

2025 PLEDGE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TUNA

25PST

Background

The Global Tuna Alliance (GTA) is an independent group of retailers and tuna supply chain companies committed to realising harvest strategies for tuna fisheries, the avoidance of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) products and improved traceability, as well as advancing work to address any human rights risks in tuna fisheries. These commitments are delivered through active engagement with decision-makers in these areas and GTA Partners' sourcing practices. Through a collaborative agreement with the World Economic Forum (the Forum), the GTA also spent the past 16 months¹ implementing the objectives laid out in Forum's [Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration](#) (TTD) alongside Friends of Ocean Action.

The TTD was a non-legally binding declaration that grew out of a dialogue among governments, companies and civil society, spurred by the President of the UN General Assembly's Ocean Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Summit in June 2017. The Declaration was endorsed by 66 leaders of the world's biggest retailers, tuna processors, marketers, traders and/or harvesters, with the support of 21 influential civil society organizations, and 6 governments. The entities who endorsed the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration pledged concrete actions and partnerships to demonstrate their commitment to implement the TTD and Action Agenda. The TTD concluded in December 2020.

The Forum, Friends of Ocean Action and the GTA are convening responsible businesses, governments and civil society organizations around a refreshed commitment, which will be known as the *2025 Pledge towards Sustainable Tuna (25PST)*. The 25PST will build on the [momentum generated](#) by the TTD, and the GTA's achievements through its Partners. The 25PST will be formally launched in 2021 and run until December 31st 2025.

About the 2025 Pledge towards Sustainable Tuna (25PST)

To maximise the impact of the 25PST, it has been aligned to the GTA 5-Year Strategy (box 1), which includes actions crucial to improving tuna fisheries and was informed by the TTD commitments. GTA Partners and other key actors in the tuna supply chain have engaged in developing the 25PST to ensure it can be business appropriate, and is achievable while still ambitious. Most importantly the 25PST is intended that the resulting actions by its signatories can and will create real, positive, change.

As with the TTD, the 25PST has been registered as a 'Voluntary Commitment for implementation of the UN SDGs'. Since the 25PST is based upon the GTA's 5-year strategy the monitoring, measuring and collating of the action taken by GTA Partners and 25PST Signatories will be undertaken by the GTA. This will be done annually and reported to the UN as required.

¹ Sept 19-Dec 20

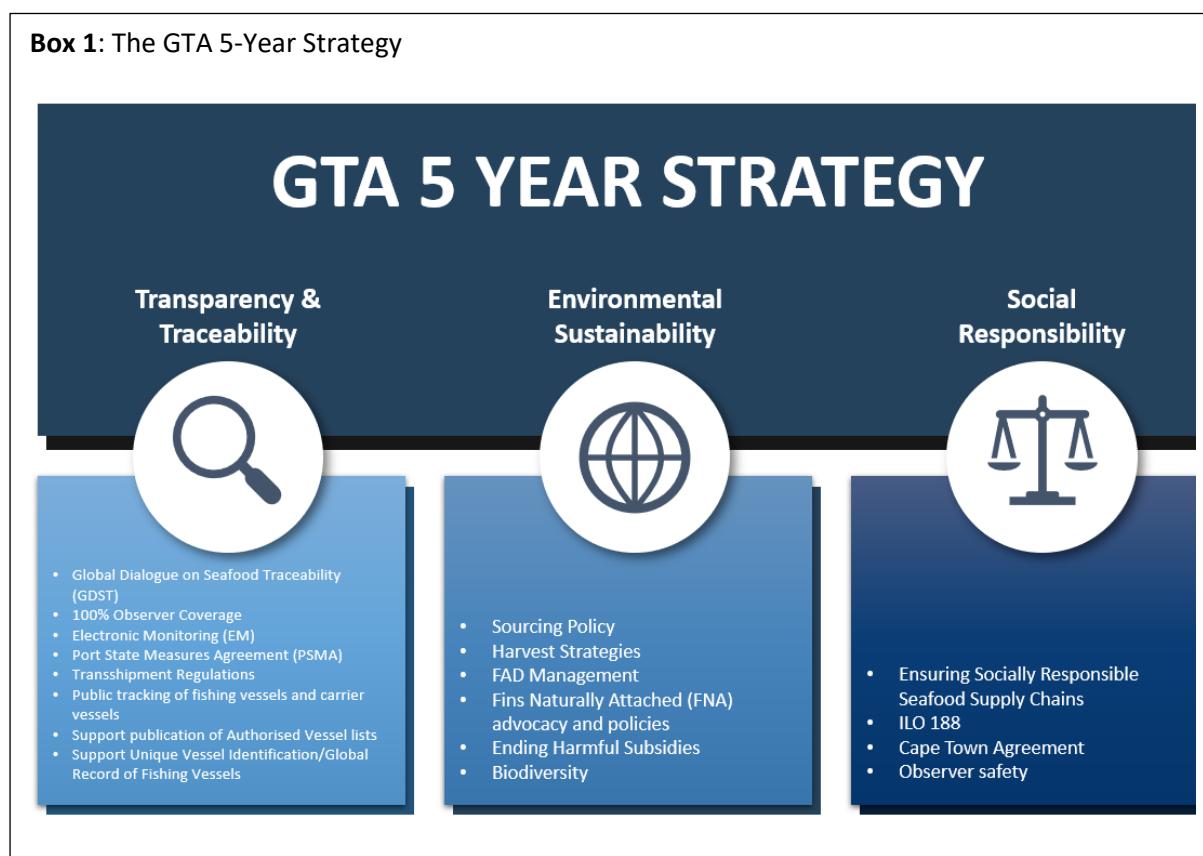
Why is the 25PST needed?

Despite the progress made by signatories of the TTD, and given the time required to bring about meaningful change, many issues remain in tuna fisheries and tuna supply chains which threaten their environmental, social and economic sustainability.

Tuna is one of the most heavily traded food commodities around the globe, often passing through many layers in supply chains. Long and complex supply chains can make it difficult for product information to be recorded accurately, consistently, and shared throughout each step in the chain. For companies that buy and sell tuna, a lack of product origin information and supply chain transparency can pose significant risks while lack of uniformity can weaken the integrity of the information being shared.

Voluntary sustainability commitments and the associated disclosure of performance is a powerful tool for driving change in global supply chains. Across many sectors, there has been a shift towards increased transparency and this builds accountability, providing businesses throughout the supply chain with additional incentives to achieve their performance goals and allows improved oversight of business practices by investors, consumers and the wider community.

Box 1: The GTA 5-Year Strategy



Ecologically, tunas are a vital part of marine systems. Their importance in food webs as predators and prey is difficult to monetize; however, these species are known to play a fundamental role in open ocean ecosystems. That makes maintaining their stock health critically important to human communities that rely on them for food and economic well-being. Healthy ecosystems are even more important, at a time of global ocean change when resilience is key.

At present, fisheries management decisions are based predominantly on the potentially competing short-term financial objectives, putting the long-term sustainability of many tuna fisheries at increased risk. There is an urgent need for harvest strategies, which include pre-agreed frameworks for making fisheries management decisions (including changing limits to catch or effort), to move beyond the current political gridlock too often seen in the tuna RFMOs.

Several tuna populations are subject to overfishing or are classified as overfished². While many populations are recovering, or remain healthy, there is insufficiently robust management and oversight to ensure these populations remain productive and viable economically and ecologically.

Furthermore, fisheries targeting tunas can have significant impacts on incidentally caught bycatch species including seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, sharks and rays. There has been good progress in identifying effective and commercially viable methods to mitigate problematic bycatch in tuna fisheries. Many management authorities now require use of these methods.

Human rights abuses in the seafood supply chain have become an increasing area of industry focus with media reports exposing exploitative labour practices, including modern slavery and human trafficking as well as lack of meaningful protection for observers. Labour abuses can happen along the supply chain from recruitment through processing and distribution. Forced labour is a particular concern where vessels and their crews operate on the high seas, beyond the reach of enforcement agencies. Crew members can have limited or no safe access to communication methods, effective grievance mechanisms and access to remedy, even those which are usually provided through legislation in the national jurisdictions that do not apply on the high seas.

In addition to at-sea issues, recruitment practices can also put workers at risk. For example, where workers pay excessive recruitment fees as a condition of obtaining employment, they can be subject to debt bondage. This is also known as bonded labour where workers are tied to their employer formally until debts are paid, or informally because they need an income to service debt to other lenders. This, and the recruitment of workers using coercive behaviour, or based on mis-information about the job on offer, such as pay and working conditions, are indicators of modern slavery. Responsible recruitment practices will address these risks for fishers.

In addition, international migrants may be isolated not only physically at sea, but by language and culture. Social isolation and an absence of effective grievance mechanisms can leave workers exposed to abuse. Where retention of personal documents such as passports and visas occur, workers can find themselves in forced labour situations, unable to speak out or walk away from abusive conditions for fear of ending up in an undocumented status.

The 25PST ambition

That tuna, globally, meets the highest standards of environmental performance and social responsibility; in particular through demonstrable improvements in supply chain practices and the management of tuna fisheries by 2025.

To achieve our shared ambition, signatories to the 25PST will make improvements under three main commitments:

1. Transparency & Traceability
2. Environmental Sustainability
3. Social Responsibility

² <https://iss-foundation.org/about-tuna/status-of-the-stocks/interactive-stock-status-tool/>

25PST signatories can achieve the shared ambition through direct country engagement, and supply chain improvements (Box 2).

Box 2: Meeting the 25PST ambition

Direct country engagement consists of urging countries to ratify and implement legislation, through advocacy letters, meetings, or other means.

Supply chain improvements consists of actions by signatories to understand, evaluate and manage supply chain risks; integrate the commitment into sourcing and operational requirements; and support in-country improvements.

Signatories' Pledge

By signing on to the 25PST, signatories are pledging to making demonstrable progress on the three commitments. Each signatory, depending on their sector and current practices, pledges to make demonstrable progress on their selection of the list of actions in annex 1, and other improvements as they see fit, while all signatories pledge to complete the minimum commitments below:

Commitment 1: Transparency & Traceability

Transparency is critical to ensure legal, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible supply chains³.

We pledge to continually improve the traceability systems in our tuna supply chains to enable greater transparency, and to advocate for improved transparency in tuna fisheries.

Signatories commit to all tuna products⁴ in their supply chains being fully traceable to the vessel and trip⁵ dates, and that this information can be transparently shared by the end of 2025.

The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) is a binding international agreement the main objective of which is to prevent deter and eliminate IUU fishing yet PSMA is not yet widely ratified across tuna fisheries. Signatories commit to advocating in their supply chains for the ratification, and implementation, of PSMA so that they will in future be in a position to give preference to sourcing tuna that have been landed or transhipped at ports that are implementing Port State Measures (PSMs) that are aligned with the requirements of the PSMA.

Signatories commit to conduct regular due diligence of PSMs implementation for ports where product is being landed, with particular attention to ports that are processing vessels operating in fisheries associated with a higher risk of IUU activities.

Signatories will advocate for improved transparency in tuna fisheries (this could be achieved through collaborative advocacy from organisations like the GTA.)

Commitment 2: Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability of fisheries is critical to ensuring fishing is at a level that can, based on current scientific knowledge, continue indefinitely whilst the fish populations

³ Transparency is also enabled by the certification and due diligence requirements in the environmental sustainability and social responsibility commitments.

⁴ For the purposes of the 25PST, we refer to "tuna products" as products where tuna is the key ingredient.

⁵ Traceability to vessel and trip dates recognizing the need for aggregated vessel and trip information from small-scale tuna fisheries.

remain productive and healthy. To keep the ecosystem healthy, it is also important that fishing activity minimises negative impacts on other species and habitats, and well managed fishing operations have pre-determined limits at which they are concurrently adaptable to changing environmental circumstances and new scientific learning; the achievement of these aspects is crucial to effective harvest strategies.

We pledge to source from fisheries that meet the goals of environmental sustainability as outlined above, or are working towards them in a structured, time-bound process; and to advocate for comprehensive harvest strategies in tuna fisheries.

Signatories will publicly commit to sourcing 100% of tuna products from fisheries with a Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) recognized certification, or that are in credible, comprehensive Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs) by the end of 2025.

Signatories will advocate for the development and implementation of effective harvest strategies in tuna fisheries (this could be achieved through collaborative advocacy from organisations like the GTA as well as advocacy by individual partners to the states involved in the tuna supply chains.)

Commitment 3: Social Responsibility

We uphold the fundamental human rights⁶ as outlined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights and recognise there are human rights risks in tuna supply chains. We recognise both the role of businesses to respect human rights as outlined in the UN Guiding Principles, and the importance of Governments protecting human rights. Governments and businesses both have an important role to play in ensuring that those affected by human rights breaches have access to remedy. The ratification and adoption of relevant ILO conventions is critical to implement decent working conditions for all workers in fishing.

We pledge to complete effective due diligence regarding human rights risks in our tuna supply chains and advocate for implementation of international legislation to safeguard these rights.

Signatories commit to sharing their company policies on human rights and specifically with their supply chain stakeholders.

By the end of 2021, signatories will commit to establish a baseline regarding human rights due diligence and processor and vessel level practices in tuna supply chains (see GTA Social Responsibility Toolkit for guidance.)

Signatories commit to implement due diligence processes and timebound improvement targets by the end of 2025 aimed at adherence to relevant ILO conventions.

Signatories will advocate for improved social responsibility in tuna fisheries (this could be achieved through collaborative advocacy from organisations like the GTA.)

While all signatories commit to making demonstrable progress on the three commitments above, specific actions will depend on the point a company is in the supply chain, and its baseline conditions. Beyond the minimum commitments, each signatory will make additional improvements best suited to their circumstances. Annex 1 contains other improvements signatories can make to achieve the goal of moving towards more transparent, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible tuna supply chains.

⁶ References to human rights utilise the UN Declaration of Human Rights definition.

Endorsing Signatories' of the Commitment

Governments and civil society organizations are invited to endorse the 25PST, a private sector led pledge to improve tuna supply chains. Endorsing signatories support the goals of the Pledge, and where applicable, are willing to provide support to the business signatories' in meeting their commitments.

Governments play a unique and critical role in improving and enforcing supply chain transparency and traceability; in the environmental sustainability of fisheries, and the social conditions in the supply chain through their regulatory roles as port, coastal and flag states; through their membership at RFMOs and of other international organizations and in their role as domestic policy makers.

Government signatories of 25PST pledge to develop policies and strengthen regulatory frameworks to towards alignment with 25PST goals, and to incentivise the public and private sectors to adopt sustainable practices thus foster long-term, quality investment.

Government endorsing signatories commit to make improvements towards policies and regulatory frameworks that promote and enforce transparent and traceable, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible tuna supply chains, through:

- Calling on the tuna RFMOs in which they have an interest to adopt and implement strong policies on environmental sustainability and social responsibility;
- Ratifying and implementing the PSMA, ILO c188 and the Cape Town Agreement;
- Publishing details on the ownership, registration, licenses, and fishing activities of all vessels that carry its flag and of all those that it permits into its ports
- Support robust action by members of the World Trade Organization to eliminate harmful fisheries subsidies.

Annex 2 details the policy and regulatory actions a government signatory can take to support the 25PST.

Civil society organizations are a voice of the collective public. They play a vital role at the forefront of environmental and social issues, communicating the importance of responsible government and business practices and encouraging authentic, effective corporate responsibility plans.

Civil society endorsing signatories pledge to develop and share knowledge, collaborate in pilot programs, encourage market partners to commit to the 25PST and begin or continue advocacy towards influencing parties to improve the performance of tuna fisheries and tuna supply chains.

Annex 3 details the advocacy and support civil society organizations can make towards the aim of the 25PST.

Progress Reporting of the 25PST

Each signatory is responsible for meeting their commitments to the 25PST. The GTA will monitor progress of signatories to the 25PST annually through progress surveys that will be issued in quarter 1 of each calendar year. The first progress survey will be issued in quarter 1 of 2022.

All signatories commit to completing progress surveys within the stated deadlines.

The GTA will produce an annual progress report on the overall achievement of the goals in the 25PST. This progress report will include a summary of each commitment area and recommendations to accelerate progress. This report will be publicly available and also used to report against the UN registry of voluntary agreements. In addition, each business signatory will receive their own personalised dashboard summarising their organisation's progress.

Annex 1: 25PST Actions

In addition to the minimum commitments, which every signatory commits to, the following sections set out recommended actions through which signatories can achieve the 25PST. These are not exhaustive.

Commitment 1: Traceability & Transparency

Transparency is critical to ensure legal, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible supply chains. We pledge to continually improve the traceability systems in our tuna supply chains to enable greater transparency and to advocate for improved transparency in tuna fisheries.

Aims	Actions
<p>Ensure effective and digital traceability (tracking tuna products from vessel to the final buyer), which underpins sustainability efforts as it creates transparency and accountability within the supply chain.</p>	<p>Endorse the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST) <i>Standards and Guidelines for Interoperable Seafood Traceability Systems (Version 1.0)</i> as the minimum industry-wide standards for seafood traceability.</p>
	<p>Using GDST survey tools, conduct internal and supply chain reviews to assess current readiness for GDST implementation.</p>
	<p>Based on the internal and external assessments, each signatory maps a path towards full implementation of the GDST standards that is customized to its company.</p>
	<p>Make a public commitment to meet or exceed GDST standards, which include the use of the Key Data Elements (KDEs).</p>
<p>100% observer coverage (human and/or electronic) is required in industrial tuna fisheries, including all those engaged in at sea transshipment, by 2024.</p>	<p>Review sourcing requirements for tuna and adopt aspirational timelines (e.g. sourcing X% of supply from vessels with 100% observer coverage (human and/or electronic) by 202[Y] increasing to 100% over Z timeframe).</p> <p>Advocate for the implementation of 100% observer coverage (human and/or electronic) in industrial tuna fisheries.</p>
<p>Tuna RFMOs adopt minimum standards for Electronic Monitoring (EM) data, and a work plan with milestones and deadlines for the implementation of best practice EM and e-reporting, with necessary mechanisms to ensure compliance.</p>	
<p>Ratification and effective implementation of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)</p>	<p>Show a preference for ports in States that are party to the PSMA, or that have implemented effective Port state Measures (PSMs) aligned with PSMA requirements, as these ports are associated with a lower level of risk of being entry points for illegal catch.</p>
	<p>Conduct greater due diligence for ports where product is being landed to establish the level of PSM implementation and determine the associated risk of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) catch entering the market</p>
	<p>Work with suppliers to improve the implementation of Port State Measures by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping supply chains • Checking whether ports are in States that have signed the PSMA and, if not, advocating for those States to ratify and implement. • Checking whether States have officially designated ports for landing and transshipment by foreign-flagged vessels • Inquiring about the implementation of port State measures during port visits

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revising seafood sourcing requirements to include tuna to be landed at ports implementing PSM
	<p>Advocate for governments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratify & implement PSMA Ensure that their designated ports and contact points are registered on the PSMA Applications for Designated Ports and Contact Points. Ensure that information about all internationally-operating vessels under their flag has been uploaded to the Global Record of vessels Take an active role in the implementation of the PSMA Ensure that relevant PSMs are adopted by all RFMOs Ensure exchange of operational data on fishing activities between flag and port States in a timely and responsive manner
Core best practices for at-sea transshipment are implemented to ensure it is well-managed, well-monitored and transparent.	<p>Advocate for tuna RFMOs to adopt 100% observer coverage requirement (human and/or electronic) on all vessels engaged in at sea transshipment, by 2024.</p> <p>Advocate for tuna RFMOs to adopt amendments to existing transshipment regulations⁷ to bring in line with best practices</p>
Public data can identify vessels and support analysis as to whether vessels are compliant with relevant regulations or not.	<p>Request mandatory AIS use for vessels you purchase from.</p> <p>Request AIS be mandated by the flag State of the vessels you purchase from and encourage the release of VMS data.</p>
Authorised Vessel lists are in use by all tuna RFMOs	<p>Request vessel license and authorisation lists be published by the flag and coastal States of the vessels you purchase from.</p> <p>Request flag and coastal States of the vessels you purchase from share vessel license and authorisation lists with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels.</p> <p>Require that all vessels in your tuna supply chain are listed on the Authorised Vessel List of the RFMO where they fish.</p>
All tuna RFMOs mandate the use of International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers	<p>Request flag and coastal States of the vessels you purchase from share vessel IMO numbers with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels.</p> <p>Commit to buy only from vessels that have obtained an IMO number (where eligible).</p> <p>Request IMO numbers for the eligible vessels you purchase from.</p>

⁷ 2 ICCAT - Rec. 16-15; IOTC - Res. 19/06; WCPFC - CMM 2009 06

Commitment 2: Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability of fisheries is critical to ensuring fishing is at a level that can continue indefinitely with the fish population remaining productive and healthy. Further, it is important that fishing activity minimises impacts on other species, and habitats within the ecosystem remain healthy. Finally, fishing operations should be well managed and able to adapt to changing environmental circumstances. We pledge to source only from fisheries that meet these goals, or are working towards them in a structured, time-bound process and to advocate for comprehensive harvest strategies in tuna fisheries.

Aims	Actions
Tuna products are sourced from fisheries that employ science-based management plans and measures aimed at environmental sustainability.	Make a public tuna (or wider seafood) sourcing commitment setting out sustainability requirements
	Commit to sourcing tuna from fisheries with a Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)-recognized third party certification for environmental sustainability.
	Where fisheries have not yet met a GSSI-recognized certification for environmental management, support a credible and comprehensive Fishery Improvement Project for source fisheries (use FisheryProgress.org to monitor progress).
Tuna RFMOs accelerate action on comprehensive Harvest Strategies to be implemented simultaneously with the development of precautionary Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules	Advocate for tuna RFMOs to accelerate action on harvest strategy development.
	Develop a corporate RFMO policy for example “We are committed to exerting our influence to support initiatives to strengthen RFMO management of tuna fisheries, including through harvest strategies, both through policy makers and our supply chain.” That includes a time-bound commitment, which, if the management hasn’t been sufficiently strengthened, sourcing will be reviewed.
	Request your suppliers to verifiably engage with RFMO delegates to advocate for harvest strategy development.
Tuna RFMOs adopt measures identified in the GTA’s position on better FAD (fish aggregating device) Management.	Review sourcing requirements for tuna and incorporate the GTA’s supply chain requirements for better FAD management .
	Advocate for tuna RFMOs to adopt the measures identified in the GTA’s position on better FAD Management.
Tuna RFMOs to adopt a Fins Naturally Attached policy for sharks.	Commit to buy only from vessels that adhere to a Fins Naturally Attached policy.
	Advocate for tuna RFMOs to adopt a Fins Naturally Attached policy for sharks.
Harmful subsidies that encourage overfishing and overcapacity are stopped.	Support the call for Governments and World Trade Organization (WTO) Reps to urgently implement SDG 14 Target 6 ⁸
Increased protection of the high seas. Currently only 1% of the high seas are protected and there is little oversight or accountability of activities that could impact on the global commons, in particular commercial fishing.	Advocate for a robust global treaty which accounts for the shortcomings of the existing management system, including spatial governance gaps in the High Seas as well as taxonomic gaps, in terms of assigning responsibilities for monitoring and managing global High Seas biodiversity.

Commitment 3: Social Responsibility

⁸ “By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.”

In addition to the issues above, we recognise the human rights risks, including modern slavery, in tuna supply chains. We pledge to respect human rights as per the UN Guiding Principles⁹, and to complete effective due diligence regarding human rights risks in tuna supply chains. Signatories will deliver this through policies, supply chain activities and advocacy.

Aims	Actions
<p>Put in place socially responsible tuna supply chains that respect human rights.</p> <p>(The GTA Social Responsibility Toolkit, which includes the RISE framework provides a benchmark for the actions opposite)</p>	<p>Share company policies on human rights publicly. Policies should include a commitment to support remediation and policies should be shared with supply chain stakeholders</p>
	<p>Assess human rights risks from recruitment at processor and vessel level</p>
	<p>Develop a plan which prioritises and addresses human rights risks at processor level which includes measurable progress indicators</p>
<p>Advocate for the ratification and implementation of The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention (no. 188) (ILO C188)</p>	<p>Request that your supply chains implement standards that align with ILO C188.</p>
	<p>Advocate for the countries you source tuna from to ratify ILO C188.</p>
<p>Support advocacy efforts for the ratification and implementation of The 2012 Cape Town Agreement (CTA)</p>	<p>Request that your supply chains implement standards that align with the CTA standards, including requiring that fishing vessels have valid International Fishing Vessel Safety Certificate issued under the provisions of the Agreement, and safety, navigational and radio-communication equipment as required by the Agreement.</p>
	<p>Advocate for the countries you source tuna from to ratify the CTA to ensure safety provisions are met for existing vessels.</p>
	<p>Advocate that new tuna vessels under construction meet the standards of the CTA as a minimum.</p>
<p>Regulatory authorities (flag and coastal states) and their respective observer programs implement the International Observer Bill of Rights (IOBR) at the RFMO level</p> <p>Alongside the IOBR, regulatory authorities (flag states and coastal states) and their respective observer programs support the adoption of the WCPFC mandatory observer safety reforms by all tuna RFMOs.</p>	<p>Advocate for Member States, regulatory authorities and their respective observer programs to work together and implement the IOBR at the RFMO level.</p>
	<p>Advocate for regulatory authorities and their respective observer programs to work together to implement the WCPFC mandatory observer safety reforms at other RFMOs.</p>
	<p>Add a sourcing requirement for tuna for enhanced observer safety. Until the time when all RFMOs implement the IOBR and WCPFC mandatory observer safety reforms, adopt aspirational timelines (e.g. sourcing X% of supply from RFMOs which have implemented the IOBR and WCPFC mandatory observer safety reforms by 202[Y] increasing to 100% over Z timeframe).</p>

⁹ In the context of the Guiding Principles, human rights due diligence comprises an ongoing management process that a reasonable and prudent enterprise needs to undertake, in the light of its circumstances (including sector, operating context, size and similar factors) to meet its responsibility to respect human rights.

Annex 2

Annex 2 details the policy and regulatory actions a government endorsing signatory can take that are aligned with the signatory actions in Annex 1.

Governments play a unique and critical role in improving and enforcing the supply chain transparency and traceability, the environmental sustainability of fisheries and the social conditions in the tuna supply chain by its policy and regulatory strength and its membership at RFMOs and other international organizations. Government endorsing signatories pledge to develop policies and strengthen regulatory frameworks to better align with the 25PST goals, and to incentivise private sector to adopt sustainable practices and foster long-term, quality investment.

The following bullets set out how government endorsing signatories can support the 25PST. These are not exhaustive.

Government endorsers can support the 25PST through the following actions:

- When it is a member of tuna RFMOs, to demonstrably call on tuna RFMOs to:
 - Implement 100% observer coverage (human and/or electronic) in industrial tuna fisheries;
 - Adopt the relevant Port State Measures;
 - Adopt amendments to existing transshipment regulations to bring in line with best practices;
 - Use Authorized Vessels Lists and mandate the use of International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers;
 - Accelerate action on harvest strategy development;
 - Adopt the measures identified in the GTA's position on better [FAD Management](#);
 - Adopt a [Fins Naturally Attached policy](#) for sharks;
 - Implement the International Observer Bill of Rights (IBOR) at the RFMO level; and
 - Implement the WCPFC mandatory observer safety reforms at other RFMOs.
- When it is a port and/or coastal state, to:
 - Ratify and implement the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA);
 - Share vessel license and authorisation lists with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels;
 - Share fishing vessel IMO numbers with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels;
 - Ensure exchange of operational data on fishing activities between flag and port States in a timely and responsive manner
 - Ratify and implement the International Labour Organization's (ILO) [Work in Fishing Convention \(no. 188\)](#) (ILO 188);
 - Ratify and implement the Cape Town Agreement (CTA) to ensure safety provisions are met for existing vessels.
- When it is a flag state, to:
 - Ensure Automatic Identification System (AIS) is mandatory on all flagged fishing vessels and VMS data is published;
 - Share flagged vessel license and authorisation lists with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels.
 - Share flagged fishing vessel IMO numbers with the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels;
 - Ensure exchange of operational data on fishing activities between flag and port States in a timely and responsive manner
- To implement SDG 14 Target 6 through robust action in eliminating harmful fisheries subsidies.

Annex 3

Civil society organizations play a critical role by being at the forefront of environmental, social and economic issues, communicating the importance of responsible business practices and what they should look like, and by being the voice of the collective public. Civil society endorsing signatories pledge to develop and share knowledge, collaborate in pilot programs, encourage market partners to commit to the 25PST and begin or continue advocacy towards influencing parties to improve the performance of tuna fisheries and the tuna supply chain.

The following bullets set out how civil society endorsing signatories can support the 25PST. These are not exhaustive.

Civil society endorsers can support the 25PST by:

- Communicating the importance of a transparent, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible tuna supply chain;
- Advocating for the importance of the role of government and businesses in achieving demonstratable improvements in the tuna supply chain;
- Encouraging market partners and governments to commit to the 25PST;
- Providing recommendations, toolkits and other forms of knowledge sharing to signatories to accelerate progress towards the commitments;
- Partnering with businesses and/or governments in trialling new technologies or methodologies of achieving the improvement goals of the 25PST; and
- Continuing advocacy towards influencing parties.