



Global Tuna Alliance Detailed 2022 RFMO Asks

Scope	High-Level Ask	Detailed Ask
Overarching	Comprehensive Harvest Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate development and implementation of comprehensive, precautionary Harvest Strategies, including precautionary Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules
	100% observer coverage/Electronic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% observer coverage requirement (human and/or electronic) in industrial tuna fisheries, including all those engaged in at sea transshipment, by 2024. Where lacking, 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
	Observer Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory authorities (flag and coastal states) and their respective observer programs should work together to implement the International Observer Bill of Rights (IBOR) at the RFMO level Alongside the IOBR, regulatory authorities (flag states and coastal states) and their respective observer programs should support the adoption of the WCPFC mandatory observer safety reforms by all tuna RFMOs.
	FAD Management Best Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RFMOs should adopt the measures identified in the GTA's <u>position</u> on better FAD Management. While not comprehensive, these measures are critical to ensuring that at-sea FAD fishing is better-managed and more transparent.
	At Sea Transshipment Best Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt 100% observer coverage requirement (human and/or electronic) on all vessels engaged in at sea transshipment, by 2024. Adopt amendments to existing transshipment regulations to bring in line with <u>best practices</u> (GTA will expand with social/labour elements)
	Port States Measures Agreement (PSMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) have adopted PSMs that are aligned with PSMA requirements
	Fins Naturally Attached (FNA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing shark-finning measures by requiring that all sharks be landed with fins naturally attached and ensure adequate surveillance of compliance exists.
	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions (BBNJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RFMOs to actively participate in the upcoming rounds of BBNJ treaty negotiations to ensure the complementarity of their strategies with the area-based management tool (ABMT) and environmental impact assessment (EIA) ambitions of the BBNJ treaty. Tuna RFMOs to implement integrated, ecosystem-based management (IOM/EBM) to replace reliance on single sector management in isolated silos and the limited focus on the impacts on non-target, associated or dependent species.
	Allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation is a critical component of fisheries management. While RFMOs have defined priorities and values, they have not systematized their application to resource allocation. As such, the actual allocation of tuna resources is shaped more by politics, rather than principles. We call on each RFMO to move from the current system of opaque allocations (where they exist) based on political negotiations to a systematic and transparent system of fair and equitable fishing opportunities to all participants according to international law.

IOTC	Harvest Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategy for bigeye tuna. • Adopt additional measures to prevent continued exceedance of the HCR-derived TAC for skipjack tuna.
	Yellowfin Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We request the IOTC secretariat schedules adequate time to discuss yellowfin rebuilding proposals. • CPCs should agree a resolution that specifies how the yellowfin stock could be rebuilt in two generations • The resolution should apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean regardless of the length of the vessel and area of operation. • We encourage CPCs to discuss proposals in advance of the meeting. • If catches are reduced to <70% of 2020 levels there is a >67% probability of being above BMSY in 2030. • If catches are reduced to <70% of 2020 levels there would be a >67% probability of ending overfishing ($F < F_{msy}$) by 2023 and also by 2030. • Accordingly, reduce yellowfin catches to below 302,837t. • In addition to the reduction in catch as set out above, the IOTC must ensure that all CPCs must comply with the resolution. • GTA recognises that as far as possible, all CPCs and gear types are now required to play their part in delivering catch reductions going forwards.
	Electronic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022 develop EM program minimum standards. • Require 100% observer coverage (human and/or electronic) in industrial tuna fisheries, including all those engaged in at sea transshipment, by 2024.
	PSMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Res. 16/11 to prioritize vessels for inspection in port and expand the measure to include ports of CPCs that are outside of the IOTC Convention Area.
IATTC	Harvest Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting management objectives for bigeye in 2022. • Adopt a comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategy for North Pacific albacore.
	Better FAD Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the measures on biodegradable FADs, FAD marking and non-entangling FADs identified in the GTA's position on better FAD Management.
	PSMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members to opt into the PSM measure by designating ports. • Support the implementation of the assistance mechanism for developing States.
	Electronic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt minimum standards for an electronic monitoring program in 2022.
	Transshipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt 100% observer coverage requirement (human and/or electronic) on all vessels engaged in at sea transshipment, by 2024. • Adopt amendments to existing transshipment regulations to bring in line with best practices.

ICCAT	Tropical Tuna Conservation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Recommendation 19-02 to ensure that the bigeye tuna stock is rebuilt, and yellowfin tuna catch is maintained within the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopting a bigeye TAC that guarantees stock rebuilding with a high probability (>60%) of success within 15 years. ○ Adopting a precautionary yellowfin TAC that is aligned with the existing SCRS advice and allocated between fishing gears or CPCs. ○ Maintaining the agreed Atlantic-wide FAD closure and adopting additional measures to monitor and manage the use of FADs. ○ Agreeing on management objectives for managing the fishing mortality of juvenile vs. adult tunas, to address concerns related to juvenile catches. • Developing and adopting procedures to identify and sanction non-compliance with TAC allocations
	Harvest Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of management strategy evaluation (MSE) for all tropical tuna stocks, starting with western Atlantic skipjack
	PSMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt integration and coordination at a national level by the cooperation and exchange of relevant information between RFMOs, States, FAO and other international organizations (PSMA Article 5&6). • Outline minimum standards for inspector functions (PSMA Article 13) • Outline minimum standards for inspection reports (PSMA Article 14 & 15) • Require all inspection reports to be transmitted to flag State of the vessel and relevant States and parties, such as RFMOs, FAO, etc. (PSMA Article 14 & 15)
	Electronic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of minimum standards for electronic monitoring and 100% observer coverage (human and/or electronic).
	Stock Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to a future programme of triannual stock assessments for skipjack, bigeye and yellowfin.
WCPFC	Harvest Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate action on comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategies across all tuna stocks to avoid the risk of suspension of MSC Certified tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Specifically, in 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt Target Reference Points for bigeye and yellowfin ○ Adopt a management procedure for skipjack ○ Adopt a comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategy for North Pacific albacore ○ Establish the Science-Management Dialogue (SMD) as a permanent working group

	PSMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the CMM to cover all foreign flagged vessels seeking entry into a CCM's port (Article 3); • Adopt integration and coordination and electronic exchange of relevant information between RFMO, States, FAO and other international organizations (PSMA Article 5, 6 & 16). • Require advance notice of port entry with a specific time frame and information to be provided (Article 8); • Include denial of port entry and use provisions (Article 9, 11, 18) • Final consideration is to require inspections of suspicious vessels in foreign ports at the request of a CCM with reasonable grounds to believe that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities, and is seeking entry in to, or is in the designated port of another CCM (Article 12). (Article 12) • Members to opt into the PSM measure by designating ports. • Accelerate action on developing the funding mechanism to assist Small Island Developing States to implement CMM 2017-02 on port State minimum standards.
	Electronic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a CMM for an Electronic Monitoring Program as well as associated Minimum Standards.
	Labour Standards for crew on fishing vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support proposed CMM on Labour Standards for crew on fishing vessels