

REPORT OF THE SECOND INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF PANEL 1
(online, 13 October 2022)

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by Mr. Paul Bannerman, Chair of Panel 1. The Agenda was adopted without changes as **Appendix 1**.

2. Appointment of rapporteur and meeting arrangements

Mr. Larry Redd, Jr. (United States) was appointed as rapporteur for the meeting.

Mr. Camille Jean Pierre Manel, the ICCAT Executive Secretary, introduced the participants, 26 CPCs; 3 Cooperating Non-contracting Parties, Entities, Fishing Entities; 1 Intergovernmental Organization and 8 Non-Governmental Organizations. The list of participants is attached as **Appendix 2**.

3. Review and discussion of the Chair's proposal for replacing Rec. 21-01

The Chair began discussions noting the numerous comments received from CPCs on the "Draft Recommendation by ICCAT replacing Recommendation 21-01 on a multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas" prior to the start of the meeting. The Chair highlighted several aspects of his proposal that were updated in the second draft based on CPC input and attached as **Appendix 3**. The Chair noted that several CPCs suggested revisions to the preamble text of his proposal and a few of those revisions were included in the most recent Chair's draft proposal. The Chair then briefly summarized parts 1 and 2 of his proposal, reflecting that at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 held in Azores, Portugal, from 28 to 30 June 2022, the TAC discussion seemed to be focused on 70,000 or 75,000 t. The Chair noted that part 2 of his proposal was all in brackets and reminded CPCs that agreement was needed for an allocation table to be adopted. The Chair informed CPCs that he tried to formulate catch limits based on the TAC and tried to allocate quota to every group, but more discussion was needed among Panel members. Regarding FAD management, the Chair indicated that he left the number of FAD sets at 300 based on input from the EU and maintained the current FAD closure. The Chair recalled from the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 held in June 2022 that several CPCs informed the Panel that if there was agreement on a TAC higher than 70,000 t then more measures would be needed.

Several CPCs thanked the Chair for producing a proposal but noted the Chair's proposal did not reflect comments and revisions submitted prior to the meeting. One CPC requested clarification about whether the focus of discussion would be on the TAC or all elements of his proposal. A few CPCs requested clarification from the Chair regarding the process of proposal submission. The EU asked the Chair whether he planned to consolidate text or have CPCs resubmit proposals.

Honduras reminded the Commission that a group of Central American CPCs presented a proposal at Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 held in June 2022 and that, unfortunately, some requested analyses could not be done by the SCRS this year so that it could be considered by the Panel. He recalled that the group of Central American CPCs had not had time to submit comments to the Chair prior to the start of the second Panel 1 intersessional meeting but had since provided some input, as reflected in the document "Comments on Draft Recommendation by ICCAT replacing the Recommendation 21-01 on a Multi-Annual Conservation and Management Program for Tropical Tunas". Some CPCs stressed the difficulty in reviewing and commenting on the Chair's proposal prior to the meeting in the time allotted. The Panel agreed that it would be helpful for the Chair to produce a combined proposal that reflected all comments received. One CPC clarified that the Panel needed a single document with text from the June and October intersessional meetings in brackets.

The discussion then turned to the TAC for bigeye tuna. Some CPCs reflected that during the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 held in June 2022 there seemed to be movement to a TAC of 70,000 t. Honduras stressed that there was still uncertainty present and until the uncertainty could be clarified, they could not support a proposal beyond 70,000 t.

The EU noted that a precautionary approach for setting the TAC would result in less quota to respond to the needs of coastal States. The EU also noted that based on scientific data, the TAC had not been met in recent years and that a TAC of 70,000 t would result in an 82 percent probability of being in the green zone of the Kobe plot which had never been done by the Commission. The EU stated that 75,000 t should be the TAC and stressed to CPCs that a TAC of 70,000 t would make allocation negotiations difficult.

Japan noted that they were keeping their Harvest Control Rule (HCR) proposal (as presented at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 in June) open for discussion.

Several CPCs noted that the TAC was closely tied to other measures, and that a decision could not be made until a comprehensive package was presented. A few CPCs further noted that their flexibility to consider an increase to the TAC was closely tied to the development of measures to protect small fish.

Several CPCs supported the 70,000 t TAC and suggested this be used for discussion. A few CPCs urged that the issue of TAC needed to be solved before moving forward. Senegal noted that they did not believe a majority of countries supported a 75,000 t TAC, but indicated that COMHAFAT members could support a TAC of 70,000 t but were open to 75,000 t. It was suggested that the Group tentatively agree to a TAC of 70,000 t in brackets and keep in mind the other measures needed as the negotiations progress. A few CPCs supported tentatively agreeing to a TAC of 70,000 t to help advance the meeting toward the discussion of other issues. A few CPCs requested that 70,000 t and 75,000 t TAC levels be kept in brackets and the issue of TAC be set aside to allow CPCs the time to discuss other issues. One CPC insisted that the current TAC remain in the text in brackets if 75,000 t was to be retained.

The Chair discussed the process moving forward and requested that CPCs provide written text for parts 1 and 2 to assist him with rewriting his proposal for those sections.

A few CPCs requested that the time frame of the measure in paragraph 1 be revised to read “2023 through 2026.” Honduras also requested that paragraph 2 reflect that the rebuilding plan for bigeye tuna was “initiated” in 2020. Some CPCs stated their preference for the target 50 percent B_{MSY} probability level. Several CPCs expressed support for a 60 percent B_{MSY} probability level. One CPC proposed maintaining the 50 and 60 percent B_{MSY} probabilities in brackets.

Some CPCs reminded participants that the SCRS did not recommend a TAC but provided the Kobe matrix to the Panel to assist with a decision on the TAC. The United States recalled that the SCRS had recommended to the Panel that it interpret the Kobe matrix with caution as it did not incorporate some of the identified uncertainties in the assessment and noted that the further the TAC was increased above the current TAC level of 62,000 t, the greater the risk being assumed.

In conversations related to allocations, the Chair requested that the United States, South Africa, Japan, the Central American group, and the EU present their allocation methodology and small harvester proposals. South Africa presented an overview of an approach for the small harvester allocation (ICCAT Circular 5700/2022). South Africa stressed that this approach was drafted as an amendment to the West African proposal presented at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 in June and suggested that small harvesters have a trigger limit instead of a binding catch limit.

The Chair asked if South Africa could produce the math behind their proposal. South Africa expressed eagerness to work with other CPCs on the math to figure out the details.

The EU responded, noting support for the allowance of coastal States to develop their fisheries but disagreed with the South African approach to allow 28 CPCs no binding catch limit, stating that although these CPCs were small harvesters they could have an impact on exceeding the TAC. The EU reflected on the difficulty of past annual meetings regarding the existing allocation methodology. The EU stressed that the existing system of allocation methodology failed and was a non-starter but indicated that a successful solution needed balance for all CPCs.

Honduras expressed some support for elements of the South African small harvester text, specifically a “reserve” quota. Honduras also supported the EU intervention on the difficult discussions of past meetings but noted the importance of future small harvester language to ensure that small and new harvesters are not tied to a particular figure.

South Africa disagreed that small harvesters were the reason that the TAC had been exceeded. South Africa explained that exceedance of the TAC was due in large part to the large harvesters of bigeye tuna. South Africa also explained that since 2019, there has been flexibility for small harvesters but the limits for medium harvesters and other measures, specifically FAD measures, had assisted with keeping the total catch below the TAC and urged that flexibility was needed for small harvesters.

The Chair opened the floor for the EU and United States to present their methodologies to help brainstorm a small harvester solution.

The EU presented a small harvester model based on the West African proposal from the June intersessional meeting. The EU model included the four categories from Recommendation 19-02 but considered economic status as a means of quota allocation with a five-step approach, which included a set aside similar to that for bluefin tuna for those CPCs in low areas dependent on fisheries. The EU suggested a smaller number of CPCs in the small harvester group, noting that an increase to the number of small harvesters would result in less opportunities for a potential set-aside to be utilized. The EU noted that it was working on a simulation table to demonstrate its approach. The EU stressed that under the model most CPCs would go onto the catch limit table and a set aside amount would be established to assist with the future fisheries development for developing CPCs with hopes to have more analysis to share with the Panel between the October intersessional meeting and the annual meeting. The EU was requested to provide their approach in writing prior to the annual meeting.

The United States presented “Draft Text for Chair’s Tropical Tunas Measure Concerning Small Harvesters” attached as **Appendix 4**. The United States proposal would not apply a catch limit to small harvester CPCs whose annual catch of bigeye tuna were less than 2,100 t but would restrict small harvesters from the use of purse seine gear. Further, CPCs in this category would not be subject to quota payback provisions, have a right to any quota carry forward, nor be eligible to give or receive quota transfers. The United States further stated that although small harvesters would not have catch limits, they would endeavor to maintain their annual catch to no more than 125 percent of their highest historical catch level. The United States noted that if a CPC either exceeded 1,575 t or wanted to use purse seine gear they would go on the allocation table. Additionally, the United States stated if the small harvester level was exceeded by the group as a whole, the arrangement would be re-evaluated. In response to a question, the United States clarified their proposal would not stop a CPC from developing purse seine fisheries, instead if a CPC wanted to develop a purse seine fishery, they would have to go onto the allocation table.

One CPC noted the need to decide on the reference for historical catch and suggested a timeline from 2014 through 2020. One CPC stated that the Chair’s proposal included drastic changes to quota transfers that they could not accept. A CPC suggested that the Central American proposal from the June meeting be reconsidered as this proposal allows for more opportunities for small harvesters. This CPC insisted that quota transfers and underages were not needed. Some CPCs suggested that the West African proposal from the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 in June was the most helpful but stressed that a reserve was needed for new fisheries to develop without undermining the larger harvesters and requested that the West African text regarding underages/overages for paragraph 10 be reinserted in brackets.

China supported the EU method while expressing support for paragraph 4bis (b) in the U.S. small harvester proposal. The UK stated for the record they were a small harvester in respect to their territories. Korea (Rep.) suggested that any potential allocation key consider both recent catch and historical catch.

In response to a request for clarification regarding the 2,100 t figure and who would fall under the proposed small harvester category, the United States stated the 2,100 t level had been a longstanding benchmark since 2000 and that the proposed small harvester category did not include CPCs with active purse seine vessels but mostly covered CPCs in paragraph 4(d) of Rec. 21-01.

With regard to allocations, the United States clarified for the record that CPCs with small-scale fisheries are not limited to coastal developing CPCs as some had suggested. The United States explained that much of its tropical tuna fishery in the ICCAT Convention area was small-scale and that the fishery was vital to U.S. small coastal communities.

In discussions related to transfer, carry forward, and payback provisions, a CPC noted that the allowance of transfers should depend on stock status and was included in the Central America proposal but not in the current version of the Chair’s proposal.

Several CPCs stated that, in principle, transfers could be prohibited with exceptions based on agreement from the Commission but that this issue needed to be left open for discussion. One CPC noted that transfers should be only for small harvesters.

The Chair thanked CPCs for discussion on part 2 but requested the focus shift to part 3.

A few CPCs noted the importance for CPCs with a recent average catch less than 1,000 t to submit fishing plans.

The Chair thanked CPCs for discussion on part 3 but requested the focus shift to part 4.

One CPC expressed concerns with the FAD closure timing and suggested that the closure be reduced from 72 to 60 days, with the 60-day closure considered as two periods (one permanent month and one voluntary month) and added back to the Chair's proposal in brackets. Several CPCs stated that they were reluctant to make any changes to the current FAD closure provision. Some CPCs agreed that measures needed to either be maintained or strengthened to ensure that juvenile catch was not increased if the Panel agreed to increase the TAC. The United States proposed a 4-month FAD closure (three permanent months and one month to be chosen by the CPC), stating also that any reduction to the FAD closure was unacceptable. A CPC noted that the SCRS did not have time to look at the impacts of the closure and recommended waiting until the next bigeye tuna assessment. Several CPCs noted their interest in working to advance toward management based on FAD sets. The United States indicated that they would work on developing language to advance FAD set language over a multi-year basis.

Another CPC noted that FAD management text in the Chair's proposal was moving in the right direction but noted that more revisions were needed in paragraphs 30(c) and 36.

There was a request that the Secretariat clarify the format needed for CPCs to provide the correct historical FAD data to the SCRS. Two CPCs stated that they could not implement the 10 percent observer coverage in paragraph 61 by 2022 and requested that the deadlines be revised to coincide with adopting the electronic monitoring minimum standards in 2023 for implementation in 2024. The EU requested that the Chair consider its language regarding transshipment and regional observers from the proposal submitted at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 1 in June. The United States requested that the Chair strike paragraph 49 that allows large-scale vessels that take tropical tunas as bycatch to be excluded from the tropical tunas authorized vessel list.

In response to the discussions, the Chair responded that CPCs should come together on a common platform and submit text in writing to him and the Secretariat. The Chair also stated that CPCs could submit comments to each other and those comments that diverge would be combined. The Chair noted that comments similar to what was discussed would not be added but other comments would be. The Chair indicated if there were many proposals on an important issue and views were still divergent, then the options needed to remain in brackets.

4. Other matters

The Secretariat introduced the FAD data to CPCs attached as **Appendix 5**. The Secretariat explained the FAD data in this document and informed CPCs of ST-08, which had more information regarding FAD deployment. The Secretariat also updated the reported catches of bigeye tuna for the period 2010-2021 by CPC, gear type and fishing mode, attached as **Appendix 6**.

One CPC thanked the Secretariat for presenting the FAD table but cautioned CPCs against focusing on one gear vs the other.

5. Adoption of report/adjournment

The Chair thanked CPCs and stated that he would do his best to consolidate text into a single document with bracketed text.

It was agreed that the report of the meeting would be adopted by correspondence and the meeting was adjourned.

Agenda

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Appointment of rapporteur and meeting arrangements
3. Review and discussion of the Chair's proposal for replacing Rec. 21-01
4. Other matters
5. Adoption of report / adjournment

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**Draft Recommendation by ICCAT replacing Recommendation 21-01
on a multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas**
(Document presented by the Chair of Panel 1)

RECALLING the current multi-annual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas; for which the last assessments of yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and the two skipjack stocks were conducted respectively in 2019, 2020 and 2021;

NOTING that the latest SCRS advice (year XXXX) indicates that yellowfin stock status is not overfished and without overfishing;

FURTHER NOTING that the latest SCRS advice (year XXXX) indicates that bigeye stock status is overfished but not currently subject to overfishing;

RECOGNISING that the bigeye catches in 2020 were 6% below the TAC and the SCRS projection that the bigeye stock will have a significantly better status at the end of 2021 (probability of being in the green zone > 80%) than at the end of the last year (2019) of the assessment;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the TAC for yellowfin tuna was also exceeded in 2016 by 37%, by 26% in 2017; 24% in 2018, 25% in 2019 and 42% in 2020;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that Recommendation 11-13 on the Principles for Decision Making on Conservation and Management Measures of ICCAT mandates that for stocks that are overfished and subject to overfishing (i.e., stocks in the red quadrant of the Kobe plot), the Commission shall immediately adopt management measures, taking into account, *inter alia*, the biology of the stock and SCRS advice, designed to result in a high probability of ending overfishing in as short a period as possible. In addition, the Commission shall adopt a plan to rebuild these stocks taking into account, *inter alia*, the biology of the stock and SCRS advice;

TAKING FURTHER INTO ACCOUNT that it is necessary to explore alternative and more effective systems or regimes for the management of tropical tunas and for this the SCRS' recommendation is required;

CONSIDERING that the SCRS continues to recommend that effective measures be found to reduce FAD-related and other fishing mortality of small yellowfin and bigeye tuna;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendations made by the Panel on the Second ICCAT Performance Review regarding the carryover of underage of catches from one year to another;

FURTHER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendations made by the first meeting of the Joint Tuna RFMO FAD Working Group and the third meeting of ICCAT's *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs, on FAD management objectives and the availability of FAD management measures to reduce juvenile tuna mortality;

NOTING that the SCRS has advised that increased harvests on FADs and its inherent challenges, coupled with the development of new fisheries and/or use of other gears that primarily impact juvenile fish could have negative consequences for the productivity of bigeye and yellowfin tuna fisheries;

FURTHER NOTING that support vessels contribute to the increase in efficiency and capacity of purse seiner vessels using FADs and that the number of support vessels has increased significantly over the years;

RECALLING the combined effect of Article 119 of UNCLOS and Article 25 and Part VII of UNFSA on the right of developing coastal States to utilise their fishing opportunities, and committing to achieve a more equitable distribution of their fishing opportunities over time;

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

**PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Interim conservation and management measures

1. Without prejudice to the allocation of fishing rights and opportunities to be adopted in the future, for the year 2022, the Contracting Parties and the Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs) with vessels that have been actively fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic will apply the following management measures with the objective of reducing current levels of fishing mortality of tropical tunas, in particular small bigeye and yellowfin, while the Commission obtains additional scientific advice to adopt a long-term multi-annual management and rebuilding programme.

Multi-annual Management, Conservation, and Rebuilding Programme

2. CPCs whose vessels have been actively fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic shall implement a 15- year rebuilding programme for bigeye tuna starting in 2020 and continuing through 2034, with the goal of achieving BMSY with a probability of more than ~~50%~~ [\[50%\]](#) [\[60%\]](#) [\[70%\]](#). CPCs shall also implement management measures with the objectives of ensuring that the stocks of yellowfin and skipjack tuna continue to be exploited sustainably.

**PART II
CATCH LIMITS**

Catch limits for bigeye tuna

3. The TAC for bigeye tuna shall be [\[62,500 t\]](#) [\[70,000 t\]](#) [\[75,000 t\]](#) for [\[2023\]](#). It shall be reviewed and amended, as necessary, based on the new stock assessment to be conducted in [\[2023\]](#)[\[2024\]](#).
4. The allocation for CPCs shall be expressed as a percentage of TAC for 2023 and future years in accordance with the following criteria:
 - a) [\[CPCs whose average catches over the period 2014-2018 have been greater than 10,000 t, shall benefit from \[40-45%\] of the agreed TAC\]](#);
 - b) [\[CPCs whose average catches over the period 2014-2018 have been greater than 3,500 t and less than 10,000 t, shall benefit from \[16-18%\] of the TAC\]](#);
 - c) [\[CPCs whose average catches over the period 2014-2018 have been greater than 1,000 t and less than 3,500 t, shall benefit from \[22-25%\] of the TAC\]](#);
 - d) [\[CPCs whose average catches over the period 2014-2018 have been less than 1,000 t, shall benefit from \[10-13%\] of the TAC\]](#);
 - e) [\[The agreed percentage allocations for the CPCs shall be shared on prorata of their catches for the period specified in 4a to 4d\].](#)

[\[Table of allocation Criteria could be added i.e., West Africa proposal.\]](#)

[\[The total allocations from 4a to 4d should not be more than 95%. The “reserve allocation” should not be less than 5% and shall be allocated to developing coastal CPCs of the Atlantic Ocean that have submitted a declaration of intent to develop their bigeye tuna fishery or have declared its intent to ICCAT to fish this species\]](#);

~~The next TAC should be set for a 5-year (2023-2027), but this TAC could be adjusted in 2025 depending on the results of the next SCRS bigeye tuna stock assessment. [US or SA proposal on small harvesters...]~~

[In future years, the reference period for calculating average catches for allocation of TAC to CPCs should be a 5-year period. This period should end 2 years before the last stock assessment when data is published.] E.g. An assessment for BET in 2024 will take into consideration, all catch limits for CPCs from 2018 to 2020 (provided the data is published by SCRS).

¶

5. The provisions of paragraph 4 of this Recommendation shall not prejudice the rights and obligations under international law of those developing coastal CPCs in the Convention Area whose current fishing activity for bigeye tuna is limited or non-existent, but that have a real interest in fishing for the species, that may wish to develop their own fisheries targeting bigeye tuna in the future.
6. CPCs shall implement robust monitoring, control and surveillance measures, as applicable in relation to their capacity and resources.
7. Small scale artisanal fishers shall be given special consideration to their specificities and needs by the Commission and each CPC.
8. The annual quotas and catch limits described in this Recommendation do not constitute long term rights and are without prejudice to any future process of allocation.
9. [If the total catch exceeds in any year the relevant TAC specified in paragraph 3, the surplus shall be paid back by the CPCs responsible for this overage in proportion to the contributions of each to these overages and according to the provisions of paragraph 11-13].

Underage or overage of catch of bigeye tuna

Catch underages

10. ~~[The carry over of underage shall only be permissible where the stocks are within the green zone of the Kobe plot and T~~the maximum percentage a CPC can carry over in any given year shall not exceed 15% of its annual initial catch limit~~];~~.

Catch overages

11. The catch overages regarding the annual catch limit of bigeye tuna for CPCs included in paragraph 4 shall be deducted from the annual catch limit, ~~in a maximum of two years,~~ This deduction of overage should be spread over the two consecutive calendar years immediately following the year in which the overage took place. as shown in the following table:

<u><i>Year of catch</i></u>	<u><i>Years of adjustment</i></u>
<u><i>2020</i></u>	<u><i>2021-2022</i></u>
<u><i>2021</i></u>	<u><i>2022-2023</i></u>
<u><i>2022</i></u>	<u><i>2023-2024</i></u>
<u><i>2023</i></u>	<u><i>2024-2025</i></u>
<u><i>2024</i></u>	<u><i>2025-2026</i></u>
<u><i>2025</i></u>	<u><i>2026-2027</i></u>

<u><i>Year of catch</i></u>	<u><i>Years of adjustment</i></u>
<u><i>2023</i></u>	<u><i>2024-2025</i></u>
<u><i>2024</i></u>	<u><i>2025-2026</i></u>
<u><i>2025</i></u>	<u><i>2026-2027</i></u>
<u><i>2026</i></u>	<u><i>2027-2028</i></u>
<u><i>2027</i></u>	<u><i>2028-2029</i></u>

20282029-2030

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 11, if any CPC exceeds its annual catch limit:

~~12.~~

- a) ~~[In one year, then the amount deducted in the adjustment year shall be determined as 100% of the overage; and]~~
- b) ~~[During any two consecutive years, the Commission will recommend appropriate measures, which shall include reduction in the catch limit equal to 125% of the excess harvest.]~~

13. For CPCs listed in the table below, underage or overage of an annual catch limit in ~~2020, 2021~~2023, 2024 and ~~2022~~2025 shall be added to/or deducted from their 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual catch limit respectively, subject to 10% of initial quota restrictions noted in paragraphs 9a and 10 of Rec. 16-01.

<i>CPC</i>	<i>Annual catch limits (t)</i>
China	5,376
European Union	16,989
Ghana	4,250
Japan	17,696
Philippines	286
Korea	1,486
Chinese Taipei	11,679

Transfers

14. Transfer of underage, by any CPCs should be subjected to the conditions specified in paragraph 10.
15. Notwithstanding paragraph 13, any CPC that wishes to transfer a part of its catch limit shall inform the Secretariat ~~for~~of a one-time transfer within a fishing year of up to [15-25%] of its catch limit to other CPCs, ~~with catch limits. Any transfer must be~~ consistent with domestic ~~obligation~~obligations and conservation considerations. A CPC that receives a one-time catch limit transfer may not re-transfer that catch limit nor use it to cover over harvests.

Monitoring of catch

16. CPCs shall report quarterly to the Secretariat the amount of tropical tunas (by species) caught by vessels flying their flag, ~~within 30 days of the end of the period during which the catches were made.~~
17. For purse seiners and large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater), CPCs shall report on a monthly basis, increasing to weekly when 80% of their catch limits have been caught.
18. The Secretariat shall notify all CPCs once 80% of the TAC has been caught.
19. CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat the dates when their entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized. The ICCAT Secretariat shall promptly circulate this information to all CPCs.

TAC for yellowfin tuna

20. The annual TAC for 2023 and subsequent years of the Multi-annual Programme is [110,000 t] for yellowfin tuna and shall remain in place until changed based on scientific advice.
21. Based on the stock assessment and SCRS advice, the Commission ~~may shall~~ adopt additional conservation measures for yellowfin tuna at the 2023 annual meeting, which may include a revised TAC, closures or allocated catch limits.

22. If the total catch exceeds in any year the TAC in paragraph 19, the Commission shall consider additional management measures for yellowfin tuna. Any other measures shall recognise the obligations of international law and the rights of CPC developing coastal States.

Fishing Plans

23. CPCs should provide ICCAT with a fishing and capacity management plan on how they will implement any catch reductions necessary as a result of paragraph 4.
24. Any developing CPC intending to increase its participation in ICCAT fisheries for tropical tunas shall endeavor to prepare a statement of its development intentions for tropical tuna with the purpose of informing other CPCs of potential changes in the fishery over time. These statements should include details of proposed/potential fleet additions, including vessel size and gear type. The statements shall be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat and be made available to all CPCs. Those CPCs may amend their statement as their situation and opportunities change.

PART III CAPACITY MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Capacity limitation for tropical tunas

25. A capacity limitation shall be applied for the duration of the Multi-annual Programme, in accordance with the following provisions:
 - a) By 31 January each year, each CPC fishing with recent average catches of more than 1,000 t for tropical tuna shall produce an annual capacity/fishing plan that outlines how that CPC will ensure that its overall longline and purse seine fleet capacity will be managed to ensure that the CPC can meet its obligation to limit the catch of bigeye, and its yellowfin and skipjack catches, consistent with the catch limit established under paragraph 4.
 - b) Any CPCs with recent average catches of less than 1,000 t and those yet to start the fishery shall declare their ~~intention~~ intention with a clear fishing and monitoring plan and planned expansion of capacity by 31 January 2023.
 - c) The Compliance Committee shall annually review CPCs' compliance with capacity management measures.
26. Any CPC having vessels that operate, part-time or full-time, in support of purse seiners shall report the names and characteristics of all of their vessels to the ICCAT Secretariat, including those vessels which were active in 2019-2022 in the ICCAT Convention area, and the names of the purse seiner(s) that received the support of each support vessel. This information shall be reported no later than 31 January 2023.
27. The Secretariat shall prepare a report for the Commission to be able to consider the type of limitation that support vessels shall be subject to in the future, including a phasing-out plan, where required.
28. CPCs shall not increase the number of support vessels from the numbers registered in 2019. This limit shall be revised based on the SCRS assessment of impacts and recommendation.
29. For the purposes of this measure, a support vessel is defined as any vessel that carries out activities in support of purse seine vessels that increases the efficiency of their operations including, but not limited to deploying, servicing and retrieving FADs.

**PART IV
MANAGEMENT OF FADS**

FAD management objectives

30. The general objectives for management of FADs and support vessels in the Convention area are defined as follows:
- a) To minimize potential impacts that high FAD density may have on purse seine fishing efficiency, while minimizing disproportionate impacts to the fishing opportunities of fleets that use other gear or other fishing strategies while also targeting tropical tunas;
 - a)b) To minimize the impact of FAD fishing on the productivity of bigeye and yellowfin stocks that result from the capture of high numbers of juveniles that aggregate with skipjack on FADs;
 - c) To minimize the impact of FAD fishing on non-target species, where appropriate, including entanglement of marine species, particularly those of conservation concern;
 - d) To minimize the impact of FADs and FAD fishing on pelagic and coastal ecosystems, including by preventing the beaching, stranding or grounding of FADs in sensitive habitats or the alteration of pelagic habitat.

FAD closure

31. For the purpose of this Recommendation, the following definitions shall apply:
- a) Floating object (FOB): Any natural or artificial floating (i.e., surface or subsurface) object with no capability of moving on its own. FADs are those FOBs that are man-made and intentionally deployed and/or tracked. Logs are those FOBs that are accidentally lost from anthropic and natural sources.
 - b) Fish-Aggregating device (FAD): Permanent, semi-permanent or temporary object, structure or device of any material, man-made or natural, which is deployed and/or tracked, and used to aggregate fish for subsequent capture. FADs can either be anchored (aFADs) or drifting (dFADs).
 - c) FAD set: Setting a fishing gear around a tuna school associated with a FAD.
 - d) Operational buoy: Any instrumented buoy, previously activated, switched on and deployed at sea, which transmits position and any other available information such as eco-sounder estimates.
 - e) Activation: The act of enabling satellite communication services by the buoy supplier company at the request of the buoy owner. The owner then starts paying fees for communication services. The buoy can be transmitting or not, depending if it has been manually switched on.
32. [In order to reduce the fishing mortality of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tunas, purse seine and baitboat vessels fishing for, or vessels supporting activities to fish for, bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs in the high seas or EEZs shall be prohibited [from fishing on FADs](#) ~~to do so~~ during a [seventy-two-day period, from 1 January to 13 March] each year, starting in 2023, throughout the Convention area. This should be reviewed and, if necessary, revised based on SCRS advice, taking into account monthly trends in free school and FAD-associated catches and the monthly variability in the proportion of juvenile tuna in catches].
33. In addition, each CPC shall ensure its vessels do not deploy drifting FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start date of the closure period.

FAD limitations

34. -CPCs shall ensure that, for vessels flying their flag, the following limits shall apply on the number of FADs with operational buoys at any one time according to definitions given in paragraph 31. The number of FADs with operational buoys will be verified through the verification of telecommunication bills. Such verifications shall be conducted by the competent authorities of the CPCs:

~~_____]; [250-300] 300 FADs per vessel subject to review after the next bigeye stock assessment, to be graduated over the period [2023-2027].~~

35. With a view to establishing FAD set limits to keep the catches of juvenile tropical tunas at sustainable levels, in 2023 SCRS should inform the Commission about the maximum number of FAD sets which should be established per vessel or per CPC. To support this analysis, CPCs with purse seine vessels shall urgently undertake to report to the SCRS by 31 July 2023 the required historical FAD set data. CPCs that do not report these data in accordance with this paragraph shall be prohibited from setting on FADs until such data have been received by the SCRS.

36. In addition, each CPC with purse seine fishing vessels is encouraged not to increase its total fishing effort on FADs from its 2018 level. CPCs shall report the difference between the 2018 level and the 2022 level to the 2023 Commission meeting.

37. Starting in 2023, a Working Group shall be established to provide recommendations to the Commission on how to establish a FAD registry in ICCAT, in accordance with Annex 1.

~~37.~~38. CPCs may authorize their purse seine vessels to set on floating objects provided that the fishing vessel has either an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system on board which is capable of verifying set type, species composition, and providing information on fishing activities to the SCRS.

~~38.~~39. Further analysis shall be conducted by the SCRS on the impact of support vessels on the catches of juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tuna to be considered in 2023.

FAD Management Plans

~~39.~~40. CPCs with purse seine and/or baitboat vessels fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs, shall submit to the Executive Secretary Management Plans for the use of aggregating devices by vessels flying their flag by 31 January each year.

~~40.~~41. The objective of the FAD Management Plans shall be the following:

- a) improve the knowledge about FAD characteristics, buoy characteristics, FAD fishing, including fishing effort of purse seiners and associated support vessels, and related impacts on target and non-target species;
- b) effectively manage the deployment and recovery of FADs, the activation of buoys and their potential loss;
- c) reduce and limit the impacts of FADs and FAD fishing on the ecosystem, including, where appropriate, by acting on the different components of the fishing mortality (e.g. number of deployed FADs, including number of FADs set by purse seiners, fishing capacity, number of support vessels).

~~41.~~42. The Plans shall be drawn up by following the Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans as provided in Annex 1.

FAD logbook and list of deployed FADs

43. CPCs shall ensure that all purse seine and baitboat fishing vessels and all support vessels (including supply vessels) flying their flag, and/or authorized by CPCs to fish in areas under their jurisdiction, when fishing in association with or deploying FADs, collect and report, 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:

~~42.~~

- a) ~~a)~~ Deployment of any FAD
- i. Position
 - ii. Date
 - iii. FAD type (anchored FAD, drifting artificial FAD)
 - iv. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD marking and buoy ID, type of buoy – e.g. simple buoy or associated with echo-sounder)
 - v. FAD design characteristics (material of the floating part and of the underwater hanging structure and the entangling or non-entangling feature of the underwater hanging structure)
- b) ~~b)~~ Visit on any FAD
- i. ~~=~~Type of the visit (deployment of a FAD and/or buoy~~=~~, retrieving FAD and/or buoy, strengthening/consolidation of FAD, intervention on electronic equipment, random encounter (without fishing) of a log or a FAD belonging to another vessel, visit (without fishing) of a FAD belonging to the vessel, fishing set on a FAD.)
 - ii. Position
 - iii. Date
 - iv. FAD type (anchored FAD, drifting natural FAD, drifting artificial FAD)
 - v. ~~_~~Log description or FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking and buoy ID or any information allowing to identify the owner)
 - vi. Buoy ID
 - vii. 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.~~7.~~ not enough fish, fish too small, etc.)
- c) ~~c)~~ Loss of any FAD
- i. Last registered position
 - ii. Date of the last registered position
 - iii. FAD identifier (i.e., FAD Marking and buoy ID)

For the purpose of the collection and reporting of the information referred to above and where paper or electronic logbooks already in place do not allow it, CPCs shall either update their reporting system or establish FAD logbooks. In establishing FAD logbooks, CPCs should consider using the template laid down in **Annex 2** as reporting format. When using paper logbooks, CPCs may seek, with the support of the Executive Secretary, harmonized formats. In both cases, CPCs shall use the minimum standards recommended by SCRS in **Annex 3**.

~~43.~~44. CPCs shall also ensure that all vessels referred to in paragraph ~~34~~32 keep updated on a monthly basis and per 1°x1° statistical rectangles a list of deployed FADs and buoys, containing at least the information as laid down in **Annex 4**.

Reporting obligations on FADs and on support vessels

~~44.~~45. CPCs shall ensure that the following information is submitted every year to the Executive Secretary in a format provided by the ICCAT Secretariat. This information shall be made available to the SCRS and to the Ad Hoc Working Group on FADs in a database developed by the ICCAT Secretariat:

- a) the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon/buoy or of an echo-sounder associated to the FAD and specifying the number of FADs deployed by associated support vessels, irrespective of their flag;
- b) the number and type of beacons/buoys (e.g. radio, sonar only, sonar with echo-sounder) deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles;
- c) the average numbers of beacons/buoys activated and deactivated on a monthly basis that have been followed by each vessel;
- d) average numbers of lost FADs with active buoys on a monthly basis;
- e) for each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State;

- f) purse seine and baitboat catches, efforts and number of sets (for purse seines) by fishing mode (floating-object associated schools and free school fisheries) in line with Task 2 data requirements (i.e. per 1°x1° statistical rectangles and per month);
- g) when the activities of purse seine are carried out in association with baitboat, report catches and effort in line with Task 2 and Task 2 requirements as “purse seine associated to baitboats” (PS+BB).

Non-entangling and biodegradable FADs

~~45.46.~~ In order to minimize the ecological impact of FADs, in particular the entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-targeted species, and the release of synthetic persistent marine debris, CPCs shall:

- a) Ensure that all FADs deployed are non-entangling in line with the guidelines under **Annex 5** of this Recommendation, in accordance with previous ICCAT Recommendations;
- b) Endeavour that as of January 2021 all FADs deployed are non-entangling, and constructed from biodegradable materials, including non-plastics, with the exception of materials used in the construction of FAD tracking buoys;
- c) Report on an annual basis on the steps undertaken to comply with these provisions in their FADs Management Plans.

**PART V
CONTROL MEASURES**

Specific authorization to fish for tropical tunas

~~46.47.~~ CPCs shall issue specific authorizations to vessels 20 meters LOA or greater flying their flag allowed to fish bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in the Convention area, and to vessels flying their flag used for any kind of support of this fishing activity (hereafter referred to as "authorized vessels").

ICCAT Record of authorized tropical tuna vessels

~~47.48.~~ The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of authorized tropical tuna vessels, including support vessels. Fishing vessels 20 meters LOA or greater not entered into this record are deemed not to be authorized to fish, retain on board, tranship, transport, transfer, process or land bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas from the Convention area or to carry out any kind of support to those activities, including deploying and retrieving FADs and/or buoys.

~~48.49.~~ A CPC may allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas pursuant to paragraph 41 and 42, if this CPC establishes a maximum onboard by-catch limit for such vessels and the by-catch in question is accounted for within the CPC's quota or catch limit. Each CPC shall provide in its Annual Report the maximum by-catch limit it allows for such vessels and information about how the CPC ensures compliance with the limit. That information shall be compiled by the ICCAT Secretariat and made available to CPCs.

~~49.50.~~ CPCs shall notify the list of authorized vessels to the Executive Secretary in an electronic form and in accordance with the format set in the Guidelines for Submitting Data and Information Required by ICCAT.

~~50.51.~~ CPCs shall, without delay, notify the Executive Secretary of any addition to, deletion from and/or modifications of the initial list. Periods of authorization for modifications or additions to the list shall not include dates more than 45 days prior to the date of submission of the changes to the ICCAT Secretariat. The ICCAT Secretariat shall remove from the ICCAT Record of Vessels any vessel for which the periods of authorization have expired.

~~51.52.~~ The Executive Secretary shall, without delay, post the record of authorized vessels on the ICCAT website, including any additions, deletions and/or modifications so notified by CPCs.

~~52.53.~~ Conditions and procedures referred to in the Recommendation by ICCAT amending Recommendation 13-13 concerning the establishment of an ICCAT record of vessels 20 meters in length overall or greater authorized to operate in the Convention area (Rec. 21-14) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the ICCAT record of authorized tropical tuna vessels.

Vessels actively fishing tropical tunas in a given year

~~53.54.~~ Each CPC shall, by 31 July each year, notify to the Executive Secretary the list of authorized vessels flying their flag which have fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in the Convention area or have offered any kind of support to the fishing activity (support vessels) in the previous calendar year. For purse seines this list shall also include the support vessels that have supported the fishing activity, irrespective of their flag.

The Executive Secretary shall report each year these lists of vessels to the Compliance Committee and to the SCRS.

~~54.55.~~ The provisions of paragraphs ~~46-47~~ to ~~52-53~~ do not apply to recreational vessels.

Recording of catch and fishing activities

~~55.56.~~ Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels 20 meters LOA or greater fishing bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in **Annex 6** and in the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area* (Rec. 03-13).

Identification IUU activity

~~56.57.~~ The Executive Secretary shall, without delay, verify that any vessel identified or reported in the context of this Multi-annual Programme is on the ICCAT record of authorized vessels. If a possible violation is detected, the Executive Secretary shall, without delay, notify the flag CPC. The flag CPC shall immediately investigate the situation and, if the vessel is fishing in relation to objects that could affect fish aggregation, including FADs, during the period of closure request the vessel to stop fishing and, if necessary, leave the area. The flag CPC shall, without delay, report to the Executive Secretary the results of its investigation and the corresponding measures taken.

~~57.58.~~ The Executive Secretary shall report to the Compliance Committee at each annual meeting of the Commission on any issue related to identification of unauthorized vessels, the implementation of the VMS, the observer provisions, and the results of the relevant investigation made as well as any relevant measures taken by the flag CPCs concerned.

~~58.59.~~ The Executive Secretary shall propose to include any vessels identified in accordance with paragraph 52, or vessels for which the flag CPC has not carried out the required investigation and taken, if necessary, adequate measures in accordance with paragraph 51, on the provisional IUU list.

Observers

~~59.60.~~ For observers on board vessels targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in the area east of meridian 20°/West longitude and North of parallel 28°/ South latitude, the following shall apply:

- _____ Observers shall automatically be recognized by all CPCs. Such recognition shall allow the scientific observer to continue the collection of information throughout the EEZ visited by the vessel observed. The coastal CPCs concerned shall receive from the flag CPC which mandated the observer the information collected by the observer and related to fishing activities on ICCAT species in their EEZ.

~~61.~~ For longline vessels flying their flag 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack in the Convention area, CPCs shall ensure a minimum of 10% observer coverage of fishing effort by 2022, through the presence of a human observer on board in accordance with Annex 7 and/or an electronic monitoring system. For this purpose, the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (IMM WG), in cooperation with the SCRS, shall make a recommendation to the Commission for endorsement at its 2021 Annual meeting on the following:

~~60.~~

a) a) _____ Minimum standards for an electronic monitoring system such as:

i) _____ the minimum specifications of the recording equipment (e.g. resolution, recording time capacity), data storage type, data protection

ii)

ii) _____ the number of cameras to be installed at which points on board

b) ~~b)~~ _____ What shall be recorded

b) c) _____ Data analysis standards, e.g., converting video footage into actionable data by the use of artificial intelligence

c) d) _____ Data to be analyzed, e.g., species, length, estimated weight, fishing operation details

d) e) _____ Reporting format to the ICCAT Secretariat

In 2020 CPCs are encouraged to conduct trials on electronic monitoring and report the results back to the IMM and the SCRS in 2021 for their review.

CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers or the electronic monitoring system from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements.

~~61-62.~~ CPCs shall submit all relevant data and administer scientific observer programs for tropical tunas in accordance with Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observers (Rec. 16-14). In 2023, the SCRS shall provide advice on the improvements to observer programs including how coverage should be stratified across vessels, seasons and areas to achieve maximum effectiveness.

~~62-63.~~ CPCs shall endeavour to further increase observer coverage rates for longline vessels, including through trials and implementation of electronic monitoring to supplement human observers. CPCs that trial electronic monitoring shall share technical specifications and standards with the Commission towards the development of agreed ICCAT standards.

~~63-64.~~ For purse seine vessels flying their flag and targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack in the Convention area, CPCs shall ensure 100% observer coverage of fishing effort, through the presence of an observer on board in accordance with Annex 7 or through an approved electronic monitoring system. CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS.

~~64-65.~~ Each year, the ICCAT Secretariat shall compile the information collected under observer programs, including on the observer coverage for each tropical tuna fishery, and make it available to the Commission before the annual meeting for further deliberation, taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements.

~~65-66.~~ In 2020, IMM shall explore the possible scope and benefits of ICCAT adopting a regional Observer Program for tropical tuna fisheries taking into account the need for harmonization and coordination of national observer programs for tropical tuna fisheries.

Port Sampling Programme

~~66.~~67. The port sampling programme developed by the SCRS in 2012 shall be continued for landing or transshipment ports. Data and information collected from this sampling programme shall be reported to ICCAT each year, describing, at a minimum, the following by country of landing and quarter: species composition, landings by species, length composition, and weights. Biological samples suitable for determining life history should be collected as practicable.

PART VI

MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES/MANAGEMENT STRATEGY EVALUATION

Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) and Candidate Harvest Control Rules

~~67.~~68. The SCRS shall refine the MSE process in line with the SCRS roadmap and continue testing the candidate management procedures. On this basis, the Commission shall review the candidate management procedures, including pre-agreed management actions to be taken under various stock conditions. These shall take into account the differential impacts of fishing operations (e.g. purse seine, longline and baitboat) on juvenile mortality and the yield at MSY.

PART VII FINAL PROVISIONS

Availability of data to SCRS and to national scientists

69. CPCs shall ensure that:

~~68.~~

a) Both paper and electronic fishing logbooks and the FAD-logbooks referred to in paragraph 37, where applicable, are promptly collected and made available to national scientists;

~~a)~~

b) The Task 2 data include the information collected from the fishing or FAD logbooks, where applicable, and is submitted every year to the ICCAT Executive Secretary, to be made available to the SCRS.

~~69.~~70. CPCs should encourage their national scientists to undertake collaborative work with their national industry to analyse data related to FADs (e.g. logbooks, buoy data) and to present the outcomes of that analysis to the SCRS. CPCs should take steps to facilitate making the data available for such collaborative work, subject to relevant confidentiality constraints.

Confidentiality

~~70.~~71. All data submitted in accordance with this Recommendation shall be treated in a manner consistent with ICCAT's data confidentiality guidelines and solely for the purposes of this Recommendation and in accordance with the requirements and procedures developed by the Commission.

Final Provisions

~~71.~~72. Actions required from the SCRS and the Secretariat:

a) The SCRS shall the efficacy that full fishery closures along the lines of those proposed in PA1=505A/2019² might have to reduce the catches of tropical tunas to the agreed levels; and the potential of such scheme to reduce the catches of juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tunas, in line with recommendations from the SCRS;

² Available upon request from the ICCAT Secretariat or on the 2019 Commission meeting documents webpage (<https://www.iccat.int/com2019/index.htm#en>).

- b) The ICCAT Secretariat shall work with the SCRS in preparing an estimate of capacity in the Convention area, to include at least all the fishing units that are large-scale or operate outside the EEZ of the CPC they are registered in. All CPCs shall cooperate with this work, providing estimates of the number of fishing units fishing for tuna and tuna-like species under their flag, and the species or species groups each fishing unit targets (e.g. tropical tunas, temperate tunas, swordfish, other billfish, small tunas, sharks, etc.); this work shall be presented to the next meeting of the SCRS in 2020 and forwarded to the Commission for consideration;
- c) The ICCAT Secretariat shall identify a Consultant to carry out an evaluation of the monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms in place in ICCAT CPCs. This work shall primarily focus on the evaluation of data collection and processing systems in each CPC, and the ability to produce estimates of catch and effort, and length frequency for all stocks under ICCAT management, with a focus on stocks for which input and/or output measures are in place; in preparing this work the Consultant shall evaluate how efficient the catch monitoring systems that each CPC has implemented are to achieve robust estimates of catches for the stocks subject to a TAC; the ICCAT Secretariat shall work with SCRS scientists to prepare a TOR for this work as soon as possible.

~~72.~~73. An intersessional meeting of Panel 1 will be held in ~~2022~~2023 to review existing measures and inter alia develop catch limits and associated catch verification mechanisms for ~~2023~~2024.

~~73.~~74. This Recommendation replaces Rec. 21-01

~~74. – 751. ———~~ [All CPCs shall adhere to the provisions of this Recommendations ~~therein~~ in the interest of the fisheries and for the sustainability and conservation of the stocks].

Guidelines for Preparation of FAD Management Plans

The FAD Management Plan for a CPC purse seine and baitboat fleets must include the following:

1. Description
 - a) FAD types: AFAD = anchored; DFAD = drifting
 - b) Type of beacon/buoy
 - c) Maximum number of FAD to be deployed per purse seine and per FAD type and active at any one time per vessel
 - d) Minimum distance between AFADs
 - e) Incidental by-catch reduction and utilization policy
 - f) Consideration of interaction with other gear types
 - g) Statement or policy on “FAD ownership”
 - h) Use of support vessels, including from other flag CPCs

2. Institutional arrangements
 - 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
 - d) FAD replacement policy
 - e) Additional reporting obligations beyond this Recommendation
 - f) Conflict resolution policy in respect of FADs
 - g) Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.

3. FAD construction specifications and requirements
 - a) FAD design characteristics (a description)
 - b) Lighting requirements
 - c) Radar reflectors
 - d) Visible distance
 - e) FAD markings and identifier
 - f) Radio buoys markings and identifier (requirement for serial numbers)
 - g) Echo-sounder buoys markings and identifier (requirement for serial numbers)
 - h) Satellite transceivers
 - i) Research undertaken on biodegradable FADs
 - j) Prevention of loss or abandonment of FADs
 - k) Management of FADs recovery.

4. Applicable period for the FAD Management Plan

5. Means for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the FAD Management Plan

FAD logbook

FAD marking	Buoys ID	FAD type	Type of visit	Date	Time	Position		Estimated catches			By-catch				Observations
						Latitude	Longitude	SKJ	YFT	BET	Taxonomic group	Estimated catches	Unit	Specimen released alive	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
...
...

- (1,2) If FAD marking and associated beacon/buoy ID are absent or unreadable, report it in this section. However, if FAD marking and associated beacon/buoy ID are absent or unreadable, the FAD shall not be deployed.
- (3) Anchored FAD, drifting natural FAD or drifting artificial FAD.
- (4) i.e., deployment, hauling, strengthening/consolidation, removing/retrieving, changing the beacon, loss and mention if the visit has been followed by a set.
- (5) dd/mm/yy
- (6) hh:mm
- (7) N/S/(in degrees and minutes) or E/W/(in degrees and minutes).
- (8) Estimated catches expressed in metric tons.
- (9) Use a line per taxonomic group.
- (10) Estimated catches expressed in weight or in number.
- (11) Unit used.
- (12) Expressed as number of specimen.
- (13) If no FAD marking or associated beacon ID is available, report all available information in this section which may help to describe the FAD and to identify the owner of the FAD.

Table 1. Codes, names and examples of different types of floating object that should be collected in the fishing logbook as a minimum data requirement. Table from 2016 SCRS report (section 18.2, Table 7).

<i>Code</i>		<i>Example</i>
DFAD	Drifting FAD	Bamboo or metal raft
AFAD	Anchored FAD	Very large buoy
FALOG	Artificial log resulting from human activity (and related to fishing activities)	Nets, wreck, ropes
HALOG	Artificial log resulting from human activity (not related to fishing activities)	Washing machine, oil tank
ANLOG	Natural log of animal origin	Carcasses, whale shark
VNLOG	Natural log of plant origin	Branches, trunk, palm leaf

Table 2. Names and description of the activities related to floating objects and buoys that should be collected in the fishing logbook as a minimum data requirement (codes are not listed here). Table from 2016 SCRS report (section 18.2, Table 8).

<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
Encounter	Random encounter (without fishing) of a log or a FAD belonging to another vessel (unknown position)
Visit	Visit (without fishing) of a FOB (known position)
Deployment	FAD deployed at sea
Strengthening	Consolidation of a FOB
Remove FAD	FAD retrieval
Fishing	Fishing set on a FOB ¹
Tagging	Deployment of a buoy on FOB ²

F
O
BBuo
y

Remove BUOY

Retrieval of the buoy equipping the FOB

Loss

Loss of the buoy/End of transmission of the buoy

¹ A fishing set on a Fishing Object (FOB) includes two aspects: fishing after a visit to a vessel's own FOB (targeted) or fishing after a random encounter of a FOB (opportunistic).

² Deploying a buoy on a FOB includes three aspects: deploying a buoy on a foreign FOB, transferring a buoy (which changes the FOB owner) and changing the buoy on the same FOB (which does not change the FOB owner).

List of deployed FADs and buoys on a monthly basis

Month:

<i>FAD Identifier</i>		<i>FAD & electronic equipment types</i>		<i>FAD</i>				<i>Observation</i>
<i>FAD Marking</i>	<i>Associated buoy ID</i>	<i>FAD Type</i>	<i>Type of the associated buoy and /or electronic devices</i>	<i>FAD floating part</i>	<i>FAD underwater hanging structure</i>			
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	
...	
...	

(1) If FAD marking and associated beacon/buoy ID are absent or unreadable, the FAD shall not be deployed.

(2) Anchored FAD, drifting natural FAD or drifting artificial FAD.

(3) E.g. GPS, sounder, etc. If no electronic device is associated to the FAD, note this absence of equipment.

(4) Mention the material of the structure and of the cover and if biodegradable.

(5) E.g. nets, ropes, palms, etc., and mention the entangling and/or biodegradable features of the material.

(6) Lighting specifications, radar reflectors and visible distances shall be reported in this section.

Guidelines for reducing the ecological impact of FADs in ICCAT fisheries

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).
3. When designing FADs the use of biodegradable materials should be prioritised.

Requirements for Catch Recording Minimum specification for paper or electronic logbooks:

1. The logbook must be numbered by sheets
2. The logbook must be filled in every day (midnight) and before port arrival
3. One copy of the sheets must remain attached to the logbook
4. Logbooks must be kept on board to cover a period of one-trip operation

Minimum standard information for logbooks:

1. Master name and address
2. Dates and ports of departure, Dates and ports of arrival
3. Vessel name, registry number, ICCAT number and IMO number (if available)
4. Fishing gear:
 - a) Type FAO code
 - b) Dimension (length, mesh size, number of hooks...)
5. Operations at sea with one line (minimum) per day of trip, providing:
 - a) Activity (fishing, steaming...)
 - b) Position: Exact daily positions (in degree and minutes), recorded for each fishing operation or at noon when no fishing has been conducted during this day
 - c) Record of catches
6. Species identification:
 - a) By FAO code
 - b) Round (RWT) weight in t per set
 - c) Fishing mode (FAD, free school, etc.)
7. Master signature
8. Observer signature, if applicable
9. Means of weight measure: estimation, weighing on board and counting
10. The logbook is kept in equivalent live weight of fish and mentions the conversion factors used in the evaluation.

Minimum information in case of landing, transshipments:

1. Dates and port of landing/transshipments
2. Products: number of fish and quantity in kg
3. Signature of the Master or Vessel Agent

Observer Programme

1. The observers referred to in paragraph ~~59-65~~60-66 of this Recommendation shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:
 - Sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
 - Satisfactory knowledge of the ICCAT conservation and management measures assessed by a certificate provided by the CPCs and based on ICCAT training guidelines;
 - The ability to observe and record accurately;
 - The ability to collect biological samples;
 - A satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.
2. The observers shall not be a crew member of the fishing vessel being observer and shall:
 - a) Be nationals of one of the CPCs;
 - b) Be capable of performing the duties set forth in point 3 below;
 - c) Not have current financial or beneficial interests in the tropical tuna fisheries.
3. The observer tasks shall be in particular:
 - a) To monitor the fishing vessels' compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission.

In particular the observers shall:

- i. Record and report upon the fishing activities carried out;
 - ii. Observe and estimate catches and verify entries made in the logbook;
 - iii. Sight and record vessels which may be fishing in contravention to ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - iv. Verify the position of the vessel when engaged in catching activity;
 - v. Verify the number of instrumental buoys active at any one time;
 - vi. Carry out scientific work such as collecting Task 2 data when required by the Commission, based on the directives from the SCRS, observing and recording data on FAD properties in accordance with **Table 1** below.
- b) Establish general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the master the opportunity to include therein any relevant information.

Obligations of the observer

4. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing and transshipment operations of the fishing vessels and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer.
5. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the flag State which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel to which the observer is assigned.
6. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behaviour which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this programme, and with the obligations of vessel personnel set forth in point 7 of this Annex.

Obligations of the flag States of fishing vessels

7. The responsibilities regarding observers of the flag States of the fishing vessels and their masters shall include the following, notably:
 - a) Observers shall be allowed to access to the vessel personnel and to the gear and equipment;
 - b) Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties set forth in point 3 of this Annex:
 - i) satellite navigation equipment;
 - ii) radar display viewing screens when in use;
 - iii) electronic means of communication, including FAD/buoys signals.
 - c) Observers shall be provided accommodations, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
 - d) Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
 - e) The flag States shall ensure that masters, crew and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.

Table 1. FOB/FAD information added to observer onboard form to comply with RFMOs recommendations. Table from 2016 SCRS report (section 18.2, Table 9).

<i>Properties</i>	<i>DFAD</i>	<i>AFAD</i>	<i>HALOG</i>	<i>FALOG</i>	<i>ANLOG</i>	<i>VNLOG</i>
FOB built using biodegradable materials (true/false/undefined)	X	X	X	X		
FOB is non-entangling (true/false/undefined)	X	X	X	X		
Meshed material (true/false/undefined) in FOB	X	X		X		
Size of largest mesh (in millimeters)	X	X		X		
Distance between the surface and the deepest part of the FOB (in meters)	X	X	X	X		
Approximate surface area of the FOB	X	X	X	X		
Specifies the FOB's ID whenever present	X	X	X	X		
Fleet owning the tracking device/echo sounder buoy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vessel owning the tracking device/echo sounder buoy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Anchorage type used for mooring		X				

(AFAD registry)						
Radar reflectors (presence or not) (AFAD registry)		X				
Lighting (presence or not) (AFAD registry)		X				
Visual range (in nautical miles) (AFAD registry)		X				
Materials used for the floating part of the FOB (list to be defined)	X	X	X	X		
Materials making up the FOB underwater structure (list to be defined)	X	X	X	X		
Tracking device TYPE+ID if possible, otherwise no or undefined.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Explanatory Note on Draft Text for Chair's Tropical Tunas Measure Concerning Small Harvesters
(Submitted by the United States)

The United States would like to provide additional context for the text additions we submitted to the Panel 1 Chair's proposal (PA1-02/i2022) related to the "small harvester" category. The United States has made its position clear with respect to this issue, including in the 2019 annual meeting report, as follows: "The United States ... indicated its willingness to go along with [Recommendation 19-01], as long as it is understood and reflected in the record that paragraph 5 applies to future small harvester limits as well, and that paragraph 4(d) is not understood to prejudge the outcome of future allocation discussions. The United States further noted for the record that the current small harvester limit is 1,575t."

The U.S. text is intended to accompany the allocation key and set out the small harvester category. It builds off of the suggested approach by South Africa in Circular # 5700/22, establishing a category based on the historic reference point of CPCs whose annual catch of bigeye tuna in 1999 is less than 2,100 t. This reference was the basis for bigeye tuna and tropical tunas management measures in place from 2000 to 2019. It would further restrict this category of CPCs to those without purse seine vessels. This text should be read in conjunction with the Chair's proposed "reserve allocation" for developing coastal CPCs.

CPCs that fall into the small harvester category would not be assigned a bigeye tuna catch limit, but rather would endeavor to limit catches to 125% of their highest historical catch level. Small harvester CPCs would not be subject to quota payback provisions just as they would not have a right to any quota carry forward. Small harvesters also may not give or receive quota transfers. If in any year a CPC in this category exceeds 1,575 t of bigeye tuna catch or increases catches to an extent that is not consistent with its fishery management plan (which includes details of a CPC's intent to develop its fishery as previously captured in Rec. 21-01 paragraph 22(b)), that CPC would be subject to placement on the allocation table. If the CPC wished to authorize purse seine vessels or avail themselves of quota transfers, that CPC would first have to be placed on the allocation table.

As an additional safeguard, an overall catch limit has been placed on the small harvester group. If the total collective bigeye tuna catch of the small harvesters group exceeds that limit, the arrangement would be renegotiated. The United States included the level of 10-13% of the TAC, as suggested by the Chair. By our calculations, this amount would accommodate the recent average catches of this group.³ If during Panel 1 negotiations, a CPC eligible to be included in the small harvester category were to request placement on the allocation table, the overall catch limit applicable to the small harvester group could be adjusted accordingly.

The United States believes that this approach allows flexibility to account for natural variability in catch for CPCs with small, stable fisheries that target adult bigeye tuna, allows for responsible fisheries development by developing CPCs, and provides sufficient safeguards to ensure this category will be appropriately controlled and not allowed to undermine the conservation and management of bigeye tuna. If any CPCs would like to discuss this or any other U.S. suggested edits to the Chair's proposal, please do not hesitate to reach out to the U.S. delegation.

³ The following CPCs were considered: Angola, Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France (SPM), Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Liberia, Korea, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, São Tomé e Príncipe, South Africa, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, The Gambia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Draft Text for Chair's Tropical Tunas Measure Concerning Small Harvesters
(Submitted by the United States)

The United States proposes that the following text be inserted after paragraph 4 of the Chair's proposed tropical tunas measure:

Small Harvesters

- 4bis. Catch limits shall not apply to those CPCs whose annual catch of bigeye tuna in the Convention area in 1999, as provided to the SCRS in 2000, is less than 2,100 t and who are not included in paragraph 4 above. However, CPCs subject to this paragraph shall:
- a) endeavor to maintain their annual catch to no more than 125% of their highest reported catch prior to 2021;
 - b) not authorize the use of purse seine gear in their tropical tuna fisheries;
 - c) not be subject to any quota under harvest, carryforward or payback provisions; and
 - d) not be eligible to engage in transfers of fishing opportunities pursuant to *Recommendation by ICCAT regarding the temporary adjustment of quotas* (Rec. 01-12).
- 4 tris. If in any given year the catch of bigeye tuna by any CPC covered by paragraph 4bis exceeds 1,575 t or increases to an extent the Commission determines to be inconsistent with its fishery management plan referred to in paragraph 24 below, the Commission shall establish a catch limit for that CPC for the following years. In addition, any CPC subject to this paragraph that wishes to initiate a purse seine fishery for tropical tunas must be assigned a catch limit for bigeye tuna, and other tropical tunas as appropriate, by the Commission before any such fishing activity can be undertaken.
- 4 quater. If the combined total catch of all CPCs referred to in paragraph 4bis exceeds [10-13% of the bigeye TAC], the Commission shall reconsider that arrangement, including considering the need to assign catch limits.

List of CPC that submitted statistical forms ST03 and ST08*(Prepared by the Secretariat)*

Table. List of CPCs that have submitted to the Secretariat the statistical forms ST03 and ST08, by the deadline of 7 October 2022.

Statu s	CPC	ST03	ST08	TROP (ST03)	PS (ST03)
		Report of Task 2 Catch and effort	Report of FAD deployment	Reports of Trop Tunas catch and effort (BET, SKJ, YFT)	Reports of Trop Tunas catch and effort with PS gear
CP	Albania	2020-2021			
CP	Algerie	2021-2021			
CP	Barbados	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Belize	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Brazil	2021-2021		Yes	Yes
CP	Canada	2021-2021	2021 (no data)	Yes	
CP	Cape Verde	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	China PR	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Côte d'Ivoire	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Curaçao	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Egypt	2021-2021			
CP	El Salvador	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	EU-Bulgaria	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Croatia	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Cyprus	2021-2021			
CP	EU-España	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	EU-France	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	EU-Greece	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Ireland	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Italy	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Malta	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Netherlands	2021-2021			
CP	EU-Portugal	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	FR-St Pierre et Miquelon	2021-2021 (no data)	2021 (no data)		
CP	Gabon	2021-2021 (no data)			
CP	Gambia				
CP	Ghana	2021-2021	2021		
CP	Great Britain	2021-2021	2021		
CP	Grenada				

Status	CPC	ST03	ST08	TROP (ST03)	PS (ST03)
		Report of Task 2 Catch and effort	Report of FAD deployment	Reports of Trop Tunas catch and effort (BET, SKJ, YFT)	Reports of Trop Tunas catch and effort with PS gear
CP	Guatemala	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Guinea Bissau				
CP	Guinea Ecuatorial				
CP	Guinée Rep	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Honduras	2021-2021 (no data)			
CP	Iceland	2021-2021			
CP	Japan	2019-2021		Yes	
CP	Korea Rep	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Liberia				
CP	Libya				
CP	Maroc	2021-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Mauritania				
CP	Mexico	1993-2021	2021	Yes	
CP	Namibia	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Nicaragua	2021-2021 (no data)			
CP	Nigeria	2021-2021 (no data)	2021 (no data)		
CP	Norway	2021-2021			
CP	Panama	2020-2021	2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Philippines	2015-2022 (no data)	2021 (no data)		
CP	Russian Federation	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	S Tomé e Príncipe				
CP	Senegal	2021-2021	2016-2021	Yes	Yes
CP	Sierra Leone				
CP	South Africa	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	St Vincent and Grenadines	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Syria	2021-2021 (no data)			
CP	Trinidad and Tobago	2021-2021		Yes	
CP	Tunisie	2021-2021			
CP	Türkiye	2021-2021			
CP	UK-Bermuda	2021-2021	2021 (no data)	Yes	
CP	UK-British Virgin Islands	2021-2021 (no data)	2021 (no data)		
CP	UK-Sta Helena	2021-2021	2021	Yes	
CP	UK-Turks and Caicos	2018-2022 (no data)	2021		
CP	USA	1986-2009 2020-2021		Yes	
CP	Uruguay				
CP	Venezuela	2021-2021		Yes	Yes

Status	CPC	ST03	ST08	TROP (ST03)	PS (ST03)
		Report of Task 2 Catch and effort	Report of FAD deployment	Reports of Trop Tunas catch and effort (BET, SKJ, YFT)	Reports of Trop Tunas catch and effort with PS gear
NCC	Bolivia	2021-2021 (no data)			
NCC	Chinese Taipei	2020-2021		Yes	
NCC	Costa Rica	2021-2021 (no data)			
NCC	Suriname	2019-2021			

Catches of bigeye tuna (BET) for the period 2010-2021 by CPC, gear type and fishing mode

Table 1. Total Task 1 nominal catches of bigeye tuna (BET) for the period 2010-2021 by CPC, gear type and fishing mode*. The catches for 2021 are provisional. Purse seine catches were split by fishing mode, FAD and Free School (FS) fishing, based on the available Task 2 data.

Fleet	SpcGearGrp	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	Longline	39,206	34,761	32,606	29,524	33,169	35,443	31,010	29,813	27,763	27,492	23,525	15,579
	Purse seine FAD	11,375	10,307	11,324	9,407	10,439	11,146	12,327	11,046	8,897	9,578	6,118	6,589
	Purse seine FSC	5,225	4,436	4,045	3,198	3,214	3,079	4,358	2,610	3,449	3,609	2,054	1,220
	Bait boat	6,731	11,725	9,431	8,114	8,075	7,147	5,985	7,950	7,557	6,931	6,025	5,550
	Other surf.	286	237	29	64	25	120	468	402	223	51	130	182
Fleet A Total		62,823	61,465	57,436	50,307	54,923	56,934	54,147	51,821	47,889	47,661	37,852	29,120
B	Longline	3,310	3,139	2,338	2,720	3,601	4,921	5,312	5,341	4,301	6,401	4,868	5,512
	Purse seine FAD	6,423	8,605	8,069	8,000	9,096	8,813	10,563	10,873	11,811	11,497	6,740	4,378
	Purse seine FSC	1,880	1,440	1,464	2,149	2,112	2,106	2,128	2,816	3,610	2,689	2,568	1,198
	Bait boat	1,111	934	1,028	1,081	640	823	725	416	375	410	786	591
	Other surf.	202	909	983	2,720	4,935	5,874	5,991	6,786	4,378	5,981	5,322	5,154
Fleet B Total		12,926	15,027	13,881	16,669	20,385	22,538	24,719	26,233	24,474	26,978	20,284	16,833
Total		75,749	76,492	71,316	66,976	75,307	79,472	78,866	78,054	72,364	74,639	58,136	45,953

BET total catch t			YearC											
Fleet	FlagName2	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	CHINA PR	Longline	5,489	3,720	3,231	2,371	2,232	4,942	5,852	5,514	4,823	5,718	3,614	1,638
	CHINESE TAIPEI	Longline	13,189	13,732	10,819	10,316	13,272	16,453	13,115	11,845	11,630	11,288	9,226	4,093
	EUROPEAN UNION	Longline	1,278	973	726	966	1,059	982	1,115	1,028	807	605	445	412
		Purse seine FAD	6,605	7,536	7,561	7,102	7,321	5,943	7,554	7,532	5,793	6,862	3,219	4,758
		Purse seine FSC	4,625	4,177	3,698	2,999	2,960	2,945	4,275	2,600	3,443	3,596	2,041	1,128
		Bait boat	5,847	11,214	9,074	7,654	7,273	6,565	5,647	7,636	7,032	6,743	5,778	5,548
	GHANA	Other surf.	286	237	29	64	25	120	468	402	223	51	130	182
		Purse seine FAD	4,770	2,770	3,763	2,305	3,118	5,202	4,773	3,514	3,104	2,716	2,898	1,831
		Purse seine FSC	600	259	347	198	255	133	83	10	6	13	14	92
		Bait boat	883	511	358	460	802	582	338	314	525	188	248	2
JAPAN	Other surf.						1							
	Longline	15,205	12,306	15,390	13,397	13,603	12,390	10,365	10,994	9,881	9,341	9,653	8,762	
KOREA REP	Longline	2,646	2,762	1,908	1,151	1,039	677	562	432	623	540	587	674	
	Purse seine FAD	-												
	Purse seine FSC	0												
PHILIPPINES	Longline	1,399	1,267	532	1,323	1,964								
A Total			62,823	61,465	57,436	50,307	54,923	56,934	54,147	51,821	47,889	47,661	37,852	29,120

2ND INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF PANEL 1 – ONLINE, OCTOBER 2022

B	BARBADOS	Longline	8	6	11	10	23	30	19	13	26	13	20	25
		Other surf.	4	2	4	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	0
	BELIZE	Longline	48	556	12	103	163	224	474	595	353	321	152	127
		Purse seine FAD	135	413	1,246	470	889	1,005	998	860	1,782	1,986	694	391
		Purse seine FSC	111	291	-	804	473	649	292	506	-	-	146	82
	BRAZIL	Longline	1,055	1,452	1,165	1,377	1,966	2,606	2,322	2,171	1,595	1,630	1,705	1,857
		Purse seine FAD		-	-								-	-
		Purse seine FSC		5	-								132	72
		Bait boat	97	174	401	235	159	178	2	1	100	57	197	231
		Other surf.	22	210	555	2,012	4,332	4,967	5,336	5,086	3,401	4,563	4,251	4,339
	CANADA	Longline	97	121	155	190	186	249	166	208	233	193	95	247
		Other surf.	5	16	12	7	32	9	6	6	4	0	9	9
	CAPE VERDE	Purse seine FAD	452	831	542	997	2,091	2,365	1,446	963	907	632	303	69
		Purse seine FSC	203	244	192	380	270	556	353	181	562	288	324	99
		Other surf.	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	2	3	3	3
	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Longline	576						465	311	382	1,826	127	39
		Purse seine FAD		47	601	627	438				-			
		Purse seine FSC		0	-	0	0							
		Other surf.		2	0	54	3	12	79	928	2	509	13	20
	CURAÇAO	Purse seine FAD	2,249	3,060	2,280	1,609	1,919	2,111	2,995	2,289	2,452	1,963	1,057	1,555
		Purse seine FSC	498	428	670	390	438	462	603	556	1,078	824	462	204
	EL SALVADOR	Purse seine FAD						931	1,309	1,341	1,995	2,111	1,132	1,086
		Purse seine FSC						61	141	484	638	353	386	406
	FR-SMP	Longline	2	-	-	0	0				-			
	GUATEMALA	Purse seine FAD	599	165	174	105	637	293	811	1,197	1,203	1,204	706	637
		Purse seine FSC	430	123	99	63	371	48	292	406	285	419	200	155
	GUINEA ECUATORIAL	Purse seine FAD	-	58										
		Purse seine FSC	-	-										
		Other surf.				3	10	17	4	11	7	8	6	6

2ND INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF PANEL 1 – ONLINE, OCTOBER 2022

GUINÉE REP	Purse seine FAD	393	513	1,804	1,674	997							
	Purse seine FSC	9	12	-	-	114							
GUYANA	Longline						6	25	34	53	2	4	1
LIBERIA	Purse seine FAD											222	28
	Purse seine FSC											-	-
	Other surf.							27	98	1	3	0	0
MAROC	Longline	276	99	90	88	80	100	100	100	122	212	291	774
	Purse seine FAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	67
	Purse seine FSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	83
	Other surf.		201	210	220	220	209	250	310	378	638	652	316
MAURITANIA	Longline							1					
MEXICO	Longline	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
NAMIBIA	Longline	133	26	196	35	186	371	236	48	14	41	562	1,134
	Bait boat	48	263	181	100	54	94	123	92	95	38	5	51
NIGERIA	Other surf.	3	1	0									
PANAMA	Longline							315	105	404	497	891	219
	Purse seine FAD	2,475	3,283	1,267	2,369	1,942	1,064	1,704	1,084	1,022	1,886	647	5
	Purse seine FSC	610	249	468	484	399	225	318	475	642	670	535	-
S TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE	Longline												12
	Purse seine FAD	91	100	103	107	110	633	421	393	2	6	11	
	Purse seine FSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other surf.	6											
SENEGAL	Longline										219		
	Purse seine FAD						359	811	2,584	2,359	1,698	1,884	468
	Purse seine FSC						70	84	102	348	128	304	50
	Bait boat	954	455	432	599	359	501	577	287	159	222	513	184
	Other surf.	15	24	4	7	10	101	29	5	4	4	71	154
SOUTH AFRICA	Longline	137	124	35	294	282	143	111	235	269	341	286	258
	Bait boat	8	28	12	142	50	50	10	22	14	91	71	122
	Other surf.	0											
SVG	Longline	396	37	25	15	30	496	622	889	428	503	220	136
	Other surf.		1		1	0	0		0	0	0	0	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Longline	40	33	33	37	59	77	37	25	17	13	10	9
	Other surf.			0									
UK (OT)	Longline	0	0	0	4	9	0				0	1	2
	Other surf.	11	190	51	19	10	44	77	70	45	4	0	0
UNITED STATES	Longline	443	603	582	509	584	574	386	568	389	580	495	664
	Other surf.	134	262	146	394	308	508	182	268	532	249	316	307
URUGUAY	Longline	23	15	2	30								
VANUATU	Longline	42	39	23	9	4							
VENEZUELA	Longline	31	27	9	18	30	44	31	35	12	7	6	4
	Purse seine FAD	29	135	52	42	73	53	68	162	88	12	44	73
	Purse seine FSC	19	89	34	28	48	35	45	107	58	8	29	48
	Bait boat	5	14	2	6	18	0	13	14	7	1	0	3
B Total		12,926	15,027	13,881	16,669	20,385	22,538	24,719	26,233	24,474	26,978	20,284	16,833
Grand Total		75,749	76,492	71,316	66,976	75,307	79,472	78,866	78,054	72,364	74,639	58,136	45,953

* Note these catches represent the total BET for fleets A and B only, other catches from fleet C are not included.