

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE (NMFS) REPORT
ON THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

U.S. - Canada Albacore Treaty

The Data Working Group teleconference was held May 25, 2017. The main purpose was to exchange data from the 2016 season in advance of consultations on a regime for 2017 through 2019 (see Agenda attached). Data caveats were discussed and arrangements were made for preliminary 2016 data tables to be shared.

The U.S. and Canadian delegations met via teleconference on June 6th, 2017 for annual consultations on the Treaty (see Agenda attached). A fishing regime was agreed upon for 2017-2019 that mirrors the regime in effect for 2014-2016. For example:

- A limit of 45 Canadian troll vessels can fish in the U.S. EEZ and, U.S. vessels fishing in the Canadian EEZ are limited to ‘historic levels’;
- For Canada, the fishing season commences on June 15 and ends on September 15, and for the U.S., the fishing season commences, on June 15 and ends on October 31.

Additional details can be found in the [compliance guide for the Treaty regime](#), applicable 2014-2016.

Scientific Advisory Subcommittee and General Advisory Committee Meeting Outcomes

The Scientific Advisory Subcommittee (SAS) to the General Advisory Committee (GAC) met on May 31, 2017, and the GAC to the U.S. Section of the IATTC met on June 1, 2017. Both the SAS and the GAC reviewed stock assessment outcomes for tuna and tuna-like species managed by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), [IATTC Staff Conservation Recommendations](#), and potential proposals for the 92nd IATTC annual meeting. The SAS provided recommendations to the GAC (see attached), and the GAC provided recommendations to the U.S. Section of the IATTC (see attached). Details on the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) and IATTC Meetings can be found here: [IATTC and AIDCP Annual Meetings - 17-28 July, 2017 - Mexico City, Mexico](#).

Draft U.S. Proposals for the 92nd IATTC Meeting

Summaries for potential U.S. proposals for the 92nd IATTC meeting were included in the Supplemental NMFS Report on International Management (H.5.a). Draft U.S. proposals were shared with the SAS and GAC members and are attached to this report for review and comment. Please note that a sea turtle bycatch proposal has yet to be drafted. The U.S. proposals will be revised, taking into consideration recommendations from the GAC, and submitted to the IATTC by the deadline of July 2, 2017.

U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program

NOAA Fisheries’ Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection published a final rule in December 2016 that established the U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP). The

intent of the rule is to combat seafood fraud and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by requiring the importer of record to provide and report key data of the chain of custody from harvest to point of entry for fish and fish products. The rule only applies to seafood entering the United States from a foreign country or re-imported products that were originally harvested in the United States, whether it be wild-caught, farmed, or processed. The SIMP will utilize the International Trade Data System, also referred to as ITDS, to collect data for priority species with a mandatory compliance date of January 1, 2018.

The Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection will host several webinars in June explaining details of the program. For additional information about the rule, webinars, priority species, and compliance with the U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program, please visit:

The SIMP web portal:

<http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/RecommendationsandActions/RECOMMENDATION1415/FinalRuleTraceability.aspx>

NOAA Fisheries Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection's SIMP Webinar Power Point Presentation: <http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/Portals/33/SIMP.Presentation.5-2017.pdf>

Agenda of the Meeting of the US-Canada Albacore Treaty
Data Working Group
May 25th, 2017, 10:00 AM (Pacific time)

Web Conference (Call in number can be found after you log into the website below)
<https://swfsc.webex.com/swfsc/j.php?MTID=m447eff8e984bf7a32b8afd9bdd02d9cb>

Objective of the Working Group: *Develop an optimum reporting and monitoring system for the U.S. Canada Albacore Treaty, Troll and Pole-and-Line Fisheries*

- 1) Review of minutes/actions/progress arising from previous meeting in May 2016 (Steve Teo);
- 2) Update DWG membership and vice-Chair (Steve Teo)
- 3) Update data exchange spreadsheet for 2016 (Steve Teo and Zane Zhang);
- 4) US request for more detailed information on albacore landings by US vessels in Canadian ports (Steve Teo);
- 5) Timing of data exchange relative to treaty negotiations (Steve Teo);
- 6) US industry request for information on proportion of catch <12nm from coast (Steve Teo);
- 7) US industry request for clarification on catch reporting by country to RFMOs (Steve Teo);
- 8) Any other business.

United States–Canada Pacific Albacore Tuna Treaty
Annual Consultation Conference Call
June 6, 2017
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Agenda

- 1) Introductions
- 2) Review of 2016 Agreement Season (e.g., Canadian vessels in US waters / US vessels in Canadian waters, port access)
- 3) Review of Outputs from the Data Working Group
- 4) Strengthening Data Reporting
- 5) Port Access and PSMA
- 6) Update on the Status of the Treaty
- 7) Summary of Discussions
- 8) Other Business (if any)

Call-in Information:
Dial: 877-336-1831
Code: 6472335

**Scientific Advisory Subcommittee Recommendations to the GAC
(Adopted) May 31, 2017**

1. IATTC fisheries and stocks assessment results: The SAS recommended that the IATTC adopt *permanent* target and limit reference points and harvest control rules for yellowfin and bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). The SAS also recommends clarifying that alternative steepness values are included in the stock assessments and that the base case does not always assume a steepness of $h=1$.

2. Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs): The SAS members noted that the conservation benefits of setting limits on the number of FADs deployed per vessel is not yet known. It was noted that the number of sets on FADs might matter more, and more options to choose from might be beneficial for FAD management going forward. SAS members noted that the technology for identifying species under FADs is advancing and that could be a useful tool in the future. The SAS also suggested that a better way forward may be performance/output vs process oriented management (i.e., transferable bycatch credits) which would allow the fishery greater flexibility.

3. Bycatch Working Group: The SAS members noted that ISSF has several documents that outline best practices for safe handling and release techniques for sharks and turtles. The SAS also stressed the importance of post-release mortality studies.

4. IATTC Staff Recommendations: The SAS endorsed the 2017 IATTC Scientific Staff Recommendations with specific comments described below:

- **Tropical tunas:** The SAS noted that increasing purse seine capacity is a problem and should be addressed instead of the continued addition of closure days. With respect to the tagging program, the SAS recommended tagging be done in the northern and southern areas of the Pacific Ocean (outside of the equatorial region). In addition, the tagging project goals should be clearly outlined, i.e., population structure, natural mortality, movement patterns, connectivity, etc.
- **Pacific bluefin tuna:** The SAS members recommended a decrease in the catch of juveniles and adults in the western Pacific Ocean.
- **Sharks:** The SAS members recommended safe handling and release be implemented for sharks on longlines and evaluate their impact on post-release survivability rates.
- **Rays:** the SAS members recommended that training be available for fishermen and observers on the identification of species of rays. In addition, the IATTC mobulid identification cards should be updated.
- **Set by set data:** The SAS supports the submission of these data because they support abundance indices. The SAS also supports studies (on-board sampling, e-monitoring, etc.) to refine species composition estimates on purse seine vessels since it will be critical for any species specific management.
- **20% observer coverage:** The SAS supports the recommendation to increase longline observer coverage to 20% but noted that it should be caveated that the increase could be from electronic monitoring. The SAS also noted that there should be some amount of time that human observers and electronic monitoring are used in tandem to groundtruth the capabilities of the electronic monitoring.

- **E-monitoring:** The SAS supported the pursuit of electronic monitoring for the longline fleet since those data are important to be able to conduct full stock assessments as well as assess bycatch.

5. The SAS recommended the following regarding potential proposals for the 92nd annual IATTC meeting

Sea Turtle Bycatch: The SAS recommended reviewing the definition of circle hooks and clarifying specifics in any menu of mitigation options. The SAS also supported the importance of the compliance provision.

Tropical Tunas: The SAS recommended that any catch limits for tropical tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack) be applied to 1) all sizes of longline vessels and 2) all set types for purse seine vessels fishing in the EPO. They also recommended implementing and strengthening harvest control rules for tropical tunas.

Pacific Bluefin Tuna: The SAS recommended that - if there is a proposal to adjust/increase catch levels - this should only be done if there are signs that the initial rebuilding target will be met before 2024. Similarly, there should be a decrease in catch levels if there are signs that the rebuilding target will not be met by the time planned.

The SAS recommended clarifying the the second rebuilding target is not the “ultimate” rebuilding target and that these are interim rebuilding goals. The SAS recommended moving toward more biologically based reference points that are better than 20% unfished SSB. In addition, the SAS recommended that specific harvest scenarios as well as support for a MSE be added to the proposal. Given the uncertainties in the biological parameters in the assessment, the SAS also supported exploring a higher probability than 60% for reaching rebuilding targets.

Observer Safety: The SAS supports exploring the possibility for independent debriefings (by a third party) for observers. They also recommended utilizing electronic monitoring as a secondary safety measure, as electronic monitoring may remove observers from compliance-related issues.

Longline Observer Coverage (potential proposal from Mexico): The SAS recommended pursuing pilot studies and a phased-in approach to make the transition to 20% coverage more feasible.

(Adopted) GAC Recommendations to the U.S. Section of the IATTC
June 1, 2017

1. Fish aggregating devices (FADs):

- The GAC members noted that there is no science available to support that limiting the number of FADs deployed is effective at reducing juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tuna mortality. However, the GAC members agreed that there is science showing a correlation between the number of FAD sets and level of juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tuna mortality. The GAC supported science-based FAD set limits as a potential management option to reduce juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tuna mortality.

2. Longline observer coverage:

- The GAC members supported an increase in observer coverage on longline vessels and suggested a phased in approach.
- The GAC recommended establishing observer coverage for small longline vessels.
- The GAC members supported the use of electronic monitoring as a means to increase at sea observations.
- The GAC recommended that the U.S. explore strategies to improve the longline bycatch data submissions (e.g., sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals) by all parties to the IATTC.

3. In response to the 2017 SAS Recommendations, the GAC members had the following comments:

- Stock assessments: The GAC supported the SAS recommendation that the IATTC stock assessments present alternative steepness levels, however, they recommended that the U.S. be cautious about putting itself in a position of criticizing the scientific staff on their choice for the base-case scenario (e.g., no stock-recruit relationship).
- Sharks: The GAC members recommended clarifying the SAS recommendations on sharks to say that best-practice documents should be distributed/made available to help train fishermen on these techniques.
- Sea Turtles: The GAC members noted that there can be trade-offs between impacts to different turtle species depending on the mitigation method used.
- Tropical tuna: The GAC recommended that - if catch limits are considered for all sizes of the longline fleet - the catch limit be high enough to accommodate catch for the smaller U.S. longline vessels. The GAC also recommended that if the longline catch limit is increased that it not exceed scientific advice.

4. Compliance:

- The GAC recommended stronger compliance in the IATTC and further consideration of ways to make the Compliance Committee more effective and more transparent - considering the IRP as a model. The GAC recommended the U.S. consider pushing for a joint RFMO Compliance Committee chair meeting to discuss compliance and to get an effective regime in place.

5. Bycatch:

- The GAC supported the U.S. approach to continue working toward seabird mitigation outside of a U.S. measure in 2017. For future bycatch WG meetings, the GAC recommended including billfish.

6. GAC Recommendations on U.S. proposals:

Observer Safety at Sea

- The GAC members strongly supported these proposals, and noted the timing might be right to get these adopted. The GAC recommended adding a paragraph to the preamble of the proposals to emphasize a zero-tolerance policy for interference with or obstruction of observers. In addition, the GAC members suggested parties develop appropriate consequences for proven harassment of observers and a requirement for parties to report back to the Commission. The GAC members noted the response from Japan at the recent WCPFC meeting related to the observer safety measure (e.g., the footnote in the measure that applies to Japan) and suggested the U.S. reach out to Japan in advance of the IATTC meeting.

Sea Turtle Bycatch

- The GAC members supported the SAS recommendations on sea turtles and strongly encouraged an updated sea turtle bycatch proposal. The GAC members recommended considering using information from the new online resource for mitigation techniques ([BMIS](#)) to support the U.S. proposal. The GAC emphasized concern for eastern Pacific leatherbacks and recommended adding more specific measures for that population because it is in such a critical state. The GAC supported the SAC recommendation that the IATTC collaborate with the IAC on addressing bycatch mitigation in waters directly adjacent to nesting beaches.

Tropical tuna

- The GAC supported closure days as the management method for purse seine catch of tropical tuna because it is easily enforced and has been effective. The GAC recommends that the U.S. request that the IATTC or Compliance Committee review the performance records of days in port and determine whether any changes in the measure are needed to ensure the conservation goal of the closure period is achieved. Consideration could be given to start the closure on the date a vessel arrives in port and ends on the day the vessel departs to go fishing. This evaluation should be completed by and presented at the 2018 Commission meeting.
- The GAC noted that any catch limit scheme would raise significant compliance concerns. The GAC recognized the importance of developing methods for distinguishing between juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tunas if any species specific catch limits are set for them. If however, there is movement toward catch limits, the GAC recommends that they cover all purse seine set types (DOL, OBJ, and NOA).
- The GAC recommended that the U.S. Section coordinate with other member countries in advance of the IATTC meeting to make progress on a tropical tuna measure.

- The GAC supported catch limits for longline vessels being applied across all vessel sizes, instead of just on large longline vessels (>24 meters in length), conditional on the catch limit for the U.S. accommodating the needs of all U.S. vessels.
- The GAC supported strengthening the current harvest control rules to include specific management measures to be considered when a reference point was approached or breached. Those HCRs should undergo a management strategy evaluation (MSE) to evaluate their effectiveness.
- The GAC emphasized the need for scientific evidence to show a correlation between the number of FADs and/or FAD retrieval with juvenile yellowfin and bigeye mortality before any management measures are put in place. Additionally, the GAC asked that the IATTC scientific staff analyze how FAD effort across the fleets is standardized considering they have highly variable success rates and also asked how a reduction in FAD sets would lead to a reduction in catch of juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tuna.
- The GAC identified that FADs are a marine debris issue across RFMOs and particularly affect coastal nations. The GAC encourages the U.S. to include this issue on any agenda for any future joint-RFMO meeting.

Pacific bluefin tuna

- The GAC supported the U.S. draft proposal on Pacific bluefin tuna and supported the SAS recommendation to explore higher probabilities (e.g., more than 60%) of reaching rebuilding targets. The GAC also recommended the U.S. proposal reiterate the 2018 timeline for adoption of reference points and harvest control rules and support that a management strategy evaluation for Pacific bluefin tuna be commenced as soon as possible.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION 92ND MEETING

Mexico City, Mexico
July 2017

PROPOSAL IATTC-92 X-XX

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

DRAFT SECOND REBUILDING TARGET OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) gathered in Mexico City, Mexico, on the occasion of its 92nd Meeting:

Recognizing that the Commission agreed to an initial (first) rebuilding target of Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB)_{med,1952-2014} (the median point estimate for 1952-2014), which is to be achieved by 2024 with at least 60 percent probability, and also agreed to adopt a second rebuilding target to be achieved by 2030;

Further recognizing that the second rebuilding target will be considered during the 2nd Joint Working Group meeting of the IATTC-Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) to the Northern Committee (NC) in August 2017;

Recalling that Article VII, paragraph 1(c) of the Antigua Convention provides that the Commission shall "...maintain or restore the populations of harvested species at levels of abundance which can produce the maximum sustainable yield (msy)..." and that 20 percent of the unfished spawning stock biomass (SSB) has been recommended as a reasonable proxy for B_{MSY} for stocks with at least average resilience¹;

Acknowledging that at the WCPFC Annual Meeting in December 2016, the WCPFC requested that the NC consider that Pacific bluefin tuna be rebuilt to 20 percent unfished SSB with a 60 percent probability by 2034 at the latest;

Taking into account that the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) completed an evaluation of stock performance projections under different harvest scenarios (presented at the Pacific Bluefin Tuna Stakeholders Meeting in April 2017), which indicated that 20 percent unfished SSB could be achieved under several harvest scenarios.

¹ For example: Mace P.M. 1994. Relationships between common biological reference points used as thresholds and targets of fisheries management strategies. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 51:110-122.

Considering the recommendation made by the IATTC’s Scientific Advisory Committee at its eighth meeting in May 2017: “To further its work on the recovery of Pacific bluefin tuna, the SAC supports the continued coordination between the IATTC and WCPFC to develop a rebuilding plan including how the second rebuilding target will be calculated, any assumptions about recruitment that need to be made, and a required probability of reaching that target.”

Resolves as follows:

1. In continuing the commitments of both the IATTC and WCPFC towards further developing and implementing a rebuilding plan for Pacific bluefin tuna, the second rebuilding target shall be $20\%SSB_{\text{current}, F=0}^2$ by 2030 with a probability of at least 60 percent.
2. The Commission shall revise or adopt measures to achieve the second rebuilding target. Progress towards the second rebuilding target shall be reviewed based on the results of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC.

² Per footnote 2 in Attachment D, Annex 2 of report of NC12, the time period to be used for $20\%SSB_{\text{current}, F=0}$ shall have a length of 10 years and be based on the years $t1=y_{\text{last}}-10$ to $t2=y_{\text{last}}-1$ where y_{last} is the last year used in the assessment; and the approach used for calculating the unfished biomass levels shall be based on scaled estimates of recruitment according to the stock recruitment relationship.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

92ND MEETING

Mexico City, Mexico

24-28 July 2017

PROPOSAL IATTC-92

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING OBSERVER SAFETY AT
SEA**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Rationale: Observer programs collect data essential to the functions of the Commission and the safety of observers is critical to their ability to perform their duties. There are no established requirements for safety equipment for IATTC observer programs, and these requirements vary among the national observer programs. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission adopted minimum standards to improve observer safety at sea at its meeting in December 2015 as well as Conservation and Management Measure 2016-03 at its meeting in December 2016, which details specific procedures to enhance observer safety.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):

Taking into account that observers collect data that is essential to the functions of the Commission and that the safety of observers is critical to their ability to perform their duties;

Recognizing that certain IATTC resolutions require longline, purse-seine, and transshipment vessels to carry observers;

Concerned about the lack of requirements protecting the health and safety of observers for IATTC observer programs and by the variability in these requirements among the national observer programs;

Considering that consistent safety requirements should apply to all observers operating within the legal and institutional framework of the IATTC;

Further Recognizing the commitments in Article 98 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), to render assistance and protect human life, and the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, as amended and overseen by the International Maritime Organization, which outlines the responsibilities of governments related to search procedures including the organization and coordination of actions, cooperation between States, and operating procedures for vessel operators and crew; and

Further Noting the commitment in Article 94(7) of UNCLOS, regarding the duty of a State to cause an inquiry to be held into every marine casualty or incident of navigation on the high seas involving a ship flying its flag and causing loss of life or serious injury to nationals of another State;

Agrees that:

1. This Resolution applies to all IATTC observer programs, including the Regional Observer Program for transshipment, the national observer programs for longline vessels, and any

future observer program established by the IATTC.

2. Vessel owners, captains, and crew members shall be prohibited from obstructing, intimidating, interfering with, influencing, bribing, or attempting to bribe an observer in the performance of his or her duties.
3. All IATTC observer programs shall ensure that, when observers embark on a vessel for a trip, they are provided with (1) an independent two-way satellite communication device, and (2) a waterproof personal life-saving beacon. This may consist of a single device, such as a “Satellite Emergency Notification Device,” or a combination of an independent two-way satellite-based device, such as a satellite telephone and a portable lifesaving beacon (e.g., Personal Locator Beacon or Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB)). The devices provided by the observer programs must be included on a list of approved devices maintained by the IATTC and based on the input from the Agreement on International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) observer program staff, to ensure the reliability of the devices.
4. All IATTC observer programs must have a designated person or persons responsible for monitoring the signal from the observers’ satellite communication devices at all times.
5. All IATTC observer programs must have an established procedure for a designated person or persons to contact the observer, the vessel, and, if necessary, the competent authority of the Member or Cooperating Non-Member with jurisdiction over the vessel; this procedure must clearly describe the steps that must be taken in the event of various emergencies, including situations where an observer is assaulted, intimidated, interfered with or harassed while on board a vessel and/or the observer requests to be removed prior to the conclusion of the fishing trip.
6. All IATTC observer programs must provide safety training for observers, which must at a minimum meet the International Maritime Organization (IMO) safety training standards.
7. All IATTC observer programs must ensure that observers are only deployed on vessels that are outfitted with appropriate safety equipment, including the following: (1) A life raft of sufficient capacity for all personnel onboard that has been inspected by relevant authorities; (2) Life jackets of sufficient number for all personnel onboard and be compliant with International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) standards; and (3) a properly registered EPIRB or a Search and Rescue Transponder (SART) that will not expire until after the observer deployment ends. All IATTC observer programs shall not deploy an observer on a vessel unless and until the observer is allowed to inspect all vessel safety equipment and document its status.
8. The IATTC Director shall ensure that the observer provider compiles reports on observer incidents related to paragraph 2, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC or non-CPC. The IATTC Director shall also ensure these reports are transmitted to the Commission, consistent with applicable confidentiality rules, for its review at each annual meeting or, where warranted, more frequently.
9. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2018.

**AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN
CONSERVATION PROGRAM
35th MEETING OF THE PARTIES**

La Jolla, California (USA)
18 July 2017

DOCUMENT MOP-XX INF-B

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING OBSERVER SAFETY AT
SEA**

The Parties to the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP):

Taking into account that observers collect data that is essential to the functions of the AIDCP and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and that the safety of observers is critical to their ability to perform their duties;

Recognizing that purse seine vessels are required to carry observers under requirements of the AIDCP;

Concerned that there are no established observer safety equipment requirements for the AIDCP On-Board Observer Program and that these requirements may vary among the Parties' respective national observer programs; and

Considering that consistent safety requirements should apply to all observers operating within the legal and institutional framework of the AIDCP;

Resolve as follows:

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article XXX of the Agreement, Annex II of the Agreement is amended by adding new paragraph 7 to read as follows, renumbering current paragraphs 7 through 13 accordingly:

7. Observer Safety

- a. The AIDCP On-Board Observer Program and the Parties' respective national observer programs adopted pursuant to AIDCP requirements shall ensure that, when observers embark on a vessel for a trip, they are provided with (1) an independent two-way satellite communication device, and (2) a waterproof personal life-saving beacon. This may consist of a single device, such as a "Satellite Emergency Notification Device", or a combination of an independent two-way satellite-based device, such as a satellite telephone and a portable lifesaving beacon (e.g., Personal Locator Beacon or Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon). The devices provided by the observer programs must be among a list of approved devices maintained by the AIDCP observer program to ensure the reliability of the devices.
- b. The AIDCP On-Board Observer Program and the Parties' respective national observer programs must have a designated person or persons responsible for monitoring the signal from the observers' satellite communication devices at all times.
- c. The AIDCP On-Board Observer Program and the Parties' respective national observer programs must have an established procedure for a designated person or persons to contact the observer, the vessel, and, if necessary, the competent authority of the Party with jurisdiction over the vessel; this procedure must clearly describe the steps that must be taken in the event of various emergencies, including

situations where an observer is assaulted, intimidated, interfered with or harassed while on board a vessel and/or the observer requests to be removed prior to the conclusion of the fishing trip.

- d. The AIDCP On-Board Observer Program and the Parties' respective national observer programs must provide safety training for observers, which at a minimum meet the International Maritime Organization (IMO) safety training standards.