

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF  
WHALE SHARKS (*RHINCODON TYPUS*) CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH ICCAT FISHERIES**

*NOTING* that Article 5 of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) requires flag States of fishing vessels harvesting highly migratory species to minimise impacts on bycatch species, protect marine biodiversity and collect relevant data for the elaboration of appropriate science-based conservation and management measures for ensuring the protection of such species;

*RECALLING* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 77/118 that, *inter alia*, requests States and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), to strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of protected species incidentally caught in fisheries and to promote further research on the use of appropriate bycatch mitigation measures, as well as to implement the International guidelines on bycatch management and reduction of discards of the FAO;

*FURTHER RECALLING* that other tuna RFMOs (e.g., IOTC Resolution 13/05, WCPFC CMM 2022-04, IATTC Resolution 19-06) have adopted conservation measures for the protection of whale sharks from interactions with fisheries falling under their purview;

*FURTHER NOTING* that several scientific studies presented to the SCRS in recent years indicated that ICCAT fisheries, in particular those using purse seine gear, interact with whale sharks and that some purse seine fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area already implement voluntarily existing best practices and procedures for the protection of whale sharks;

*FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING* that the SCRS has previously advised that “Precautionary management measures should be considered for stocks where there is the greatest biological vulnerability and conservation concern, and for which there are very few data”, which could reasonably apply to whale sharks;

*NOTING* that, in its second performance review, in the chapter ‘Trends in the status of non-target species,’ the Review Panel recommended that “the precautionary approach be consistently applied for associated species considering that the assessments for these species are highly uncertain and that their status is often poorly known”;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION  
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

1. CPCs shall prohibit their flagged fishing vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing, in whole or in part, any specimen of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) caught in ICCAT fisheries.
2. CPCs shall prohibit their flagged fishing vessels from setting a purse seine on a school of tuna associated with a whale shark if the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set.
3. CPCs shall require that when a whale shark is incidentally encircled in the purse seine net, the master of the fishing vessel shall take all reasonable steps to ensure its safe release.
4. Until safe handling and release guidelines are developed and adopted pursuant to paragraph 9 below, CPCs should require the masters of their flag vessels, in taking steps to ensure the safe handling and release of a whale shark as required under paragraph 3 and while ensuring the safety of the crew, to apply the guidelines outlined in the **Annex 1**.

5. CPCs shall ensure that, consistent with the requirements of *Recommendation by ICCAT to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programmes* (Rec. 16-14), interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations are recorded through their domestic observer programmes. The following information will also be collected: i) details of how and why the encirclement occurred, ii) the number of individuals involved during the interaction, iii) location of the interaction, iv) steps taken to ensure safe handling and release of the specimens encircled in the purse seine, and v) an assessment of the life status of the whale shark specimen(s) upon release (alive/dead/moribund/uncertain).
6. CPCs shall report the data and information collected under paragraph 5 in their Annual Reports and, in the case of data collected through observer programmes, to the Secretariat in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.
7. Paragraph 1-6 shall not apply to fishing vessels operating exclusively North of 40° N or South of 40° S (i.e., outside the core geographic range of whale shark in the Atlantic Ocean).
8. The SCRS shall, in 2024, review existing data and information relating to the life history and conservation status of whale sharks, and confirm whether they meet the definition of being a taxon of the greatest biological vulnerability and conservation concern for which there are very few data. Should this be the case, the SCRS shall advise on the appropriateness of applying precautionary management measures in ICCAT fisheries, such as a retention ban. The SCRS may also identify options for future research and data collection, as well as advise on other mitigation measures for relevant ICCAT fisheries.
9. The Commission invites the SCRS to review and endorse, at its best convenience, the geographic boundaries in paragraph 7 and the guidelines for the safe release of encircled whale sharks in **Annex 1**, taking into account those developed in other RFMOs.
10. Noting that the effectiveness of various release methods is still to be evaluated, CPCs are encouraged to undertake research activities on handling and release practices ensuring high post release survival rates for whale sharks caught incidentally during purse seine operations.

#### **Entry into force**

11. Notwithstanding Article VIII of the ICCAT Convention, CPCs shall implement this Recommendation no later than 1 January 2025 provided the terms of paragraph 12 are met.
12. Only if there is a consensus on the interpretation of the SCRS advice at the 2024 Annual Meeting of the Commission will this Recommendation enter into force as scheduled in paragraph 11.

**Guidelines for safe handling and release of whale sharks**

1. In the ICCAT Convention area, the following practices should be used when releasing whale sharks incidentally caught in ICCAT fisheries:
  - Use the sail brail or dip net to lift and release the whale sharks, an operation also defined as “brailing”. This operation is to be used when specimens smaller than 2 meters are caught, to release them directly in open water, without bringing them on board; or
  - Sink the cork line so the whale shark rolls out of the net. If the individual does not go out of the net by itself, place a rope under the animal and attach it to the float line to help it roll out of the net; or
  - Cut a few meters of the net in front of the whale shark.
  
2. In the ICCAT Convention area, the following practices should be avoided when releasing whale sharks incidentally caught in ICCAT fisheries:
  - Lifting whale sharks by tail;
  - Pulling whale sharks by a loop hooked around its gill or holes bored into a fin;
  - Gaffing;
  - Leaving towing ropes attached to the trunk of whale sharks;
  - Brailing whale sharks larger than 2 meters;
  - Brailing whale sharks onto the deck;
  - Starting the brailing process while whale shark is still in the purse seine net.