the approval of the data owners and Resolution 98/02 [superseded by Resolution 12/02] <i>Data confidentiality policy and procedures</i>, and should be provided in a timely fashion.</p>
WCPFC	no	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, FAD Management Plans</u>  37. By 1 July 2014, CCMs fishing on the high seas shall <b>submit to the Commission Management Plans for the use of FADs by their vessels</b> on the high seas, if they have not done so. (...) The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CCM (Attachment E).</p> <p><u>Attachment E: Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans</u>  To support obligations in respect of FADs in CMM-2013-01 and CMM 2014-01, the FAD Management Plan (FADMP) for a CCM purse seine fleet to be submitted to the Commission <b>shall include</b>: (...)</p> <p>- Scope: Description of its application with respect to: (...)  - <b>reporting procedures for AFAD and DFAD deployment</b>, (...)</p>
<b>13 Reporting obligation on FAD sets</b>		
IATTC	yes	<p><u>C-13-04 Section 1. FAD Data Collection:</u>  2. Beginning 1 January 2015, CPCs shall require the owners and operators of all purse-seine vessels flying their flag, when fishing on FADs, to <b>collect and report the information contained in Annex I</b>. (...)  3. CPCs shall provide a <b>summary of the data collected</b> for the previous calendar year, pursuant to Paragraph 2, to the <b>Director</b>. CPCs shall submit the data to the Director no later than 30 days prior to each regular meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee.</p> <p><u>Annex 1:</u>  CPCs are required to ensure their vessel owners and operators maintain and report to the appropriate national authorities: (...)  b) For every FAD activity, the:  vii. Type of the activity (<b>set</b>, deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment, other (specified)).  viii. If the activity is a set, the <b>results of the set in terms of catch and by-catch</b>.</p>
ICCAT	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Recording of Catch and Fishing Activities</u>  20. CPCs shall ensure that <b>all purse seine and baitboat fishing vessels and all support vessels</b> (including supply vessels) flying their flag, and/or authorized by CPCs to fish in areas under their jurisdiction, when fishing in association with fish aggregating devices (FADs), including objects that could affect</p>

		<p>fish aggregation, <b>shall collect and report</b>, for each deployment of a FAD, each visit on a FAD, whether followed or not by a set, or each loss of a FAD, the following information and data: (...)</p> <p>b) <b>Visit on any FAD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Type of the visit (hauling, retrieving, intervention on electronic equipment)</li> <li>ii. Position</li> <li>iii. Date</li> <li>iv. FAD type (anchored FAD, drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD)</li> <li>v. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner)</li> <li>vi. <b>If the visit is followed by a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and by-catch</b>, whether retained or discarded dead or alive. If the visit is not followed by a set, note the reason (e.g. not enough fish, fish too small, etc.) (...)</li> </ul> <p>21. CPCs shall ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Both paper and electronic fishing logbooks referred to in paragraph 19 and the FAD-logbooks referred to in paragraph 20, where applicable, are promptly <b>collected and made available to national scientists</b>;</li> <li>b) The Task II data include the information collected from the fishing or FAD logbooks, where applicable, and is <b>submitted every year to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat</b>, to be made available to the SCRS; (...)</li> </ul>
IOTC	yes	<p><u>Res. 13/08</u></p> <p>4. Starting in 2015, CPCs <b>shall submit the data elements prescribed in Annex I and II to the Commission</b>, consistent with the IOTC standards for the provision of catch and effort data, and these data shall be <b>made available for analysis to the IOTC Scientific Committee</b> (...)</p> <p><u>Annex 1: Guidelines for Preparation of Drifting Fish Aggregating Device (DFAD) Management Plans (...)</u></p> <p>8. DFAD logbook (...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Any visit on a DFAD</b> (other FADs encountered at-sea should be monitored in accordance with each CPCs' domestic regulations).</li> <li>b) For each visit on a DFAD, whether followed or not by a set, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. position,</li> <li>ii. date,</li> <li>iii. DFAD identifier (i.e., D FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner),</li> <li>iv. DFAD type (drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD),</li> <li>v. DFAD design characteristics (dimension and material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure),</li> <li>vi. type of the visit (deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment).</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) <b>If the visit is followed by a set, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch.</b></li> </ul> <p><u>Annex 2: Guidelines for Preparation of Anchored Fish Aggregating Device (AFAD) Management Plans (...)</u></p> <p>AFAD logbook (...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Any visit in a AFAD.</b></li> <li>b) For each visit on a AFAD, whether followed or not by a set or other fishing activities, the, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. position;</li> <li>ii. date;</li> <li>iii. AFAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner).</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) <b>If the visit is followed by a set or other fishing activities, the results of the set in terms of catch and bycatch.</b></li> </ul>
WCPFC	yes	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, FAD Set Management, Reporting for FAD set limit option</u></p> <p>19. CCMs that select an option that limits the number of FAD sets in addition to the 3-month prohibition of FAD sets (paragraph 16b, 17b) shall implement the limit on FAD sets in accordance with the following:</p>

		<p>(a) The <b>captain of a purse seine vessel</b> shall weekly report (i) the <b>number of FAD sets</b>, (ii) the number of total sets, and (iii) estimated bigeye catch in the previous week to the flag CCM and the observer on board.</p> <p>(b) <b>The flag CCM shall provide information</b> set forth in (19a) <b>every month by its vessels to the Secretariat</b>.</p> <p>(c) After the number of FAD set conducted reaches 80% of the set limit, the CCM shall report the information (19a) above weekly to the Secretariat.</p> <p>(d) After the number of FAD sets conducted reaches 90% of the set limit, the captain shall report the information daily to the flag CCM authority.</p> <p>(e) When the number of FAD set conducted reaches the limit, the CCM shall promptly take necessary measures to ensure that no further sets on FADs shall be made by its purse seine vessels during that calendar year and report the measures taken to the Secretariat.</p>
<b>14 Reporting obligation on number of support vessels including days spent at the sea</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01, Recording of Catch and Fishing Activities</u></p> <p>21. CPCs shall ensure that: (...)</p> <p>c) The <b>following information is submitted every year</b> to the Executive Secretary, to be made available to the SCRS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. an <b>inventory of all support vessels</b> associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels flying their flag, detailing their identification, main characteristics and the fishing vessels they are associated with; (...)</li> <li>iii. for each support vessel, the <b>number of days spent at sea</b>, per 1° grid area, month and flag State.</li> </ul>
<b>IOTC</b>	yes	<p><u>Res. 10/02</u></p> <p>1. CPC's shall provide the following information to the <b>IOTC Secretariat</b> according to the timelines specified in paragraph 6: (...)</p> <p>5. Given that the activities of supply vessels and the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) are an integral part of the fishing effort exerted by the purse seine fleet, the following data shall be provided: (...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The number and characteristics of <b>supply vessels</b>: (i) operating under their flag, (ii) assisting purse seine vessels operating under their flag, or (iii) licensed to operate in their exclusive economic zones, and that have been present in the IOTC Area;</li> <li>b) <b>Number of days at sea by supply vessels</b> by 1° grid area and month to be reported by the flag state of the supply vessel;</li> </ul> <p>(...) These data would be for the <b>exclusive use of IOTC scientists</b>, subject to the approval of the data owners and Resolution 98/02 [superseded by Resolution 12/02] <i>Data confidentiality policy and procedures</i>, and should be provided in a timely fashion.</p>
<b>WCPFC</b>	no	
<b>15 Increased VMS polling rate during time and area closure</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	no	
<b>ICCAT</b>	no	
<b>IOTC</b>	no	
<b>WCPFC</b>	yes	<p><u>CMM 2014-01, Monitoring and Control</u></p> <p>32. Notwithstanding the VMS SSP, a <b>purse seine vessel shall not operate under manual reporting during the FADs closure periods</b>, but the vessel will not be directed to return to port until the Secretariat has exhausted all reasonable steps to re-establish normal <b>automatic reception of VMS</b> positions in accordance with the VMS SSPs. The flag State shall be notified when VMS data is not received by the Secretariat at the interval specified in CMM 2011-02 or its</p>

		replacement, and paragraph 36. 36. <b>VMS polling frequency</b> shall be increased to every 30 minutes during the <b>FAD closure period</b> . The increased costs associated with the implementation of this paragraph will be borne by the Commission.
<b>16 Observer presence during time and area closure</b>		
<b>IATTC</b>	yes	<p><u>C-09-04</u> The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) (...) agrees: To continue the current international observer program, including the <b>requirement of placing an observer on each trip made in the EPO by purse-seine vessels of capacity greater than 363 metric tons</b> and ensure that at least one-half of the observers assigned each year to each national fleet are IATTC observers;</p> <p><u>C-13-01</u> 8. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries: (...) d. Ensure that at the time a <b>closure period</b> begins, and for the entire duration of that period, all the purse-seine vessels fishing for yellowfin, bigeye, or skipjack tunas that are committed to observing that closure period and that fly its flag, or operate under its jurisdiction, in the Convention Area are in port, <b>except that vessels carrying an observer from the AIDCP On-Board Observer Program may remain at sea, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area</b>. The only other exception to this provision shall be that vessels carrying an observer from the AIDCP On-Board Observer Program may leave port during the closure, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area.</p>
<b>ICCAT</b>	yes	<p><u>Rec. 14-01</u> 27. Each CPC fishing in the geographical area of the area/time closure shall: a) Take appropriate action to ensure that all vessels flying its flag, including supply vessels, when engaged in fishing activities <b>during the time/area closure</b> referred to in paragraph 24, <b>have an observer on board</b> in accordance with Annex 4. The information collected by the observers shall be reported each year by 31 July to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS; b) Take appropriate action against vessels flying their flag that do not comply with the area/time closure referred to in paragraph 24; c) Submit an annual report on their implementation of the area/time closure to the Executive Secretary, who shall report to the Compliance Committee at each Annual meeting.</p> <p><u>Annex 4: Observer Program</u> (...) 4. The observer tasks shall be in particular: (...) b) <b>Report without delay</b>, with due regard to the safety of the observer, any <b>fishing activity associated with FADs</b> made by the vessel in the area and during the period referred to in paragraph 24 of this Recommendation.</p>
<b>IOTC</b>	~	<p><u>CMM-11-04, Observer Scheme</u> 2. In order to improve the collection of scientific data, <b>at least 5 % of the number of operations/sets for each gear type by the fleet of each CPC</b> while fishing in the IOTC area of competence of 24 meters overall length and over, and under 24 meters if they fish outside their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) shall be covered by this observer scheme. For vessels under 24 meters if they fish outside their EEZ, the above mentioned coverage should be achieved progressively by January 2013.</p> <p><i>[Comment: In practice, purse seiners carry almost always observers on board, although there is no legal obligation.]</i></p>
<b>WCPFC</b>	yes	CMM 2014-01, Monitoring and Control

	<p>33. CCMs shall ensure that <b>purse seine vessels</b> entitled to fly their flags and fishing within the area bounded by 20° N and 20°S exclusively on the <b>high seas</b>, on the high seas and in waters under the jurisdiction of one or more coastal States, or vessels fishing in waters under the jurisdiction of two or more coastal States, shall <b>carry an observer from the Commission's Regional Observer Program</b> (ROP) (CMM 2007-01).</p> <p>34. Each CCM shall ensure that all <b>purse seine vessels fishing solely within its national jurisdiction</b> within the area bounded by 20° N and 20°S <b>carry an observer</b>. These CCMs are encouraged to provide the data gathered by the observers for use in the various analyses conducted by the Commission, including stock assessments, in such a manner that protects the ownership and confidentiality of the data.</p> <p>35. <b>ROP reports for trips taken during FADs closure period shall be given priority</b> for data input and analysis by the Secretariat and the Commission's Science Provider.</p>
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## List of relevant recommendations and resolutions

### IATTC

- Resolution C-13-04: Collection and analyses of data on Fish-Aggregating Devices
- Resolution C-13-01: Multiannual program for the conservation of tuna in the Eastern Pacific during 2014-2016
- Resolution C-09-04: Resolution on the international Dolphin conservation program

### ICCAT

- Recommendation 14-01: Recommendation by ICCAT on a multi-annual conservation and management program for Tropical Tunas
- Recommendation 10-09: Recommendation by ICCAT on the by-catch of Sea Turtles in ICCAT fisheries

### IOTC

- Resolution 13/08: Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan, including more detailed specifications of catch reporting from FAD sets, and the development of improved FAD designs to reduce the incidence of entanglement of non-target species.
- Resolution 10/02: Mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC members and cooperating non-contracting parties (CPC's)
- Resolution 11/04: Resolution on a regional observer scheme
- Resolution 13/11: On a ban on discards of Bigeye Tuna, Skipjack Tuna, Yellowfin Tuna, and a recommendation for non-targeted species caught by purse seine vessels in the IOTC area of competence

### WCPFC

- CMM 2014-01: Conservation and management measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean
- CMM 2009-02: Conservation and management measure on the application of high seas FAD closures and catch retention