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TWENTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION**

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Apia, Samoa (Hybrid)

PROGRESS OF THE FADMO-IWG PRIORITY TASKS FOR 2026

WCPFC-SC22-2026-EB-WP04

17 July 2026

Submitted by FADMO-IWG

Abstract

This paper summarizes the progress of the FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group (FADMO-IWG) on its priority tasks, as communicated through its 13th session by email from 24 April to 10 July 2026. The paper provides an update on discussions relating to:

- a. Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements;
- b. FAD Recovery Programs/Strategies;
- c. FAD Logbook;
- d. Biodegradable dFADs; and
- e. dFAD Deployment.

SC22 is invited to review the progress to date and provide scientific advice to support FADMO-IWG's ongoing work and the development of future recommendations for consideration by the Commission.

**The Commission for the Conservation and Management of
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

**13th FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group
(FADMO-IWG13)**

Email Communication
24 April – 10 July 2026

**CHAIR'S SUMMARY REPORT:
PROGRESS OF FADMO-IWG PRIORITY TASKS AND DISCUSSIONS 2026**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Chair of the FAD Management Options Intersessional Working Group (FADMO-IWG), Mr. Jamel James (FSM) has advised reconvening the FADMO-IWG activities through email communications, this information was circulated through the WCPFC Circular 2026/30 dated 17 March 2026.

II. EMAIL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE FADMO-IWG PRIORITY TASKS AND DISCUSSIONS FOR 2026

2. The Chair sent the 1st, 2nd and 3rd email communications to the working group on 24 April, 5 June, and 29 June 2026, respectively. This paper is divided across the five (5) broad categories identified in the FADMO-IWG work plan for 2024 – 2026. The Chair was seeking comments and suggestions on each of the items below as detailed in the paper. The discussion paper considered by the FADMO-IWG during these email communications is attached as Annex 1 for information.
 - a. Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements
 - b. FAD Recovery Programs/Strategies
 - c. FAD logbook
 - d. Biodegradable FADs
 - e. DFAD Deployment

III. SATELLITE BUOY DATA TRANSMISSION REQUIREMENTS

3. For the event-based reporting, US suggested that this timeframe be 1-month. US also believed that it would be helpful to define the time frame around which event-based reporting would be required for "Communication with the FAD buoy is lost for any reason." As short communication outages commonly occur, US suggested that event-based reporting would only be required if outages are greater than 3 days. The US further noted significant concerns with the proposed requirements for event-based reporting and supported approaches that would automate the transmission of satellite buoy data directly to the Secretariat or SSP. The US suggested that event-based reporting should focus on information that is feasible to transmit automatically and encouraged further discussion with buoy providers on whether events such as buoy activation, switching off following retrieval, loss of communication, or a buoy remaining stationary near shore could be identified remotely and reported automatically. Where such information cannot be provided easily through satellite buoy transmissions, further consideration may be needed on whether and how those events should be reported.

4. Japan generally supports the direction outlined in “*i Direct transmission of PNA buoy data*” as a means to reduce reporting burden. However, for satellite buoy data not covered by PNA, JP considered that the Secretariat should still establish a Commission-level mechanism to receive and manage such data, similar to the VMS framework, under which data from national and regional VMS systems are centralized within the Commission VMS.
5. Japan supports US suggestion that “event-based reporting should focus on information that is feasible to transmit automatically” and that “further discussion with buoy providers on whether events such as buoy activation, switching off following retrieval, loss of communication, or a buoy remaining stationary near shore could be identified remotely and reported automatically.” Automatic data transmission would reduce the reporting burden on fishing vessels and contribute to more efficient and effective data collection.
6. ISSF supported that SSP and/or Secretariat, in collaboration with PNA, to develop and present options for the direct transmission of satellite buoy data from PNA to the SSP/Secretariat, with a view to streamlining reporting arrangements and reducing duplication.
7. ISSF notes that, based on ISSF CM 3.7, many vessels are already voluntarily transmitting data to the SSP via buoy providers. WCPFC should adopt such a requirement in 2026 <https://www.issf-foundation.org/vessel-and-company-commitments/conservation-measures-and-auditing/our-conservation-measures/3-bycatch-mitigation/3-7-transactions-with-vessels-or-companies-with-vessel-based-fad-management-policies/>
8. ISSF: while “a: Main Identification & Operational Data ” and “b: Environmental & Performance Data ” can be directly and automatically reported by buoy providers/CPCs etc..., “c: Event-based Reporting” needs to be entered “manually” into a form. ISSF suggested separating and considering requesting “a” and “b” as part of automatic submission, while “c” can be linked to the FAD logbook.
9. SSP¹ noted that satellite buoy data is key for scientific studies, and monitoring dFAD use in regard to CMMs. In particular, deployment patterns; dFAD density; stranding events, dFAD loss and abandonment; estimates of active dFADs and dFAD deployments; and echosounder data could provide an independent index of abundance.
10. The SSP does not support the proposed approach of transmitting PNA buoy data through an intermediary arrangement but instead considers that direct transmission of FAD tracking data from buoy service providers to the SSP offers the most effective mechanism for meeting FADMO-IWG data requirements.
11. The SSP currently receives buoy data from two sources:
 - a. Direct transmission from the PNA since 2016; and
 - b. Direct transmission from buoy service providers (Satlink, Marine Instruments, Zunibal, and Kato) since 2023 on behalf of WCPFC, covering ISSF proactive vessels. These submissions follow established SSP data submission guidelines.
12. Based on SSP’s experience, direct transmission from buoy service providers has proven to be more efficient and effective for several reasons:

¹ Scientific Services Provider (SSP) of WCPFC

- a. Submissions include all fields currently discussed within the FADMO-IWG, including vessel identifiers (IMO numbers), vessel names, and echosounder data.
 - b. Data received through the PNA transmission pathway does not currently include vessel identifiers (IMO numbers) or echosounder information.
 - c. Data is provided in a standardized CSV format on a monthly basis.
 - d. Data is transmitted directly to the SSP FAD mailbox, enabling direct import into SSP databases followed by established processing and quality assurance procedures.
 - e. The SSP can communicate directly with buoy service providers to resolve data issues or obtain clarification where required.
 - f. Under the PNA transmission pathway, the involvement of multiple parties (including PNAO, FIMS, and buoy service providers) can make it more difficult and time-consuming to resolve data quality issues, retrieve missing information, or correct errors.
 - g. Since 2023, the geographic coverage of the buoy service provider data has been across the WCPFC Convention Area and is therefore comparable to the PNA dataset.
13. With respect to potential duplication between datasets received through different arrangements, the SSP has established procedures to integrate and manage all processed FAD tracking data while maintaining information on the applicable data-sharing agreement (e.g., PNA and/or WCPFC).
 14. The SSP therefore considers that, from both a data quality and reporting-efficiency perspective, it would be preferable for FADMO-IWG-compliant data to be transmitted directly from buoy service providers to the SSP wherever possible.
 15. The SSP also notes that historical buoy datasets received to date (2016–2025) remain incomplete, with no data received for periods prior to 2016. Available datasets do not include all buoys and, in many cases, contain incomplete trajectory records. This highlights the importance of seeking historical data directly from buoy service providers to improve the completeness of the FAD tracking record.
 16. SSP also noted that integrating event-based reporting into the FAD logbook may present practical challenges, particularly where reporting timeframes range from 24 hours to one month. IATTC has already adopted a system for event base reporting https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/fab826d2-b29f-45c8-9f94-5d2289a66615/C-25-01_Tuna-conservation-in-the-EPO-2026-and-2027-2028.pdf
 17. The PNAO indicated its openness to exploring options for the direct transmission of satellite buoy data from the PNA to the SSP and/or Secretariat. The PNAO noted that existing PNA reporting arrangements already require FAD buoy operators to report specified events within prescribed timeframes and cautioned that alternative reporting arrangements could result in duplication. The PNAO further noted that event-based reporting may be better managed through dedicated reporting systems rather than through the FAD logbook, given that many buoy-related events are administered by company offices and may occur outside vessel reporting processes.
 18. Japan supports the SSP's preference for direct transmission from buoy suppliers (i.e., Satlink, Marine Instruments, Zunibal, and Kato) to the SSP. If the proposal from the SSP is accepted in the IWG, Japan would withdraw our previous request to establish the Commission-level mechanism.
 19. Japan further noted that if a flag CCMs are required to monitor and control the FAD buoys deployed by their own fishing vessels, Japan suggested that a process should be developed to enable flag CCMs

to access the FAD buoy data from their own fishing vessels collected through the proposed direct transmission.

20. Taking into account the discussion points raised by CCMs, Observers and the SSP, the Chair notes that there appears to be broad support for improving the efficiency of satellite buoy data reporting arrangements and reducing duplication. Discussions also indicated increasing support for direct transmission of FAD tracking data from buoy service providers to the SSP, consistent with SSP advice on data quality and operational efficiency. Some members also highlighted the need to ensure that any future reporting arrangements provide appropriate access to data by relevant flag CCMs for monitoring and management purposes.
21. The Chair notes that discussion to date suggests broad agreement on the data fields required for satellite buoy data transmission. The principal outstanding issues relate to implementation arrangements, including transmission pathways, data access, and the development of appropriate event-based reporting requirements, particularly the extent to which event-based information can be identified and transmitted automatically.
22. The Chair invites SC22 to provide advice on the scientific and operational considerations relevant to the implementation of satellite buoy data transmission requirements, including the timeliness, completeness and quality of data required to support stock assessment, monitoring and management objectives, and practical approaches for automated event-based reporting where feasible, and any scientific considerations relating to future data transmission arrangements.

IV. FAD RECOVERY PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES

23. If there is not a lot of progress made by SC22, ISSF suggested that this be considered in 2027 and that the FADMO-IWG focus on Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements, FAD logbook, Biodegradable FADs this year.
24. Members noted that substantive progress on this topic is expected to benefit from SPC's ongoing work on the economic, feasibility and logistical aspects of dFAD recovery and loss-reduction mechanisms which is anticipated to provide important information for the future consideration of FAD recovery programs and strategies.
25. The Chair notes that substantive consideration of FAD recovery programs and strategies would benefit from the findings and recommendations expected from SPC's work, including the final results of the project assessing the economic, scientific and operational aspects of dFAD recovery and loss-reduction measures.
26. The Chair invites SC22 to review the findings of SPC's work and provide advice on how these results may inform the development of practical, effective and economically viable FAD recovery programs and strategies for consideration by the FADMO-IWG and the Commission.

V. FAD LOGBOOK

27. US viewed that FAD logbook is currently developed on a trip level basis, and some of these event-level issues might occur outside of a trip window, US thought it would be best to consider a separate

reporting system or contemplating changes to the FAD logbook that would allow for entries to be created outside of a trip. This suggestion was supported by Japan.

28. The US also provided comments on Table A1 of the FAD logsheet reference code tables, suggesting that some FAD activity codes could be consolidated or removed to simplify reporting. In particular, the US suggested combining codes relating to investigating, servicing or visiting a FAD; combining codes relating to detaching or retrieving a buoy; and deleting codes relating to transfer, port retrieval and deactivation of buoys, noting that these activities are managed by the office and may not be appropriate for inclusion in the vessel logbook.
29. Japan highlighted the importance of avoiding duplicate reporting requirements during implementation of the WCPFC FAD logbook. It suggested that consideration be given to recognizing FAD logbook information submitted through existing regional reporting systems, such as the PNA iFIMS platform, where agreed by the relevant flag CCM. Japan also emphasized the importance of harmonizing the WCPFC FAD logbook with existing reporting requirements, noting that unnecessary differences in data fields could increase reporting burdens on vessel operators and require additional modifications to national reporting systems.
30. Members noted that the Commission has endorsed the proposed FAD logbook data fields as a sound basis for implementation, while recognizing the need for ongoing refinement and consideration of reporting arrangements. Some members also suggested that certain FAD activity codes could be consolidated or simplified to improve the practicality and efficiency of reporting.
31. Members further noted the importance of providing sufficient stability and certainty in the FAD logbook requirements prior to implementation, recognizing the practical challenges associated with introducing and updating reporting systems across diverse and multilingual fleets. Members also emphasized the importance of minimizing unnecessary differences between the WCPFC FAD logbook and existing regional reporting systems, where appropriate, to reduce implementation costs and avoid duplicate reporting.
32. It was noted that the FAD logbook is currently developed on a trip-level basis and that some event-level reporting requirements may occur outside a trip reporting window. Consideration may therefore be required as to whether such information should be accommodated within the FAD logbook framework or through a separate reporting mechanism.
33. The Chair invites SC22 to provide advice on practical approaches to streamline FAD logbook reporting arrangements, including data submission mechanisms, validation processes, and alignment with other reporting systems. SC22 is also invited to provide scientific advice on opportunities to minimize duplicate reporting, including recognition of data submitted through existing regional reporting systems where appropriate, while ensuring that the Commission's data requirements continue to be met.

VI. BIODEGRADABLE FADS

34. ISSF believed that this must be THE priority in 2026. WCPFC needs to adopt a timetable for transition to biodegradable FADs. For example:
 - *As of 1 July 2027 category V no longer allowed and designs I, II, III, IV only are permitted*
 - *As of 1 January 2029 use only category I and II*

- As of 1 January 2031 only deploy or redeploy category I

35. SSP advised that the final draft report for WCPFC Projects 110 and 110a, to be submitted to SC22, will provide information relevant to consideration of the stepwise introduction of biodegradable dFADs. While some additional data is expected after SC22, the report is anticipated to contain substantially final conclusions, recommendations, and outcomes.
36. The PNAO noted that effective implementation of biodegradable dFAD requirements would depend on the availability of appropriate monitoring and reporting arrangements, including the FAD logbook and observer data collection. It was suggested that consideration may be required as to whether existing observer data collection frameworks adequately support the monitoring of FAD materials and designs.
37. The Chair notes that further consideration of implementation arrangements for biodegradable dFADs would benefit from the findings and recommendations of WCPFC Projects 110 and 110a.
38. The Chair invites SC22 to provide scientific advice on how the findings of WCPFC Projects 110 and 110a may inform the stepwise introduction of biodegradable dFADs.

VII. DFAD DEPLOYMENT

39. ISSF suggested moving this to 2027 if not enough progress is made by SC22.
40. SSP has previously advised that updated analyses on the number of FADs and buoys used per vessel are expected to be available at SC23 as part of the review of the tropical tuna measure. Some members supported this timing, while it was also suggested that, should insufficient progress be made at SC22, further consideration of this item could be deferred to 2027.
41. The Chair notes that the timing of the updated analyses may affect the ability of the FADMO-IWG to develop advice on the effectiveness of the current dFAD deployment limit prior to WCPFC23.
42. The Chair invites SC22 to provide advice on the adequacy of the proposed timing of the analyses and whether any additional information or analyses may be required to support future consideration of the effectiveness of the current dFAD deployment limit.

VIII. NEXT STEPS

43. The Chair will report the outcomes of the FADMO-IWG discussions to SC22 and seek the Scientific Committee's advice on the scientific and technical matters identified in this report.
44. The Chair will take into account the advice provided by SC22, together with any further views from CCMs, Observers, the SSP and the Secretariat, in progressing the remaining FADMO-IWG priority tasks.
45. The FADMO-IWG will continue its work during 2026 with a view to developing recommendations for consideration by TCC22 and WCPFC23, consistent with the Commission's tasking under the FADMO-IWG work plan.



The Commission for the Conservation and Management of
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean

**FAD MANAGEMENT OPTIONS INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP
THIRTEENTH SESSION**

EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE

24 April – 10 July 2026

FADMO-IWG DISCUSSION FOR 2026

FADMO-IWG13-01

12 July 2026

Prepared by the FADMO-IWG Chair and Secretariat

A. BACKGROUND

1. Based on WCPFC22 discussions and recommendations, the FADMO-IWG Chair (Mr. Jamel James) informed CCMs and Observers through [WCPFC Circular 2026/30](#) dated 17 March 2026, on how he intends to progress the FADMO-IWG work in 2026.
2. The FADMO-IWG's work for 2026 will be focused on Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements, FAD Recovery Programs/Strategies, FAD logbooks, Biodegradable FADs, and DFAD deployment. This effort aims to ensure that FAD data requirements align with stock assessments, scientific analyses, and broader management and monitoring needs. These topics are broad, overlapping, and highly technical and efforts will be made to reach an agreement to all pending items this year 2026.

B. PURPOSE

3. This paper provides updates on the progress of the remaining items identified in the work plan for 2024 -2026 on the FAD Management Options IWG which includes:
 - a. **Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements (Attachment A)**
 - **Task:** Consider requirements for the transmission of satellite buoy data from drifting FADs in 2024 to promote effective and sustainable FAD management in the WCPFC (*paragraph 56, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*)
 - **Update:** *The Commission tasked the FADMO-IWG to continue work in 2026 on streamlining reporting arrangements and reducing duplication—including exploring options for direct transmission of satellite buoy data from the PNA to the Secretariat and/or the SSP—and to continue discussions on appropriate timeframes for event-based reporting, with clear options and recommendations to be provided to the Commission in 2026 (paragraph 21, [WCPFC Outcomes Document](#)).*

- **Next Steps:** Noting the above tasking from the Commission, members are invited to provide views and suggestions on the following:
 - i **Direct transmission of PNA buoy data**
 Request the SSP and/or Secretariat, in collaboration with PNA, to develop and present options for the direct transmission of satellite buoy data from PNA to the SSP/Secretariat, with a view to streamlining reporting arrangements and reducing duplication.
 → *Do members support this approach, and are there specific considerations (e.g. data access, format, frequency) that should be taken into account?*
 - ii **Satellite buoy data not covered by PNA**
 What mechanisms could be considered to enable the submission or direct transmission of satellite buoy data not covered by PNA to the SSP/Secretariat?
 → *For example, should this be facilitated through flag States, buoy providers, or other arrangements?*
 - iii **Event-based reporting (timelines and reporting mechanism)**
 While proposed timelines for event-based reporting range from 24 hours to 1 month, further guidance is sought on:
 - the most appropriate reporting timeframe; and
 - where such information should be reported or reflected (e.g. integration into FAD logbook data fields reported by vessel operators, or through a separate reporting system).

b. FAD Recovery Programs/Strategies

- **Task:** Consider ways to implement FAD recovery programs/strategies, including economic aspects and standards required for programs to be effective (*paragraph 52, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*)
- **Update:** *SPC informed the FADMO-IWG of its ongoing project assessing the economic, feasibility and logistical aspects of dFAD recovery and loss-reduction measures, including scientific and economic analyses; preliminary results were presented at SC21, and final results are expected at SC22. The 9–11 February 2026 workshop in French Polynesia convened around 110 participants from 25 countries to share project findings and advance practical strategies to mitigate dFAD loss, abandonment and stranding.*
- **Next Step/s:** Consider how the findings and papers to be submitted to SC22 can inform the development of practical, effective, and economically viable FAD recovery programs and strategies.

c. FAD logbook (Attachment B)

- **Task:** Consider relevant information/materials to develop the WCPFC FAD logbook for vessel operators (*paragraph 53c, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*)

- **Update:** *The Commission endorsed the proposed FAD logbook data fields under Annex II, [WCPFC22-2025-10](#), to be reported by vessel operators as a sound basis for implementation, noting the need for ongoing refinement of FAD design and material classifications as additional information becomes available. Related to the FAD logbook, the Commission further requested FADMO-IWG to continue considering approaches to streamline reporting arrangements, including data submission mechanisms, validation, and alignment with other reporting systems (paragraph 20, [WCPFC Outcomes Document](#)).*
- **Next Step/s:** Members are invited to provide suggestions on options to streamline FAD logbook reporting requirements, including data submission mechanisms, validation processes, and alignment with other reporting systems.

d. Biodegradable FADs

- **Task:** Consider ways for the implementation of the stepwise introduction of biodegradable dFADs (paragraph 53a, *WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*)
- **Update:** *SPC is expected to provide their final report on WCPFC Project 110 and 110a at SC22.*
- **Next Step/s:** Consider how the draft final report to be submitted to SC22 on WCPFC Projects 110 and 110a can inform the implementation of the stepwise introduction of biodegradable dFADs.

e. DFAD Deployment

- **Task:** Provide advice to WCPFC23 on the effectiveness of the limit on the number of dFADs deployed as set in paragraph [21] of the CMM 2023-01 (paragraph 53b, *WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*).
 - **Update:** *SPC informed that they will be submitting to SC22 an updated analysis on the number of FADs and buoys used per vessel, to provide scientific advice to the FADMO-IWG, SC and the Commission.*
 - **Next Step/s:** Noting that updated analysis is expected to be available at SC23 (as part of the tropical tuna CMM2023-01 review), members are invited to provide views on the adequacy of this timing and whether additional analyses may be required to inform WCPFC23.
4. The FADMO-IWG is expected to report progress to SC22 and TCC22 and may, as appropriate, take into account any recommendations from these bodies, and to develop its own recommendations on these tasks for submission to WCPFC23 for the Commission's consideration and/or approval.

Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements

- Consider requirements for the transmission of satellite buoy data from drifting FADs in 2024 to promote effective and sustainable FAD management in the WCPFC (*paragraph 56, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*)
- *The Commission tasked the FADMO-IWG to continue work in 2026 on streamlining reporting arrangements and reducing duplication—including exploring options for direct transmission of satellite buoy data from the PNA to the Secretariat and/or the SSP—and to continue discussions on appropriate timeframes for event-based reporting, with clear options and recommendations to be provided to the Commission in 2026 (paragraph 21, [WCPFC Outcomes Document](#))*

Data fields for satellite buoy data transmission from dFADs are as follows:

- a) **Main Identification & Operational Data**
 - FAD Buoy Unique Identification Number (Buoy Manufacturer's Serial No.)
 - FAD Buoy Owner (*Service Provider knows who pays for the service, but not necessarily the Fishing Company/Vessel*)
 - Fishing Company (if available in the transmission)
 - Vessel Name / Vessel IMO Number / WCPFC RFV VID (if available in the transmission)
 - Buoy Model & Brand (*may need to be sourced from a separate register as it is not currently transmitted*)
 - Position Fix (Latitude & Longitude)
 - Date and Time (UTC) of Position Fix
- b) **Environmental & Performance Data (If Available/Optional)**
 - Status of the Buoy (In-Water, On-Board, Stranded, etc.)
 - Water Temperature
 - Buoy Speed
 - Buoy Direction
 - Biomass Estimation by Layers (*Brand-Specific*)
- c) **Event-Based Reporting (Within 24 or 72 Hours or per trip or 1-month¹)**
Operators must report when:
 - A dFAD Buoy is activated
 - A dFAD Buoy is switched off following retrieval from the water or from other vessels
 - A dFAD Buoy is deactivated, including the reason for deactivation
 - Communication with a FAD Buoy is lost for any reason
 - A dFAD Buoy has been stationary near shore for 72+ hours, suspected of stranding
 - A dFAD Buoy has been *bought*², transferred, or reassigned to another company

¹ Refer to paragraph 6 of the FADMO-IWG10 Chair's Summary Report ([SC21-EB-WP-06](#); [WCPFC-TCC21-2025-16](#))

² Refer to paragraph 9 of the FADMO-IWG10 Chair's Summary Report ([SC21-EB-WP-06](#); [WCPFC-TCC21-2025-16](#))

FAD Logbook

- Consider relevant information/materials to develop the WCPFC FAD logbook for vessel operators (*paragraph 53c, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document*)
- The Commission endorsed the proposed FAD logbook data fields under Annex II, [WCPFC22-2025-10](#), to be reported by vessel operators as a sound basis for implementation, noting the need for ongoing refinement of FAD design and material classifications as additional information becomes available. Related to the FAD logbook, the Commission further requested FADMO-IWG to continue considering approaches to streamline reporting arrangements, including data submission mechanisms, validation, and alignment with other reporting systems (paragraph 20, [WCPFC Outcomes Document](#)).*

Table 1. FAD logbook data fields to be recorded by vessel operators

TRIP LEVEL INFORMATION		OBSV	LOG
Vessel Name	Record the full name of vessel (as per the main logsheet)	X	X
Departure Date	Record the UTC date the vessel departed from port (as per the main logsheet)	X	X
FAD ACTIVITY INFORMATION		OBSV	LOG
Date of new FAD activity	Record UTC date of each new FAD activity. YYYY-MM-DD	X	X
Time of new FAD activity	Record UTC time of each new FAD activity. HH:MM:SS	X	X
FAD Activity – Code	Describes the distinct activity that the boat is involved with the FAD. Refer to Table A1 .	X	X
Latitude	Record Latitude where FAD activity occurred. (decimal degrees to 3 decimal precision)	X	X
Longitude	Record Longitude where FAD activity occurred. (decimal degrees to 3 decimal precision)	X	X
BUOY INFORMATION			
Buoy attached (Y/N)	Enter Y or N if there is a Buoy attached.		X
Buoy Manufacturers Serial No.	Enter the Buoy Manufacturers Serial No.	X	X
Buoy Make/Model	Enter the Buoy Make/Model.		X
Buoy Type – Code	Enter the code for the Buoy type. Refer to Table A2 .		X

Buoy Operator	Enter the Buoy operator (if known).		X
Buoy lifted (Y/N)	Enter Y or N if the buoy was lifted out of the water.	X	X
GENERAL FAD INFORMATION			
FAD ID or Markings	Enter any specific FAD ID or Markings.	X	X
Origin of FAD – Code	Select the Origin of the FAD (how did it get to be in the water) Refer to Table A3	X	X
<u>How FAD was found - Code</u>	<u>Indicate how the FAD was found. Refer to Table A4.</u>		X
FAD Type as found – Code	<u>Indicate the type of FAD, as found.</u> Refer to Table A5	X	X
FAD Lifted (Y/N)	Enter Y or N if the FAD was lifted out of the water.	X	X
FAD Type as left – Code	<u>Indicate the type of FAD, as left.</u> Refer to Table A5	X	X
FAD deployment date	Record date when FAD deployment occurred.	X	X
FAD deployment location	Record Latitude and Longitude when FAD deployment occurred.	X	X
RAFT DESIGN INFORMATION			
Raft Design – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the type of raft design (see Table A6) and referring to relevant images in ANNEX 2.		X
Raft Configuration	Single or Double		X
Raft Depth – Depth	Surface or Submerged		X
Raft Main (1 st) Materials –	Indicate the code corresponding to the raft main material (top/1st) (see Table A7).	X	X
Raft Main (1 st) Materials % ³	Enter Raft Main Materials (top/1st) percentage (%)		X
Raft Main (2 nd) Materials –	Indicate the code corresponding to the raft main material (2nd) (see Table A7).	X	X
Raft Main (2 nd) Materials %	Enter Raft Main Materials (2nd) percentage (%)		X
Raft Wrapping – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the raft wrapping/covering (see Table A8).		X
Raft Buoyancy Devices –	Indicate the code corresponding to the raft buoyancy devices (see Table A9).	X	X
Net mesh size	If nets are used in any component of the raft, indicate the mesh size in centimetres.	X	X
Floating structure Width (m)	Enter the Floating structure Width in metres.	X	X
Floating structure length (m)	Enter the Floating structure Length in metres.	X	X
<u>Condition raft</u>	<u>Enter the condition of the Raft for Trial FADs (see Table A10)</u>		X
HANGING STRUCTURE INFORMATION			
Hanging Structure	Enter 1–Known, 2–Unknown or 3–Estimated	X	X
Hanging structure length (m)	Enter the Hanging structure Length in metres.	X	X

³ **All % fields to be specified in 10% bins.**

Hanging Structure – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the type of Hanging Structure (see Table A11) and referring to relevant images in ANNEX 3 .		X
Main Appendages (1 st) – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the main appendages (top/1st) of the hanging structure see Table A12 .	X	X
Main Appendages (1 st) %	Enter Main Appendages (top/1st) percentage (%)		X
Main Appendages (2 nd) – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the main appendages (2 nd) of the hanging structure (see Table A12).	X	X
Main Appendages (2 nd) %	Enter Main Appendages (2 nd) percentage (%)		X
Net mesh size	If nets are used in any component of the hanging structure, indicate the mesh size in centimeters.	X	X
Attractors – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the Attractors on the hanging structure (see Table		X
Hanging weights – Code	Indicate the code corresponding to the Hanging weights used (see Table A14).		X
Hanging weight (kgs)	Enter the hanging weight in kilograms		X
Condition Hanging	Enter the condition of the Hanging structure <i>for Trial FADs</i> (see Table A10)		X
GENERAL COMMENTS			
Comments	Enter any additional comments necessary	X	X
SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST INFORMATION			
SSI Entangled (Y/N)	Enter Y or N if a Species of Special Interest (SSI) is entangled	X	X
SSI Entangled – Species code	Enter three-letter code (selected from FAO Species code list) for each SSI entangled	X	X
SSI Entangled – Weight (kgs)	Enter the estimated WEIGHT in kilograms of each SSI entangled	X	X
SSI Entangled – Number	Enter the NUMBER of each SSI entangled	X	X

ANNEX 1 – FAD Logsheet Reference Code Tables

Note that these codes are found in the GEN-5 form, the PS-2 form or the GEN-2 form.

Table A1. Codes for FAD Activity

Code	Description for FAD Activities
1	Investigating <u>or Visiting</u> (no other activity listed below)
2	Fishing Set (Retrieving FAD)
3	Fishing Set (FAD left in water after set)
4-a	Deployment – New FAD
4-b	Deployment – Retrieved FAD⁴
4-c	Deployment – A FAD without buoy
5	Retrieving (without being set on)
6	Servicing or modifying raft and/or attachment
7	Detaching Buoy found attached
8	Attaching a Buoy to
9	Retrieving Buoy only
15	Other Activity (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A2. Codes for Buoy type

Code	Description for Buoy type
1	GPS Sphere type
2	Satellite with Echo-Sounder
3	Satellite with no Echo-Sounder
4	Other Buoy type (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A3 Codes for Origin of FAD

Code	Description for ORIGIN of FAD
1	Deployed by your vessel this trip
2	Deployed by your vessel previous trip
3-a	Deployed by other vessel – another purse seine vessel
3-b	Deployed by other vessel – purse seine SUPPORT vessel
3-c	Deployed by other vessel – LONGLINE vessel
3-d	Deployed by other vessel – CARRIER or BUNKER vessel
3-e	Deployed by other vessel – Other

⁴ Please specify in the comments: “Deployment after a set of the retrieved FAD” or “Deployment of a FAD retrieved from another location”

4	Drifting and found by your vessel
5	Other origin – (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A4. Codes for How FAD was Found

Code	Description for How FAD was Found
1	Located by Electronic Transmission data ⁵
2	Located by sighting from (the vessel/helicopter/drone/radar)
3	Anchored FAD/payao (position recorded)
4	Located using information shared by other fishers
5	Located using information provided by operators on land.
6	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A5. Codes for FAD as Found/Left

Code	Description for FAD Types
1	Drifting FAD (human-made)
2	Non-FAD (man-made)
3	Tree or logs (natural, free floating)
4	Tree or logs (converted into FAD)
5	Debris (flotsam bunched together)
6	Dead animal(s) (specify, i.e., whale, horse, etc.)
7	Anchored raft FAD or Payao
8	Anchored tree or logs
9	Drifting FAD (person-made) or (FAD as Left Only)
10	Other FAD type (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A6. Codes for Raft Design (refer to ANNEX 2)

Code	Description of RAFT DESIGN
1	Bamboo/Wood with Floats Design 1
2	Bamboo/Wood with Floats Design 2
3	Bamboo/Wood Design 1
4	Bamboo/Wood Design 2
5	Bamboo/Wood Design 3
6	Burrito
7	Log
8	Payao
9	Small House
10	No Raft
11	ID Raft Design with plastic
12	ID Simple FAD Design using natura/organic materials
13	Metal grid

⁵ Indicate if the FAD was located using (1) the buoy tracking system, (2) radar, or (3) sonar

14	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)
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Table A7. Codes for Raft Main Materials

Code	Description for RAFT Main Materials
1	Bamboo or Wood
2	Timber/ planks/ pallets/ spools
3	Metal
4	Plastic including PVC, polyethylene, polystyrene and other plastic materials
5	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A8. Codes for Raft Wrapping/Covering

Code	Description for Raft Wrapping/Covering
1-a	Sheeting including cloth or bags – Synthetic fiber material
1-b	Sheeting including cloth or bags – Natural/organic fiber material
2-a	Mesh Net – Synthetic fiber – <u>Mesh Size (cms)</u>
2-b	Mesh Net – Natural fiber – <u>Mesh Size (cms)</u>
3	Palm fronds
4	No wrapping
5	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A9. Codes for Raft Buoyancy Devices

Code	Description for Raft Buoyancy Devices
1	Plastic ⁶ Buoys
2	Plastic ⁷ Containers
3	Net Corks
4	Metal
5	Wood (e.g. balsa wood)
6	Other natural material (please specify)
7	No floats in addition to raft
8	Mix (natural and synthetic material)
9	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A10. Codes for Condition of raft and hanging structure.

Code	Condition of raft and hanging structure
1	Good condition
2	Needs repair (<i>some fixing or maintenance is need for the raft but could still be used for fishing</i>)
3	Non-usable
4	Absent (<i>if it has broken apart</i>)
5	Non-visible (<i>if it is submerged or located too far from the operator</i>)

⁶ Plastic including PVC, polyethylene, polystyrene and other plastic materials

⁷ Plastic including PVC, polyethylene, polystyrene and other plastic materials

Table 11. Codes for Hanging Structure Design (refer to ANNEX 3).

Code	Description for Hanging Structure Design
1	Design 1
2	Design 2
3	Design 3
4	Design 4
5	Design 5
6	Design 6
7	Design 7
8	Design 8
9	Design 9

Table A12. Codes for Main Appendages of Hanging Structure.

Code	Description for Main Appendages of Hanging Structure
1-a	Sheeting including cloth or bags – Synthetic fiber material
1-b	Sheeting including cloth or bags – Natural/organic fiber material
2-a	Mesh Net- Synthetic fiber material - Mesh Size (cms)
2-b	Mesh Net– Natural fiber material - Mesh Size (cms)
3-a	Cord/Rope – Synthetic fiber
3-b	Cord/Rope – Natural fiber
4	Palm fronds
5	Bamboo
6	Other wood/ pallets or spools
7	No hanging structure
8	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A13. Codes for Attractors.

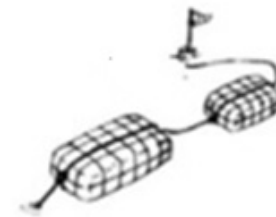
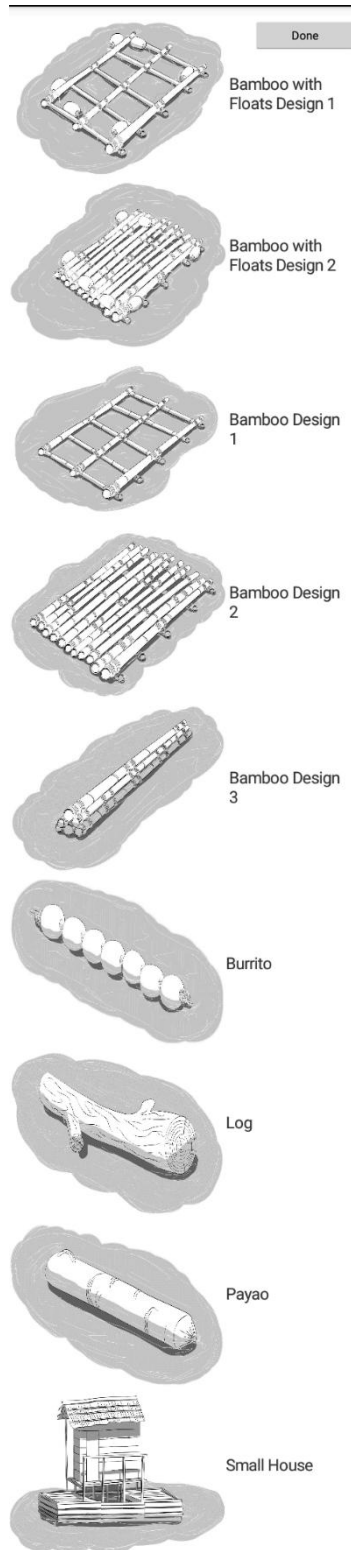
Code	Description for Attractors
1-a	Sheeting including cloth or bags – Synthetic fiber material
1-b	Sheeting including cloth or bags – Natural fiber material
2-a	Mesh Net – Synthetic fiber material – Mesh Size (cms)
2-b	Mesh Net – Natural fiber material – Mesh Size (cms)
3	Palm fronds
4	No attractors
5	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

Table A14. Codes for Hanging weights used.

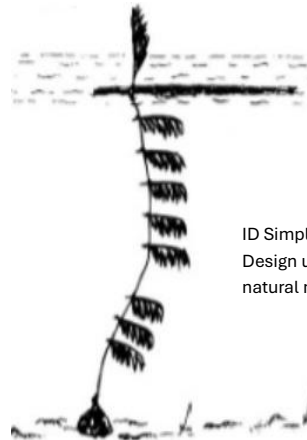
Code	Description for Hanging weights used
1	Rock
2	Sand
3	Synthetic
4	Concrete

5	Chain
6	Clay
7	Other (please specify in COMMENTS)

ANNEX 2: RAFT DESIGN



ID Raft Design with Polystyrene



ID Simple FAD Design using natural materials

ANNEX 3: HANGING STRUCTURE DESIGN

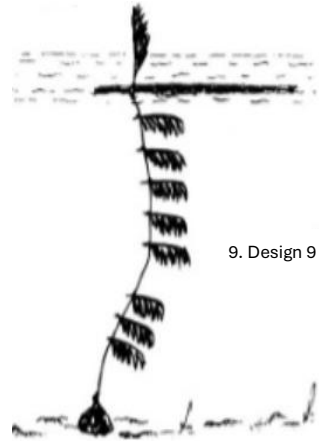
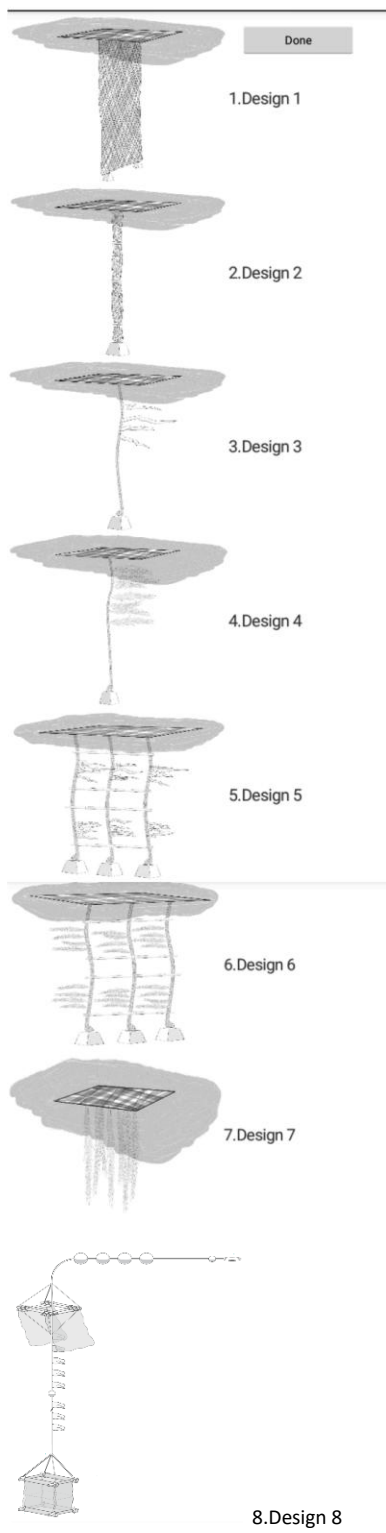


TABLE FAD-1: Preliminary categories of drifting FADs biodegradability levels (from non-biodegradable to 100% biodegradable, except the echosounder buoy) for the gradual implementation of biodegradable drifting FADs. *In year X, FADs of either category III(a) (biodegradable tail) or/and category III(b) (biodegradable raft) are required/implemented simultaneously.*

Categories⁸	Potential Timeline <i>(Suggestion 1)</i>	Potential Timeline <i>(Suggestion 2)</i>	Remarks
Category I. The FAD is made of 100% biodegradable materials.	Year X + 3	Year X + d	Year X will be determined by the WCPFC and subject to review based on available information and availability of materials
Category II. The FAD is made of 100% biodegradable materials except for plastic-based flotation components (e.g., plastic buoys, foam, purse-seine corks).	Year X + 2	Year X + c	Year X will be determined by the WCPFC and subject to review based on available information and availability of materials
Category III(a). The subsurface part of the FAD is made of 100% biodegradable materials, whereas the surface part and any flotation components contain non-biodegradable materials (e.g., synthetic raffia, metallic frame, plastic floats, nylon ropes).	Year X	Year X + b	Year X will be determined by the WCPFC and subject to review based on available information and availability of materials
Category III(b). The subsurface part of the FAD contains non-biodegradable materials, whereas the surface part is made of 100% biodegradable materials, except for, possibly, flotation components.	Year X	Year X + a	Year X will be determined by the WCPFC and subject to review based on available information and availability of materials
Category IV. The surface and subsurface parts of the FAD contain non-biodegradable materials.	Current	Year X	

Note These definitions do not apply to electronic buoys attached to FADs to track them.*

⁸ The Categories were renumbered as follows: Category III = Category III(a); Category IV = Category III(b) and Category V = Category IV



FADMO-IWG Work Plan 2024 – 2026⁹

Timeline	Activities	Responsibility
January – February 2026	- Identify priority tasks for 2026 as instructed by the Commission. - Send circular to CCMs and Observers to gather comments on the draft FADMO-IWG Workplan prepared by the FADMO-IWG Chair including updating of FADMO-IWG members' contact list	FADMO-IWG Chair, Secretariat
March 2024 - December 2026	I. Satellite Buoy Data Transmission Requirements Consider requirements for the transmission of satellite buoy data from drifting FADs in 2024 to promote effective and sustainable FAD management in the WCPFC (<i>paragraph 56, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document</i>)	FADMO-IWG, SC, TCC, Commission
July 2024 – December 2024	Prepare document for consideration of SC20, TCC20 and Commission including items II to V	
July 2025 – December 2025	Prepare documents for consideration of SC21, TCC21 and Commission including items II to VI	
July 2026 – December 2026	Prepare document for consideration of SC22, TCC22 and Commission including items II to V	

⁹ The timeline and activities of the workplan will be updated taking into consideration the FADMO-IWG progress and Commission's tasking to the IWG after its annual meeting (e.g. WCPFC21).

	Update: <i>The Commission tasked the FADMO-IWG to continue work in 2026 on streamlining reporting arrangements and reducing duplication—including exploring options for direct transmission of satellite buoy data from the PNA to the Secretariat and/or the SSP—and to continue discussions on appropriate timeframes for event-based reporting, with clear options and recommendations to be provided to the Commission in 2026 (paragraph 21, WCPFC Outcomes Document).</i>	
March 2024 - December 2026	II. FAD Recovery Programs/Strategies Consider ways to implement FAD recovery programs/strategies, including economic aspects and standards required for programs to be effective (<i>paragraph 52, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document</i>) Update: <i>SPC informed the FADMO-IWG of its ongoing project assessing the economic, feasibility and logistical aspects of dFAD recovery and loss-reduction measures, including scientific and economic analyses; preliminary results were presented at SC21, and final results are expected at SC22. The 9–11 February 2026 workshop in French Polynesia convened around 110 participants from 25 countries to share project findings and advance practical strategies to mitigate dFAD loss, abandonment and stranding.</i>	FADMO-IWG, SC, TCC, Commission
March 2024 – December 2026	III. FAD logbook¹⁰ Consider relevant information/materials to develop the WCPFC FAD logbook for vessel operators (<i>paragraph 53c, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document</i>) Update: <i>The Commission endorsed the proposed FAD logbook data fields under Annex II, WCPFC22-2025-10, to be reported by vessel operators as a sound basis for implementation, noting the need for ongoing refinement of FAD design and material classifications as additional information becomes available. Related to the FAD logbook, the Commission further requested FADMO-IWG to continue considering approaches to streamline</i>	FADMO-IWG, SC, TCC, Commission

¹⁰ Pending further discussion or updates on FAD designs, materials, and related aspects.

	<i>reporting arrangements, including data submission mechanisms, validation, and alignment with other reporting systems (paragraph 20, WCPFC Outcomes Document).</i>	
March 2024 - December 2026	IV. Biodegradable FADs Consider ways for the implementation of the stepwise introduction of bio-degradable dFADs (paragraph 53a, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document) Update: SPC is expected to provide their final report on WCPFC Project 110 and 110a at SC22.	FADMO-IWG, SC, TCC, Commission
March 2024 - December 2026	V. DFAD Deployment¹¹ Provide advice to WCPFC23 on the effectiveness of the limit on the number of dFADs deployed as set in paragraph [21] of the CMM 2023-01 (paragraph 53b, WCPFC20 Outcomes Document) Update: SPC informed that they will be submitting to SC22 an updated analysis on the number of FADs and buoys used per vessel, to provide scientific advice to the FADMO-IWG, SC and the Commission.	FADMO-IWG, SC, TCC, Commission
March 2025 - October 2025	VI. Types of Vessels Allowed to Engage in FAD-related Activities <i>The Commission tasks FAD Management Options IWG and TCC21 to consider clarifying the ambiguity around the existing participatory rights text as to which types of vessels should be allowed to engage in FAD-related activities and provide recommendations to WCPFC22.</i>	FADMO-IWG, TCC, Commission
September 2025	VII. Physical Meeting	FADMO-IWG

¹¹ PNA+TK proposal to ensure that all drifting FAD Buoys were activated and transmitting position data when in the waters of the WCPFC Convention Area.