

Original: English

**DRAFT RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON THE  
BY-CATCH OF SEA TURTLES CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH ICCAT FISHERIES  
(COMBINE, STREAMLINE, AND AMEND RECOMMENDATIONS 10-09 AND 13-11)**

*Proposal submitted by the United States, Brazil, Curaçao, Guatemala, Nicaragua,  
Panama, Senegal, Belize, Mexico, Canada, Gabon and El Salvador*

*RECALLING* that the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 10-09 on the Bycatch of Sea Turtles in ICCAT Fisheries* (Rec. 13-11) stated that upon receipt of advice from the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS), the Commission shall consider additional measures to mitigate sea turtle bycatch in ICCAT fisheries, if necessary;

*RECOGNIZING* that the SCRS and its Subcommittee on Ecosystems and By-catch (SubComECO) have confirmed high annual rates of bycatch of sea turtles in ICCAT longline fisheries, particularly in shallow-sets, and have recommended that the Commission consider adopting for shallow-set longline fisheries at least one of the following mitigation measures: (1) use of large circle hooks; (2) use of whole finfish bait; (3) other measures considered effective by the SCRS;

*MOTIVATED BY* repeated discussions at the SCRS SubComECO, including in 2019, identifying that experimental and meta-data analyses indicate that large circle hooks are an effective measure to reduce sea turtle bycatch and could also increase post-release survival;

*GUIDED BY* recent work that has led to advancements in best practices and technologies to avoid fisheries interactions and/or reduce the frequency of interactions with sea turtles, through scientific studies including joint analyses between the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project workshops (2016), which indicate that the use of large circle hooks and fish bait, independently and together, reduce the rate of interaction and significantly decrease sea turtle mortality due to incidental capture in fisheries;

*FURTHER RECALLING* that the Report of ICCAT's Second Independent Performance Review recommended that the Commission consider the adoption of measures to reduce sea turtle bycatch such as the mandatory use of circle hooks;

*TAKING INTO ACCOUNT* the obligations of Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) under the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Information Collection and Harmonization of Data on Bycatch and Discards in ICCAT Fisheries* [Rec. 11-10] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs* (Rec. 16-14) to report their fisheries' interactions with sea turtles using the SCRS statistical form;

*CONSISTENT WITH* measures adopted by both the WCPFC and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to mitigate fisheries' impacts on sea turtles, in 2018 and 2019, respectively; and

*ACKNOWLEDGING* the urgent need to reduce the impacts of ICCAT fisheries on threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area;

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

1. In order to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area, CPCs shall:
  - a) require that their vessels employ at least one of the following mitigation measures in their longline fisheries fishing in a shallow-set manner (i.e., whereby the majority of hooks fish at depths shallower than 100 meters):
    - i. Use of large circle hooks<sup>1</sup>; or
    - ii. Use of only finfish bait<sup>2</sup>; or
    - iii. Other measures considered effective by the SCRS and approved by the Commission in the future.
  - b) require that their purse seine vessels avoid encircling sea turtles to the extent practicable, release encircled or entangled sea turtles, including on fish aggregating devices (FADs), when feasible, and report these interactions in the CPC reporting requirements specified in paragraph 4 of this measure.
  - c) take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the likelihood of their survival by requiring that:
    - i. their purse seine and longline vessels, and other types of vessels that use gear that may entangle sea turtles, carry on board line-cutters and basket lifts or dip nets; and
    - ii. the owners, operators, and crew of such vessels, as well as any on-board observers, use such equipment by following the safe handling and release practices in the Appendix, and consistent with the "Best practices for sea turtle handling and release" of the *FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations* (2009<sup>3</sup>).
2. CPCs with fisheries other than shallow-set longline fisheries (e.g., deep-set longline and gillnet) are encouraged to undertake research trials on potential bycatch and bycatch mortality mitigation measures, including hook sizes and shapes, the resulting tradeoffs among catch rates of target and bycatch species, and to report the results of these trials to the SCRS. Based on the results of such research, the SCRS shall advise the Commission on potential sea turtle mitigation measures for these fisheries.
3. In order to improve estimates of sea turtle bycatch in ICCAT fisheries, CPCs shall endeavor to increase scientific observer coverage beyond the minimum level required in Rec. 16-14, taking into consideration economic and practical feasibility.
4. Consistent with the bycatch reporting obligations under Recs. 11-10 and 16-14, each CPC shall collect, and annually report to ICCAT, information on their interactions with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type, including catch rates that take into consideration gear characteristics, time of year and locations, target species, and disposition status (i.e., discarded dead or released alive). Data to be recorded and reported must also include a breakdown of interactions by sea turtle species, and, where possible, include the nature of the hooking or entanglement (including with fish aggregating devices), size of the animal, and bait type, hook size, type, and depth.

<sup>1</sup> Circle hooks are defined as a hook with the point turned perpendicularly back to the shank to form a generally circular or oval shape. CPCs are encouraged to adopt the use of circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees.

<sup>2</sup> The SCRS shall advise the Commission on the impact of using lures in combination with finfish bait as terminal gear in commercial fisheries on sea turtles by 2021. Pending receipt of this advice by the Commission, this lure/bait combination shall be considered to satisfy this requirement.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0725e/i0725e.pdf>

5. Paragraphs 1-4 shall not apply to vessels operating only north of 55 degrees N or south of 35 degrees S latitude (i.e., primarily outside the geographic range of Atlantic sea turtles).
6. In their Annual Reports to ICCAT, CPCs shall report on the steps they have taken to implement this Recommendation. CPCs that qualify for the exemption specified in paragraph 5 shall report the exemption in their Annual Report once for the duration that the exemption applies.
7. The SCRS shall continue to review any new relevant information on sea turtle bycatch mitigation measures and advise the Commission on their effectiveness and their impacts on other species, as appropriate. As part of this work, in 2020, the SCRS shall analyze scientific information regarding different circle hook sizes and their effectiveness at mitigating sea turtle bycatch (decreasing catch and increasing post-release survival) in shallow-set longline fisheries, including the impact on catch rates of other target and non-target species, and provide relevant recommendations to the Commission based on the results of this analysis.
8. Considering the particular situation of coastal developing CPCs, the special funds established in 14-14, 13-19, and 03-21 should be strengthened through the allocation of funds, from voluntary contributions of CPCs and inclusion of specific budget lines, to facilitate the implementation of this Recommendation, including for training fishermen on safe handling and release, providing related equipment, or supporting trials for new mitigation techniques.
9. This recommendation repeals and replaces both the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the By-catch of Sea Turtles in ICCAT Fisheries* (Rec. 10-09) and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 10- 09 on the By-catch of Sea Turtles in ICCAT Fisheries* (Rec. 13-11).
10. This Recommendation shall take effect on January 1, 2021.

**Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles**

**1. Purse seine safe handling and release**

- a) Whenever a sea turtle is sighted in the net, all reasonable efforts should be made to rescue the turtle before it becomes entangled in the net.
- b) No turtle shall be hauled from the water by a fishing line attached to, or entangled upon, the body of a turtle.
- c) If a turtle is entangled during net roll, the net should be hauled over the turntable to a height of about 2 meters, the main boom should be moved to starboard or to port (depending on the vessel's direction), and the net should be rolled back, so that the crew can release the turtle from the netting as soon as possible, and return it to the sea over the starboard or port side if it is active. Net roll should not start again until the turtle has been disentangled and released.
- d) If, in spite of the measures taken under paragraphs a and b of this section, a sea turtle is accidentally brought on board the vessel and is alive and active, or dead, the sea turtle should be released as quickly as practicable.
- e) If a turtle is brought aboard the vessel and is comatose or inactive, resuscitation should be attempted (paragraph 3).

**2. Longline safe handling and release**

- a) When practicable, and when operator or crew on board are trained, comatose sea turtles should be brought on board immediately.
- b) Upon sighting a turtle, the vessel and line reel speed should be slowed and the vessel direction adjusted to move toward the turtle, minimizing tension on the line.
- c) No turtle shall be hauled from the water by a fishing line attached to, or entangled upon the body of a turtle.
- d) If a sea turtle is too large or hooked in such a manner as to preclude safe boarding without causing further damage/injury to the turtle, line clippers should be used to clip the line and remove as much line as possible prior to releasing the turtle.
- e) If a sea turtle is observed to be hooked or entangled by longline gear during hauling operations, the vessel operator should immediately cease hauling operations until the turtle has been removed from the longline gear or brought on board the vessel.
- f) If hooked externally or hook is fully visible, hooks shall be removed from sea turtles as quickly and carefully as possible. If a hook cannot be removed from a turtle (e.g., ingested or in roof of mouth), the line shall be cut as close to the hook as possible.
- g) Live turtles should be returned to the sea after handling:
  - i. By putting the vessel engine in neutral gear so that the propeller is disengaged and the vessel is stopped, and releasing the turtle away from deployed gear; and
  - ii. Observing that the turtle is safely away from the vessel before engaging the propeller and continuing operations.
- h) If the sea turtle brought aboard the vessel is comatose or inactive, resuscitation should be attempted (paragraph 3).

**3. Resuscitation for a turtle on board**

- a) When handling a sea turtle, attempts should be made to hold the animal by the shell, avoiding the head and neck region, and flippers.
- b) Strive to remove and/or disentangle any foreign items from the sea turtle, such as any plastic items, netting, or embedded hooks, etc.
- c) Placing the turtle on its bottom shell (plastron) so that the turtle is right side up, safely isolated and immobilized on a cushioned surface, such as an automobile tire without a rim, a boat cushion, or coil of rope. The primary purpose of the cushioned surface is to elevate the turtle from the deck to assist in restraining it. Elevate its hindquarters at least 6 inches (15 cm) for a period of 4 up to 24 hours. The amount of the elevation depends on the size of the turtle; greater elevations are needed for larger turtles. Periodically, rock the turtle gently left to right and right to left by holding the outer edge of the shell (carapace) and lifting one side about 3 inches (8 cm) then alternate to the other side. Gently touch the eye and pinch the tail (reflex test) periodically to see if there is a response.
- d) Sea turtles being resuscitated should be shaded and kept damp or moist but under no circumstance be placed into a container holding water. A water-soaked towel placed over the head, carapace, and flippers is the most effective method in keeping a turtle moist.
- e) Sea turtles that revive and become active should be released over the stern of the boat only when fishing gear is not in use (i.e., not actively being set or hauled), when the engine gears are in neutral position, and in areas where they are unlikely to be recaptured or injured by vessels.
- f) Sea turtles that fail to respond to the reflex test or fail to move within 4 hours (up to 24, if possible) should be returned to the water in the same manner as that for actively moving turtles.