

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(RESUMED)

(by videoconference)

18- 22 October 2021

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

AGENDA

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b. 8 th Meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance	
c. 11 th and 12 th Meetings of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission	
d. 22 nd Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity:	
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4. Observer program for transshipments at sea	
5. Discussion of resolutions and recommendations	
i. Conservation and management of tropical and temperate tunas	
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2a Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024 [C-21-04](#)

2b Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean [C-21-05](#)

2c Amendment to Resolution C-19-05 - Conservation measures for shark species, with special emphasis on the silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), for the years 2022 and 2023 [C-21-06](#)

2d Resolution for an IATTC scheme for minimum standards for inspection in port [C-21-07](#)

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3. PROPOSALS [not adopted]

3a A-1 **European Union.** Proposed resolution to amend Resolution C-19-08 [Observers on longliners]

3b A-2 **Ecuador.** Amendment to Resolution C-11-08 on scientific observers for longline vessels

3c E-1 Rev **Ecuador.** Resolution on establishing a mandatory program for transshipments in authorized ports by large-scale fishing vessels in replacement of Resolution C-12-07

3d F-1 **Ecuador.** Proposed resolution on the conservation and management of sharks

4. REPORTS

- 4a Recommendations of the 5th Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs
 - 4b Report of the 8th Meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance
 - 4c Report of the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission
 - 4d Report of the 22nd Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity
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5. OTHER

- 5a Bolivia statement on its fleet capacity in terms of well volume

The 98th (resumed) meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held by videoconference on 18-22 October 2021. The attendees are listed in Appendix 1.

1. Opening of the meeting

Mr. Alfonso Miranda, of Peru, in his capacity as Chair of the IATTC, declared the 98th meeting of the IATTC resumed, after which the existence of the quorum necessary to proceed was formally confirmed.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was approved without changes. The delegation of Guatemala requested that, under agenda item 6, “Other business”, the Central American shark program be considered. Similarly, Bolivia requested that it be given the opportunity to read a statement on its fleet capacity.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies and working groups

a. 5th Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs

Dr. Josu Santiago, Chair of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs, presented his report on the results of the 5th meeting of the group, which he described as very productive. He noted that the recommendations adopted by the group, which are reproduced in [Document FAD-05 *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs recommendations to SAC-12](#), are as follows:

➤ On definitions

- The Commission to adopt the set of terms listed in Annex 1 as interim draft definitions related to FAD fishing operations.

➤ On data collection

- CPCs to provide the forms on FAD interactions from each fishing trip that is made without an observer aboard, to the IATTC staff as soon as possible after the trip terminates, and that these forms are those provided by the IATTC staff or downloaded from the IATTC website, without modifications.
- The Secretariat to contact CPCs no later than 80 days before the SAC to check the status of incomplete data submissions regarding the requirements of the Resolution C-19- 01.
- CPCs to require their vessels to record data related to interactions with FADs of purse-seine vessels without an observer aboard using exclusively the standard form developed by the IATTC staff (Fish-aggregating device form (FADS), Sep 2018 ver.2).
- CPCs to provide to the IATTC staff the same raw buoy data received by original users (i.e. vessels, fishing companies), including both trajectories and acoustic biomass information.

- The Commission scientific staff and CPCs to continue exploring technologies to mark and read automatically and remotely marking identification to improve FAD/buoy marking and to solve errors on data collection.
- The Commission and its Members to reactivate the mechanisms of cooperation between the various tuna RFMOs regarding FADs, including in particular the Joint TRFMO FAD Working Group. This will allow work on harmonization of data collection, definitions, indicators and other cross-cutting issues.
 - **On management measures**
- The Commission to consider additional options -- along with active FAD limits -- to lower the number of FADs in the water, such as clarifying controls on remote activation and deactivation and controls on numbers of deployed FADs.
 - **The FADWG agreed on the following tasks for the group**
- Members to submit through Basecamp by June 7, 2021 draft proposals of definitions of new terms related to FAD fishing not included in Annex 1. They will be worked intersessionally with the goal of presenting a consolidated proposal of new definitions for the next FADWG meeting.
- FADWG together with the IATTC scientific staff to work intersessionally through Basecamp to improve procedures for the collection and reporting of data requirements of the Resolution C19-01.

These recommendations were approved without discussion, and there were no comments on the content of the report.

b. 8th Meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance

Mr. David Hogan, of the United States, who was unanimously elected to chair the Committee on Administration and Finance on this occasion, presented his report on the 8th meeting of the Committee (see Appendix 4b of these minutes), emphasizing the three recommendations that were adopted by the Committee:

- i. Approve a budget of US\$ 8,133,837 for the IATTC in 2022.
- ii. Approve the recommendations formulated for 2022 with respect to the operation and activities of the Special Fund for capacity building, as indicated in Document [CAF-08-03 Special Fund for promoting institutional capacity-building](#).
- iii. Approve a budget of US\$ 1,440,000 for the Observer Program for Transshipments at Sea.

The second and third recommendations were adopted without discussion.

Regarding the first recommendation, at the request of the Commission, Ms. Nora Roa, Head of Administration, Finance and Human Resources, presented the proposed budget once again, with the inclusion of the costs of the pilot project for monitoring landings in port contemplated in the resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas, for an approximate amount of US\$ 770,548.

During the intense discussion that followed, the Secretariat presented several options for covering this amount. Finally, the compromise solution that was adopted consisted, at least for 2022, in distributing this additional cost in equal portions among the Members.

As a result, the Commission approved a total budget of US\$ 8,519,964 for fiscal year 2022, with individual contributions established in Resolution [C-21-08](#).

c. 11th and 12th Meetings of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission

The Chair of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission, Mr. David Hogan, of the United States, recalled that the text of the recommendations adopted by the 11th meeting (extraordinary) of the Committee in March 2021 is reproduced in Document [COR-12-05 Recommendations of the 11th Meeting of the Committee - Progress Report](#), which also contains an evaluation of their implementation, in terms of progress and results.

He then presented his report on the development and results of the 12th meeting of the Committee (see Appendix 4c). He noted that this meeting was not adjourned as scheduled in August 2021 and therefore had to be resumed on 15 October, immediately prior to the meeting of the Commission.

He reported that the Committee had adopted the following recommendations:

- **IUU Vessel List:** The Committee did not find it necessary to consider or recommend any changes to the IUU list, in accordance with Document [COR-12-04 IUU Vessel List 2021-2022](#).
- **Cooperating Non-Members:** The Committee reviewed Document [COR-12-03 REV Cooperating Non-Members](#) and recommended renewing the Cooperating Non-Member status for all current Cooperating Non-Members: Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Indonesia and Liberia.
- **Recommendation for the Committee:** That the comments and questions from the participating and attending CPCs regarding absent CPCs be collected and included in the communications sent to these CPCs, in addition to reminding them of their responsibility to participate in the meetings of the Committee. In these communications, the Secretariat would ask the absent CPCs, on behalf of the Committee, to respond to these comments and questions.
- **Recommendation for the CPCs:** That CPCs send their responses regarding possible infractions in writing, to complement any information provided orally during the meeting of the Committee, so that those responses can be duly included in the Secretariat's database, making it possible to better monitor the enforcement actions taken by the CPCs.
- **Recommendations for the Commission:**
 - That the IATTC hold a workshop to specifically address the compliance review process and full implementation of paragraphs 5-9 of Resolution C-11-07. This meeting, which could be held prior to the annual meetings in 2022, could aim to identify the challenges faced by the IATTC with respect to the compliance process and possible solutions to those challenges.
 - That time be allocated on the agenda of the 13th Meeting of the Committee to continue progress made at the workshop, consider additional steps to fully implement Resolution C-11-07, and make the corresponding recommendations to the Commission during its 2022 Annual Meeting.
 - That the IATTC reiterate to CPCs the requirement that all catch data from the IATTC-WCPFC overlap area must be reported to both RFMOs.
- **Recommendations for the Secretariat:**
 - That the Secretariat add to its compliance report a flag-by-flag review of vessels that commit repeated infractions, in order to assist the Committee in better assessing the level of non-compliance.
 - That the Secretariat provide information on whether data or reports have been submitted in previous years (e.g. the previous 5 years) as required by several resolutions, which would

allow the Commission to have a better context and information on the possible repeated non-compliance by a CPC, as well as the progress made by this CPC in this regard.

- That the Secretariat correct the Spanish version of Resolution C-19-01, paragraph 10, to read "siembra", instead of "uso", as the correct translation of the word "deployment" in the original English version.
- That the Secretariat follow up with each CPC that has not responded "not applicable" to the question in the compliance questionnaire regarding the implementation of Recommendation C-12-11, to clarify which of the two RFMOs conservation and management measures their vessels observe in the IATTC-WCPFC overlap area.
- That the Secretariat prepare a comprehensive summary of compliance with the applicable procedures for granting exemptions from the obligation to carry an observer on board, pursuant to the exception procedure that was adopted in response to the circumstances imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the related obligations regarding the provision of information and data that the observer would have collected.

The Commission agreed to adopt the IUU vessel list without modifications and to approve the renewal of the Cooperating Non-Member status of Bolivia, Honduras, Indonesia, Chile and Liberia. It also took note of the other recommendations without additional comments or observations.

d. 22nd Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity

i. Report of the consultant on a fleet capacity management plan and associated measures.

Amb. Jean-François Pulvenis, Director *ad interim*, presented the report of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity (see Appendix 4d), in view of the absence of its Chair, Mr. Luis Molledo, of the European Union.

He noted that the Working Group had adopted the following three recommendations:

- Encourage the Commission to continue working to advance the sustainable management of the total capacity of the EPO, including current cases of capacity requests, claims, and disputes.
- Instruct the Secretariat to identify, for consideration in the next meeting of the working group, potential solutions to clarify and improve some processes and administrative rules applicable to the operational management of capacity in the Regional Vessel Register.
- Instruct the consultant, Dr. Dale Squires, to continue working on the aspects from the study in Document CAF-22-INF that still need to be addressed or further analyzed, including issues such as capacity requests and claims and their treatment and the incentives that could be adopted to reduce capacity. To this end, the consultant should carry out field visits, develop concrete case studies, and strive to reconcile the theoretical and practical aspects of the study.

Regarding the first recommendation, the delegation of Ecuador stated that there were several pending cases that appear to be simple to resolve due to their nature and origin, which is sometimes administrative in nature. The Director *ad interim* recalled that several of these cases had already been resolved and that it was expected that the very few remaining cases could be considered at a future face-to-face meeting, with the identification of a possible solution for each one of them.

There were no comments on the second recommendation. Regarding the third recommendation, the delegation of Ecuador emphasized the need to reach concrete approaches and agreements, after having spent so much time on aspects and presentations of a more academic and theoretical nature than concrete ones.

4. Observer program for transshipments at sea

Mr. Ricardo Belmontes, Policy and Compliance Officer, recalled that the status of the program and its implementation had already been reported at the meetings of various IATTC subsidiary bodies, as follows:

- Scientific Advisory Committee: Information was provided on transshipped species, catch areas of transshipped fish and the need to report the different species of transshipped sharks in the transshipment declaration in order to have more information for adopting conservation measures for this species.
- Committee on Administration and Finance: a report on the 021 budget implementation was presented and it was recommended that a budget of US\$ 1,400,000 be adopted, which was approved by the Committee, as noted by its Chair.
- Compliance Committee: The possible infractions committed during the implementation of the transshipment program were reported and the CPCs involved reported the actions they had taken in this regard.

The Commission took note of this information and expressed its appreciation.

5. Discussion of resolutions and recommendations

i. Conservation and management of tropical and temperate tunas

The Chair recalled that the August meeting had been very close to reaching a consensus. For this reason, based on the progress made at that time and on an evaluation of the most appropriate compromise formulas that could facilitate the achievement of a consensus, he indicated that he had decided to prepare a proposal that had been circulated beforehand and which he presented to the participants.

This presentation was followed by several days of negotiations on the Chair's proposal, with special emphasis on issues such as the number of days of closure, the obligation for vessels that have exceeded certain catch limits, the establishment of an individual vessel catch limit (IVL) scheme, and the utilization of VMS information to monitor compliance with conservation and management measures. This joint effort allowed consensus to be reached and the Commission adopted conservation and management measures for tropical tunas for a new three-year cycle (2022-2024) in Resolution [C-21-04](#).

With respect to bluefin tuna, following the successful completion of discussions among the most interested delegations, the Commission adopted the text resulting from these consultations as its Resolution [C-21-05](#) on *Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean*.

ii. Others

The Commission also reviewed several other proposed resolutions. In addition to the resolution on financing for fiscal year 2022, the adoption of which was already mentioned in these minutes, the Commission adopted a resolution to amend the resolution it had adopted in 2019 on sharks, with special emphasis on the silky shark.

Furthermore, after years of repeated discussions, the Commission adopted a resolution on the establishment of an IATTC scheme for minimum standards for inspection in port, an adoption that was particularly highlighted by the participants and recognized by all as a very important achievement.

In summary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolution	Subject	Appendix
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C-21-04	Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024	2a
C-21-05	Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean	2b
C-21-06	Amendment to Resolution C-19-05 - Conservation measures for shark species, with special emphasis on the silky shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>), for the years 2022 and 2023	2c
C-21-07	Resolution for an IATTC scheme for minimum standards for inspection in port	2d
C-21-08	Financing for fiscal year 2022	2e

The following four proposals were also discussed, but could not be approved due to lack of consensus.

Proposal	Proponent	Subject	Discussion	Appendix
A1	EU	Proposed resolution to amend Resolution C-19-08 [Observers on longliners]	The main purpose of the proposed amendment was to add an explicit reference to data collection, with the insertion of a new paragraph referring, among others, to the development of a template by the IATTC scientific staff. This proposal was not able to gather the necessary consensus for its adoption.	3a
A2	ECU	Amendment to Resolution C-11-08 on scientific observers for longline vessels	As on previous occasions, the proposal in this draft resolution was to increase the coverage of scientific observers aboard longline vessels from 5% to 20%. In order to facilitate an agreement on this matter, not only was it proposed that this increase be made progressively, from 2022 to 2025, but it would also include the possibility of using electronic monitoring systems to supplement or replace human observers. Several countries with the most important longline fleets expressed that they could not yet accept this proposal, in particular because of the persistent difficulties they have in meeting the 5% coverage requirement due to the current circumstances.	3b
E1	ECU	Resolution on establishing a mandatory program for transshipments in authorized ports by large-scale fishing vessels in	Several Members emphasized that this proposal is a radical departure from the provisions of Resolution C-12-07, which explicitly allows transshipments at sea by large-scale longline vessels and regulates them with the establishment of an observer program on board the carrier vessels authorized to carry out such transshipments. Therefore, there was no	3c

		replacement of Resolution C-12-07	consensus to consider and eventually adopt this proposal.	
F1	ECU	Proposed resolution on the conservation and management of sharks	This proposal was more editorial and organizational than substantive. It sought to consolidate all the provisions of the various existing resolutions regulating the conservation and management of sharks into the text of a single resolution. There was no time to consider it in detail.	3d

6. Other business

a) Bolivia statement on capacity

The delegation of Bolivia read a statement regarding the capacity of its vessels in the eastern Pacific Ocean in terms of well volume at the time of the establishment of the IATTC Regional Vessel Register in 2002 and its request to maintain its rights in this regard (see Appendix 5a).

b) Shark sampling program in Central America

The delegation of Costa Rica requested the extension of the Central American shark sampling program. Costa Rica took this opportunity to recall its offer to host an IATTC field office and its willingness to establish an office in its country, in particular to serve as support for the implementation of this program.

The IATTC Coordinator of Scientific Research recalled the importance of this sampling program given the need to obtain more information and data on sharks in Central America and their catch by coastal communities in the countries of the sub-region, as well as to create training opportunities in this field. Initially, the program was funded by the GEF and later by the FAO, as well as with budgetary resources from the IATTC and its Special Fund. However, this phase ends in December 2021, although the IATTC staff proposes that it should continue, provided that the necessary funds can be obtained to do so, as described in Document [IATTC-98-02c Central America Long-Term Sampling Proposal](#).

Peru, El Salvador and Ecuador expressed their interest in this continuation and their participation in it. The three delegations also expressed their interest in considering Dorado or mahi mahi as a species covered by the Antigua Convention on which more information should also be generated, thus following the precedent of the assessment of that stock that was carried out in 2016.

c) Implementation of Article XII, paragraph 1, of the Antigua Convention

The Director *ad interim*, Amb. Pulvenis, recalled that only the phase of the interviews of the candidates in a presential meeting of the Heads of Delegation, followed by the selection of one of them by secret ballot, and its confirmation by the Commission, was missing to conclude the process established in Resolution C-14-07.

The Commission took note of this information and that it was advisable to convene an extraordinary presential meeting for this purpose, as soon as the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic would make it possible. The Chair assumed responsibility for the necessary consultations and coordination, with the support of the Secretariat.

7. Place and date of next meeting

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Commission would be held in August 2022, on dates to be determined, taking into account, in particular, the schedule of other international meetings of importance to

IATTC Members.

8. Closure

The meeting was adjourned at 19:00, San Diego time, on 22 October 2021.

Appendix 1. List of attendees.

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Appendix 2. Resolutions.

2a. Resolution C-21-04. Conservation measures for Tropical Tunas.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(RESUMED)

(by videoconference)

18-22 October 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-04

CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2022-2024

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered by videoconference, on the occasion of its 98th Meeting (resumed):

Aware of its responsibility for the scientific study of the tunas and tuna-like species in its Convention Area and for formulating recommendations to its Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) with regard to these resources;

Recognizing that the potential production from the resource can be reduced if fishing effort is excessive;

Concerned that the capacity of the purse-seine fleets fishing for tunas in the Convention Area continues to increase;

Taking into account the best scientific information available, reflected in the IATTC staff's recommendations, and the precautionary approach; and

Recalling the need to take into account the special circumstances and requirements of the developing countries of the region, particularly the coastal countries, as recognized in the Antigua Convention, in particular in its Preamble and its Article XXIII, paragraph 1;

Agrees:

To apply in the Convention Area the conservation and management measures for tropical tuna set out below, and to request that the staff of the IATTC monitor the fishing activities of the respective CPCs' flag vessels relative to this commitment, and also report on such activities at each annual meeting of the Commission;

1. These measures are applicable from 00:00 hours on 1 January 2022 to 24:00 hours on 31 December 2024, except for the second closure period referred to in paragraph 3, which extends until 24:00 hours on 19 January 2025, and except for the additional days of closure that would be added pursuant to paragraph 5 to that second closure period. These measures are applicable to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days in each year covered by this Resolution. These closures shall be observed in one of two

periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.

4. For 2022, CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flags that fished during any of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 and have caught on average more than 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna in floating-object or unassociated sets during that period, shall, in addition to the closure stipulated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, observe an extended closure of 8 additional days as indicated in this paragraph.

In the case of vessels that have only fished for two years during the period indicated, the average based on those two years shall be used, and in the case that a vessel fished only one year during the period indicated, only the catch data for that year shall be assumed as information for the application of this measure.

The IATTC Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by 15 December 2021, the names of the vessels that must apply the additional 8-day closure, for its pertinent application starting in 2022.

The additional days of closure pursuant to this paragraph shall be added, as appropriate, to the beginning of the closure for vessels observing the first period and to the end of the closure for vessels observing the second period, so that the closure of the first period shall always end on October 8 and the second period shall always begin on 9 November of each year.

5. For the years 2023 and 2024, CPCs shall ensure that vessels that exceeded during the previous year the annual catch limit of 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna shall increase during the following year by 10 additional days the closure period established in paragraph 3 of this resolution.

If during this same period a vessel exceeds the annual catch limit of 1,500 metric tons of bigeye tuna, they shall increase the closure by 13 days; if it exceeds the annual catch limit of 1,800 tons of bigeye tuna, it shall increase its closure by 16 days; if it exceeds the annual catch limit of 2,100 metric tons, it shall increase its closure by 19 days; and if it exceeds the annual catch limit of 2,400 metric tons, it shall increase its closure by 22 days, in addition to the closure stipulated in paragraph 3 of this resolution.

The additional days of closure pursuant to this paragraph shall be added, as appropriate, to the beginning of the closure for vessels observing the first period and to the end of the closure for vessels observing the second period, so that the closure of the first period shall always end on 8 October and the second period shall always begin on 9 November of each year.

The IATTC Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by 1 March 2023 and 2024 the names of the vessels that must observe additional closure days in accordance with this paragraph.

In 2023 and 2024, any vessel that in the previous year had to apply the extended closure indicated in paragraph 4, and in that same period had caught less than 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna, shall apply only the closure days indicated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution.

6. Starting 1 January 2022, each CPC shall strengthen the monitoring and control system for tuna catches through, among others, the utilization of on-board observer data, logbooks, port sampling and information from tuna processing facilities, to facilitate to the operators and captains the monitoring of their catches and a better compliance with the objectives of this Resolution.

CPCs shall be responsible for the compilation and submission of the final data on the annual catches of bigeye tuna made by individual vessels flying their flag during the current year and such data shall be reported to the Secretariat no later than 15 February of the following year.

In addition, further strengthening shall be provided through the establishment and implementation of an enhanced monitoring program, to be started no later than 1 January 2023, and preceded by a pilot program, coordinated by the IATTC scientific staff to start by 1 June 2022, consistent with the proposal made by the Secretariat in document IATTC-98-INF B. The Commission and the CPCs should ensure

that all resources needed for these two programs (pilot program and enhanced monitoring program) will be made available in a timely manner to support the programs. The resources for the pilot program should be made available no later than March 2022. At its annual meeting in 2022 the Commission should approve a budgetary funding mechanism for the enhanced monitoring program.

For 2023 and 2024, as soon as possible, after the conclusion of each trip, the IATTC staff will transmit to the flag CPC their best estimate of a vessel's catch for that trip, together with an accounting of the data and the methodology used to arrive at the estimate. The flag CPC will then determine the amount of bigeye catch that will be attributed to a vessel for a given trip per paragraph 9.

7. The sampling in port and processing plants may prioritize vessels that have reached an average catch between the years 2017 to 2019 greater than five hundred (500) tons of bigeye tuna per year, according to the data received by the Secretariat.
8. CPCs shall ensure that the processing plants data for vessels flying their flags for any fish caught in the IATTC Convention Area be provided to its fisheries authorities in real time (i.e., within 10 days from the first day of unloading until the last day of grading by size), with copy to the IATTC staff.
9. The CPCs will be responsible for estimating the catch of bigeye tuna of each vessel flying its flag at the end of each trip, to the extent that one or more data sources are available to the CPC in the days immediately after the conclusion of the trip and discharge (e.g., observer estimates, ship's log data, well sampling, cannery data). The duty to estimate the catch of the vessel will be the responsibility of the flag CPC.
10. In the event that the *status quo* conditions, as represented by the average annual catches of bigeye tuna during the three-year period 2017-2019 (66,906 t – Best Scientific Estimate [BSE]), are not offset by this measure, or taking into consideration the results of any new stock assessments for bigeye, the IATTC scientific staff shall propose to the Commission an update of its recommendations for these conservation measures, including, among others, an increase of the numbers of closure days.
11. If the implementation of this measure has positive effects that demonstrate an improvement of the status of the bigeye tuna stock, the scientific staff shall analyze the conservation measures in force in order to submit to the Commission for consideration new measures that consider, among others, reducing the number of closure days or eliminating the “*corralito*.”
12. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96° and 110°W and between 4°N and 3°S, known as the “*corralito*”, which is illustrated in Figure 1, shall be closed from 00:00 hours on 9 October to 24:00 hours on 8 November.

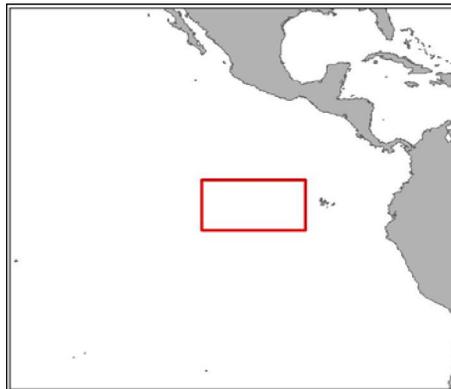


Figure 1. Closure area

13. a. For each one of the closure periods stipulated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 1 June of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe that closure period, also identifying those that must observe additional closure days pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of this resolution .

- b. Every vessel that fishes, regardless of the flag under which it operates or whether it changes flag or the jurisdiction of the CPC under which it fishes during the year, must observe the closure period to which it was committed.
14. a. If a *force majeure*¹ event renders a vessel² unable to proceed to sea outside one of the two closure periods during a period of at least 75 continuous days, a CPC may request an exemption for a reduced closure period as provided in paragraph 3 and subparagraph 13b. If an exemption is granted, the vessel will be required to observe a reduced closure period as outlined below in subparagraph 14e. A request for exemption due to *force majeure* shall be sent by a CPC to the Secretariat within 30 calendar days of the end of the period of inactivity due to *force majeure*. Requests submitted after this time will not be considered.
- b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea during said continuous period, which closure period the vessel observed, and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.
- c. After the timely receipt of both the request and supporting information required in subparagraph b, the Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.
- d. The request shall be considered accepted unless an IATTC Member objects to it formally within 15 calendar days of the receipt of said request, in which case the Director shall immediately notify all CPCs of the objection.
- e. If the request for exemption is accepted:
- i. the vessel shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be immediately notified to the Director by the CPC, or
 - ii. in the event said vessel has already observed a closure period prescribed in paragraph 3 in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, it shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days the following year, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be notified to the Director by the CPC no later than 1 June of that year.
 - iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.
 - iv. The exemption shall only apply to the 72-day closure period stipulated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, not to the additional periods stipulated in paragraphs 4 and 5.
15. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:
- a. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;
 - b. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;
 - c. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;
 - d. Ensure that at the time a closure period begins, and for the entire duration of that period, all the purse-seine vessels fishing for yellowfin, bigeye, and/or skipjack tunas that are committed to observing that closure period and that fly its flag, or operate under its jurisdiction, in the Antigua Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the

¹ For the purposes of paragraph 14, only cases of vessels disabled in the course of fishing operations by mechanical and/or structural failure, fire or explosion, shall be considered *force majeure*.

² This exemption applies to the vessels of fleets that observe either of the closure periods prescribed in paragraph 3.

AIDCP may remain at sea, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area. The only other exception to this provision shall be that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may leave port during the closure, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area.

MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES

16. For the purposes of this Resolution, the definitions contained in Annex I shall apply.
17. CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of FADs, as defined in Annex I (consistent with Resolution C-19-01), active at any one time:

For 2022:

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	400 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	270 FADs
Class 4-5:	110 FADs
Class 1-3:	66 FADs

For 2023:

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	340 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	255 FADs
Class 4-5:	105 FADs
Class 1-3:	64 FADs

For 2024:

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	340 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	210 FADs
Class 4-5:	85 FADs
Class 1-3:	50 FADs

18. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
19. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
- is deployed at sea; and
 - activation of the satellite buoy has occurred, and the satellite buoy is transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
20. Deactivation of a satellite buoy attached to a FAD may only be done in the following circumstances: complete loss of signal reception; beaching; appropriation of a FAD by a third party; temporarily during a selected closure period; for being outside of:
- the area between the meridians 150° W and 100° W, and the parallels 8° N and 10°S;
 - the area between the meridian 100° W and the coast of the American continent and the parallels 5° N and 15°S;

or transfer of ownership. CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, deactivations to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex II. The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the deactivation. The FAD Working Group, based on advice from the IATTC scientific staff, shall provide to the SAC and the Commission advice on any required adjustments.

21. Remote reactivation of a satellite buoy at sea shall only occur in the following circumstances: to assist in the recovery of a beached FAD; after a temporary deactivation during the closure period; or transfer of ownership while the FAD is at sea. CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any remote reactivation to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex III. The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the remote reactivation.

22. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group on FADs shall recommend to the SAC for its consideration at its meeting in 2022 at the latest, advice to further develop the use of biodegradable materials in FADs, including a definition and criteria for biodegradable FADs, or FADs with designs and materials that pose less risk to the environment.
23. The IATTC scientific staff and the Working Group on FADs will also, to the extent possible, review the variation in levels of aggregation, mortality, change in fishing strategy, and durability of FADs built with biodegradable materials or with designs and materials that present less risk for the environment. These results will also be presented at the 13th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee and the 99th meeting of the Commission to determine adjustments to the active FAD limits for vessels switching to biodegradable FADs.
24. In order to support the work of the IATTC scientific staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat. The information provided shall be identical in form and content to the raw satellite buoy data provided by the buoy manufacturers to the original users (i.e., vessels and vessel administrators), as specified in the Annex IV of this Resolution. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days. The IATTC scientific staff and Working Group on FADs shall recommend to the Scientific Advisory Committee and the Commission for consideration at its 2022 meeting, a protocol for the use by third parties of the data provided pursuant to this paragraph, in protection of the confidentiality of the data.
25. In order to provide the IATTC scientific staff with valuable information to feed their work, starting in 2023 CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report to the IATTC, utilizing a format to be developed by the IATTC staff and approved by the Commission, complete VMS data for all vessels required to carry VMS pursuant to Resolution C-14-02. The information reported to the Secretariat shall include, at a minimum, the information specified in Paragraphs 2(a) of and 2(b) of that Resolution. Where the flag CPC requires more frequent polling rates, CPCs are encouraged to submit higher-frequency VMS data. Reporting shall occur every two months and with a time delay no longer than 90 days. Data collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with Resolution C-15-07 on data confidentiality policy and procedures.
26. Each CPC shall ensure that:
 - a. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
 - b. all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period.
27. The Scientific Advisory Committee and the *Ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall review the progress and results of the implementation of the FAD provisions contained in this Resolution and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.
28.
 - a. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex II of Resolution C-19-01.
 - b. CPCs, with the support of the Commission and its staff and in consultation with all stakeholders, as appropriate, shall encourage the design and use of biodegradable non-entangling FADs.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

29. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2022, 2023 and 2024 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Country	Metric tons
China	2,507
Japan	32,372
Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

30. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area do not exceed the greater of 500 metric tons or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001^{3,4}. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.
31. A CPC referenced in paragraph 29 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 29, provided that the total transferred by any CPC does not exceed 30 percent of its catch limit. These transfers cannot be made to retroactively cover an overage of another CPC's catch limit. Both CPCs involved in a transfer shall, separately or jointly, notify the Director 10 days in advance of the intended transfer. This notification shall specify the tonnage to be transferred. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
32. The CPC that receives the transfer shall be responsible for management for the transferred catch limit, including monitoring and monthly reporting of catch. A CPC that receives a one-time transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

33. Landings and transshipments of tuna or tuna products that have been positively identified as originating from fishing activities that contravene these measures are prohibited. The Director is requested to provide relevant information to CPCs to assist them in this regard.
34. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July, a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures, including any controls it has imposed on its fleets and any monitoring, control, and compliance measures it has established to ensure compliance with such controls.
35. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, the IATTC scientific staff will analyze the effects on the stocks of the implementation of these measures, and previous conservation and management measures, and will propose, if necessary, appropriate measures to be applied in future years.
36. Subject to the availability of the necessary funding, the Director is requested to continue the experiments with sorting grids for juvenile tunas and other species of non-target fish in the purse-seine nets of vessels that fish on FADs and on unassociated schools, by developing an experimental protocol, including parameters for the materials to be used for the sorting grids, and the methods for their construction, installation, and deployment. The Director shall also specify the methods and format for the collection of scientific data to be used for analysis of the performance of the sorting grids. The foregoing is without prejudice to each CPC carrying out its own experimental programs with sorting

³ The Commission acknowledges that France, as a coastal State, is developing a tuna longline fleet on behalf of its overseas territories situated in the Convention Area.

⁴ The Commission acknowledges that Peru, as a coastal State, will develop a tuna longline fleet, which will operate in strict compliance with the rules and provisions of the IATTC and in accordance with the resolutions of the Commission.

grids and presenting its results to the Director.

37. To renew the requirement for all purse-seine vessels to first retain on board and then land all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size. A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the tuna caught in that set.
38. The IATTC shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness, especially in the overlap area, including by frequent consultations with the WCPFC, in order to maintain, and inform their respective members of, a thorough understanding of conservation and management measures directed at bigeye, yellowfin, and other tunas, and the scientific bases and effectiveness of those measures.
39. Review, during the year 2022, the weighting process and risk analysis implemented for bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna (see documents SAC-11 INF-F, SAC-11-INF-J, SAC-11-06, and SAC-11-07) with emphasis on the impact on the management advice, taking care that this activity does not impact the research plan of the scientific staff as described in document SAC-12-01.
40. Assess, in 2023, the status of bigeye tuna through updated assessments (as defined in document IATTC-98-INF-B), taking care that this activity does not impact the research plan of the scientific staff as described in document SAC-12-01.
41. The IATTC Secretariat shall conduct, for presentation at the 2022 SAC meeting, an interim stock assessment for skipjack tuna using currently available fisheries and biological data (as proposed in IATTC-98-INF-F), which may be replaced or enhanced with the results of the benchmark assessment envisaged under the work plan described in document SAC-12-01.
42. Subject to the availability of the necessary funding, the IATTC scientific staff shall initiate, starting in 2022, research work on the relationship between the depth of nets deployed by tuna vessels and the catches of bigeye tuna, in order to determine its effect on an increase in fishing mortality in each area of operation. For the 2023 meeting of the IATTC SAC, the results of this work should be presented for their respective analysis and recommendations to the Commission.
43. In 2022, 2023, and 2024 the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
44. The IATTC shall continue efforts to develop harvest strategies for tropical tunas. The IATTC scientific staff shall continue to establish the scientific basis, through Management Strategy Evaluation testing, to advise the Commission on initial candidate harvest strategies, starting with bigeye tuna. The staff, consulting with the SAC, shall then present for the Commission's consideration in 2024 a candidate harvest strategy for bigeye tuna, including candidate management actions to be taken under various stock conditions.
45. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 14, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 13a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Annex I
Definitions

For the purposes of this Resolution, the following definitions shall apply:

- a. FAD (consistent with Resolution C-19-01): Anchored, drifting, floating or submerged objects deployed and/or tracked by vessels, including through the use of radio and/or satellite buoys, for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse-seine fishing operations.
- b. Satellite buoy: A buoy that uses a satellite network service to indicate its geographical position and is compliant with requirements in Resolution C-19-01 to be clearly marked with a unique identification code.
- c. Activation of a satellite buoy: The act of initializing network service for receiving the satellite buoy's position. Activation is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. Following activation, the vessel owner pays for the communication service. The buoy can be transmitting or not, depending if it has been switched on.
- d. Deactivation of a satellite buoy: The act of cancelling network service for receiving the satellite buoy's position. Deactivation is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. Following deactivation, the communication service is no longer paid for, and the buoy stops transmitting.
- e. Reactivation of a satellite buoy: The act of re-initializing network service for transmission of a satellite buoy's position after deactivation. The procedure is the same as the one to be followed for activation of a satellite buoy.
- f. Signal loss: The situation in which, without any intervention of the owner/operator/manager, a satellite buoy cannot be located by the owner on a monitoring device. The main causes of signal loss are buoy retrieved by another vessel or person (at-sea or on-shore), FAD sinking and buoy failure.

Annex II

CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any deactivation of a satellite buoy to the Secretariat using the following data fields of the first communication of the buoy after being activated:

- date [YYYY/MM/DD],
- time [hh:mm],
- buoy identifier code,
- latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- speed [knots], and
- reason of deactivation: signal loss, stolen FAD, beaching, temporarily during closure periods, transferred ownership, FAD outside the areas specified in paragraph 20 of this resolution, other (specify).

Annex III

CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any remote reactivation of a satellite buoy to the Secretariat using the following data fields of the last communication of the buoy before being deactivated:

- date [YYYY/MM/DD],
- time [hh:mm],
- buoy identifier code,
- latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- speed [knots], and
- reason of remote reactivation: recovery of a signal loss, after a temporary deactivation during the closure period, or transfer of ownership while FAD is at sea, other (specify).

Annex IV

Format of the information to be requested to satellite buoy manufacturers

a) Daily information on buoy location

The following data fields should be included for all the buoys and positions recorded during the day, in fishing company-specific csv files:

- date [dd-mm-yyyy],
- time [hh.mm],
- unique buoy identifier code [the format varies for each buoy manufacturer but is always an alphanumeric code],
- IMO of the vessel associated to the buoy and receiving the information,
- latitude [expressed as decimal degrees],
- longitude [expressed as decimal degrees],
- speed [knots].

Additionally, whenever possible, the following information corresponding to each transmission will be included:

- Water temperature.
- Buoy in the water (only for those buoys with sensors that allow identifying buoys in the water)
- Activation and deactivation dates.
- Estate or transmission mode of the buoy (e.g. immediate information, retrieving, etc.)

Data should be received in csv files named “X-YYYY-MM-ZZZZZZZ.csv” where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (M, S, Z, for Marine Instruments, Satlink, and Zunibal, respectively), YYYY is the year, MM the month, and ZZZZZZZ the name of the fishing company. A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.

b) Information on acoustic records

The following data fields must be included for all the buoys and acoustic records recorded daily, in fishing company-specific csv files:

- ZUNIBAL: company, unique buoy identifier code, date (date, time), type (position or sounder), latitude, longitude, speed, drift, total
- SATLINK: Company, unique buoy identifier code, Message Descriptor (MD), date (date, time), latitude, longitude, battery charge (bat), temp, speed, drift, layer1, layer2, layer3, layer4, layer5, layer6, layer7, layer8, layer9, layer10, sum, max, mag1, mag2, mag3, mag4, mag5, mag6, mag7, mag8.
- MARINE INSTRUMENTS: company, unique buoy identifier code, TransmissionDate, TransmissionHour, lat, lon, mode, light, poll, temperature, vcc, SounderDate, gain, layers, layerbits, maxdepth, sd1, sd2, sd3, sd4, sd5, sd6, sd7, sd8, sd9, sd10, sd11, sd13, sd12, sd14, sd15, sd16, sd17, sd18, sd19, sd20, sd21, sd22, sd23, sd24, sd25, sd26, sd27, sd28, sd29, sd30, sd31, sd32, sd33, sd34, sd35, sd36, sd37, sd38, sd39, sd40, sd41, sd42, sd43, sd44, sd45, sd346, sd47, sd48, sd49, sd50.

Data should be received in csv files named “X-YYYY-MM-ZZZZZZZ-Sounder.csv” where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (M, S, Z, for Marine Instruments, Satlink, and Zunibal, respectively), YYYY is the year, MM the month, and ZZZZZZZ the name of the fishing company. A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.

2b. Resolution C-21-05. Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

**98TH MEETING
(RESUMED)**

(by videoconference)
18 – 22 October 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-05

**MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered virtually, on the occasion of its 98th Meeting (resumed):

Taking into account that the stock of Pacific bluefin tuna is caught in both the western and central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

Recognizing that the 2020 stock assessment of Pacific bluefin tuna by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) shows the following:

- The spawning stock biomass (SSB) in 2018 is estimated to be 4.5% of unfished SSB (i.e., the depletion ratio, which is the ratio of SSB in 2018 relative to the theoretical unfished SSB);
- The stock is overfished and is subject to overfishing relative to most of the commonly used reference points; and SSB is below 20%SSB_{F=0}, which is the second rebuilding target adopted by the IATTC and WCPFC.

Taking into consideration that IATTC Members, through resolutions and voluntary actions, have, since 2012, effected 40% reductions in the catch of Pacific bluefin tuna across the entire range of age classes available in the EPO;

Considering that in 2021 the IATTC Scientific Staff and Scientific Advisory Committee noted in their recommendations that increased catches based on the scenarios analyzed are possible under the harvest strategy prepared by the Joint IATTC-WCPFC Northern Committee Working Group on Pacific bluefin tuna. The choice of catch scenario should take into account the desired rebuilding rate and the distribution of catch between small and large Pacific bluefin tuna;

Recalling that Article VII, paragraph 1(c) of the Antigua Convention provides that the Commission shall “*adopt measures that are based on the best scientific evidence available to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by this Convention and to maintain or restore the populations of harvested species at levels of abundance which can produce the maximum sustainable yield...*”;

Urging all IATTC Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) involved in this fishery to participate in a fair and equitable manner, and without exceptions, in the discussion and adoption of conservation measures applicable to the stock throughout its entire range;

Mindful that these measures are intended as an interim step towards assuring sustainability of the Pacific bluefin tuna resource, consistent with the precautionary approach, and the objectives of the long-term management framework for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the EPO;

Noting that the IATTC has adopted mandatory conservation and management measures for Pacific bluefin tuna for 2012-2021, and that the measures resulted in reducing catches in the EPO;

Desirous that combined conservation and management measures by the WCPFC and the IATTC, together with other voluntary measures aimed at controlling fishing mortality, should be implemented to better the condition of the Pacific bluefin tuna stock; and,

Recognizing that conservation and management measures by WCPFC and IATTC should be considered in cooperation between the two RFMOs taking into account historical and future projected proportional fishery impacts on SSB between fisheries in the EPO and fisheries in the WCPO.

Resolves as follows:

1. After the ISC concludes in a stock assessment that the Pacific bluefin tuna spawning stock biomass has met the second rebuilding target of 20%SSB_{F=0}, as specified in Paragraph 1 of Resolution C-21-01, and any further increases are recommended by the Joint Working Group of the WCPFC and IATTC, the IATTC shall consider a more equitable balance of catch among Members that is reflective of historical harvest in Members' respective EEZs in the EPO.

The following paragraphs apply to 2021-2024:

2. The Commission shall implement this Resolution in accordance with the long-term management objectives of Pacific bluefin tuna in paragraph 1 of Resolution C-21-01 [Amendment to Resolution C-18-02].
3. Each CPC shall report sport fishery catches of Pacific bluefin tuna semi-annually to the Director. Each CPC shall continue to ensure that catches of Pacific bluefin tuna by sportfishing vessels operating under its jurisdiction are reduced in a manner commensurate with reductions in commercial catches.
4. During 2021-2022, in the IATTC Convention Area, combined total commercial catches of Pacific bluefin tuna by all CPCs shall not exceed the catch limit of 7,295 metric tons. During 2023-2024, in the IATTC Convention Area, combined total commercial catches of Pacific bluefin tuna by all CPCs shall not exceed the catch limit of 7,990 metric tons. The biennial catch limits for each CPC are specified below in paragraph 5. Within each biennium, CPCs also shall not exceed a one-year maximum catch limit, as specified below in paragraph 5.
- 5.

	Mexico	United States
2021-2022 biennial limit	6,556 mt	739 mt
One-year maximum for 2021-2022	3,824 mt	523 mt
2023-2024 biennial limit	6,973 mt	1,017 mt
One-year maximum for 2023-2024	4,068 mt	720 mt

- a. During 2021-2022, the United States may catch up to 739 metric tons for both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 523 metric tons in either year (one-year maximum). During 2023-2024, the United States may catch up to 1,017 metric tons for both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 720 metric tons in either year (one-year maximum). The catch limits for the United States will be subtracted and reserved from the total catch limits in paragraph 4 for the exclusive use of the United States.
- b. During 2021-2022, Mexico may catch up to 6,556 metric tons for both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 3,824 metric tons in either year (one-year maximum). During 2023-2024, Mexico may catch up to 6,973 metric tons for both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 4,068 metric tons in either year (one-year maximum). The catch limits for

Mexico will be subtracted and reserved from the total catch limits in paragraph 4 for the exclusive use of Mexico.

6. Any over-harvest shall be deducted from the catch limit in the following year in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Resolution C-21-01. Over-harvest of the biennial catch limits established in Resolution C-18-01 shall be deducted from 2021-2022 catch limits applicable to this Resolution. Over-harvest of the biennial catch limit applicable to 2021-2022 in this Resolution shall be deducted from the catch limits in this Resolution applicable to 2023-2024.
7. Under-harvest of biennial catch limits established in Resolution C-18-01 shall be added to catch limits in this Resolution applicable to 2021-2022 in accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution C-21-01. Under-harvest of biennial catch limits established in this Resolution applicable to 2021-2022 shall be added to the catch limit established in this Resolution applicable to 2023-2024, in accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution C-21-01.
8. CPCs should endeavor to manage catches by vessels under their respective national jurisdictions in such a manner and through such mechanisms as might be applied, with the objective of reducing the proportion of fish of less than 30 kg in the catch toward 50% of total catch, taking into consideration the scientific advice of the ISC and the IATTC staff. At the annual meeting of the IATTC in 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Scientific Staff shall present the results of the previous year's fishing season in this regard for the Commission's review. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the catch limits specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 are not exceeded, without prejudging the adoption by the CPCs of additional management and conservation measures within their national jurisdiction.
9. In each year from 2021-2024, each CPC shall report its commercial catches to the Director weekly after 50% of its annual catch limit in each year is reached.
10. The Director will send out notices to all CPCs when 75% and 90% of the limits in Paragraphs 4 or 5 have been reached. The Director will send out a notice to all CPCs when the limits in Paragraphs 4 or 5 have been reached. CPCs shall take the necessary internal measures to avoid exceeding the limits established in Paragraphs 4 or 5.
11. By 31 January of each year in 2021-2024, the Director shall notify all CPCs of the catch limit for each year in 2021-2024 established in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this resolution that accounts for any over-harvest or under-harvest in accordance with Paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Resolution, and Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Resolution C-21-01.
12. In each year in 2021-2024, the IATTC Scientific Staff shall present an assessment to the Scientific Advisory Committee of the effectiveness of this resolution also taking into consideration the results of the ISC's latest Pacific bluefin tuna stock assessment, harvest scenario projections performed by the ISC, and conservation and management measures for Pacific bluefin tuna adopted by the WCPFC. The Commission shall review and consider revising the management measures established in this Resolution based on the best available information, including the latest assessment, recruitment information, projections or other relevant information, as well as outcomes of the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group on Pacific bluefin tuna.

2c. Resolution C-21-06. Amends and replaces C-19-05.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

**98TH MEETING
(RESUMED)
(by videoconference)
18-22 October 2021**

RESOLUTION C-21-06

AMMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-19-05

CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR SHARK SPECIES, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE SILKY SHARK (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), FOR THE YEARS 2022 AND 2023

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered by videoconference, on the occasion of its 98th meeting (resumed):

Considering that Article VII, paragraph 1 (f), of the Antigua Convention indicates that the Commission shall “adopt, as necessary, conservation and management measures and recommendations for species belonging to the same ecosystem and that are affected by fishing for, or dependent on or associated with, the fish stocks covered by [the] Convention”;

Recalling Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Antigua Convention, which states that “where the status of target stocks or non-target or associated or dependent species is of concern, the members of the Commission shall subject such stocks and species to enhanced monitoring in order to review their status and the efficacy of conservation and management measures, revising those measures regularly in the light of new scientific information available”;

*Recognizing that silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) are the shark species most commonly caught as bycatch by purse-seine vessels in the Convention Area;*

Recognizing that measures should be implemented to allow silky shark populations to rebuild in the Convention Area;

Aware of the need to establish conservation measures for the protection of sharks, especially the silky shark;

Recalling that Resolution C-19-05 requires the IATTC scientific staff to develop complete assessments of the silky shark stocks, but that due to a lack of data it has not been possible to conduct these and thus have indicators of the status of these species; and

Emphasizing the necessity of obtaining better data to achieve management measures in accordance with the variability of the fisheries, as well as to improve the understanding of fishing and pupping areas, catches and fishing effort that affect the fishing mortality of sharks by multi-species longline fleets, both artisanal and industrial, in the coastal countries.

Agrees as follows:

1. To continue the long-term sampling program (Project C.4.a), to the extent possible, in those shark fisheries related to tunas and tuna-like species in Central America with the goal of improving data collection for assessing indicators of silky shark stocks.
2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, landing, or storing, in part or whole, carcasses of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) caught by purse-seine vessels in the IATTC Convention Area. CPCs shall require that their purse-seine vessels

release live silky sharks whenever possible. However, if silky sharks are unintentionally caught and frozen as part of purse-seine vessel's operations, if the flag CPC's governmental authorities are present at the point of landing, the whole silky shark must be surrendered to them. If the flag CPC's governmental authorities are unavailable, the whole silky shark surrendered may not be sold or bartered but may be donated for purposes of domestic human consumption. Silky sharks surrendered in this manner shall be reported to the Secretariat.

3. CPCs shall require all longline vessels whose fishing licenses do not include sharks as a fishing target but catch sharks incidentally, to limit bycatch of silky sharks to a maximum of 20% of the total catch by fishing trip in weight. The 20% limit is set as an interim limit in the absence of data and scientific analysis on which to base conservation and management measures, and will be revised, based on recommendations by the scientific staff, once improved species-level catch and composition data are available.
4. CPCs shall require their multi-species fisheries using surface longlines⁵ to limit the catch of silky sharks of less than 100 cm total length to 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the trip.
5. CPCs that allow retention of silky sharks by their longline vessels, shall ensure compliance with the measures established in paragraphs 3 and 4 by means of control and inspection mechanisms, for Port CPCs and Flag CPCs, as applicable. At a minimum, such mechanisms shall require effective inspections at the time of first unloading in port or the submission of catch logbooks that will allow for species identification, verification of size when caught, and enforcement of applicable sanctions such as prevention of entry into markets of product caught in violation of this measure. Where applicable, internationally recognized certification and reporting procedures for the conservation of silky sharks may be used for fulfilling the obligations of this paragraph. CPCs shall inform the IATTC Secretariat of the use of said certification procedures. Data derived from these control and inspection measures shall be communicated to the Secretariat, in accordance with IATTC data submission requirements.
6. The IATTC scientific staff shall indicate to the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) the geographical location of the silky shark pupping areas in the Convention Area. CPCs shall require vessels to not fish in silky shark pupping areas, as may be adopted by the Commission, in accordance with the recommendation of the IATTC scientific staff, in coordination with the SAC.
7. For those multi-species fisheries using surface longlines that have captured more than 20% of silky sharks in weight on average in a year, CPCs shall prohibit the use of steel leaders during a period of three consecutive months each year. The average proportion of silky sharks in the catch will be calculated from data of the previous calendar year. New vessels entering the multi-species fisheries affected by this Resolution and those for which no data are available from the period immediately prior shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph.
8. At the SAC meeting in the year 2023 and at the subsequent meeting of the IATTC in 2023, the IATTC scientific staff shall present to the SAC an analysis of the unloading, observer, and long-term sampling program data on the catches of sharks in the fisheries in central America with which they shall also recommend any improvement of the resolution including an adjustment on the period of prohibition (paragraph 7).
9. CPC shall ensure that the closure period for not using steel leaders by their vessels subject to paragraph 7 coincide with the periods recommended on the basis of the analyses indicated in paragraph 8.
- ~~10.~~ Vessels of less than 12 m length overall using manually operated fishing gear (*i.e.* without mechanical or hydraulic winches) and that do not deliver to motherships at any time during the fishing trip are

¹ For the purposes of this resolution, surface longlines are those in which the majority of hooks fish at depths shallower than 100 meters and target species other than swordfish.

excluded from the application of this resolution. For this excluded fleet, CPCs shall continue working with the Commission's scientific staff on the strengthening of data-collection programs, which shall be presented at the meeting of the SAC in 2023.

11. CPCs shall notify the Director, before 1 October of each year, the single period of restricted use of steel leaders referred to in paragraph 7 which will be observed for the calendar year.
12. CPCs shall keep a record of the vessels and the period to which each vessel operator or owner has committed for the enforcement of this resolution.
13. CPCs shall require the collection and submission of catch data for silky sharks, in accordance with IATTC data reporting requirements. CPCs shall also record, through observer programs and other means, for purse-seine vessels of all capacity classes, the number and status (dead/alive) of silky sharks caught and released and report it to the IATTC.
14. The Commission shall prioritize research by the scientific staff in the following areas:
 - a. Identification of the pupping areas of the silky shark.
 - b. Mitigation of bycatch of sharks, especially in longline fisheries, and survival of sharks caught by all types of gears, giving priority to gears with significant catches. Survival experiments should include studies of the effects on survival of shorter sets and the use of circle hooks.
 - c. Improve handling practices for live sharks to maximize post-release survival.
 - d. Establish the appropriateness of the percentage limit on silky sharks catch established in paragraphs 3 and 4.
15. This Resolution shall be reviewed by the scientific staff and at the meeting of the SAC in 2023, in order to evaluate the adequacy of the measures of this Resolution.
16. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2022 and shall be reviewed at the IATTC annual meeting in 2023.

2d. Resolution C-21-07. Resolution for an IATTC scheme for minimum standards for inspection in port.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

**98TH MEETING
(RESUMED)**

(by videoconference)
18 – 22 October 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-07

**RESOLUTION FOR AN IATTC SCHEME FOR MINIMUM
STANDARDS FOR INSPECTION IN PORT**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered by videoconference, on the occasion of its 98th Meeting (resumed):

Deeply concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has a detrimental effect upon fish stocks, marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of legitimate fishers in particular in developing States;

Conscious of the role of the port State in the adoption of effective measures to promote the sustainable use and the long-term conservation of living marine resources;

Recalling that, under the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the right to fish carries with it the obligation to do so in a responsible manner so as to ensure effective conservation and management of living aquatic resources;

Recognizing that measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing should build on the primary responsibility of flag States and use all available jurisdiction in accordance with international law, including minimum standards for inspection in port, coastal State measures, and measures to ensure that nationals do not support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

Recognizing that the definition of minimum standards for inspections in port provide a powerful and cost-effective means of preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

Aware of the need for increasing coordination at the regional and interregional levels to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing through minimum standards for inspection in port; and

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas of 24 November 1993, the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and other relevant international law;

Agrees as follows:

Assessment in Anticipation of Implementation

1. Following the adoption of this Resolution, the IATTC Secretariat will identify the needs of developing CPCs related to the implementation of this Resolution; to present options and facilities for capacity building for those CPCs that might require and desire such assistance; to identify and assess any other barriers to effective full implementation; and to develop solutions to any such barriers.
2. This assessment will be accomplished through consultations, through questionnaires sent to all developing CPCs as set forth in Annex 2, and through any other available information.
3. Within 60 days following the deadline for receipt of the completed questionnaires, the Secretariat shall provide all CPCs with a report summarizing the responses, identifying any developing CPCs that may

not have responded, and providing a detailed description of identified barriers to implementation.

4. The Commission, at its annual meeting in 2024, shall review the assessment report of the Secretariat and any individual reports from developing CPCs, as provided in paragraph 32.

Scope

5. Nothing in this Resolution shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”) under international law. In particular, nothing in this Resolution shall be construed to affect the exercise by CPCs of their authority over their ports in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as to adopt more stringent measures than those provided for in this Resolution.

This Resolution shall be interpreted and applied in conformity with international law, taking into account applicable international rules and standards, including those established through the International Maritime Organization, as well as other international instruments.

CPCs shall fulfill in good faith any obligations ultimately assumed pursuant to this Resolution and shall exercise the rights recognized herein in a manner that would not constitute an abuse of right.

6. With a view to monitoring compliance with IATTC Resolutions, each CPC, in its capacity as a port CPC, shall apply this Resolution for an effective scheme of port inspections in respect of foreign fishing vessels carrying IATTC-managed species caught in the Antigua Convention Area (Convention Area) and/or fish products originating from such species caught in the Convention Area that have not been previously landed or transhipped at port, hereinafter referred to as "foreign fishing vessels".
7. A CPC may, in its capacity as a port CPC, decide not to apply this Resolution to foreign fishing vessels chartered by its nationals operating under its authority and returning to its ports. Such chartered fishing vessels shall be subject to measures by the CPC which are as effective as measures applied in relation to vessels entitled to fly its flag.
8. Without prejudice to specifically applicable provisions of other IATTC Resolutions, and except as otherwise provided in this Resolution, this Resolution shall apply to all transshipments undertaken by foreign fishing vessels and to foreign fishing vessels equal to or greater than 20 meters in length overall.
9. Each CPC shall gradually subject foreign fishing vessels below 20 meters length overall, foreign fishing vessels operating under charter as referred to under paragraph 7, and fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag to measures that are at least as effective in combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU)¹ fishing as measures applied to vessels referred to in paragraph 8. In the application of these measures, CPCs may take into consideration the characteristics of the different fleets. CPCs shall inform the IATTC Director of the application and scope of the measures set out in this paragraph.
10. CPCs shall take necessary action to inform vessel owners, operators and vessel masters of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag of this and other relevant IATTC Resolutions as well as the representatives of foreign fishing vessels seeking access to their ports.

Points of Contact

11. Each CPC wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall designate a point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications pursuant to paragraph 17. Each CPC shall designate a point of contact for the purpose of receiving inspection reports pursuant to paragraph 30 b) of this Resolution. It shall transmit the name and contact information for its points of contact to the IATTC Director no later than 30 days following the entry into force of this Resolution. Any subsequent changes shall be immediately notified to the IATTC Director and at least 7 days before such changes take effect. The IATTC Director shall promptly notify CPCs of any such change.

¹ IUU fishing refers to illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing activities as defined in Annex 1.

12. The IATTC Director shall establish and maintain a register of points of contact based on the lists submitted by the CPCs. The register and any subsequent changes shall be published promptly on the IATTC website.

Designated ports

13. Each CPC wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels is encouraged to designate its ports to which foreign fishing vessels may request entry pursuant to this Resolution.
14. Each CPC wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall ensure that it has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections in every designated port pursuant to this Resolution to the greatest extent possible.
15. Each CPC wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall provide to the IATTC Director within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Resolution a list of designated ports. Any subsequent changes to this list shall be notified to the IATTC Director at least 14 days before the change takes effect.
16. The IATTC Director shall establish and maintain a register of designated ports based on the lists submitted by the port CPCs. The register and any subsequent change shall be published promptly on the IATTC website.

Prior notification

17. Each port CPC wishing to grant access to its ports to foreign fishing vessels shall, except as provided under paragraph 19 of this Resolution, require foreign fishing vessels seeking to use its ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment to provide, at least 48 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port, the following information:
 - a) Vessel identification (External identification, Name, Flag CPC, IMO No, if any, and IRCS);
 - b) Name of the designated port, as referred to in the IATTC register, to which it seeks entry and the purpose of the port call (landing and/or transshipment);
 - c) Fishing authorization or, where appropriate, any other authorization held by the vessel to support fishing operations on IATTC-managed species and/or fish products originating from such species, or to transship related fishery products;
 - d) Estimated date and time of arrival in port;
 - e) The estimated quantities in kilograms of each IATTC-managed species and/or fish products originating from such species held on board, with associated catch areas. If no IATTC species and/or fish products originating from such species are held on board, a 'nil' report shall be transmitted;
 - f) The estimated quantities for each IATTC-managed species and/or fish products originating from such species in kilograms to be landed or transshipped, with associated catch areas.

The port CPC may also request other information as it may require to determine whether the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, or related activities.

18. The IATTC Secretariat shall, by the date of entry into force of this Resolution, develop and circulate the template to be used for the notification process.
19. The port CPC may prescribe a longer or shorter notification period than specified in paragraph 17, taking into account, inter alia, the type of fishery product, the distance between the fishing grounds and its ports. In such a case, the port CPC shall inform the IATTC Director, who shall publish the information promptly on the IATTC website.
20. After receiving the relevant information pursuant to paragraph 17, as well as such other information as it may require to determine whether the foreign fishing vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged

in IUU fishing, the port CPC shall decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of the vessel into its port. In case the port CPC decides to authorize the entry of the vessel into its port, the following provisions on port inspection shall apply.

Port inspections

21. Inspections shall be carried out by the competent authority of the port CPC.
22. Each year CPCs shall inspect at least 5% of landing and transshipment operations in their designated ports as are made by foreign fishing vessels.
23. The Port CPC shall, in accordance with its domestic law, take the following, inter alia, into account when determining which foreign vessels to inspect:
 - a) Whether a vessel has failed to provide complete information as required in paragraph 17;
 - b) Requests from other CPCs or relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) that a particular vessel be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing by the vessel in question;
 - c) Whether clear grounds exist for suspecting that a vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, including information derived from RFMOs.

Inspection procedure

24. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity issued by the port CPC. In accordance with domestic laws, port CPC inspectors may examine all relevant areas, decks and rooms of the fishing vessel, catches processed or otherwise, nets or other fishing gears, equipment both technical and electronic, records of transmissions and any relevant documents, including fishing logbooks, Cargo Manifests and Mates Receipts and landing declarations in case of transshipment, which they deem necessary to ensure compliance with the IATTC Resolutions. They may take copies of any documents considered relevant, and they may also question the Master and any other person on the vessel being inspected.
25. Inspections shall involve the monitoring of the landing or transshipment and include a cross-check between the quantities by species notified in the prior notification message in paragraph 17 and the quantities which are landed, transshipped or held on board by the vessels. Inspections shall be carried out in such a way that the fishing vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience, and that degradation of the quality of the catch is avoided to the extent practicable.
26. On completion of the inspection, the port CPC inspector shall provide the Master of the foreign fishing vessel with the inspection report containing the findings of the inspection, including possible subsequent measures that could be taken by the competent authority of the CPC. The inspector shall sign the report. The Master shall be given the opportunity to add any comments or objection to the report, to contact the competent authority of the flag CPC. A copy of the report shall be provided to the Master.
27. The IATTC Secretariat shall, by the date of entry into force of this Resolution, develop and circulate the template to be used for the inspection report.
28. The port CPC shall transmit a copy of the inspection report electronically or by other means to the flag CPC point of contact and the IATTC Director no later than 30 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 30 days, the port CPC should notify the IATTC Director within the 30-day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted.
29. Flag CPCs shall take necessary action to ensure that Masters facilitate safe access to the fishing vessel, cooperate with the competent authority of the port CPC, facilitate the inspection and communication and not obstruct, intimidate or interfere, or cause other persons to obstruct, intimidate or interfere with port CPC inspectors in the execution of their duties.

Procedure in the event of infringements

30. If the information collected during the inspection provides evidence that a foreign fishing vessel has committed an infringement of the IATTC Resolutions, the inspector shall:
 - a) record the infringement in the inspection report;
 - b) transmit the inspection report to the port CPC competent authority, which shall promptly forward a copy to the IATTC Director and to the flag CPC point of contact;
 - c) to the extent practicable, ensure safekeeping of the evidence pertaining to such alleged infringement.
31. If the infringement falls within the legal jurisdiction of the port CPC, the port CPC may take action in accordance with its domestic laws. The port CPC shall promptly notify the action taken to the competent authority of the flag CPC and to the IATTC Director, who shall promptly publish this information in a secured part of the IATTC website.
32. Infringements that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the port CPC, and infringements referred to in paragraph 30 for which the port CPC has not taken action, shall be referred to the flag State and, as appropriate, the relevant coastal State. Upon receiving the copy of the inspection report, the flag CPC shall promptly investigate the alleged infringement and notify the IATTC Director of the status of the investigation and of any enforcement action that may have been taken within 6 months of such receipt. If the flag CPC cannot provide the IATTC Director this status report within 6 months of such receipt, the flag CPC should notify the IATTC within the 6-month time period the reasons for the delay and when the status report will be submitted. The IATTC Director shall promptly publish this information in a secured part of the IATTC website. CPCs shall include in their Compliance questionnaire information regarding the status of such investigations.
33. Should the inspection provide evidence that the inspected vessel has engaged in IUU activities as referred to in Resolution C-05-07, the port CPC shall promptly report the case to the flag CPC and notify as soon as possible the IATTC Director, along with its supporting evidence.

Requirements of developing CPCs

34. On the basis of the outcome of the assessment exercise set forth in Annex 2 and in paragraphs 1 to 3, developing CPCs requiring assistance shall submit a plan of action for the implementation of this Resolution. CPCs shall give full recognition to the special requirements of developing CPCs in relation to a port inspection scheme consistent with this Resolution. As of 1 January 2024, and following the result of the assessment of needs, the Special Sustainable Development Fund established by Resolution C-14-03, either directly or through supplementary voluntary contributions from CPCs, shall provide assistance to developing CPCs in order to, *inter alia*:
 - a) Develop their capacity including by providing technical assistance and establishing an appropriate funding mechanism to support and strengthen the development and implementation of an effective system of port inspection at national, regional or international levels and to ensure that a disproportionate burden resulting from the implementation of this Resolution is not unnecessarily transferred to them; and
 - b) Facilitate their participation in meetings and/or training programs of relevant regional and international organizations that promote the effective development and implementation of a system of port inspection, including monitoring, control and surveillance, enforcement and legal proceedings for infractions and dispute settlements pursuant to this Resolution.

General provisions

35. CPCs are encouraged to enter into bilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation, share information, and educate each party's inspectors on inspection strategies and methodologies which promote compliance with IATTC

Resolutions. A description of such programs should be provided to the IATTC Director, who should publish it on the IATTC website.

36. Without prejudice to the domestic laws of the port CPC, the flag CPC may, in the case of appropriate bilateral agreements or arrangements with the port CPC or at the invitation of that CPC, send its own officials to accompany the inspectors of the port CPC and observe or take part in the inspection of its vessel.
37. Flag CPCs shall consider and act on reports of infringements from inspectors of a port CPC on a similar basis as the reports from their own inspectors, in accordance with their domestic laws. CPCs shall cooperate, in accordance with their domestic laws, in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from inspection reports as set out in this Resolution. Notwithstanding the above, the national regulations of each CPC shall prevail in particular, their procedural rules and guarantees of due process.
38. The IATTC Director shall develop model formats for prior notification reports and inspection reports required under this Resolution, taking into account forms adopted in other relevant instruments, such as international organizations and other RFMOs, for consideration at the 2022 Annual Meeting of the Commission.
39. The Commission shall review this Resolution no later than its 2023 Annual Meeting and, if appropriate, taking into account developments in other RFMOs and/or international fora and consider revisions to improve its effectiveness. The Secretariat will report annually on the implementation of this measure.
40. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2022.

ANNEX 1

As defined by FAO in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, IUU fishing means:

Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities:

- (1) conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a State, without the permission of that State, or in contravention of its laws and regulations;
- (2) conducted by vessels flying the flag of States that are parties to a relevant regional fisheries management organization but operate in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by that organization and by which the States are bound, or relevant provisions of the applicable international law; or
- (3) in violation of national laws or international obligations, including those undertaken by cooperating States to a relevant regional fisheries management organization.

Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities:

- (1) which have not been reported, or have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws and regulations; or
- (2) undertaken in the area of competence of a relevant regional fisheries management organization which have not been reported or have been misreported, in contravention of the reporting procedures of that organization.

Unregulated fishing refers to fishing activities:

- (1) in the area of application of a relevant regional fisheries management organization that are conducted by vessels without nationality, or by those flying the flag of a State not party to that organization, or by a fishing entity, in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of that organization; or
- (2) in areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable conservation or management measures and where such fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law.

ANNEX 2

Assessment of Capacity to Implement

The Secretariat shall, within 30 days following adoption of this Resolution, transmit to all developing CPCs an assessment questionnaire designed to assess, for each obligation anticipated under this resolution, the extent to which each CPC:

1. Is already applying a particular obligation within laws and/or regulations;
2. For each obligation not already applied, the capacity of each CPC to implement it and the approximate time that will be required to do so;
3. For each obligation that a CPC deems inapplicable or unimplementable, request that the CPC provide the reasons for that determination.

The assessment questionnaire shall include the following obligations envisioned in this Resolution, *inter alia*:

1. The ability of the CPC to designate specific port(s) which foreign vessels may enter;
2. The capacity of the CPC to inspect at least 5% of foreign vessels entering the designated ports;
3. The capacity of the CPC to designate and empower a competent national authority to receive and process “Prior Notification” information as required in paragraph 17 from inbound foreign vessels;
4. The capacity under national laws of a CPC to empower inspectors to execute the “Inspection Procedures” in paragraphs 24 to 29;
5. The capacity of the CPC to implement the “Procedure in the event of infringement” set forth in paragraphs 30 to 33;
6. The specific needs identified by the CPC for assistance in the areas of capacity building;
7. Any other areas where capacity building needs have been identified in order to ensure the effective implementation of this Resolution.

Developing CPCs shall respond in full to the Assessment Questionnaire to the Secretariat within 90 days of receipt.

Within 60 days following the deadline for receipt of the completed questionnaires, the Secretariat shall provide all CPCs with a report summarizing the responses, identifying any developing CPCs that may not have responded, and providing a detailed description of identified barriers to implementation.

2e. Resolution C-21-08. Financing for fiscal year 2022.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

**98TH MEETING
(RESUMED)**

(by videoconference)
18-22 October 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-08

FINANCING FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered by videoconference, on the occasion of its 98th Meeting (resumed):

Understanding the importance of ensuring sufficient funding for the Commission in a timely manner, so that it may continue to effectively develop and implement the agreed conservation and management program for the living marine resources of the IATTC Convention Area, and conduct the associated data collection and research;

Noting that non-payment of the agreed contributions may impair the Commission's ability to continue its operations;

Aware that the allocation of the costs of supporting the Commission among Members should be transparent, fair and equitable, stable, and predictable, but also should allow for redistribution of costs as new Members join;

Taking into account Resolution C-15-05, whereby the Commission, at its 89th Meeting, agreed on a formula for calculating the contributions of the Members to the Commission's budget for the years 2013-2017 and beyond;

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Antigua Convention;

Noting that several non-Members derive benefits from catching or utilizing fish covered by the Convention, but do not make contributions to the Commission's budget;

Taking note of the Commission staff's proposals regarding the budget presented in Document CAF-08-02; and

Recognizing the need to seek economies in the operation of the Commission, in order to reduce costs;

Agrees:

1. To adopt a budget of US\$ 8,519,964 for fiscal year (FY) 2022.
2. That the Members shall contribute to the Commission's budget for FY 2022 in accordance with the following schedule:

	FY 2022 (US\$)
Belize	47,153
Canada	143,345
China	250,520
Colombia	294,248
Korea	254,463

	FY 2022 (US\$)
Costa Rica	142,266
Ecuador	1,815,455
El Salvador	114,184
United States	1,746,553
France	148,991
Guatemala	50,055
Japan	295,131
Kiribati	46,928
Mexico	1,147,658
Nicaragua	94,091
Panama	817,736
Peru	121,362
Chinese Taipei	261,095
European Union	470,859
Vanuatu	53,715
Venezuela	204,157
Total	8,519,964

Appendix 3. Proposals [not adopted] .

3a. A-1. European Union. Proposed resolution to amend Resolution C-19-08 [Observers on longliners].

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(RESUMED)

(by videoconference)

18 – 22 October 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 A-1 REV

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

PROPOSED RESOLUTION TO AMEND RESOLUTION C-19-08

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Recent challenges with the assessments of the target tuna fisheries demanded the use of sophisticated analyses that required fine-scale spatial and temporal resolution catch, effort and size data (SAC-11-06; SAC-11-07; IATTC-95-05) from the longline fleets operating far from the coasts and particularly in the high-seas, which in some cases, are not routinely available to the staff.

CPUE data from Japan forms the basis for the index of abundance used in the current assessments of bigeye and yellowfin tunas and it is key to address hypotheses of spatial structure for yellowfin tuna in the EPO. However, the magnitude and spatial extent of effort by the Japanese fleet has decreased markedly in the EPO, thereby deteriorating the quality of the indices of abundance. Recent collaborative work with Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei and China has improved the understanding of their logbook data for developing new indices of abundance. Data for this work were only made available to the staff via multiple MoUs between the IATTC and each CPC, which are renewed annually. The data regularly submitted by the CPCs related to the Resolution C-03-05 on data provision are aggregated spatially (1° x 1° or 5° x 5°) and contain little or no gear configuration information, and no vessel identifiers, which are important factors for better understanding changes in catchability and species targeting (OTM-30), both of which influence abundance indices. Operational-level data (high resolution 'level 1' catch and effort data as defined in C-03-05) with corresponding size information are necessary to improve the indices of abundance routinely used in the stock assessments for bigeye and yellowfin tuna, and will become increasingly important for other commercially important species such as swordfish, other billfish and sharks.

These data already exist for most, if not all, large longline fleets (and for some coastal longline fleets), and are currently submitted to other t-RFMOs by IATTC CPCs (WCPFC13), and are similar to the data available to the staff for the purse-seine fishery. Therefore, these equivalent longline data should be expected to be made available to staff on an annual basis for the purposes of improving the quality of data reporting and research to facilitate fulfillment of mandates by the Antigua Convention.

The Scientific Staff has prepared an extensive workplan to address several uncertainties in the stock assessment of yellowfin, bigeye tuna and other species that will require high-resolution CPUE data with corresponding size information. The Staff has routine access to high-resolution data for most of the purse-seine fleet, but not for the longline fleet from which indices of abundance are mostly derived. The quality of stock assessments of tuna and tuna-like species undertaken by the staff will therefore continue to be severely compromised without access to these high quality existing data.

The necessary changes to accomplish this task have been incorporated into the new paragraph 8 proposed by the European Union.

Finally, the proposal also updates the metrics actually used for measuring the fishing effort in paragraph 1, with the deletion to the reference to ‘effective days of fishing’, which is obsolete.

[RESOLUTION C-19-08]

RESOLUTION ON SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS AND DATA COLLECTION FOR LONGLINE VESSELS

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Bilbao, Spain, on the occasion of its 94th Meeting;

Recognizing the need to collect scientific information on target species as well as comprehensive data on interactions with non-target species, in particular, sea turtles, sharks and seabirds;

Noting the need to ensure uniform and equitable treatment of all tuna-fishing vessels operating in the Convention Area;

Noting that all large purse-seine vessels operating in the Convention Area are required to carry scientific observers aboard, in accordance with the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program, and that the Commission has recommended the extension of observer coverage to smaller purse-seine vessels on a voluntary basis;

Taking into account that IATTC scientific staff and the IATTC Working Group on Bycatch have repeatedly recommended at least 20% observer coverage on longline vessels fishing for tunas in the Convention Area, and that the Working Group on Bycatch suggested that human observer coverage could be supplemented by electronic monitoring systems (EMS) in order to achieve that goal; and

Noting that the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), at its 10th meeting in May 2019, determined that the appropriate measure of longline fishing effort for calculating observer coverage is “number of hooks.”

Agrees that:

1. For the purposes of this Resolution, longline fishing effort is defined as the number of effective days of fishing¹ or hooks deployed.
2. The main task of the scientific observers and/or EMS shall be to record, consistent with data standards established by the SAC, any available biological information, the catches of targeted fish species, species composition, and any available biological information, as well as any interactions with non-target species such as sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
3. Each Member and Cooperating Non-Member (CPC) shall ensure that at least 5% of the fishing effort made by its longline fishing vessels greater than 20 meters length overall carries a scientific observer.
4. Each CPC shall endeavor to ensure that observer coverage is representative of the activities of its fleet, including in terms of gear configuration, target species and fishing areas.
5. CPCs shall:
 - a. Ensure that the minimum level of coverage is met;
 - b. Take all necessary measures to ensure that observers are able to carry out their duties in a competent and safe manner;
 - c. Endeavor to ensure that observers alternate vessels between their assignments;
 - d. Ensure that the vessel on which an observer is placed provide suitable food and lodging during the observer's deployment at the same level as the officers, where possible. Vessel masters shall ensure that all necessary cooperation is extended to observers in order for them to carry out their duties safely, including providing access, as required, to the retained catch, and catch which is intended

¹ As defined by SAC 03 in 2012

to be discarded.

6. The reporting requirements established by the SAC pursuant to resolution C-11-08 can be found in Annex A. The SAC may decide to modify these reporting requirements or establish new ones whenever deemed necessary and shall notify the Commission as appropriate for endorsement at the subsequent annual meeting of the IATTC.
7. CPCs shall submit operational data collected by observers from the previous year, consistent with the Minimum Data Reporting Standards (Annex B), to the Director no later than June 30 of each year.
8. The IATTC scientific staff shall develop a template for the collection of set-by-set catch and effort (TASK II 'level 1' data) and ancillary operational information from longline logbooks. This template would be developed by the Scientific Staff by April 1, 2022, for review at the Meeting of the SAC and adoption at the next Meeting of the Commission. Data submitted in accordance with this template would cover both available historical and current periods, and be submitted annually by June 30. Data collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with Resolution C-15-07 on data confidentiality policy and procedures.
9. Unless otherwise specified by the SAC, CPCs shall submit other reporting under this Resolution by 31 March of each year.
10. The IATTC Scientific Staff, in consultation with CPCs, shall prepare a draft proposal for the development of minimum standards for the implementation of an EMS for the longline fleets, taking into account the experience of CPCs that are implementing EMS on longline vessels and progress made in other tuna RFMOs, to be submitted to the SAC meeting of 2020.
11. The SAC, in consultation with the IATTC Scientific Staff, shall present recommendations on this proposal to the Commission for its consideration at its annual meeting in 2020.

Annex A: Annual Summary Reporting (established by SAC-10)

Annex B: Minimum Data Reporting Standards (2 options, established by SAC-08)

Option 1 (harmonized with WCPFC)

Option 2 (IATTC-developed longline observer forms)

Annex A.

Template for annual summary reports on fleet information and observer data for longline vessels >20 m LOA operating in the EPO

(adopted by the 10th Meeting of the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee, May 2019)

CPC	Name
-----	------

FLEET INFORMATION (vessels >20 m LOA)									
	Both set types combined			Shallow sets (<15 HPB/HBF ¹ or <100 m max hook depth)			Deep sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100 m max hook depth)		
Period covered	Date range DD-MMM-YY – DD-MMM-YY			Date range DD-MMM-YY – DD-MMM-YY			Date range DD-MMM-YY – DD-MMM-YY		
Area fished	from (XXX) ^o W to (XXX) ^o W and from (XX) ^o S/N to (XX) ^o S/N			from (XXX) ^o W to (XXX) ^o W and from (XX) ^o S/N to (XX) ^o S/N			from (XXX) ^o W to (XXX) ^o W and from (XX) ^o S/N to (XX) ^o S/N		
	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed
No. of vessels that fished									
No. of trips									
No. of effective days fishing									
No. of sets									
No. of hooks (in thousands) <i>(If unknown, approx. no. of hooks/set, using a *)</i>									
Predominant ² hook type/size (IATTC code)									
Predominant bait type ³									

¹ Hooks per basket / Hooks between floats

² 'Predominant' means most common, i.e., >50%

³ Bait codes: SQ – squid; F – fishes (e.g. *Scomber* spp.); A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)

NON-RETAINED SPECIES (vessels >20 m LOA)										
		No. of individuals observed								
		Both set types combined			Shallow sets (<15 HPB/HBF ¹ or <100m max hook depth)			Deep sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)		
		Released			Released			Released		
Species code	Species	Alive	Dead	Condition unknown	Alive	Dead	Condition unknown	Alive	Dead	Condition unknown
DKK	Leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)									
TTL	Loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)									
TUG	Green (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)									
LKV	Olive ridley (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>)									
	<i>Add rows for additional species as required</i>									
Sharks and rays										
FAL	Silky (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>)									
OCS	Oceanic whitetip (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>)									
BSH	Blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>)									
SMA	Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)									
SPL	Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)									
SPZ	Smooth hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>)									
SPK	Great hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>)									
RMB	Giant manta ray (<i>Manta birostris</i>)									
	<i>Add rows for additional species as required</i>									
Marine mammals										
FAW	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)									
DRR	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)									
SGF	Guadalupe fur seal (<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>)									
	<i>Add rows for additional species as required</i>									
Seabirds										
DQS	Antipodean albatross (<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>)									
DPK	Waved albatross (<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>)									
DIZ	Laysan albatross (<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>)									
DAQ	Short-tailed albatross (<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>)									
	<i>Add rows for additional species as required</i>									
Billfishes										
MLS	Striped marlin (<i>Kajikia audax</i>)									
SSP	Shortbill spearfish (<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>)									
BUM	Blue marlin (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>)									
	<i>Add rows for additional species as required</i>									

Annex B, Option 1.

Data field	Description/Instructions/Comments
GENERAL VESSEL AND TRIP INFORMATION	
VESSEL IDENTIFICATION	
Name of vessel	Name, including all numbers or other characters
Flag Registration Number	The number issued to the vessel by the authorities of its flag State.
International Radio Call Sign	If issued.
Vessel Owner/Company	Name (individual or company) and contact information, if available, of the vessel owner.
International Maritime Organization 'IMO' or Lloyd's Register number 'LR'	If issued.
VESSEL TRIP INFORMATION	
Date and time of departure from port	The date and time the vessel leaves port to start its fishing trip.
Port of departure	Include both the port name and country.
Date and time of return to port	The day and time the vessel returns to a port at the completion of its trip.
Port of return	Include both the port name and country.
OBSERVER INFORMATION	
Observer name	Full name.
Observer provider	Name of the organization or agency that employs the observer and has placed him on the vessel.
Date, time and location of embarkation	The date, time, and location where the observer boards the vessel to start his trip.
Date, time and location of disembarkation	The date, time, and location where the observer leaves the vessel and concludes his observer duties.
CREW INFORMATION	
Name of captain	Full name.
Name of fishing master	Full name.
Total number of crew	Total number of people aboard the vessel, excluding the observer
VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS	
Note: These characteristics only need to be noted if what is observed differs from specifications reflected on the IATTC vessel register.	
Vessel fish hold capacity	The total combined capacity, in metric tons (MT), of the vessel freezers, wells, and any other areas that can be used to store catch.
Freezer type	Some vessels may have more than one type of freezer. List all types present.
Length Over All (specify unit)	The "LOA" can typically be found in the vessel plans or other documents.
Tonnage (specify unit)	The vessel tonnage, as recorded in the vessel's registration documents; may be expressed as Gross Tonnage (GT) or Gross Register Tonnage (GRT).
Engine power (specify unit)	The engine power is typically listed in the vessel plans.
VESSEL ELECTRONICS	
Indicate "Yes" if present, "No" if absent. If more than one of type is present, indicate the total number present	
Radars	"Yes" if present, "No" if absent.
Depth Sounder	"Yes" if present, "No" if absent.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	"Yes" if present, "No" if absent.

Track Plotter	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
---------------	-----------------------------------

Data field	Description/Instructions/Comments
Weather Facsimile	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
Sea Surface Temperature (SST) gauge	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
Sonar	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
Radio/ Satellite Buoys	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
Doppler Current Meter	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
Expendable Bathythermograph (XBT)	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent.
Satellite Communications Services (Phone/Fax/Email)	Indicate all the vessel Satellite numbers if the vessel has Satellite communications on board
Fishery information services	“Yes” if present, “No” if absent. Please also list the information service used.
Vessel Monitoring System	Indicate the type(s) of VMS used on the vessel (e.g. INMARSAT, ARGOS, etc.)
Refrigeration Method	List all refrigerator types used on the vessel.
GENERAL GEAR CHARACTERISTICS	
Mainline material	List the of the mainline used by the vessel (e.g. Kuralon, Braided nylon, Monofilament Nylon, etc.).
Mainline length (specify unit)	The total length of the mainline when it is fully set
Mainline diameter (specify unit)	
Branch line material(s)	A branch line can consist of one type of material like monofilament or it can be made up of many different materials like braided nylon wire trace and mono filament, etc. If different types are used in different branch line positions, please describe.
SPECIAL GEAR CHARACTERISTICS	
Wire trace	At the trip level indicate “Yes” or “No” -if the vessel uses wire traces on some or all of its lines. If wire traces used on all lines during the trip then record "ALL LINES." If the vessel used wire traces on certain branch line positions during the trip, describe the configuration. For example, “wire traces were used on first and tenth branch lines of each basket”. If the proportion of leaders that are wire varies within a trip, record the average based on a sample of ten total baskets from a range of sets.
Mainline hauler	Does the vessel use an instrument to haul in the main line after it is set or is the line hauled by hand?
Branch line hauler	Does the vessel use a special hauler to coil branch lines?
Line shooter	Does the vessel use a line shooter?
Automatic bait thrower	Does the vessel use a bait thrower or are bait and branch lines thrown overboard manually?
Automatic branch line attached	Does the vessel have an automatic branch line mechanism that attaches the branch at regular intervals or is this done manually?
Hook type	For each set , record the type of hook or hooks used, using the codes in the hook catalogue (e.g. J hooks, circle hooks, offset circle hooks, etc.)
Hook size	For each set , record the size of the hooks used. If not sure, ask the bosun or refer to a hook catalogue.

Tori Lines	For each set , record whether the vessel uses Tori lines when setting; if yes, how many and their length.
side setting with bird curtain and weighted branch lines	For each set , record whether the vessel used side-setting with a bird curtain in combination with weighted branch lines.

Data field	Description/Instructions/Comments
Weighted branch lines-	For each trip where weighted branch lines are used, record the mass of the weight attached to the branch line. If more than one type of weighting is used during a trip, describe each type and indicate the proportion based on a sample of ten baskets from a range of different sets.
Shark lines	For each set , record the number of shark lines (branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines) observed. Where possible, record the length of this line for each set.
Blue dyed bait	For each set , record whether the vessel used blue-dyed bait.
Distance between weight and hook (in meters)	For each set , record the distance in meters from where the bottom of the weight is attached on the branch line to the eye of the hook.
Deep setting line shooter	For each set , record whether the vessel used a deep setting line shooter.
Management of offal discharge	For each set , record whether the vessel used the management of offal discharge.
Date and time of start of set	For each set , record the date and time the first buoy is thrown into the water to start the setting of the line.
Latitude and Longitude of start of set	For each set , record the GPS reading at the time the first buoy is thrown into the water
Date and Time of end of set	For each set , record the date and time the last buoy (usually has radio beacon attached) at the end of the mainline is thrown into the water
Latitude and Longitude of end of set	For each set , record the GPS reading at the time the last buoy is thrown into the water
Total number of baskets or floats	For each set , record the number of baskets utilized. A basket is the sum of all the hooks set between two buoys on a longline; usually it is the same as the number of floats set minus one.
Number of hooks per basket (number of hooks between buoys)	For each set , record how many hooks set from one buoy to another, the number is usually constant along the line, but can vary in some cases, also if the vessel also sets a branch line on the buoy, count this as a hook between floats as well.
Total number of hooks used	For each set , record how many hooks were used. This is typically calculated by multiplying number of baskets by the number of hooks per basket.
Line shooter speed	For each set where the vessel uses a line shooter, record the shooter speed. The shooter will normally have an indicator to show its running speed, as well as a sound indicator or light, that beeps at a regular interval, when it is time to attach a branch line.
Length of float-line	For each trip , record length of the line that is attached to the floats, get a coil and measure the length. It usually remains the same throughout the trip.
Distance between branch-lines	For each set , record the distance between branch line attachments to the mainline. This can be determined easily if vessel has a line shooter with electronic attachment indicator.
Length of branch-lines	For each set , measure the length of a sample of the majority of branch lines used, some may vary slightly due to repairs.

Time-depth recorders (TDRs)	Does the vessel use TDRs on its line? If yes record the number of TDRs used it may use and their location along the mainline.?
Number of light-sticks	For each set , indicate whether the vessel uses light sticks on its line, record the number used, and where possible, information on the location (<i>e.g.</i> “used on first and tenth branch lines from the float”).
Target species	What species does the vessel target? Tuna (BET YFT), Swordfish, Sharks, etc.
Bait Species	For each set , record the bait species used Pilchard, Sardine, Squid, artificial bait, etc.
Date and time of start of haul	For each set , record the date and time the first buoy of the mainline is hauled from the water to start the haul.
Date and time of end of haul	For each set , record the date and time the last buoy of the mainline is hauled from the water to end the haul.
Total number of baskets, floats monitored by observer in a single set	For each set , record how many floats or baskets were monitored by the observer?
INFORMATION ON CATCH FOR EACH SET	
Hook number (location between floats)	For each individual capture, record the hook number that the animal is caught on, counting from the last float hauled on board.
Species	Use FAO species code.
Length of fish	Measure length of specimen, using the recommended measurement approach for the species.
Length measurement code	Reflect the type of length measurement taken using the appropriate measurement code. For example, all tunas are measured from the end of the upper Jaw to fork of the tail, measurement code UF.
Sex	Sex the species if possible. If an unsuccessful attempt is made to sex the individual, record “I” for indeterminate. If no attempt to sex the individual is made, record “U” for unknown.
Condition when caught	For bycatch species (<i>e.g.</i> sharks, sea turtles, seabird, marine mammals, etc.) also reflect hooking location [<i>i.e.</i> hooked in mouth, hooked deeply (throat/ stomach), and hooked externally].
Fate	Record the ultimate disposition of the capture using the appropriate code (<i>e.g.</i> retained, discarded, etc.)
Condition when released	If released, record the animal’s status when returned to the sea.
Tag recovery information	Record as much as information as possible on any tags recovered
SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST	
Sea turtles, marine mammals, sea birds, and sharks	
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Type of interaction	Indicate the type of interaction (<i>e.g.</i> entangled, hooked internally, hooked externally, interaction with vessel only, etc.).
Date and time of interaction	Record ships date and time of interaction
Latitude and longitude of interaction	Record position of the interaction.
Species code of sea turtle, marine mammal, or seabird.	Use FAO codes for Species.
LANDED ON DECK	
Length	Measure length, in centimeters.
Length measurement code	Measure using the measure method determined for that species.
Sex	Sex the animal if possible.
Estimated fin weight (for sharks)	Weigh the fins separately if shark has been finned by crew. If no scales, estimate the weight.

Estimated carcass weight (for sharks)	Weigh the carcass of a finned shark. If no scales available, carcass is discarded, or if it is too large to handle, estimate the weight.
Condition when landed on Deck	Record the animal's condition when landed on deck, using

Data field	Description/Instructions/Comments
	appropriate code.
Condition when released	If released, record the animal's condition at the time of release, using appropriate code.
Tag recovery information	Record as much as information as possible on any tags recovered
Tag release information	Record as much as information as possible on any tags placed on the species before release.

Annex B, Option 2.

LONGLINE GEAR FORM

F2

VESSEL: _____ SAMPLE No: _____ OBSERVER: _____

Registration		Length	m	Fuel capacity	gal	Number of crew	
Company name		Width	m	Fuel used	gal	Water capacity	gal
Captain Name		Draft	m	Type of fuel		Catch conserve method	
Departure date/time		Distance deck to water	m	Type (fibre-mother ship)		If the vessel is a 'fibre', name of mother ship ↓	
Arrival date/time		Well capacity	MT	Number of fibras			
Departure port		Main motor		Navigation and fishing equipment:			
Arrival port		Aux. motor					

Characteristics	Quantity	Material *	Diameter	Length	Color *	Distance btwn. hooks ↓	Max. hooks on mainline ↓	Number of lights ↓	Number of radio buoys ↓
Mainline			mm	Nm		bz			
Upper gangion			mm	fath		Mainline weights: Yes () No ()		Mainline retrieval By hand () Manual crank ()	
Middle gangion			mm	fath		Dropline connection to mainline: Knots () Snaps ()		Hydraulic crank () Other _____ ()	
Lower gangion			mm	fath		Fishing gear diagram			
Floatline / dropline			cm						
Buoy			cm						
Flag			cm						
Float			cm						

Hooks	Type (J / C)	Size	J-straight/ J-curved	Material*	Manufacturer	Offset	Ring (Yes / No)	Other details	Observations
Hook A									
Hook B									
Hook C									

* Use numbers from code tables

LONGLINE SET FORM

F3

VESSEL: _____ SAMPLE No: _____ OBSERVER: _____

Set number	SET		RETRIEVAL		Number of hooks in the set by type:	Hook. A	Hook. B	Hook. C	Type of bait	% of total
	Start	End	Start	End						
↓ Date ↓	LAT								Bait 1	
	LON				Total no. of hooks in set:				Bait 2	
	TIME				No. of hooks lost:				Bait 3	
Target Fishery	Set Special? <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Retrieval direction Start to end <input type="checkbox"/>	Sea surf. temp. <input type="checkbox"/>	No. hooks btwn. floats	Avg. hook depth	Bottom longline? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Patrolled? <input type="checkbox"/>		End to start <input type="checkbox"/>			fath				

Observations: _____

Set number	SET		RETRIEVAL		Number of hooks in the set by type:	Hook. A	Hook. B	Hook. C	Type of bait	% of total
	Start	End	Start	End						
↓ Date ↓	LAT								Bait 1	
	LON				Total no. of hooks in set:				Bait 2	
	TIME				No. of hooks lost:				Bait 3	
Target Fishery	Set Special? <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Retrieval direction Start to end <input type="checkbox"/>	Sea surf. temp. <input type="checkbox"/>	No. hooks btwn. floats	Avg. hook depth	Bottom longline? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Patrolled? <input type="checkbox"/>		End to start <input type="checkbox"/>			fath				

Observations: _____

Set number	SET		RETRIEVAL		Number of hooks in the set by type:	Hook. A	Hook. B	Hook. C	Type of bait	% of total
	Start	End	Start	End						
↓ Date ↓	LAT								Bait 1	
	LON				Total no. of hooks in set:				Bait 2	
	TIME				No. of hooks lost:				Bait 3	
Target Fishery	Set Special? <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Retrieval direction Start to end <input type="checkbox"/>	Sea surf. temp. <input type="checkbox"/>	No. hooks btwn. floats	Avg. hook depth	Bottom longline? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Patrolled? <input type="checkbox"/>		End to start <input type="checkbox"/>			fath				

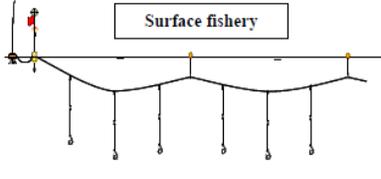
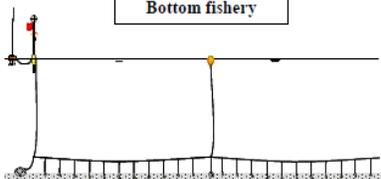
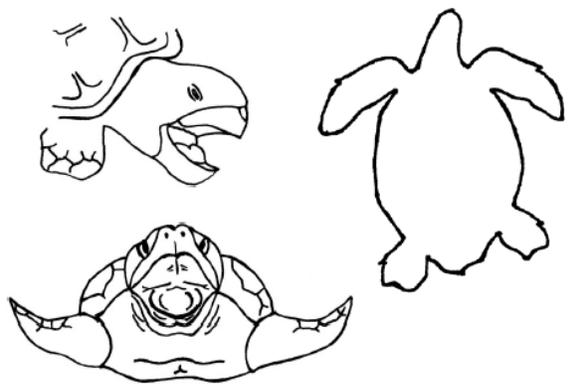
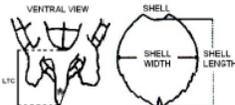
Observations: _____

F3s v1: 02/2012

TURTLE FORM

(Record turtle sightings only for hawksbill, loggerhead and leatherback turtles)

VESSEL: _____ SAMPLE No: _____ OBSERVER: _____

Date	Time	Set number	Species	Sex	CCL ¹ (cm)	CCW ² (cm)	Tail LTC (cm)	Hook A B C	Color of the nearest float or buoy*		
Position:		Latitude		Longitude							
Condition *()		Entanglement *()		Hooking *()		Disposition*()		Observations:			
Turtle location in relation to the fishing gear				Hook location and turtle entanglement							
 <p>Surface fishery</p>  <p>Bottom fishery</p>										Existing tag 1: Existing tag 2: New tag 1: New tag 2:	
¹ CCL: Curved carapace length ² CCW: Curved carapace width											

* Use numbers from code tables

3b. A-2. Ecuador. Amendment to Resolution C-11-08 on scientific observers for longline vessels.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23-27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 A-2

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

**AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-11-08 ON SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS
FOR LONGLINE VESSELS**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

IATTC Resolution C-11-08 requires a 5% observer coverage of the fishing effort made by longline fishing vessels greater than 20 meters length overall.

Taking into account that the 2019 staff recommendation on management and data collection (Document IATTC-94-03), item 7.2.1 “*Longline fishery observer coverage*”, states the following:

“Resolution C-11-08 requires that at least 5% of the fishing effort by longline vessels greater than 20 m length overall (LOA) carry a scientific observer. However, 5% coverage is too low for calculating accurate estimates of the catches of species caught infrequently in those fisheries, such as some sharks of conservation concern; 20% coverage is considered the minimum level required for such estimates. Both the staff and the SAC have recommended that this level of coverage be adopted for longline vessels over 20 m LOA (SAC-10 INF-H).”

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Working Group on Bycatch to the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) at its meeting in May 2019, particularly item 1: “*Revise Resolution C-11-08 to increase longline observer coverage on vessels >20 m LOA to 20% and consider ways to supplement observer requirements with electronic monitoring.*”

Furthermore, the recommendations of the tenth meeting of the SAC, Document IATTC-94-02, Section 3. “*Data*”, item 3.1.a. “*Electronic Monitoring*”, recommends the following:

*“The SAC recommends that the Electronic Monitoring (EM) initiatives implemented on purse seiners, both Classes 1-5 and Class 6, which will improve data collection for the purse-seine fleet, **are also tested in the longline fleet.**”*

Noting that 100% of the large purse-seine vessels that fish in the Convention Area are required to carry a scientific observer aboard, in accordance with the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program. In addition, some CPCs’ shipowners of purse-seine vessels smaller than Class 6 make economic efforts to provide information on their activities and carry observers aboard in support of scientific research.

In this context, it is considered essential that the current resolution be modified to accommodate a complete observer coverage, whether by humans or by electronic means, which is an important action to measure effort in fishing days of the longline tuna fishery.

RESOLUTION C-21-XX

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-11-08 ON SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS FOR LONGLINE VESSELS

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Bilbao, Spain, on the occasion of its 94th Meeting:

Recognizing the need to collect better scientific information on target species as well as comprehensive data on interactions with non-target species, in particular, sea turtles, sharks and seabirds;

Noting the considerations of Parties with extensive longline fisheries and the need to ensure uniform and equitable treatment of all tuna-fishing vessels operating in the Convention Area;

Noting that large purse-seine vessels operating in the Antigua Convention Area are required to carry 100% scientific observers aboard, in accordance with the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program;

Acknowledging that some CPCs' shipowners of purse-seine vessels smaller than Class 6 make economic efforts to provide information on their activities and carry observers aboard in support of scientific research.

Taking into account the recommendations of the staff, Scientific Advisory Committee and Working Group on Bycatch at their meeting in 2019 and the considerations of their CPCs:

Agrees that:

1. Each Member and Cooperating non-Member (CPC) shall ensure that active longline vessels greater than 20 meters length overall carry human observers or electronic monitoring systems, in accordance with the following timeline:

1 January 2022	10%
1 January 2023	20%
1 January 2024	50%
1 January 2025	100%

2. The fishing effort shall be determined by the number of fishing days.
3. The main task of the scientific observers or the electronic monitoring systems shall be to record any available biological information, the catches of targeted fish species, species composition and any available biological information as well as any interactions with non-target species such as sea turtles, seabirds and sharks; and, when appropriate, to apply the mitigation measures agreed by the Commission in a timely and accurate manner.

4. When the results of the electronic monitoring program are notified, the margin of error inherent in the technical specifications of the system onboard, which shall not exceed a range of +/- 5%, shall also be reported.
5. With this information, the State/CPC authorities shall provide a report on the catching vessel, including the following documents: a) technical report on the remote monitoring system used; b) general information on date and location (longitude and latitude), species, statistics on length distribution, average size and weight.
6. The aforementioned video recordings shall also be available for analysis by the Commission and each CPC shall establish the necessary measures to prevent any replacement, editing or manipulation.
7. Each CPC shall update the list of its vessels by specifically indicating which vessels are active and the percentage of observers aboard and/or remote monitoring systems, in addition to inactive and/or sunk vessels.
8. The Director, in cooperation with the scientific staff and the Scientific Advisory Committee, shall review the reporting format detailing the required data to be collected by scientific observers or by electronic methods of remote monitoring and video cameras on longline vessels, and shall communicate it to the Commission.
9. Scientific observers shall submit to their flag CPC authorities a report on these observations at the latest 30 days after the end of each fishing trip.
10. Every year, CPCs shall submit to the Scientific Advisory Committee, through the Director, by 31 March, the scientific observers' information on the previous year's fishery in a format established by the Scientific Advisory Committee.
11. Provisionally adopt the definitions contained in Annex 1 of Document EMS-01-01 prepared by the IATTC scientific staff for longline vessels.
12. That the Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) work plan detailed in Document EMS-01-02 for longline vessels, proposed by the IATTC Secretariat, be implemented provisionally, and that a working group be created to follow up and make any necessary modifications.
13. That the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with CPCs and stakeholders, within 90 days of the adoption of this resolution, develop Terms of Reference for the implementation of workshops on electronic monitoring for longline vessels.

3c. E-1 Rev. Ecuador. Resolution on establishing a mandatory program for transshipments in authorized ports by large-scale fishing vessels in replacement of Resolution C-12-07.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(RESUMED)

(by videoconference)

18-22 October 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 E-1 REV

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

**RESOLUTION ON ESTABLISHING A MANDATORY PROGRAM FOR
TRANSSHIPMENTS IN AUTHORIZED PORTS BY LARGE-SCALE FISHING
VESSELS IN REPLACEMENT OF RESOLUTION C-12-07**

RESOLUTION C-21-XX

**RESOLUTION ON ESTABLISHING A MANDATORY PROGRAM FOR TRANSSHIPMENTS
IN AUTHORIZED PORTS BY LARGE-SCALE FISHING VESSELS IN REPLACEMENT OF
RESOLUTION C-12-07**

*The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered **virtually**, on the occasion of its 95th Meeting:*

Deeply concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has a detrimental effect upon fish stocks, marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of legitimate fishers in particular in developing States;

Conscious of the importance of the Port State to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing and to monitor the compliance with measures adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for the sustainable use and the long-term conservation of living marine resources;

Bearing in mind that, under the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the right to fish carries with it the obligation to do so in a responsible manner so as to ensure effective conservation and management of living aquatic resources;

Recognizing that the fight to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing should be based on diligent and coordinated actions among Flag States, Coastal States and Port States, using all their sovereignty and jurisdiction in accordance with international law;

Noting that transshipments of fish on the high seas contribute to hiding illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and degrading labor practices prohibited by the Maritime Labour Convention adopted in Geneva, Switzerland, on 7 February 2006, which threaten food security, the traceability of catches and facilitate the impunity of the perpetrators; while such operations, when carried out in authorized ports, make it possible to adopt and implement effective measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, strengthen the human rights of crew members and ensure the traceability and legality of catches.

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas of 24 November 1993, the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the Agreement on Port State Measures aimed at preventing, deterring and eliminating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, and other relevant international law;

Agrees:

SECTION 1. GENERAL RULES

1. All trans-shipment operations in the Antigua Convention Area of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks caught in association with the fisheries covered by the Convention (hereinafter referred to as “tuna and tuna-like species”) must take place in port.
2. Each Member and Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission (CPC) shall take the necessary measures to ensure that large-scale tuna-fishing vessels¹ (LSTFVs) flying its flag comply with the obligations set out in Annex 1 when transshipping in port.

~~3. This Resolution does not apply to troll vessels, pole-and-line vessels or vessels under 24 meters of length overall engaged in the trans-shipment of fresh fish at sea.~~

SECTION 2. RECORD OF VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE TRANSSHIPMENTS AT SEA IN THE CONVENTION AREA

4. The Commission shall establish and maintain a record of carrier vessels authorized by *their* respective flag *governments* to receive tuna and tuna-like species from LSTLFVs in the Convention Area (IATTC Record of Carrier Vessels). For the purposes of this Resolution, carrier vessels not on this Record are deemed not to be authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in transshipment operations at *authorized ports*.
5. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, in electronic format if possible, *the updated* initial list of the carrier vessels that it has authorized to receive transshipments from its LSTLFVs *in authorized ports located within the* Convention Area. This list shall include the following information for each vessel:
 - a. The flag of the vessel;
 - b. Name of vessel, register number;
 - c. *IMO number*;
 - d. Previous name (if any);
 - e. Previous flag (if any);
 - f. Details of previous deletion from other registries (if any);
 - g. International radio call sign;
 - h. Type of vessel, length, gross tonnage (GT) and carrying capacity;
 - i. Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s); and
 - j. Time period authorized for transshipping at *authorized ports*.
6. Each CPC shall promptly notify the Director, of any addition to, deletion from and/or modification of the IATTC Record, at the time such changes occur.

¹ For the purposes of this Resolution, “Large-scale tuna fishing vessels” are defined as all vessels *greater than 24 meters length overall* fishing beyond areas of national jurisdiction or beyond each CPC-controlled areas and targeting tuna, tuna-like species *or sharks*.

7. The Director shall maintain the IATTC Record and take measures to ensure publicity of the Record through electronic means, including placing it on the IATTC website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements notified by CPCs for their vessels.

8. Carrier vessels authorized for at-sea transshipment shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with Resolution C-14-02 on the establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

SECTION 3. TRANSSHIPMENTS IN PORT

9. Transshipments by LSTLFVs in ports under the jurisdiction of the CPCs are subject to prior authorization from the Port State of said port. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLFVs flying their flag comply with the following conditions:

Flag State Authorization

10. LSTLFVs are not authorized to transship unless they have obtained prior authorization from their flag State, as evidenced by their inclusion in the Commission's RECORD OF VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE TRANSSHIPMENTS IN THE CONVENTION AREA.

Fishing vessel:

11. Before the transshipment, the master and/or owner of the LSTLFV must notify the following information to its flag State authorities and the Port State at least 24 hours in advance. When transmitting the following information, the LSTLFV shall provide a copy of this information to the Director of the IATTC and to the relevant coastal State if the transshipment occurs within an EEZ:

- a. the name of the LSTLFV, its number in the LSTLFV List, and the IMO number of the vessel, if available,
- b. the name of the carrier vessel, its number in the IATTC Record of Carrier Vessels, its IMO number, and the product to be transhipped,
- c. the tonnage, by species and product, to be transhipped²,
- d. the date and location of the transshipment, and
- e. the geographic location of catches of tunas, other pelagic species, and sharks.

The LSTLFV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State, not later than 24 hours after the transshipment, the IATTC transshipment declaration, along with its number in the IATTC LSTLFV List, in accordance with the format set out in Annex 2.

Receiving carrier vessel:

12. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall complete and transmit the IATTC transshipment declaration to the Director, the flag CPC of the LSTLFV and the coastal States, along with its number in the IATTC Record of Carrier Vessels, within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment.

13. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, transmit an IATTC transshipment declaration, along with its number in the IATTC Record of Carrier Vessels, to the Director, to the

² Applies to all tuna and tuna-like species and sharks.

competent authorities of the State where the landing takes place (Port State) which shall authorize and monitor the operation.

SECTION 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

14. To ensure the effectiveness of the IATTC conservation and management:

a) The flag CPCs of LSTLFVs shall ensure that transshipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLFV and confirm that the transshipment was conducted in accordance with this Resolution. This confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the IATTC Observer Program and the information gathered by the CPC of the Port State.

b) CPCs shall require that the catches of species covered by the Statistical Document Programs by LSTLFVs in the Convention Area, when imported into the territory or area of a CPC, be accompanied by validated statistical documents and a copy of the IATTC transshipment declaration.

15. Each CPC shall report annually before 15 September to the Director:

a. The quantities by species transshipped by their vessels and/or at its ports during the previous year.

b. The names and IMO numbers of the LSTLFVs and carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments, registered with the IATTC, which have transshipped during the previous year;

16. All tuna and tuna-like species and sharks landed in, or imported into, the territory or area of a CPC, either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transshipped, shall be accompanied by the IATTC transshipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.

17. Each year, the Director shall present a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the annual meeting of the Commission, which shall review compliance with this Resolution.

18. These provisions shall apply from January 2023.

19. The Commission shall review and, as appropriate, amend this Resolution at the next annual meeting.

19. This Resolution replaces Resolution C-12-07.

Annex 1

CONDITIONS RELATING TO IN-PORT TRANSSHIPMENT BY LSTFVS

General

1. Transshipment operations in port may only be undertaken in accordance with the procedures detailed below.

Notification obligations

2. Fishing vessel:

- 2.1. At least 48 hours prior to transshipping, the captain of the LSTFV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities **and the Director**:

- a. the name of the vessel and its number in the IATTC Regional Vessel Register,
- b. the name of the carrier vessel, and the product to be transshipped,
- c. the tonnage, by **species and** product, to be transshipped³,
- d. the date and location of transshipment,
- e. the major fishing grounds of the tuna and tuna like species and sharks catches.
- f. **the IMO number of the vessel**

- 2.2. The captain of an LSTFV shall, at the time of the transshipment, inform the vessel's Flag CPCs of the following;

- a. the products and quantities involved,
- b. the date and place of the transshipment,
- c. the name, **IMO number**, registration number and flag of the receiving carrier vessel,
- d. the geographic location of the tuna and tuna like species and sharks catches.

- 2.3. The captain of the LSTFV shall complete and transmit to the vessel's flag CPC **and the Director** not more than **24 hours** after the transshipment, the IATTC transshipment declaration, along with the vessel's number in the IATTC LSTFV List, in accordance with the format set out in Annex 2.

Receiving vessel

3. Not later than 24 hours before the beginning and at the end of the transshipment, the master of the receiving carrier vessel shall inform the Port State authorities of the quantities of catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks transshipped to the carrier vessel, and complete and transmit **to the Director and** the competent authorities of the vessel's flag CPC the IATTC transshipment declaration.

Landing State

4. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, complete an IATTC transshipment declaration, and transmit it **to the Director and** the competent authorities of the landing State where the landing is to take place.
5. The Port State and the landing State referred to in the above paragraphs shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received, and shall cooperate with the flag CPC of the LSTFV to ensure that landings are consistent with the catches reported by the vessel. This verification shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the fish is avoided.
6. Each flag CPC with LSTFVs shall report each year to the IATTC the details of the transshipments by

³ **Applies to all tuna and tuna-like species and sharks.**

its vessels.

**ANNEX 2
IATTC TRANSSHIPMENT DECLARATION**

Carrier Vessel	Fishing Vessel
Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign: Flag: IMO number: IMO number, if available Flag state license number: National Register Number, if available: IATTC Register Number, if available:	Name of the Vessel and Radio Call Sign: Flag: IMO number Flag state license number: National Register Number, if available: IATTC Register Number, if available:

Day Month Hour Year | 2 | 0 | | |

Agent's name: Master's name of LSTV: Master's name of Carrier:

Departure | | | | from | | | |
Return | | | | to | | | |
Transhipment | | | | | | | |

Signature: Signature: Signature:

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the bonded weight in kilograms of this unit: | | | kilograms

LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT:

Species	Port	Sea	Type of product													
			Whole	Gutted	Headed	Filleted										

If transhipment effected at sea, IATTC Observer Signature:

ANNEX 3

IATTC REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAM

1. Each CPC shall require carrier vessels included in the IATTC Record of Carrier Vessels which transship at sea, to carry an IATTC observer during each transshipment operation in the Convention Area.
2. The Director shall appoint the observers, and shall place them on board the carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the Convention Area from LSTLFVs flying the flag of CPCs that implement the IATTC observer program established by this Resolution.

Designation of the observers

3. The designated observers shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:
 - a. sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
 - b. satisfactory knowledge of IATTC conservation and management measures;
 - c. the ability to observe and record information accurately; and
 - d. a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.

Obligations of the observer

4. Observers shall:
 - a. not be, to the extent possible, nationals or citizens of the flag CPC of the receiving carrier vessel;
 - b. be capable of performing the duties set forth in point 5 below;
 - c. be included in the list of observers maintained by the Director; and
 - d. not be a crew member of an LSTLFV or an employee of an LSTLFV company.
5. The observer's tasks shall be, in particular, to:
 - 5.1. on the LSTLFV intending to transship to a carrier vessel, and before the transshipment takes place:
 - i. check the validity of the fishing vessel's authorization or license to fish for tuna and tuna-like species and sharks in the Convention Area;
 - ii. check and record the total quantity of catch on board, and the quantity to be transferred to the carrier vessel;
 - iii. check that the VMS is functioning, and examine the logbook;
 - iv. verify whether any of the catch on board resulted from transfers from other vessels, and check the documentation on such transfers;
 - v. in the case of an indication that there are any violations involving the fishing vessel, immediately report the violations to the master of the carrier vessel; and
 - vi. record the results of these duties on the fishing vessel in the observer's report.
 - 5.2. on the carrier vessel:
 - a. monitor the carrier vessel's compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. In particular the observers shall:
 - i. record and report upon the transshipment activities carried out;
 - ii. verify the position of the vessel when engaged in transshipping;
 - iii. observe and estimate products transshipped;
 - iv. verify and record the name of the LSTLFV concerned and its registration number;
 - v. verify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - vi. certify the data contained in the transshipment declaration; and

- vii. countersign the transshipment declaration;
 - b. issue a daily report of the carrier vessel's transshipping activities;
 - c. establish general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the captain the opportunity to include therein any relevant information.
 - d. submit to the Director, **the coastal State (where appropriate) and the flag CPCs**, the aforementioned general report within **24 hours** from the end of the period of observation; and
 - e. exercise any other functions as defined by the Commission.
6. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing operations of the LSTLFVs and of the LSTLFVs owners and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer.
 7. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the flag CPC which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel to which the observer is assigned.
 8. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behavior which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this program, and with the obligations of vessel personnel set forth in paragraph 9 of this program.

Obligations of the flag CPCs of carrier vessels

9. The responsibilities regarding observers of the flag CPCs of the carrier vessels and their captains shall include the following, notably:
 - a. Observers shall be allowed access to the vessel personnel and to the gear and equipment;
 - b. Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties set forth in paragraph 5:
 - i. satellite navigation equipment;
 - ii. radar display viewing screens when in use; and
 - iii. electronic means of communication.
 - c. Observers shall be provided accommodations, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
 - d. Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
 - e. The flag CPCs shall ensure that captains, crew and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.
10. The Director, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, shall provide to the flag CPC of the carrier vessel under whose jurisdiction the vessel transshipped and to the flag CPC of the LSTLFV, copies of all raw data, summaries, and reports pertaining to the trip three months prior to the meeting of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures adopted by the Commission.

Obligations of LSTLFVs during transshipments

11. Observers shall be allowed to visit the fishing vessel, if weather conditions permit, and shall be granted access to personnel and areas of the vessel necessary to carry out their duties set forth in paragraph 5.
12. The Director shall submit the observer reports to the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures adopted by the Commission and to the Scientific Advisory Committee.

Observer fees

13. The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the flag CPCs of LSTLFVs wishing to engage

in transshipment operations. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the Director and the Director shall manage the account for implementing the program;

14. No LSTLFV may participate in the at-sea transshipment program unless the fees, as required under paragraph 13, have been paid.

3d. F-1. Ecuador. Proposed resolution on the conservation and management of sharks.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23-27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 F-1

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF SHARKS**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Issue

Currently, nine (9) resolutions have been identified that regulate the management and conservation of sharks in the Commission Area. This Delegation considers that maintaining such a dispersed set of regulations causes difficulties in the implementation, monitoring and compliance of these measures. Likewise, it urges Members to consider updating the resolutions in the future to avoid duplication of current regulations, and the Secretariat to ensure that the provisions adopted by the Members be simplified.

Objective

Consolidate shark conservation provisions in the management of the fishery.

Affected resolutions

- C-04-05 (p. 2-3)
- C-05-03 Sharks [removed]
- C-11-10 Oceanic whitetip sharks [removed]
- C-16-05 Sharks species [removed]
- C-16-04 Amendment C-05-03 [removed]
- C-19-06 Whale sharks [removed]
- C-19-05 Silky shark [removed]
- C-20-06 (p. 14)

PROPOSED TEXT

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):

Recalling that under the Antigua Convention, “fish stocks covered by this Convention” means “stocks of tunas and tuna-like species and other species of fish taken by vessels fishing for tunas and tuna-like species in the Convention Area”, and that under Article VIII, paragraph 1 (c), the Commission shall “adopt *measures to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by this Convention*”; [C-16-05]

Considering that Article VII, paragraph 1 (f) of the Antigua Convention establishes that the Commission shall adopt, as necessary, conservation and management measures and recommendations for species belonging to the same ecosystem and that are affected by fishing for, or dependent on or associated with, the fish stocks covered by the Convention, with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened; [C-05-03] [C-16-05]

Taking due note that the Scientific Advisory Committee expressed concern about the recent declining trend in catches of oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) by purse seiners; [C-11-10]

Recognizing that the Scientific Advisory Committee recommends that conservation measures for this species be taken immediately without waiting for the results of the stock assessment; [C-11-10]

Recognizing that the IATTC Fishery Status Reports show the silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) and the hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna spp.*) as the shark species most frequently caught by purse-seine vessels fishing for tuna in the Convention Area, [C-16-05]

Recalling that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks calls on States, within the framework of their respective competencies and consistent with international law, to cooperate through regional fisheries organizations with a view to ensuring the sustainability of shark stocks as well as to adopt a National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks; [C-05-03]

Considering that many sharks are part of pelagic ecosystems in the Convention area, and that sharks are captured in fisheries targeting tunas and tuna-like species; [C-05-03]

Recognizing the need to collect data on catch, effort, discards, and trade, as well as information on the biological parameters of many species, as part of shark conservation and management; [C-05-03]

Concerned that an extensive unregulated shark fishery is reported to be conducted in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) by a large number of shark-fishing vessels, including some slightly smaller than 24 m length overall, about which the Commission has little information; [C-05-03]

Noting that the IATTC has adopted, in its Consolidated Resolution on Bycatch, a requirement for fishermen on purse-seine vessels to release unharmed non-target species, to the extent practicable, including sharks, and that governments with longline fleets also provide the required bycatch information as soon as possible; [C-05-03]

Believing that specific measures to be respected by vessels of all fishing gears are necessary for the conservation of sharks in the EPO; [C-05-03]

Resolves as follows:

SCOPE

1. **These conservation and management measures cover all vessels registered and authorized to conduct fishing operations in the Convention Area.**

Vessels of less than 12 m length overall using manually-operated fishing gear (i.e. without mechanical or hydraulic winches) and that do not deliver to motherships at any time during the fishing trip are excluded from the application of this resolution. For this excluded fleet, CPCs shall continue working with the Commission's scientific staff on the strengthening of data-

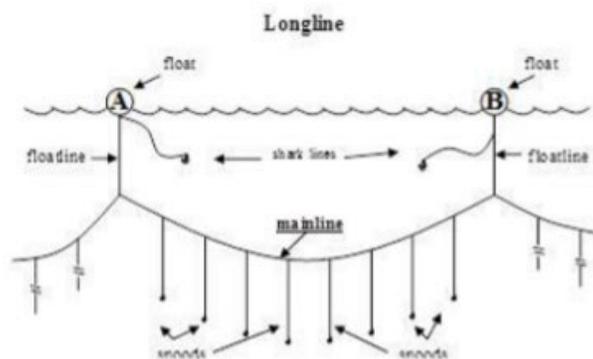
collection programs, which shall be presented at the meeting of the SAC ~~in 2020 and 2021~~ 2022. [C-19-05]

2. Each Party and co-operating non-party, co-operating fishing entity or regional economic integration organization (collectively “CPCs”) should establish and implement a national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. [C-05-03]

~~12. Paragraphs 2-11 of this resolution apply only to sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IATTC.~~ [C-05-03]

3. CPCs shall prohibit longline vessels flying their flag and targeting tuna or swordfish in the Convention Area from using “shark lines” (individual lines attached to the floatline or to the floats directly, and used to target sharks; Figure 1). [C-16-05]

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of a shark line.



4. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing or trading in any fins harvested in contravention of this Resolution. [C-05-03]

In fisheries for tunas and tuna-like species that are not directed at sharks, CPCs shall encourage the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable, that are caught incidentally and are not used for food and/or subsistence. [C-05-03]

5. CPCs shall take the measures necessary to require that their fishers fully utilize any retained catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts, and skins, to the point of first landing. [C-05-03]

6. CPCs shall require their vessels to have onboard fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing. CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures. [C-05-03]

~~5. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2018. [C-16-05]~~

~~2. In 2006, the IATTC, in cooperation with scientists of CPCs and, if possible, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, shall provide preliminary advice on the stock status of key shark species and propose a research plan for a comprehensive assessment of these stocks. [C-05-03]~~

~~The IATTC scientific staff shall develop a workplan, with a timeline to share with the Commission in advance of the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee in 2017, for completing full stock assessments for the silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) and hammerhead sharks (i.e., *Sphyrna lewini*, *S. zygaena* and *S. mokarran*). The workplan shall clearly identify any data requirements needed to complete the stock assessments for these species and the action plan for meeting the timelines in the workplan. [C-16-05]~~

PROTECTED SPECIES

Oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)

7. Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention. [C-11-10]
8. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, whitetip sharks when brought alongside the vessel. [C-11-10]
9. CPCs shall record inter alia, through the observer programs, the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to IATTC. [C-11-10]

Whale shark (*Rhincodon tipus*)

10. The Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit their flag vessels from setting a purse-seine net on a school of tunas associated with a live whale shark (*Rhincodon tipus*), if the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set. [C-19-06]
11. CPCs shall require that, in the event that a whale shark is not deliberately encircled in the purse-seine net, the captain of the vessel shall: [C-19-06]

a. ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to ensure its safe release; and [C-19-06]

b. report the incident to the relevant authority of the flag CPC, including the number of individuals, details of how and why the encirclement happened, where it occurred, steps taken to ensure safe release, and an assessment of the life status of the animal(s) on release (including whether any were released alive but subsequently died). [C-19-06]

Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)

12. To continue the long-term sampling program (Project C.4.a), to the extent possible, in those shark fisheries related to tunas and tuna-like species in Central America with the goal of improving data collection for assessing indicators of silky shark stocks. [C-19-05]

13. Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, landing, or storing, in part or whole, carcasses of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) caught by purse-seine vessels in the IATTC Convention Area. CPCs shall require that their purse-seine vessels release live silky sharks whenever possible.

However, if silky sharks are unintentionally caught and frozen as part of purse-seine vessel's operations, if the flag CPC's governmental authorities are present at the point of landing, the whole silky shark must be surrendered to them. If the flag CPC's governmental authorities are unavailable, the whole silky shark surrendered may not be sold or bartered but may be donated for purposes of domestic human consumption. Silky sharks surrendered in this manner shall be reported to the Secretariat. [C-19-05]

14. CPCs shall require all longline vessels whose fishing licenses do not include sharks as a fishing target but catch sharks incidentally, to limit bycatch of silky sharks to a maximum of 20% of the total catch by fishing trip in weight. The 20% limit is set as an interim limit in the absence of data and scientific analysis on which to base conservation and management measures, and will be revised, based on recommendations by the scientific staff, once improved species-level catch, and composition data are available. [C-19-05]

15. CPCs shall require their multi-species fisheries using surface longlines¹ to limit the catch of silky sharks of less than 100 cm total length to 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the trip. [C-19-05]

16. CPCs that allow retention of silky sharks by their longline vessels, shall ensure compliance with the measures established in paragraphs ~~3 and 4~~ 10 and 11 by means of control and inspection mechanisms, for Port CPCs and Flag CPCs as applicable, at a minimum through effective inspections at the time of first unloading in port or the catch logbooks that will allow species identification, verification of size when caught, and enforcement of applicable sanctions such as prevention of entry into markets of product caught in violation of this measure. Where applicable, internationally-recognized certification and reporting procedures for the conservation of silky sharks may be used for fulfilling the obligations of this paragraph. CPCs shall inform the IATTC Secretariat of the use of said certification procedures. Data derived from these control and inspection measures shall be communicated to the Secretariat, in accordance with IATTC data submission requirements. [C-19-05]

17. CPCs shall require vessels to not fish in silky shark pupping areas, as may be adopted by the Commission, in accordance with the recommendation of the IATTC scientific staff, in coordination with the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). [C-19-05]

18. For those multi-species fisheries using surface longlines that have captured more than 20% of silky sharks in weight on average, CPCs shall prohibit the use of steel leaders during a period of three consecutive months each year. The average proportion of silky sharks in the catch will be calculated from data of the previous calendar year. New vessels entering the multi-species fisheries affected by this Resolution and those for which no data are available from the period immediately prior shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph. [C-19-05]

19. At the SAC meeting in the year ~~2021~~ 2022 and at the subsequent meeting of the IATTC in ~~2021~~ 2022, the IATTC scientific staff shall present to the SAC an analysis of the unloading, observer, and long-term sampling program data on the catches of sharks in the fisheries in central America with which they shall also recommend any improvement of the resolution including an adjustment on the period of prohibition (paragraph ~~7~~ 15). [C-19-05]

20. CPC shall ensure that the closure period for not using steel leaders by their vessels subject to paragraph ~~7~~ 15 coincide with the periods recommended on the basis of the analyses indicated in

paragraph 8. [C-19-05]

21. CPCs shall notify the Director, **annually** before 1 October ~~of 2020~~, the single period of restricted use of steel leaders referred to in paragraph ~~7~~ **15** which will be observed for the calendar year **by each vessel operator or owner**. [C-19-05]

The information provided by the CPCs shall be published on the IATTC website for general knowledge.

~~CPCs shall keep a record of the vessels and the period to which each vessel operator or owner has committed for the enforcement of this resolution.~~ [C-19-05]

SHARK BYCATCH

~~5. The ratio of fin to body weight of sharks described in paragraph 4 shall be reviewed by the Working Group on Stock Assessment and reported back to the Commission in 2006 for revision, if necessary.~~ [C-05-03]

~~8. CPCs shall, where possible, undertake research to identify ways to make fishing gears more selective.~~ [C-05-03] replaced in [C-16-04]

~~1. Paragraph 8 of Resolution C-05-03 is replaced by the following paragraph:~~ [C-16-04]

22. CPCs shall, where possible, in cooperation with the IATTC scientific staff, undertake research to: [C-16-04]

- a. identify ways to make fishing gears more selective, where appropriate, including research into alternative measures to prohibiting wire leaders; [C-16-04]
- b. improve knowledge of key biological/ecological parameters, life-history and behavioural traits, and migration patterns of key shark species; [C-16-04]
- c. identify key shark mating, pupping, and nursery areas; and [C-16-04]
- d. improve handling practices for live sharks to maximise post-release survival. [C-16-04]

~~2. Current paragraph 9 of Resolution C-05-03 is deleted.~~ [C-16-04]

~~9. CPCs are encouraged, where possible, to conduct research to identify shark nursery areas.~~ [C-05-03] deleted in [C-16-04]

¹ For the purposes of this resolution, surface longlines are those in which the majority of hooks fish at depths shallower than 100 meters and target species other than swordfish.

23. CPCs shall require purse-seine vessels flying their flag to follow safe release requirements for all sharks, except those retained aboard the vessel. Any shark (whether alive or dead) caught in the Convention Area that is not retained must be promptly released unharmed, to the extent practicable, as soon as it is seen in the net or on the deck, without compromising the safety of any persons. If a shark is alive when caught and is not retained, the shark must be released by using the following procedures, or equally effective means: [C-16-05]

a. Sharks must be released out of the net by directly releasing them from the brailer into the ocean. Sharks that cannot be released without compromising the safety of persons or the sharks before being landed on deck must be returned to the water as soon as possible, either utilizing a ramp from the deck connecting to an opening on the side of the vessel, or through escape hatches. If ramps or escape hatches are not available, the sharks must be lowered with a sling or cargo net, using a crane or similar equipment, if available. [C-16-05]

b. The use of gaffs, hooks, or similar instruments is prohibited for the handling of sharks. [C-16-05]

No shark may be lifted by the head, tail, gill slits, or spiracles, or by using bind wire against or inserted through the body, and no holes may be punched through the bodies of sharks (e.g., to pass a cable through for lifting the shark). [C-16-05]

c. No whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) may be towed out of a purse-seine net, e.g., using towing ropes. [C-16-05]

~~10. The Commission shall consider appropriate assistance to developing CPCs for the collection of data on shark catches. [C-05-03]~~

REPORTS AND RESEARCH

24. Each CPC shall annually report data for catches, effort by gear type, landing and trade of sharks by species, where possible, in accordance with IATTC reporting procedures, including available historical data. CPCs shall send to the IATTC Secretariat, by May 1, at the latest, a comprehensive annual report of the implementation of this Resolution during the previous year. [C-05-03]

25. CPCs shall require their fishers to collect and submit catch data for silky and hammerhead sharks, and shall submit the data to the IATTC in accordance with IATTC data reporting requirements. CPCs shall also record, through observer programs or other means, for purse-seine vessels of all capacity classes, the number and status (dead/alive) of silky sharks and hammerhead sharks caught and released, and report it to the IATTC. [C-16-05]

~~CPCs shall require the collection and submission of catch data for silky sharks, in accordance with IATTC data reporting requirements. CPCs shall also record, through observer programs and other means, for purse-seine vessels of all capacity classes, the number and status (dead/alive) of silky sharks caught and released and report it to the IATTC. [C-19-05]~~

26. The Commission shall prioritize research by the scientific staff in the following areas: [C-19-05]

a. Identification of the pupping areas of the silky shark. [C-19-05]

b. Mitigation of bycatch of sharks, especially in longline fisheries, and survival of sharks caught by all types of gears, giving priority to gears with significant catches. Survival
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experiments should include studies of the effects on survival of shorter sets and the use of circle hooks. [C-19-05]

c. Improve handling practices for live sharks to maximize post-release survival. [C-19-05]

d. Establish the appropriateness of the percentage limit on silky sharks catch established in paragraphs 3 and 4. [C-19-05]

27. This Resolution shall be reviewed by the scientific staff and at the meeting of the SAC in ~~2020~~ ~~and 2021~~ 2022, in order to evaluate the adequacy of the measures of this Resolution. [C-19-05]

~~16. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 and shall be reviewed at the IATTC annual meeting in 2021.~~ [C-19-05]

Appendix 4. Reports.

4a. Recommendations of the 5th Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on FADs.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

AD-HOC PERMANENT WORKING GROUP ON FADS

FIFTH MEETING

(by videoconference)

6-7 May 2011

RECOMMENDATIONS

The <i>Ad-Hoc</i> Permanent Working Group on FADs (FADWG) recommends:	El grupo de trabajo permanente <i>Ad-Hoc</i> sobre plantados (GTSP)
[On definitions]	[Acerca de definiciones]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Commission to adopt the set of terms listed in Annex 1 as interim draft definitions related to FAD fishing operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Que la Comisión adopte el conjunto de términos listados en el Anexo 1, relacionados a las operaciones de pesca con plantados como definiciones interinas.
[On Data collection]	[Acerca de la colección de datos]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CPCs to provide the forms on FAD interactions from each fishing trip that is made without an observer aboard, to the IATTC staff as soon as possible after the trip terminates, and that these forms are those provided by the IATTC staff or downloaded from the IATTC website, without modifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Que los CPC suministren al personal de la CIAT los formularios completados acerca de las interacciones con plantados, cuando el viaje de pesca se haga sin un observador a bordo, tan pronto como sea posible después de finalizar el viaje y que estos formularios sean aquellos provistos por el personal de la CIAT o descargados de la página de descargas de la CIAT, sin modificaciones.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Secretariat to contact CPCs no later than 80 days before the SAC to check the status of incomplete data submissions regarding the requirements of the Resolution C-19- 01. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Que el Secretariado se ponga en contacto con los CPC a más tardar 80 días antes del CCA para verificar la situación de los envíos de datos incompletos con respecto a los requisitos de la Resolución C-19-01.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPCs to require their vessels to record data related to interactions with FADs of purse-seine vessels without an observer aboard using exclusively the standard form developed by the IATTC staff (Fish-aggregating device form (FADS), Sep 2018 ver.2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que los CPC requieran que sus buques registren los datos relacionados a las interacciones con plantados para buques de cerco en viajes donde no hay observador, exclusivamente en los formularios estándar desarrollados por el personal de la CIAT (Formulario de dispositivos agregadores de peces (Plantados), sep 2018 ver.2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPCs to provide to the IATTC staff the same raw buoy data received by original users (i.e. vessels, fishing companies), including both trajectories and acoustic biomass information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que los CPC suministren al personal de la CIAT los mismos datos crudos que reciben los usuarios originales (i.e. buques, compañías pesqueras), incluyendo tanto trayectorias, como información de biomasa acústica
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission scientific staff and CPCs to continue exploring technologies to mark and read automatically and remotely marking identification to improve FAD/buoy marking and to solve errors on data collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que el personal científico de la Comisión y los CPC continúen explorando tecnologías para marcar y leer automática y remotamente la identificación de estas marcas para mejorar las marcaciones de los plantados y/o boyas y para resolver problemas con errores en la recolección de datos.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission and its members to reactivate the mechanisms of cooperation between the various tuna RFMOs regarding FADs, including in particular the Joint T- RFMO FAD Working Group. This will allow work on harmonisation of data collection, definitions, indicators and other cross-cutting issues. <p>□</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que la Comisión y sus miembros reactiven los mecanismos de cooperación entre las varias OROP atuneras en relación a los plantados, incluyendo particularmente el grupo de trabajo sobre plantados entre las OROP. Esto permitirá trabajar en la armonización de la colección de datos, definiciones, indicadores y otros asuntos transversales.
<p>[On management measures]</p>	<p>[Acercas de medidas de ordenación]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission to consider additional options -- along with active FAD limits -- to lower the number of FADs in the water, such as clarifying controls on remote activation and deactivation and controls on numbers of deployed FADs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que la Comisión considere opciones adicionales -- junto con los límites de plantados activos -- para reducir el número de plantados en el agua, tales como clarificar los controles sobre activación o desactivación remota y controles sobre el número de objetos sembrados.

<p>The FADWG agreed on the following tasks for the group:</p>	<p>El GTSP acordó las siguientes tareas para el grupo:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members to submit through Basecamp by June 7, 2021 draft proposals of definitions of new terms related to FAD fishing not included in Annex 1. They will be worked intersessionally with the goal of presenting a consolidated proposal of new definitions for the next FADWG meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que, a más tardar el 7 de junio de 2021, los miembros presenten, por medio de la plataforma Basecamp, propuestas de definiciones de nuevos términos relacionados con la pesca con plantados, no incluidos en el anexo 1. Se trabajará entre sesiones con el objetivo de presentar una propuesta consolidada de nuevas definiciones para la próxima reunión del GTSP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FADWG together with the IATTC scientific staff to work intersessionally through Basecamp to improve procedures for the collection and reporting of data requirements of the Resolution C-19-01. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que el GTSP trabaje con el personal científico de la CIAT entre sesiones por medio de la plataforma Basecamp, para mejorar los procedimientos de recolección y comunicación de datos de acuerdo a los requisitos de la resolución C-19-01

Annex 1. Interim definitions of terms related to FAD fishing

Resolution C-16-01, *Amendment of resolution C-15-03 on the collection and analyses of data on Fish-Aggregating Devices*, Annex III, establishes the Terms of Reference for the *ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs. One of the objectives assigned to the Working Group (WG) is to “develop data reporting formats and definitions of terms related to FAD fishing (e.g. biodegradable FADs, non-entangling FADs, etc.), to implement obligations under this Resolution, in cooperation with the scientific staff, to be submitted to the Commission for consideration”.

The WG has been working coordinately with the scientific staff to produce a set of definitions of terms related to FAD fishing. A first set of tentative definitions was presented at the first session of the 3rd meeting of the WG (La Jolla, May 2018). The WG and Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC-09) recommended that “the WG, with the collaboration of the IATTC staff, should continue developing definitions intersessionally for a set of terms related to FAD fishing operations. The terms recommended for definition include those related to the utilization of buoys and other relevant terms. This task should be finalized by the annual meeting of the Commission in August 2018.”

After some intersessional work by the WG and the IATTC staff, at the second session of the 3rd meeting of the WG (San Diego, August 2018), the WG agreed that the following interim definitions be submitted to the Commission for consideration:

1. FLOATING OBJECTS

Floating object: Any natural or artificial floating (*i.e.* surface or subsurface) object with no capability of moving on its own.

Fish Aggregating Device (FAD): Any floating object, anchored or drifting, that has been constructed or modified, deployed and/or tracked, for the purpose of aggregating fish. Modified means the addition of any component for the purpose of improving its functionality. Tracked means the capacity of determining the location of the FAD or its actual determination.

Floating object interaction: Any physical activity involving a floating object. A physical activity includes, but is not limited to, deployment, maintenance, modification, monitoring, retrieving or setting. Monitoring means checking physically the floating object with any equipment belonging to the vessel, excluding any instrumentation attached to the floating object.

2. SET TYPES

Marine mammals set: Deploy a purse-seine net to catch tuna associated with one or more live marine mammals.

Unassociated set: Deploy a purse-seine net to catch tuna not associated with marine mammals or floating objects.

Floating object set: Deploy a purse-seine net to catch tuna associated with a floating object.

Whale shark set: Deploy a purse-seine net to catch tuna associated with live whale sharks.

3. OPERATIONAL TERMS

Buoy: Any device that sends visual, radio or satellite signals to facilitate determination of its location. The following definitions refer to **satellite buoys**:

Satellite buoy: A buoy that uses satellites to indicate its geographical position. As required in Resolution C-16-01, all satellite buoys must be clearly marked with a unique identification code.

Buoy in stock: Any buoy that is in the inventory of the vessels and undeployed.

Activation of a buoy: The act of initializing network service. It is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. From then on, the vessel owner pays for the communication service. The buoy can be transmitting or not, depending if it has been switched on.

Deactivation of a buoy: The act of cancelling network service. It is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. From then on, the communication service is no longer paid for, and the buoy stops transmitting.

Reactivation of a buoy: The act of re-initializing network service. The procedure is the same as the one to be followed when activating a buoy.

Activated buoy: A buoy that has already been subjected to activation and, therefore, is capable of transmitting.

Operational buoy: Any activated buoy that is deployed at sea and is transmitting data to facilitate determination of its location.

4. OTHER TERMS APPEARING IN IATTC RESOLUTIONS C-16-01 Y C-17-02

Vessel operator and/or manager: Any legal or natural person that is recorded in the IATTC Regional Vessel Register and in the flag State registry as operating and/or managing the vessel. The operator may or may not be the owner of the vessel.

Owner of the buoy: the owner, operator or manager of the vessel, who is paying for the communication service for the buoy associated with the FAD, and who has the capacity to receive information from the satellite buoy, as well as to request its activation and/or deactivation.

Tender vessel: A vessel that operates in support of vessels fishing on FADs, and whose role is to deploy, repair, pick up, or maintain FADs at sea (Resolution C-99-07)

Anexo 1. Definiciones provisionales de términos relacionados con la pesca sobre plantados

La Resolución C-16-01, *Enmienda de la Resolución C-15-03 sobre la recolección y análisis de datos sobre dispositivos agregadores de peces*, Anexo III, establece los términos de referencia para el grupo de trabajo ad hoc permanente sobre plantados. Uno de los objetivos asignados al grupo de trabajo (GT) es “*elaborar formatos para la notificación de datos y definiciones de términos relacionados con la pesca sobre plantados (por ejemplo, plantados biodegradables, plantados no enmallantes, etc.), para implementar obligaciones bajo la presente resolución, en cooperación con el personal científico, para remitir a la Comisión para consideración*”.

El GT viene trabajando de forma coordinada con el personal científico para producir un conjunto de definiciones de términos relacionados con la pesca sobre plantados. Se presentó un primer conjunto provisional de definiciones en la primera sesión de la tercera reunión del GT (La Jolla, mayo de 2018). El GT y el Comité Científico Asesor (SAC-09) recomendaron que “*el grupo de trabajo, con la colaboración del personal de la CIAT, debería seguir desarrollando definiciones en el periodo intersesional para un conjunto de términos relacionados con la pesca sobre plantados. Los términos recomendados para definición incluyen aquellos relacionados con la utilización de boyas y otros términos pertinentes. Esta tarea debería ser finalizada antes de la reunión anual de la Comisión en agosto de 2018.*”

Después de trabajos intersesionales por el GT y el personal de la CIAT, en la segunda sesión de la tercera reunión del GT (San Diego, agosto de 2018), el GT acordó remitir las siguientes definiciones provisionales a la Comisión para consideración:

1. OBJETOS FLOTANTES

Objeto flotante: Cualquier objeto flotante natural o artificial (o sea, superficial o subsuperficial) sin capacidad de desplazarse por sí solo

Dispositivo agregador de peces (plantado): Cualquier objeto flotante, anclado a la deriva, que ha sido construido, modificado, sembrado y/o rastreado, con el propósito de agregar peces. Modificado significa la añadidura de cualquier componente con el propósito de mejorar su funcionalidad. Rastreado significa la capacidad de determinar la posición del plantado o su determinación real.

Interacción con objeto flotante: Cualquier actividad física que involucre un objeto flotante. Una actividad física incluye, pero no está limitada a, siembra, mantenimiento, modificación, monitoreo, recuperación o lance. Monitorear significa físicamente verificar el objeto flotante sin ningún equipo perteneciente al buque, excluyendo cualquier instrumentación sujeta al objeto flotante.

2. TIPOS DE LANCE:

Lance sobre mamíferos marinos: Lanzar una red de cerco para capturar atún asociado a un mamífero marino o más.

Lance no asociado: Lanzar una red de cerco para capturar atún no asociado a mamíferos marinos u objetos flotantes.

Lance sobre objeto flotante: Lanzar una red de cerco para capturar atún asociado a un objeto flotante.

Lance sobre tiburón ballena: Lanzar una red de cerco para capturar atún asociado a tiburones ballena vivos.

3. TÉRMINOS OPERACIONALES

Boya: Cualquier dispositivo que envíe señales visuales, de radio, o satelitales para facilitar la determinación de su posición.

Las definiciones siguientes se refieren a **boyas satelitales**:

Boya satelital: Una boya que usa satélites para indicar su posición geográfica. Conforme a la Resolución C-16-01, toda boya satelital debe estar claramente marcada con un código identificador único. Códigos

Boya en stock: Cualquier boya que esté en el inventario de los buques y no sembrada.

Activación de una boya: El acto de inicializar el servicio de red. Es realizada por la compañía proveedora de la boya a petición del propietario o armador del buque. A partir de ese momento, el propietario del buque paga el servicio de comunicación. La boya puede estar transmitiendo o no, según si ha sido encendida.

Desactivación de una boya: El acto de cancelar el servicio de red. Es realizada por la compañía proveedora de la boya a petición del propietario armador del buque. A partir de ese momento, no se paga el servicio de comunicación, y la boya cesa de transmitir.

Reactivación de una boya: el acto de reinicializar el servicio de red. El procedimiento es el mismo que se sigue al activar una boya.

Boya activada: Una boya que ya ha sido sujeta a activación y, por lo tanto, es capaz de transmitir.

Boya operacional: Cualquier boya activada que haya sido sembrada en el mar y esté transmitiendo datos para facilitar la determinación de su posición.

4. OTROS TÉRMINOS QUE APARECEN EN LAS RESOLUCIONES C-16-01 Y C-17-02 DE LA CIAT

Armador y/o gerente de buque: Cualquier persona jurídica o natural que esté registrada en el Registro Regional de Buques de la CIAT y en el registro del Estado de pabellón como armador y/o gerente del buque. El armador puede ser o no el propietario del buque

Propietario de la boya: el propietario, armador o gerente del buque, que esté pagando el servicio de comunicación para la boya asociada al plantado, y que tenga la capacidad de recibir información de la boya satelital, así como solicitar su activación y/o desactivación.

Buque auxiliar: Buque que opera en apoyo de buques que pescan sobre plantados, y cuyo papel es sembrar, reparar, recoger, o mantener plantados en el mar (Resolución C-99-07)

4b. Report of the de 8th Meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE
8TH MEETING
(by videoconference)
August 20, 2021

CHAIR'S REPORT

AGENDA

	Documents
Opening of the meeting*.	
Adoption of the agenda	
Review of the financial audit report	
Review of proposed budgets for 2022 and 2023	CAF-08-02
Financial contributions of Members:	
a) Regular budget (Resolution C-15-05)	
b) Special Fund for promoting institutional capacity-building (Resolution C-14-03)	CAF-08-03 CAF-08-04
c) Program to monitor transshipments at sea (Resolution C-12-07)	
d) Other	
Other business	
Recommendations to the Commission	
Adjournment	

* Including the adoption of *ad hoc* rules and arrangements for the 8th meeting only.

APPENDICES

List of attendees

The eighth meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance was held by videoconference on 20 August 2021.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Director *ad interim* of the IATTC, Amb. Jean-François Pulvenis, who called for nominations to elect the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Dave Hogan, of the United States, was elected to chair this meeting.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted without changes, as well as the *ad hoc* rules and arrangements for holding the meeting by videoconference.

3. Review of the financial audit report

It was reported that the financial audit report was provided to the Commissioners and Heads of Delegation. There were no comments.

4. Review of proposed budgets for 2022 and 2023

Ms. Nora G. Roa, of the IATTC staff, presented Document [CAF-08-02 Review of proposed budgets for 2022 and 2023](#). She explained the financial activity in 2020, the status of contributions for 2021, and the requested and projected budgets for 2022 and 2023, respectively.

She noted that the budget needs to at least keep pace with inflation, which affects all expenditures related to the activities of the Commission, both at headquarters and abroad, in view of the continuous rise in the cost of materials, goods and services that need to be purchased as a normal part of the Commission's operations, as well as for all activities associated with meetings and the implementation of projects and programs.

She recalled that the scope of the activities of the Commission and its staff continues to grow, derived from both the broader mandate of the Antigua Convention and in response to the wishes and requests from Members, which has involved hiring more staff, as well as remunerating the current staff for increased work. It is therefore essential that the Commission give due consideration to the level of funding requested and adopt the budget for 2022 for US\$ 8,309,063.

In response to a delegation that inquired about the increase of approximately US\$ 175,000 compared to the 2021 budget, the Secretariat informed that this is mainly the result of the cost of living increase (inflation), and that the cost of living increase and the budget increase represent only 2.15%.

Finally, the Committee expressed its agreement with the report contained in the document. However, it was decided to present to the plenary the recommendation to maintain the same 2020 budget of US\$ 8,133,837 for 2022 without any increase, due to the objection of one Member.

5. Financial contributions of Members

a. 2020 budget

The Secretariat presented information on the Members' outstanding arrears, noting that, as of 20 August 2021, they amounted to US\$ 7,487,953—which represents about 92% of the approved budget for 2021 (US\$ 8,133,837)—and that two Members, Venezuela and Panama, have arrears representing more than four years of their individual contributions.

Venezuela commented that they sent a letter to the Secretariat establishing payment commitments for their arrears from 2017 to 2019 and will subsequently make all payments. Panama also stated that it is continuing to make efforts to make pending payments and negotiations are underway with producers to ensure that payments greater than those committed can be made promptly.

b. Resolution C-15-05

The Secretariat presented the components and mechanics of the calculation of each Member's contribution in accordance with Resolution C-15-05 due to various requests from Members to clarify how their contribution was calculated. Annex A of the memo detailing the estimated projected contributions for 2022 and 2023 was presented and discussed. It was further explained how each Member's contribution is affected by another Member's change in GNI ranking noting that in the current year, four Members' rankings decreased (Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Peru), thus affecting all Member contributions.

c. Special Fund for promoting institutional capacity-building (Resolution [C-14-03](#))

Mr. Ricardo Belmontes, from the Commission staff, presented Document [CAF-08-03 Special Fund for promoting institutional capacity-building](#) for developing Members, established by Resolution C-14-03. He reported that the balance of the fund is US\$ 200,713 as of 30 June 2021.

In 2019 and 2020, the activities developed with resources from the fund mainly focused on supporting the participation of developing countries in IATTC and Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meetings, as well as training of port samplers for catch and effort data collection for shark data collection in Central American countries.

For 2021 and 2022, the following activities are planned to be carried out with resources from the fund and IATTC-98-2 – Minutes of the 98^a Meeting (resumed)

considering that the pandemic situation allows it:

1. Development of data collection and scientific infrastructure for fisheries management.
2. Capacity-building seminar/workshop for decision makers responsible for IATTC matters from developing CPCs.
3. Capacity-building seminar/workshop for officials responsible for IATTC and AIDCP matters from developing CPCs.
4. Annual IATTC scholarship for scientific capacity in developing CPCs.
5. Participation of representatives of developing Members in the annual meeting of the IATTC and its subsidiary bodies.

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Commission the approval of these activities, emphasizing the need of using the fund mainly for building capacity in developing Members and not only for supporting attendance to meetings of the IATTC and its subsidiary bodies.

d. Program to monitor transshipments at sea (Resolution [C-12-07](#))

Mr. Belmontes presented document [CAF-08-04 Regional observer program for transshipments at sea](#), covering the financial part of the program, since the operational part had already been presented at the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee.

He reported that, in accordance with the requirements presented by MRAG, a budget of US\$ 1,440,000 is required for 2022, with the understanding that any current or future surplus will be used in the following year(s). This budget is identical to that required for 2021.

6. Other business

No other business was discussed.

7. Recommendations to the Commission

The Committee agreed to submit the following recommendations to the Commission:

1. Consider the approval of a budget of US\$ 8,133,837 for 2022.
2. Approve the activities planned for 2021 and 2022 related to the special fund to support developing countries, as indicated in section 5b of this report.
3. Approve a budget of US\$ 1,440,000 for the transshipment program in 2022.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned on 20 August 2021 at 11:30 AM, San Diego, California, USA time.

4c. Report of the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF
MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
11TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)
By videoconference
29-30 March 2021

CHAIR’S REPORT

AGENDA (FOCUSED)

	Documents
1. Opening of the meeting	
2. Adoption of the agenda	
3. Approval of the <i>ad hoc</i> procedures for holding the 11 th meeting (extraordinary) of the Committee by videoconference	
4. Compliance with IATTC measures in 2019: review of the questionnaires completed by CPCs pursuant to Resolution C-11-07	COR-11-01 (Compliance 2019)
5. Recommendations for the Commission	
6. Adjournment	

The 11th meeting of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission (Review Committee) was held by videoconference on 29-30 March 2021.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Committee, Mr. David Hogan, of the United States.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The Committee adopted its focused agenda (see above). Following the statements made by several delegations, it was agreed to exclude from the agenda from now on the item “*Identification of Members and Cooperating Non-Members whose implementation of IATTC measures is inadequate, and mechanisms to improve compliance*” and that instead the Committee would only focus on what Resolution [C-11-07](#) stipulates in its paragraphs 7 to 11 regarding actions for the improvement of compliance with IATTC provisions.

3. Approval of the *ad hoc* procedures for holding the 11th meeting (extraordinary) of the Committee by videoconference

It was agreed that the meeting would be held under the *ad hoc* Rules of Procedure approved for the 95th annual meeting of the IATTC and established in Resolution [C-20-01](#).

4. Compliance with IATTC measures in 2019: review of the questionnaires completed by CPCs pursuant to Resolution [C-11-07](#)

The Committee heard presentations from all CPCs present at the meeting, including to expand or clarify their responses to the compliance questionnaire, as well as to provide additional explanation or clarification

in relation to the specific cases referred to in the compliance report and in the compendium, and finally, to inform on the follow-up to cases identified and reported in previous years.

5. Recommendations

a. Recommendations for the Secretariat

1. Ensure the consistency between the documents submitted to the Committee, particularly between the compliance report and the compendium.
2. To the extent possible, the material submitted for review by the Committee should be in both English and Spanish.
3. CPCs should be asked in the Questionnaire on Compliance if, as appropriate, they have complied with the provision of Recommendation [C-12-11](#) concerning the notification of which measures conservation and management measures in the IATTC-WCPFC overlap area would be observed by their vessels included in the Registers of both Commissions.
4. That reports on possible infractions concerning shark finning consider that Resolution C-05-03 states in paragraph 4: "*CPCs shall require their vessels to have onboard fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing.*", In the understanding therefore that having less than 5% does not constitute a possible infraction.
5. In reporting the longline observer coverage, percentage should not be rounded up.

b. Recommendations for the Committee

1. The Committee should dedicate the necessary time during its next meetings to explore ways to ensure an appropriate and efficient implementation of paragraphs 5-9 of Resolution [C-11-07](#) regarding actions to improve compliance, for instance through:
 - a) Consider a process of reporting by CPCs of the steps that they plan to take to improve their level of compliance.
 - b) Consider the development of capacity-building activities and any other mean to assist and facilitate compliance.
2. Special attention should be paid by the Committee to all cases initially reported as under investigation, to ensure that information on their conclusion is appropriately provided, through a transparent and systematic follow-up of these cases.

c. Recommendations for the Commission

1. That CPCs should be requested to provide written updates on cases that are investigated or concluded, so that this information may be promptly processed by the Secretariat and submitted to the Committee and to the Commission.
2. That CPCs should be requested to use the forms and format for reporting that have been developed by the Secretariat and endorsed by the Commission, such as for instance the format for submission of FAD data.
3. Follow-up the working conditions of observers, including those embarked on carrier vessels authorized to transship at sea, and urge the respective flag States to take all corrective measures that would be necessary to ensure their health, well-being, and safety.
4. Encourage the taking of all appropriate actions to assist and facilitate compliance by CPCs, including through capacity building or other means.

6. Adjournment

The meeting of the Committee was adjourned on 30 March 2021 at 19:00 PST.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES
ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

12th MEETING

(by videoconference)

19 August 2021 and 15 October 2021 (resumed)

CHAIR'S REPORT

AGENDA

	Documents
Opening of the meeting*	
Adoption of the agenda	
Compliance with IATTC measures in 2020: report on compliance and review of the questionnaires completed by CPCs pursuant to Resolution C-11-07	COR-12-01
Consideration of the provisional IUU Vessel List	COR-12-04
Cooperating Non-Members	COR-12-03
Other business	
Recommendations for the Commission	
Closure	

* Including the adoption of *ad hoc* rules and arrangements for the 12th meeting only.

The 12th meeting of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission (Review Committee) was held by videoconference on 19 August 2021 and, since it could not be concluded on that date, it was resumed on 15 October 2021.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Committee, Mr. David Hogan, of the United States. At its initial session in August 2021, the Committee adopted the *ad hoc* rules and arrangements for that 12th meeting by videoconference only.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The Committee adopted its agenda at its initial session.

3. Compliance with IATTC measures in 2020: report on compliance and review of the questionnaires completed by CPCs pursuant to Resolution C-11-07

The Committee began the CPC-by-CPC¹ review in the initial session per document COR-12-02 and related compliance documents, including the compliance questionnaires and compendium, which were posted with access control on the IATTC website ([Compliance 2020](#)). France, Guatemala and Kiribati were not present at the initial session, so reminder letters were issued per the request of the Committee. In its resumed session, the Committee continued the CPC-by-CPC review. At that time, Kiribati and Peru were not present, and Vanuatu deferred on presenting until their Head of Delegation was available.

¹ CPCs. Members and Cooperating non-Members of the Commission.

4. Consideration of the provisional IUU Vessel List

The Committee reviewed this issue and did not find a basis to consider or recommend any changes to the IUU list, as reproduced in Document [COR-12-04 IUU Vessel List 2021-2022](#).

5. Cooperating Non-Members

The Committee reviewed Document [COR-12-03 REV Cooperating Non-Members](#) and recommended renewing Cooperating non-Member status for all current Cooperating non-Members: Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Indonesia, and Liberia.

6. Other business

No other business was discussed.

7. Recommendations for the Commission

In addition to the recommendation under agenda item number 5 above, the Committee developed the following recommendations for the Committee and Commission, as follows:

- **Recommendations for the Committee:**
 - That the comments and questions from the participating and attending CPCs regarding absent CPCs be collected and included in the communications sent to these CPCs, in addition to reminding them of their responsibility to participate in the meetings of the Committee. In these communications, the Secretariat would ask the absent CPCs, on behalf of the Committee, to respond to these comments and questions.
- **Recommendations for the CPCs:**
 - That CPCs send their responses regarding possible infractions in writing, to complement any information provided orally during the meeting of the Committee, so that those responses can be duly included in the Secretariat's database, making it possible to better monitor the enforcement actions taken by the CPCs.
- **Recommendations for the Commission::**
 - That the IATTC hold a workshop to specifically address the compliance review process and full implementation of paragraphs 5-9 of Resolution C-11-07. This meeting, which could be held prior to the annual meetings in 2022, could aim to identify the challenges faced by the IATTC with respect to the compliance process and possible solutions to those challenges.
 - That time be allocated on the agenda of the 13th Meeting of the Committee to continue progress made at the workshop, consider additional steps to fully implement Resolution C-11-07, and make the corresponding recommendations to the Commission during its 2022 Annual Meeting;
 - That the IATTC reiterate to CPCs the requirement that all catch data from the IATTC-WCPFC overlap area must be reported to both RFMOs.
- **Recommendations to the Secretariat:**
 - That the Secretariat add to its compliance report a flag-by-flag review of vessels that commit repeated infractions, in order to assist the Committee in better assessing the level of non-compliance.
 - That the Secretariat provide information on whether data or reports have been submitted in previous years (e.g. the previous 5 years) as required by several resolutions, which would allow the Commission to have a better context and information on the possible repeated non-compliance by a CPC, as well as the progress made by this CPC in this regard.

- That the Secretariat correct the Spanish version of Resolution C-19-01, paragraph 10, to read "siembra", instead of "uso", as the correct translation of the word "deployment" in the original English version.
- That the Secretariat follow up with each CPC that has not responded "not applicable" to the question in the compliance questionnaire regarding the implementation of Recommendation C-12-11, to clarify which of the two RFMOs conservation and management measures their vessels observe in the IATTC-WCPFC overlap area.
- That the Secretariat prepare a comprehensive summary of compliance with the applicable procedures for granting exemptions from the obligation to carry an observer on board, pursuant to the exception procedure that was adopted in response to the circumstances imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the related obligations regarding the provision of information and data that the observer would have collected.

In addition, the Committee noted that the 98th meeting (resumed) would be the first plenary session of the Commission to which the recommendations that it adopted at its 11th meeting ([11th meeting of the Committee](#)), as included in the Chair's report (COR-11 Chair's Report) and also reproduced in document [COR-12-05 REV Recommendations of the 11th meeting of the COR: progress report](#), would be submitted for their consideration and adoption.

8. Closure

The meeting was adjourned on 15 October 2021. The place and date of the next session will be scheduled in association with the 2022 meeting of the Commission.

4d. Report of the 22nd Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
PERMANENT WORKING GROUP ON FLEET CAPACITY
22nd MEETING
(by videoconference)
18 August 2021

REPORT OF THE MEETING
AGENDA

	Documents
1. Opening of the meeting*	
2. Adoption of the agenda	
3. Utilization of fishing capacity in the EPO	CAP-22-01
4. Consultant's report on the proposal to address the management of fishing capacity in the EPO: presentation and discussion of the proposal	CAP-22 INF-A
5. Recommendations to the Commission	
6. Other business	
7. Adjournment	

* Including the adoption of *ad hoc* rules and arrangements for the 22nd meeting only

APPENDICES

1. List of attendees

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by Mr. Luis Molledo, from the European Union, acting in his capacity as Chair of the working group. After the Secretariat reported on the delegations in attendance and after checking for the existence of a quorum, the rules of procedure to hold the meeting were approved.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The Chair requested to incorporate into the agenda the issue of capacity utilization in the EPO in order for a presentation by the Secretariat to be made. This was approved and the issue was added as item 3 on the agenda.

3. Presentation on progress in the utilization of fishing capacity in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO)

The Director *ad interim*, Jean-François Pulvenis, presented Document [CAP-22-01 Review of changes in the utilization of fleet capacity in the EPO](#). According to his report, the active purse-seine capacity in the Regional Register as of 30 June 2021 is 277,102 m³. The capacity of inactive or sunk vessels is 7,197 m³, and the available capacity derived from movements in the Regional Register is 18,343 m³, for a potential total of 302,642 m³. When Resolution C-02-03 entered into force in June 2002, the active capacity was 218,482 m³, while the total sum of the active and inactive capacity, plus that included in paragraph 10 of the resolution, was 273,467 m³. Although current operating capacity is below that level, this accounts for an increase in total potential capacity of 28,894 m³. He reminded attendees that these figures do not fully take into account the capacity requests appearing in the footnote of the resolution, which two of the three countries mentioned, Peru and Colombia, partially took advantage of with the approval of the Commission, as well as the existence of chartering and capacity loans making the operation of the system even more complicated.

The Chair drew attention to the good structure of the working document that clearly shows the evolution of this issue.

Colombia reminded those present that the allocation of capacity already approved by the Commission for Colombia is still pending. Likewise, Costa Rica reminded those present about its capacity requests. Ecuador pointed out that there were pending issues in relation to its flag vessels *El Cabrillo*, *Connie Jean 2* and *Victoria A* and asked not to leave them aside. The Director recalled that the case regarding *Connie Jean 2* was already resolved and highlighted that it was carried out in a very neat, courteous manner between Panama and Ecuador. The other cases should be addressed in due course.

The Chair highlighted that capacity disputes or claims are not on the agenda for this meeting in view of time constraints, and invited attendees not to recall cases of individual vessels.

4. Consultant's report on the proposal to address the management of fishing capacity in the EPO: presentation and discussion of the proposal

The consultant for this project, Dr. Dale Squires, presented Document [CAP-22 INF-A Consultant's report](#). He highlighted the proposal to allocate fishing days with a transferable day credit program. This program would serve as a means to address and compensate for the problems resulting from excess capacity of the purse-seine fleet in the EPO. It must be understood as the first step of a broader fleet capacity management program.

The program would set the stage for capacity reduction, not only through means such as buybacks, but also by allowing individual companies to retire vessels and reassign days among the remaining vessels. This would consist of a three-year pilot program, consistent with the usual IATTC conservation and management measures cycle, which will allow to assess the way the scheme is implemented and its effects on the operation of the fisheries and on the resulting fishing effort. The first step in implementing the pilot program would be to calculate each vessel's Proportional Allowable Effort Share (PAES), which is the proportion or share of the total allowable effort (TAE) to be allocated to each individual vessel. The TAE is the total nominal days during one management year. Each flag State will allocate the proportional portion to individual vessels. In general terms, the PAES can be calculated as either a vessel's historical days or a hybrid of a vessel's historical days and days/m³ of well capacity for purse seine vessels that are active on the Regional Vessel Register. There would basically be four options (formulas) to calculate PAES, which are fully described in Document [CAP-22 INF-A](#).

Mexico commented that its concerns as stated at the 2019 Bilbao meeting were not considered, for example, that the consultant would visit some countries to clarify doubts, which was not done perhaps for reasons related to the pandemic. The following aspects were highlighted as doubts regarding the proposal:

- If each company or country manages its own fishing days, this could result in increased effort despite reducing the number of vessels. Short-term benefits could result, but until an evaluation is available, no results could be seen, and this implies a longer time horizon.
- Fishing on dolphins is carried out by groups of vessels that communicate with each other, which results in efficiency; the proposal would eliminate this cooperation.
- Reducing the number of vessels would limit the possibility of sampling at sea.
- Vessel efficiency is highly variable. On some trips some vessels are very good, but not in others. So, efficiency is a debatable concept, and this also impacts the removal of supposedly inefficient vessels.
- If a three-year pilot program is carried out, no one in their right mind would remove vessels if it is carried out as a test. The proposal does not consider how vessels would be retired. No one will reduce capacity if someone else does not.
- Pending capacity requests are not addressed in the proposal.

- In the case of some countries, capacity belongs to the country; in the case of others, it belongs to the companies. Country objectives are not always the same as company objectives. In the case where countries manage capacity, this scheme would not work.

Dr. Squires commented that it was about regulating the total fishing effort, in an attempt to make it sustainable. The idea is to reduce the risk as much as possible on a per-company basis. He reminded attendees about current talks regarding the possibility for a 100-day closure, due to a growth in capacity, or the regulation of the number of sets if the fleet grows. In such a case, the program seeks to reduce the total allowable fishing effort, which will have an impact on coming close to a sustainable fishing effort.

Regarding possession of capacity either by countries or companies, or fishing regulations, it is an issue the flag States must resolve within the framework of the Commission.

The European Union stated that, among the options submitted, it would initially favor the one seeking equity and economic efficiency. It asked if the scheme would be implemented and differentiated on a per-area basis and, if so, how efficiency and equity by area would be considered. It also mentioned that fishing capacity management and reduction criteria could be identified in other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), so it wondered to what extent would the program take other criteria into account. The European Union also asked about the procedure to allow the project to be evaluated and readjusted during the 3-year period and what the next steps to legally formalize it would be.

Dr. Squires said that, if the system works properly, an 8% to 10% improvement in the efficiency of the fishing activity could be seen together with substantial gains; also, he said incentives to reduce capacity should exist or be created. The approach based on fishing effort considers fishing by area; it was selected for the ease of monitoring landings and is already being implemented. Effort by fishing days is already being reported when departing from and returning to the port and it is easy. Even though the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) can be used to monitor by area, at the beginning of the program must be very simple.

Costa Rica mentioned a very important aspect that should be reflected in the proposal: what would happen to countries that do not have vessels currently registered for the purpose of assigning a Proportional Allowable Effort Share (PAES). Also, it reminded those present about the consultant's commitment to visit the countries so that their specific concerns would be considered in the proposal.

Dr. Squires said he is fully willing to visit if there is a decision to continue with the project. Regarding not having vessels on the Register, this situation must be examined by the States within the framework of the Commission.

Ecuador asked about the deadline to have a capacity management plan in the EPO. It is clear to Ecuador that the exercise shown is a proposal to improve capacity management considering mainly its economic effect; however, a comprehensive approach must be sought. In any case, this work lacks practical examples to see more clearly how it would operate. This work must be continued, with an eye to having a final document next year (2022).

Dr. Squires pointed out that a voluntary pilot program be implemented initially for one or more companies to implement on a voluntary basis to provide an alternative and that they can do so to benefit IATTC. Work could be done with some companies and the Secretariat, and this could be taken as a case study.

The Chairman of the working group pointed out it would be useful to work already on a legal document that would make it possible to make progress on how the result of the consultant's work would be applied and asked if one or two delegations could work on it.

5. Recommendations to the Commission

As a result of the discussions held, the group recommended forwarding the following recommendations to the Commission:

1. Encourage the Commission to continue working to advance the sustainable management of the total capacity of the EPO, including current cases of capacity requests, claims, and disputes.

2. Instruct the Secretariat to identify, for consideration in the next meeting of the working group, potential solutions to clarify and improve some processes and administrative rules applicable to the operational management of capacity in the Regional Vessel Register.
3. Instruct the consultant to continue working on the aspects from the study in document CAF-22-INF that still need to be addressed or further developed in the analysis, including addressing cases involving requests and claims, field visits, the development of concrete case studies, incentives to reduce capacity or reconciliation of theoretical and practical aspects.

Ecuador mentioned that the Secretariat, the consultant and the countries could immediately take on the responsibility mentioned in paragraph 3.

Agreement was reached regarding the possibility that the members of the working group could make comments or suggestions in writing to these recommendations by 20 August 2021. No suggestions or comments were received by that date.

Finally, it was emphasized that there is full consensus in the working group to continue working on capacity issues along the current path.

6. Other business

No other business was discussed.

7. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 10:50 am San Diego time.

Appendix 5. Other.

5a. Bolivia statement on its fleet capacity in terms of well volume.

Ministry of Defense
Plurinational State of Bolivia

Statement by the Plurinational State of Bolivia before the 98th Meeting (resumed) of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), held by videoconference, 18-22 October 2021

The Plurinational State of Bolivia, participating in the 98th Meeting (resumed) of the Commission in its capacity as a Cooperating Non-Member, hereby declares:

First: The Plurinational State of Bolivia wishes to remind Members, as always in the most respectful but, at the same time, firmest way possible of its claim for five thousand eight hundred and thirty cubic meters (5,830 m³) of well volume, which it has consistently, permanently and uninterruptedly maintained since 2004.

Second: Bolivia reiterates its willingness to accept a provisional compromise solution, which consists in the activation of two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine cubic meters (2,439 m³), authorizing new well volume. This solution would make it easier for the Commission to move toward an arrangement that does not greatly aggravate capacity management measures, while correcting an unfortunate and unfair situation, based on equity as a source of international law and on the clear precedent that made possible, in 2017, an acceptable solution for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Third: Bolivia reiterates its 2019 request for five thousand cubic meters (5,000 m³) of additional well volume, as a new capacity request, requesting that it be considered alongside requests made by other CPCs and that it be taken into account when the fishery can support an increase in the size of the purse-seine fleet.

Bolivia bases its request on its prolonged and permanent interest in the tuna fisheries of the eastern Pacific Ocean, in which it once had a significant participation, as well as the subjective rights it is entitled to as a landlocked State under international law, a geographical and legal circumstance that makes equates it to developing coastal States. Bolivia invokes the rights to an equitable access to living marine resources, which allows it to tend to its economic, social and human development, while exercising its historical and inalienable maritime vocation.

This statement is submitted for the purposes recognized by international law and for the minutes of the 98th Meeting (resumed) of the IATTC.

Issued in the city of Nuestra Señora de La Paz, Department of La Paz, Plurinational State of Bolivia and read by videoconference at the 98th Meeting (resumed) of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, on 22 October 2021.