INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)
23-27 August 2021

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

AGENDA

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4.	Temperate tuna species: Pacific bluefin and North Pacific albacore:	
	a. Summary presentation of the fishery in 2019-2020 and status of the temperate tuna stocks and recommendations of the IATTC staff	IATTC-95-05 SAC-12-03 IATTC-97-02
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APPENDICES

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3a	C-1	**Venezuela.** Complementary measures to the conservation measures adopted for bigeye tuna
3b	C-2	**Colombia-European Union.** Resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024.
3c	C-3 Rev.	**Ecuador.** Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024
3d	C-4 Rev.	**United States and Ecuador.** Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024
3e	C-5	**Japan.** Proposed resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024

3f	C-6 Rev.	**El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.** Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024
3g	G-1	**USA.** Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 2021- 2024
3h	G-2	**USA.** Amendment to Resolution C-18-02 on a long-term management framework for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean
3i	Rev. 1	**Chair's text.** Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024

The 98th meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held by videoconference on 23-27 August 2021. The attendees are listed in **Appendix 1**.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the IATTC, Mr. Alfonso Miranda, of Peru, after which the existence of the quorum necessary to proceed was formally confirmed.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted with some drafting adjustments, as well as the introduction of two additional items, items 6 and 7.

The Chair reminded participants that this agenda reflected the need to focus on the decisions that the Commission must adopt regarding the adoption of conservation and management measures for tropical and temperate tunas, without detracting from the other topics and matters that will be considered during the continuation of the 98th meeting in October, as indicated in the provisional agenda of that resumed meeting published on the Commission's website.

As indicated in the footnote on the agenda, the Members in attendance adopted *ad hoc* rules and arrangements for the holding of the 98th meeting only, as reflected in Resolution C-20-01.

3. Tropical tunas: conservation and management measures, including consideration of additional measures [continued from the 97th meeting (extraordinary)]

Dr. Alexandre Aires-da-Silva, Coordinator of Scientific Research of the IATTC, recalled the recommendations that the Commission's scientific staff had already presented to the Commission during its last meeting:

1) Establish a triennial management cycle for the tropical tuna fishery in the EPO (2022- 2024).
2) Maintain the provisions of the current resolution (C-20-06), except paragraph 8, which would be modified per item 4.
3) Within the management cycle (2022-2024), adopt the operational rule described in Document SAC-12-08 to implement, if needed, an extension of the temporal closure for both floating-object and unassociated sets, to apply to all purse-seine vessels, except those that historically made mostly unassociated sets (vessels that have made 75% or more of their sets on unassociated schools in 3 of the past 5 years (2015-2019)).
4) Establish individual-vessel limits (IVLs) on the daily number of active FADs, computed independently for each vessel from its active FAD data for 2018-2019.

Referring more specifically to the additional measures also recommended by the staff, he mentioned the following:

1) Extended temporal closure based on the number of sets on floating objects (OBJ) of the previous year (only if the *status quo* is exceeded), combined with
2) Individual-vessel limits on daily active FADs, as the best option to maintain the *status quo* and thus prevent an increase in fishing mortality (*F*) of tropical tunas during the triennial conservation and

management cycle.

Dr. Alexandre Aires-da-Silva recalled the main reasons why, in accordance with the precautionary approach mandated by the Antigua Convention, fishing mortality (*F*) should not increase:

1) In the pessimistic scenario of the bigeye tuna (BET) assessment, the probability of breaching the limit reference points (LRPs) is 10% or slightly higher.
2) There is a growing trend in the number of floating-object sets (see Document SAC-12-05), and in other activities involving FADs (for example, FAD deployment and encounters, see Document FAD-05 INF-C).
3) There is a direct link between the fishing mortality (*F)* of bigeye tuna and the number of floating-object sets (see Document FAD-05 INF-D).
4) Other indicators for the floating-object fishery (SAC-12-05), such as catch per set and the average length of the three tropical tuna species, also indicate a long-term increasing trend in fishing mortality (*F)*.
5) The increase in the number of floating-object sets may jeopardize the desired effect of current measures for the purse-seine fishery (*status quo*).
6) There is no stock assessment of skipjack (SKJ), or an alternative harvest strategy that does not require an assessment.
7) The increase in floating-object fisheries is likely to continue to change the structure and dynamics of the eastern tropical Pacific ecosystem (see Document SAC-12-13).

Dr. Aires-da-Silva recalled that the recommendations made by the SAC are consistent in several aspects with those from the scientific staff of the IATTC:

1) The SAC also recommends the establishment of a triennial management cycle for the tropical tuna fishery in the EPO, without prejudging the Commission's annual review and revision of the conservation and management measures it has adopted, taking into account their effect on the stocks and the monitoring of the status of the stocks.
2) Likewise, the SAC recommends that the provisions of the resolution currently in force (C-20-06) be maintained for 2022-2024, except those related to the FAD fishery, which must be reviewed and adjusted by the Commission, as needed, according to Resolution C-20-05.
3) Within the 2022-2024 management cycle, the SAC recommends that the Commission consider:

   a) the operational rule proposal described in Document SAC-12-08, as part of the "package" of possible measures to be implemented to prevent an increase in fishing mortality beyond *status quo* levels.

   b) adopting measures to control fishing on FADs that avoid exceeding the average fishing mortality in this fishery between 2017 and 2019.

4. Temperate tuna species: Pacific bluefin and North Pacific albacore

Due to the urgency and imperative need to reach an agreement on conservation and management measures for tropical tunas, substantive consideration of this agenda item was postponed, while noting the presentation of proposals in this regard, particularly with respect to bluefin tuna, in addition to the recommendations made by the SAC.

5. Discussion of resolutions and recommendations on conservation and management measures

The Chair gave each of the proposing delegations the opportunity to present their proposals for the management of the tuna fishery in the EPO, in order to optimize their subsequent consideration and discussion. As noted under agenda item 4, the Commission's attention was focused on the proposals concerning tropical tunas.

The following table provides a general summary of the participants' reactions to these presentations:

Prop.	Subject	
C-1 VEN	Complementary measures to the conservation measures adopted for bigeye tuna	Several participants, including Japan and Nicaragua, expressed their approval and interest in this proposal because it focuses on the vessels with the largest catches of bigeye and whose activities also have the greatest impact on the stocks. Nicaragua pointed out that all these vessels are Class-6 vessels, which means that they carry observers on board, which can facilitate the monitoring of the catches. Japan emphasized, however, the need for port sampling of the landings of these vessels in addition to the use of cannery data. Other participants expressed reservations. The European Union also expressed concerns as to whether the *status quo* could be maintained with this type of measures, in addition to the monitoring and surveillance issues involved, not to mention the financial resources, among others, that would be needed to implement them. In addition to questioning whether it is the same vessels that accumulate the largest volume of bigeye catches, the United States expressed its preference for the simplest solution, which would be to increase the duration of the closure. On the other hand, both Mexico and Colombia pointed out that it was necessary to review and specify the closure areas considered in the proposal.
C-2 COL and EU	Resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024	Japan emphasized the need for stricter measures that would actually limit bigeye tuna fishing, since only limiting the number of active FADs does not seem sufficient. The United States noted that, like the Colombian proposal, its proposal was aimed at improving the quality of the information, since this is an essential element for also improving the stock assessment work.
C-3 Rev. ECU	Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024	The main element of this proposal is the establishment of individual vessel limits (IVLs) of FAD sets with respect to the volume of bigeye catches. The similarity in this regard with the Venezuelan proposal led to similar reservations, in particular as to whether this approach would effectively maintain the *status quo*, as well as the need for a much more developed monitoring scheme than the current one and the need to allocate substantial additional resources needed for its establishment and operation. Useful references for discussing these points were found in the documents presented by the Commission's scientific staff (see documents IATTC-98 INF-A and IATTC-98 INF-B). Other more specific reservations focused on other aspects of the proposal such as the right to take 2018 as the reference year, as well as the fact of proposing to give favorable treatment to vessels using biodegradable FADs which, as pointed out by El Salvador and Colombia, among others, have beneficial effects on the marine environment and associated species but do not contribute to reducing fishing effort.
C-4 Rev. USA and ECU	Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-	One of the most important elements of the U.S. proposal is the increase of the closure period by 12 days more than the current 72. Despite the merit of its relative simplicity, delegations such as that of Mexico could not accept that no distinction was made between the different purse-seine fleets and that this increase was also intended to apply to the fishery associated with dolphins.

	2024	
C-5 JPN	Proposed resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024	Due to its similarity to the one already presented by the Japanese delegation in June and the fact that it reflects the approach adopted by the IATTC staff in its recommendations, there were no elements that generated comments or positions different from those previously expressed by the participants.
C-6 Rev. SLV, NIC, and GTM	Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024	The main objection to this proposal, that is not reflected in the position expressed by Japan, is Japan's reiteration of the insufficiency of setting limits on the number of active FADs to achieve an effective reduction of the fishing effort for bigeye tuna with purse-seine vessels.

To facilitate the consideration of these proposals, the IATTC staff prepared a comparative table including them, as well as its own recommendations, and made this document available to delegations.

As it became evident that none of the proposals alone could achieve the necessary consensus, an essential element in the discussion was the preparation and presentation by the Chair of a first revision of his negotiating text (see **Annex 3i**) in which he integrated elements that arose from the negotiation and which, in his opinion, could facilitate the achievement of a consensus, including several provisions presented jointly by Ecuador and the United States. This exercise also made it possible to identify the pending elements that still needed to be negotiated, since there was not enough time to finalize the negotiation.

6. Electronic monitoring system (Terms of Reference, definitions and timeline) and other matters

6.1 Electronic monitoring system (EMS)

Mr. Marlon Román, from the Commission staff, reported on the progress of the project for the establishment and implementation of an EMS in the Antigua Convention Area. He recalled that, in April 2021, the first EMS workshop had been held by videoconference with a large attendance of 121 participants (18 CPCs, 10 NGOs, including five from the tuna sector, one electronic monitoring company, four tuna companies) in addition to the IATTC staff.

Mr. Román also referred to the subsequent circulation, on 9 August 2021, of a memorandum (ref. 038-410) from the Secretariat containing, among others, three documents that had been submitted for consideration as appendices to documents EMS-01-01 and EMS-01-02 and proposed for approval by the Commission:

- Several definitions, at least on a provisional basis
- A workplan in the form of a timetable
- Terms of Reference for the series of EMS workshops referred to in the timetable

The European Union also made an illustrative presentation on its electronic monitoring program and its results.

As a result of the discussion on the aforementioned proposals, in addition to the workplan with some adjustments, the Commission approved two resolutions:

- Resolution C-21-02 on Terms of Reference for workshops on the implementation of an electronic monitoring system (EMS) in the Antigua Convention Area (**Appendix 2b**).
- Resolution C-21-03 on definitions used in the implementation of an electronic monitoring system for

the tuna fisheries of the Antigua Convention Area (**Appendix 2c**).

6.2 Other matters

a) Extension of the appointment of the Director *ad interim*

Under this item of the agenda, and as proposed by the delegation of El Salvador, the Commission adopted and requested the publication of an *Administrative Agreement on the extension of the appointment of the Director ad interim*, Amb. Jean-François Pulvenis, for an additional period of six months, until 25 March 2022, or until the conclusion of the process for the appointment of a new Director, whichever comes first, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 22 of the IATTC Rules of Procedure. In this document, reproduced as **Appendix 2d** of these minutes, it is formally ratified that "*In this capacity, Amb. Pulvenis shall perform all the duties, responsibilities and faculties of Director as set forth in Article XII, paragraph 2 of the [Antigua] Convention*." Among other responsibilities and faculties, the delegate of El Salvador, referring to concrete situations that could have adverse consequences on the smooth operation of the Commission, highlighted the legal representation of the IATTC and the implicit faculty to delegate it when circumstances so dictate and the need to carry out specific administrative actions, particularly outside the headquarters and at the IATTC field offices.

b) Report on the results of the 6th meeting of the Joint IATTC-WCPFC Northern Committee Working Group on Pacific Bluefin Tuna

Ms. Dorothy Lowman, Co-Chair of the Joint Working Group reported on the results of its 6th meeting, which was held virtually from 27 to 29 July 2021, particularly on the recommendations adopted for 2022-2024, including a 15% increase in the catch limits previously established in the IATTC and the WCPFC and currently in force.

The United States took this opportunity to present its proposals on bluefin tuna. The first one was adopted without changes as Resolution C-21-01, *Amendment to Resolution C-18-02 on a long-term management framework for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the EPO* (**Appendix 2a**).

The second proposal, on conservation measures of Pacific bluefin tuna in the EPO for 2022-2024 (proposal G-1, see **Appendix 3g**), which also includes the recommendations issued by the Joint Working Group, was supported by several delegations, including Mexico, Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei. The European Union expressed its concern about the persistently low levels of the stocks, despite the optimistic signs of recovery mentioned in the report of the meeting of the Joint Working Group and by other delegations, and therefore preferred that the current catch levels be maintained. This position was shared by the Pew Foundation, which participated as an observer. Finally, there was no opportunity to finalize the process of seeking a consensus, since the bilateral negotiation process between the United States and Mexico on the catch limits for bluefin tuna for 2022-2024 could not be concluded.

7. Format and dates of the 98th meeting (continued)

Given the lack of time to reach a consensus on conservation and management measures for tropical tunas, as well as to consider the other pending issues, the Commission agreed that the 98th meeting would resume on 13-22 October 2021, by videoconference, as some delegations could not be assured that they would be able to travel to the United States on those dates due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. It was also clarified following, among others, a statement from El Salvador, that the matter of the election of a new Director would have to be postponed to a subsequent, extraordinary meeting as soon as possible after circumstances allow Members to participate in person and no longer only virtually.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 19:00 PDT on 27 August 2021.

Appendix 1. List of attendees.

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Appendix 2. Resolutions and other decisions.

2a. Resolution C-21-01. Amends and replaces C-18-02.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(*by videoconference*)

23-27 August 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-01

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-18-02 ON A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

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

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);

Recalling the outcomes of the Joint IATTC-WCPFC Northern Committee (NC) Working Group meetings;

Recognizing with concern that the latest stock assessments by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) [2020] show that, although the spawning stock biomass (SSB) appears to have grown slightly in the last few years, SSB remains overfished relative to most of the commonly used reference points;

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 with the objective of urging comparable conservation actions in the WCPO fishery, but, in the view of IATTC Members, without the actions sought by the IATTC having been taken by the WCPFC;

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...";*

Affirming that it is necessary to adopt compatible and effective management measures in both Commissions (IATTC and WCPFC), which have the responsibility and competence over this resource in order to reduce fishing mortality throughout the range of the Pacific bluefin tuna resource to contribute to the rebuilding of the stock;

Putting on record again that greater than 80% of the proportional fishery impact on the spawning stock biomass of Pacific bluefin tuna results from WCPO fisheries, and urging joint action with the WCPFC to progress toward an equitable distribution of catch between EPO and WCPO fisheries;

Highlighting concerns that measures adopted in the EPO alone will not fulfill the objective of this resolution if effective and substantial measures are not taken for all fisheries involved by both Commissions;

Recognizing the need for a basin-wide rebuilding plan for Pacific bluefin tuna and a precautionary long-term management framework for the stock and associated fisheries;

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 a harvest strategy 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 that future conservation measures should be based not only on these interim measures, but also on the development of future scientific information and advice of the ISC the IATTC scientific staff, and the Scientific Advisory Committee, which may include outcomes of a management strategy evaluation (MSE);

Recalling that the IATTC Scientific Staff in 2014 recommended the adoption of B_{MSY} and F_{MSY} as interim target reference points for Pacific bluefin tuna (Document IATTC-87-03d);

Noting that the WCPFC has adopted a harvest strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna, including: (1) rebuilding targets as recommended by the Joint IATTC-NC Working Group in 2017; (2) development of reference points through the MSE process, which includes a workplan to develop candidate reference points and harvest control rules; and (3) decision rules at the initial and second rebuilding periods;
Also noting that the initial rebuilding target adopted by WCPFC, the historical median of SSB calculated in the ISC's 2020 stock assessment, is equivalent to a depletion ratio of 6.4%, which is below the interim limit reference point adopted for other tunas in the EPO and below the interim limit reference point for Pacific bluefin tuna recommended by the IATTC scientific staff;

Further noting that WCPFC also adopted the second rebuilding target, which is 20%SSBF=0, to be reached by 2034, or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, with at least 60% probability; and,

Considering the recommendations made by the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, which recommended strengthening scientific cooperation with the WCPFC and promotion of the adoption of harmonized conservation measures for bluefin and bigeye tunas in both organizations;

Resolves as follows:

Rebuilding targets

1. The Commission recognizes that the management objective of the IATTC is to maintain or restore fish stocks at levels capable of producing MSY, and shall implement a provisional rebuilding plan in part by adopting: (1) an initial (first) rebuilding target of $SSB_{med,1952-2014}$ (the median point estimate for 1952-2014) to be achieved by 2024 with at least 60% probability; and (2) a second rebuilding target of $20\%SSB_{F=0}$[1] to be achieved within 10 years of reaching the initial rebuilding target or by 2034, whichever is earlier, with at least 60% probability.[2]

2. The Commission shall do so by adopting catch limits and other necessary management measures that, based on information provided by the IATTC Scientific Staff, the SAC recommendations and the ISC, are expected to achieve the rebuilding target, while also recognizing the need for compatible and comparable measures and goals in both the IATTC and WCPFC.

3. The harvest control rules during the second rebuilding period below will be applied based on the results of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC. If the SSB projection indicates that the probability of achieving the second rebuilding target by 2034 or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, is less than 60%, management measures shall be modified to increase it to at least 60%. For this purpose, the ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide information on possible management measures to achieve 60% probability. If the SSB projection indicates that the probability of achieving the second rebuilding target by 2034, or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, is at 75% or larger, fishery controls may be changed,

[1] 20% of the expected spawning stock biomass under average recruitment conditions without fishing. If $20\%SSB_{F=0}$ is considered inappropriate as the second rebuilding target, taking into account consideration from WCPFC, scientific advice from ISC, IATTC SAC or WCPFC SC, and the IATTC Scientific Staff, and socioeconomic factors, another objective may be established.

[2] However, if: (1) the SSB reaches the initial rebuilding target earlier than 2024; (2) ISC recommends a recruitment scenario lower than the average recruitment scenario; and (3) the SSB projections indicate that the second rebuilding target will not be achieved on this schedule, the deadline for rebuilding may be extended to 2034 at the latest.

including adjustment of catch limits, as long as the probability is maintained at 70% or larger. For this purpose, ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide relevant information on potential fishery controls.

a. Any adjustments to management measures shall 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. For this purpose, ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide relevant information, including projected proportional fishery impact of potential management measures changes.

b. This harvest control rule will be reviewed and modified, as necessary, if depletion estimates across the time-series have been adjusted due to changes in assumptions and/or settings of the stock assessment model[3].

4. Over-harvest of catch limits established in Resolutions on conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna shall be deducted from the applicable catch limits for the following management period [or biennium]. In years when a resolution establishing catch limits expires, the over-harvest shall be deducted from catch limits established in the next resolution.

5. An under-harvest of catch limits established in Resolutions on conservation and management of Pacific Bluefin tuna may be added to the applicable catch limit in the following management period [or biennium] and shall not exceed 5% of the initial catch limit.

6. Implementation and progress of this plan shall be reviewed based, in part, on updates of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC and IATTC Scientific Staff advice; management measures shall be modified, if necessary, based on the review.

7. The Commission should collaborate with the WCPFC NC through the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group to develop candidate reference points and harvest control rules for Pacific bluefin tuna conservation and management.

8. The decisions made in respect to Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall be designed so as to conserve and recover the Pacific bluefin tuna stock and be comparable or preferably the same to those made by the WCPFC. This cooperative process should be informed by the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group. Additionally, the effectiveness of the decisions made with respect to Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be evaluated by the ISC, IATTC Scientific Staff, and SAC when new stock assessment or management strategy evaluation results become available.

9. To enhance the effectiveness of this resolution and Pacific-wide progress towards rebuilding the Pacific bluefin tuna stock, CPCs are encouraged to communicate with and, if appropriate, work with the concerned WCPFC members bilaterally, including through the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group.

10. CPCs shall, wherever possible and to the extent practicable, work bilaterally and/or multilaterally towards ensuring the objectives and timelines in this resolution are successfully achieved.

[3] Recruitment scenario used in Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) projection: (i) The low recruitment scenario (resampling from the relatively low recruitment period (1980-1989)) or the recent recruitment scenario (resampling from the last 10 years), whichever is lower, should be used for the ISC's SSB projections until 2024 or the SSB reaches the historical median (the median point estimate for 1952-2014 as specified by ISC), whichever is earlier. (ii) The recruitment scenario to be used for the SSB projections after 2024 or the SSB has reached the historical median should be tentatively the average recruitment scenario (resampling from the entire recruitment period). (iii) ISC will be requested to periodically evaluate whether the scenarios in paragraphs (i) and (ii) are reasonable given current conditions and make recommendation on whether a different scenario should be used. If ISC recommends a different scenario, this should be considered.

11. CPCs shall continue to cooperate to develop a catch documentation scheme (CDS) for Pacific bluefin tuna that is, if possible, electronic. The decisions related to a CDS for Pacific bluefin tuna, specifically, should be informed, in part, by the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group.

2b. Resolution C-21-02. Terms of reference for EMS.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(*by videoconference*)

23-27 August 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-02

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORKSHOPS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM (EMS) IN THE ANTIGUA CONVENTION AREA

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

Committed to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

Recognizing that the Commission in its Resolution C-19-08 instructed the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with CPCs, to "*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*";

Noting that Resolution C-19-08 also called on the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), in consultation with the IATTC scientific staff to *"present recommendations on this proposal to the Commission for its consideration at its annual meeting in 2020"*;

Mindful that an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is a promising tool for monitoring and improving data collection for both purse-seine and longline vessels;

Acknowledging that EMS are being implemented in fisheries worldwide, including tuna fisheries;

Committed to ensuring that the best scientific evidence is obtained and made available to be utilized as the basis for the adoption of conservation and management measures, as stipulated in the Antigua Convention;

Further acknowledging the IATTC scientific staff's work plan, set forth in the Staff's Activities and Research Plan (SAC-10-01a), which envisages to convene a series of EMS Workshops beginning in 2021; and,

Taking into account the recommendations contained in documents EMS-01-01 and EMS-01-02 on the holding of these workshops to further discuss and revise some of the key EMS components for the implementation of an EMS in the Antigua Convention Area, which received an ample support during the 1st Workshop on Implementation of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS), held by videoconference in April 2021, and the 12th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, held by videoconference in June 2021;

Resolves as follows:

1. The Workshops will consider the following components, without excluding others:
    a. Institutional structure
    b. Management considerations
    c. Standards, and
    d. Definitions (see Resolution C-21-03)
2. The Workshops will be organized and facilitated by the IATTC scientific staff.
3. The Workshops will be held by videoconference or in person, in order to facilitate participation of all relevant stakeholders from all CPCs.

4. The Workshops will be open to the participation of relevant stakeholders, such as scientists, fishery managers, EM equipment and services providers, fishing industry representatives, administrators, representatives of nongovernmental organizations, and fishers.
5. In spite of their informal character, the Workshops will address several issues of a programmatic and organizational nature.
6. The Workshops will facilitate a structured process for the Commission to consider the steps of the EMS workplan and their implementation.
7. The Workshops will enhance communication and foster mutual understanding on matters related to EM among all relevant stakeholders.
8. The SAC will review the outcomes of the Workshops at its meetings and provide additional input if needed.
9. The outcomes of the Workshops, including any conclusions and recommendations that may have been reached, will be presented at the annual meeting of the Commission, for its consideration and endorsement as appropriate.
10. The IATTC scientific staff will present to the SAC an annual report for Workshops that have occurred since the previous SAC meeting. With the inclusion of any additional input from the SAC and other IATTC scientific staff recommendations as appropriate, which may include updates to the EMS workplan, this document will be presented afterwards to the Commission at its annual meeting, with a summary and assessment of all progress made to date.

2c. **Resolution C-21-03.** Definitions used in the implementation of EMS.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(*by videoconference*)

23-27 August 2021

RESOLUTION C-21-03

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE TUNA FISHERIES OF THE ANTIGUA CONVENTION AREA

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

Committed to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks in the Antigua Convention Area;

Recognizing that the Commission in its Resolution C-19-08 instructed the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with CPCs, to "*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*";

Noting that Resolution C-19-08 also called on the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), in consultation with the IATTC scientific staff to "*present recommendations on this proposal to the Commission for its consideration at its annual meeting in 2020*";

Mindful that Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is a promising tool for monitoring and improving data collection for both purse-seine and longline vessels;

Committed to ensuring that the best scientific evidence is obtained and made available to be utilized as the basis for the adoption of conservation and management measures, as stipulated in the Antigua Convention;

Acknowledging that EMS are being conducted or developed for other tuna fisheries both in the Pacific Ocean and in other seas and oceans;

Heedful that the terminology used on Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) should be, to the extent possible, compatible and harmonized with those used and adopted by other t-RFMOs; and,

Taking into account the recommendations contained in the documents EMS-01-01 and EMS-01-02 on the definitions, which received a significant support during the 1st Workshop on Implementation of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS), held by videoconference in April 2021, and the 12th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, held by videoconference in May 2021;

Resolves as follows:

1. Adopt, on a provisional basis, the definitions in the Annex to facilitate the discussion in the EMS Workshops. The Annex will be revisited at these Workshops and revised, as necessary.
2. Ensure, as much as possible, the harmonization and compatibility of these definitions with those adopted by other t-RFMOs.

ANNEX

DEFINITIONS

1. **EM (electronic monitoring):** The use of EM equipment to record a vessel's activities.
2. **EMS (Electronic Monitoring System):** A system for implementing EM aboard vessels, and for collecting, processing, and analyzing the resulting EM records.
3. **EM standards:** The agreed standards, rules, and procedures governing the establishment and operation of an EMS, applicable to all components of the system as they may be used for specified vessels in a specific area and/or type of fishing activity.
4. **EMS Program:** A national or regional program established for implementing an EMS.
5. **EM equipment:** A network of electronic cameras, sensors and/or data storage devices installed on vessels and used to record these vessels' activities.
6. **EM records:** Images and other data recorded by the EM equipment.
7. **EM data:** Data resulting from analysis of EM records.
8. **EM analysis:** The analysis of EM records to produce EM data.
9. **EM analyst:** A person qualified to analyze EM records and produce EM data.
10. **EM review center:** A facility where EM records are analyzed to produce EM data.
11. **EM coverage:** The proportion of the vessels or fishing activities that is effectively covered by the EMS.
12. **EM review rate:** The proportion of EM records that are analyzed to produce EM data.
13. **EM service provider:** Provider of EM equipment and/or technical and logistical services.

2d. Administrative agreement on the extension of the appointment of the Director ad interim

Administrative Agreement

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, gathered by videoconference, on the occasion of its 98th meeting, in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 22 and 23 of its Rules of Procedure that were adopted in its Resolution C-12-03, as amended by Resolution C-14-08, agrees:

1. To extend the appointment in the position of Director *ad interim* of the Commission, for a period of six (6) months from August 26, 2021 to March 25, 2022, of Ambassador Jean-Francois Pulvenis de Séligny-Maurel, who is of legal age, married, diplomat, with identification document P VEN 141020860 residing in the city of San Diego, California, United States of America.

2. In this capacity, Amb. Pulvenis shall perform all the duties, responsibilities and faculties of Director as set forth in Article XII, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, established by the 1949 Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica ("ANTIGUA CONVENTION").

3. This extension shall be for the period indicated in the first paragraph of this agreement or until the Director is appointed by the Commission in accordance with Article XII, paragraph 1 of the Antigua Convention and Resolution C-14-07, whichever occurs first.

4. In force as of its adoption.

Appendix 3. Proposals submitted regarding agenda items 3 and 4.

3a. C-1. Venezuela. Complementary measures to the conservation measures adopted for bigeye tuna.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)
23-27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 C-1

SUBMITTED BY VENEZUELA

COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES TO THE CONSERVATION MEASURES ADOPTED FOR BIGEYE TUNA

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The risk analysis carried out by the Commission's scientific staff for the bigeye tuna stock shows two (2) different scenarios, one "pessimistic" and the other "optimistic". This is reflected by a bimodal pattern in the statistical distributions of the management indicators, showing that the stock is well below or well above the target reference points.

Although we are aware that the data for the fishery in 2020 are biased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they show an increase in bigeye catches (the highest since 2007); although the number of total sets on floating objects decreased by approximately 25%, an increase has been observed in recent years, including 2020, in the number of sets on floating objects in areas 2 and 4, where the majority of bigeye tuna has been caught in the floating-object fishery.

On the other hand, since 2015 there has been a sustained increase in bigeye catches in this fishery, especially juveniles, most of which have not reached sexual maturity. This may affect the available biomass of the species in the short or medium term. In addition, the longline fleet during 2019 and 2020 reported the lowest bigeye catches since 1991 and the average weight has remained around 4.7 and 5.1 kg in the last 6 years.

At the Bilbao meeting, we were provided with the lists of vessels for 2016-2018 that fished on floating objects and catches by species, where it was found that between 10 to 12% of the vessels caught more than 50% of bigeye tuna. At the recently completed 12th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, a plot for 2019 and 2020 was shown, which showed the same pattern as the period previously evaluated, where 25% of the fleet fishing for tunas associated with objects catches between 80 and 90% of all the bigeye tuna in this fishery and, when reviewing the vessel list, it was found that approximately 8% of the vessels (15 vessels) caught between 55 and 58% of the bigeye tuna in this fishery.

In view of the foregoing, and given the uncertainty shown by the estimate of the status of the bigeye tuna stock, we consider that this Commission should agree on precautionary measures, even more so if these were to be taken for a three-year period from 2022 to 2024. It should be noted that these measures have already been presented by the staff at previous meetings (2004 [72nd Meeting, Doc-72-17], 2005 [73rd Meeting, Doc-73-18], 2006 [74th Meeting, Doc-74-05], 2007 [75th Meeting, Doc-75-07b REV]), as well as in other documents such as SAC-12-inf-B.

In this regard, the purpose of this proposal is to present some complementary measures to help us guarantee sustainable bigeye tuna fisheries. The alternative measure that we propose would only affect a very small number of vessels that catch the majority of bigeye, while the other measures would affect a larger number of vessels, but it is imperative that some complementary measures be adopted.

It will be the observers who will have the major task of implementing this resolution, but they have already done so in the past; they have been responsible for collecting catch data by species, which are used by the

Commission's staff for statistical and analytical purposes.

As an example, at the beginning of the 90's, the vessels that fished for tunas associated with dolphins had to substantially modify their fishery to conform to the La Jolla Agreement, today AIDCP. The main difficulty was to place the captured tuna in the different markets, a situation that has improved, but it is still present. However, the achievements in the reduction of incidental dolphin mortality were extraordinary, which was worthy of the FAO Margarita Lizárraga Medal Award. *"International recognition for the outstanding work of the AIDCP in the conservation of the tuna fisheries of the eastern Pacific and in particular the revolutionary measures to protect dolphins."*

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):

Recognizing that one of the management objectives for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) established in the Antigua Convention is to maintain the stocks at levels of abundance which can produce the maximum sustainable yield;

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

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"*, and *"shall revise those measures regularly in the light of new scientific information available";*

Recognizing the continued commitment of the Members of the Commission to building consensus for the improvement of the management of the species covered by the Antigua Convention;

Convinced that, in order to ensure the sustainability of the tuna stocks in the Convention Area, it is imperative to maintain sufficient and effective conservation and management measures in force, adjusted to the time frame of their validity and consistent with the reference points adopted by the Commission;

Noting that the Commission should take precautionary measures when there are indications that any of the tuna stocks covered by the Convention may be affected; and

Concerned about the potential effects of purse-seine operations on the status of bigeye tuna, caused by the fisheries for tunas associated with floating objects;

Agrees:

To apply these alternative measures in the Convention Area, as a complement to the conservation and management measures agreed for tropical tunas for 2022-2024, set out below.

1.- These measures are applicable during 2022-2024 to Class-6 purse-seine vessels fishing for tunas associated with floating objects in the Convention Area.

2.- This measure shall be reviewed by the scientific staff of the Commission and the Scientific Advisory Committee every year this resolution is in effect and, if they determine that bigeye stocks are no longer threatened based on the best scientific evidence available, they may recommend the termination of these measures to the Commission.

3.- During the validity of this resolution, the Commission staff may increase, to the extent possible, port and cannery sampling of vessels that have reached a cumulative catch of five hundred (500) tons of bigeye tuna, according to the data collected by observers.

4.- To recommend to the Commission and National Programs to reinforce and strengthen the capacity of observers to identify and differentiate bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

5.- To limit the total annual catch of bigeye by each purse-seine vessel of 1,250 metric tons, by prohibiting sets on floating objects by a vessel once this limit is reached. The catch of bigeye would be estimated by the observer or, at the request of the captain, by scientific sampling of the catch carried out by the IATTC staff at the time of unloading. If the latter option is chosen, the vessel would be responsible for the cost of the sampling.
and/or,

6.- To prohibit sets on floating objects from February to June between latitudes 4°N and 3°S, and longitudes 110°W and 150°W.

3b. C-2. Colombia-European Union. Resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23 – 27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 C-2

SUBMITTED BY COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

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

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

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 CPC's 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 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 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 effected 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. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96º and 110ºW 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 of each year.

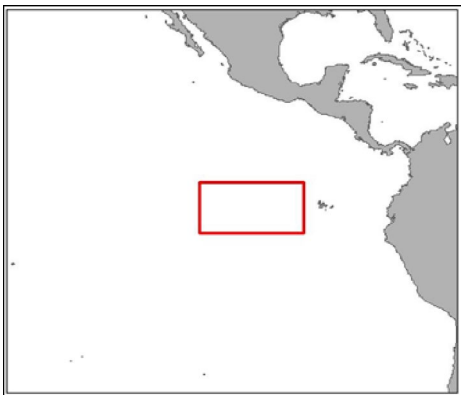

Figure 1. Closure area

5. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.

   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.

6. a. If a *force majeure*[1] event renders a vessel 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 5b. If an exemption is granted, the vessel will be required to observe a reduced closure period as outlined below in subparagraph 6e. 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 inactivity period 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 receipt of both the request and supporting information required in subparagraph 6b, 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 15 July.

      iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

7. 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

[1] For the purposes of paragraph 6, 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*

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 Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the 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

7bis. 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.

8. CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Resolution C-16-01, active at any one time:

Class 6 (1,200 m^3 and greater):	315 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m^3):	210 FADs
Class 4-5:	85 FADs
Class 1-3:	50 FADs

9. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.

10. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:

a. is deployed at sea; and

b. the activation of the satellite buoy has occurred and the satellite buoy starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.

11. Deactivation of a satellite buoy attached to a FAD may only be done in the following circumstances: temporarily during closure periods or in case of signal loss, beaching or transferred ownership. CPCs shall

report, or require their vessels to report, deactivations to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex I.

12. Remote reactivation of a satellite buoy at sea shall only occur in the following circumstances: after a temporary deactivation during the closure period, as an aid in the recovery of beached FAD or when the transfer of ownership occurs while 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 II.
13. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraphs 10 to 13, and 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 buoy data provided by the buoy manufacturers to the original users (i.e. vessels and vessel administrators), as specified in Annex III 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.
14. To monitor compliance with the procedures established in Paragraphs 8-10, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, 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 at monthly intervals 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 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.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

18. 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 from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons/year, distributed at the following annual levels:

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

19. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during the years included in this resolution do not exceed the greater of 500 metric tons

or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001[2,3] . CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.

20. A CPC referenced in paragraph 16 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 16, provided that the total transferred by any CPC in a given year 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 and the year in which the transfer will occur. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.

21. 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 in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

22. 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.

23. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, 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.

24. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year 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.

25. 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 grids and presenting its results to the Director. 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.

26. Renew the program to require 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.

27. 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,

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

yellowfin, and other tunas, and the scientific bases and effectiveness of those measures.

28. In 2023 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.
29. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Annex I

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 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 deactivation: signal loss, robbery, recovery, other (specify).

Data should be received in csv files named "X-YYYY-MM-IMOnumb-D.csv" where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (i.e., M, S, Z), YYYY is the year, MM the month, IMOnumb the IMO of the fishing vessel, D for deactivations

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.

Annex II

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 first communication of the buoy after being reactivated:

- 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, other (specify).

Data should be received in csv files named "X-YYYY-MM-IMOnumb-R.csv" where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (i.e., M, S, Z), YYYY is the year, MM the month, IMOnumb the IMO of the fishing vessel, R for reactivations

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

Annex III

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],
- latitude [expressed as decimal degrees],
- longitude [expressed as decimal degrees],
- speed [knots].

Besides, 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-IMOnumb.csv" where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (i.e., M, S, Z), YYYY is the year, MM the month and IMOnumb the IMO of the fishing vessel.

b) Information on acoustic records

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

- ZUNIBAL: company, unique buoy identifier code, date (date, time), type (position or sounder), latitude, longitude, speed, drift, temperature, frequency, status, biomass, biomass_10, biomass_20, biomass_30, biomass_40, biomass_50, biomass_60, biomass_70, biomass_80, biomass_90, biomass_100, biomass_110, biomass_120

- SATLINK: Company, unique buoy identifier code, MD, date (date, time), latitude, longitude, bat, temp, speed, drift, frequency, status, 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, speed, direction, status, Flash, temperature, vcc, SounderFrequency, 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, DataText.

Data should be received in csv files named "X-YYYY-MM-IMOnumb_SO.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, IMOnumb the IMO of the fishing vessel, SO for the sounder records.

3c. C-3 Rev. Ecuador. Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024

AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)
23-27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 C-3 REV

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

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

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered virtually, on the occasion of its 97th (Extraordinary) Meeting;

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 CPC's flag vessels relative to this commitment, and also report on such activities at each annual meeting of the Commission;

1. These measures are applicable for the 2022-2024 fishing period 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 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 effected 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.

~~**Alternative 1**~~

~~4. A reduction of 10,000 tons of bigeye catch on floating objects with respect to 2019 shall be established annually for the 2022-2024 fishing period. This catch reduction shall be implemented by establishing an annual catch limit per vessel that shall not exceed 1,200 tons. This limit per vessel is based on information~~

~~from 2017-2019 and allows for a catch safeguard of 10,000 tons. Vessels that exceed this limit shall be required to cease their sets on floating objects within the same annual fishing period.~~

4. Vessels that between 2017 and 2019 have caught on average more than 1,200 tons of bigeye tuna in floating objects, shall comply during the period indicated in paragraph 1 of this resolution, a closure of 12 additional days where they shall cease fishing in sets on FADs counted from the end of the 72-day closure period indicated in paragraph 3 of this resolution.

   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 technical Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by December 15, 2021, the names of the vessels that should apply the 12-day closure on FADs, for its pertinent application starting in 2022.

5. The vessels that during any year, the period indicated in numeral 1 of this resolution exceed the limit of 1,500 tons of bigeye tuna catch per year, their total closure days shall increase the following year the period of cessation of fishing indicated in numeral 3 to a total of 80 days.

6. The IATTC Secretariat, in coordination with the CPCs, and within no more than 90 days from the adoption of this measure ~~on bigeye tuna~~, shall prepare instructions containing the actions to ~~implement~~ strengthen a monitoring and control system for tuna catches using on-board observer data, logbooks, port sampling and information from tuna processing facilities, ~~to ensure timely notification~~ communicating in a timely manner vessel ~~owners~~ captains so that they do not exceed the limit per vessel established in this paragraph.

7. The additional sampling in port and canneries, shall be carried out only on 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 estimated by the Secretariat.

8. In the event that the *status quo* conditions, ~~defined as~~ represented by the average annual catches of bigeye tuna during the ~~most recent~~ three-year period (2017-2019, 65.397 t, BSE estimate), are not offset by this measure, the IATTC scientific staff may propose to the Commission an update of its recommended conservation measures.

9. If ~~the implementation of~~ this measure has positive effects that demonstrate and improvement ~~improve~~ 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 reducing the number of closure days or eliminating the "corralito" for the fleet that fishes on floating objects.

~~**Alternative 2**~~

~~During the 2022-2024 triennium, an annual overall limit on floating-object sets shall be established, equivalent to the total number of such sets made by Class-6 purse-seine vessels during 2018. To ensure that the overall set limit is not exceeded in any of the years of the triennium, each CPC shall receive a percentage allocation of sets equivalent to its average portion of the total number of sets during 2017-2019, adjusted by the annual overall set limit (Table 1).~~

~~**Table 1**~~

~~**CPC**~~	~~**% allocation**~~	~~**Maximum number of sets**~~
~~*Colombia*~~		
~~*United States*~~		
~~*Ecuador*~~		
~~*El Salvador*~~		
~~*Mexico*~~		
~~*Nicaragua*~~		

~~*Panama*~~		
~~*Peru*~~		
~~*Venezuela*~~		
~~*European Union*~~		

~~In the event that a CPC exceeds its percentage allocation during any one year of the triennium, represented in the maximum number of sets allowed annually (see Table 1), the CPC shall receive a penalty which shall imply that all Class 6 vessels flying its flag that set on floating objects shall be required to stop fishing for 10 days the following year. These 10 days of inactivity due to the penalty shall be considered complementary to the closure period indicated in paragraph 3.~~

~~From 2023 through 2025, the IATTC scientific staff shall review whether the corrective fishing effort actions (capacity, number of sets, catch) linked to the 10-day penalty offset excess sets and their associated catches of bigeye tuna. In the event that the *status quo* conditions, aimed at maintaining the annual overall limit on floating object sets, are not offset by the penalty, the IATTC scientific staff may propose to the Commission a new number of penalty days in order to reduce the fishing effort to the level of the 2017-2019 triennium.~~

~~The fishing suspension indicated in this resolution shall not apply to classes 3-5 tuna purse-seine vessels.~~

10. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96º and 110ºW 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 of each year.

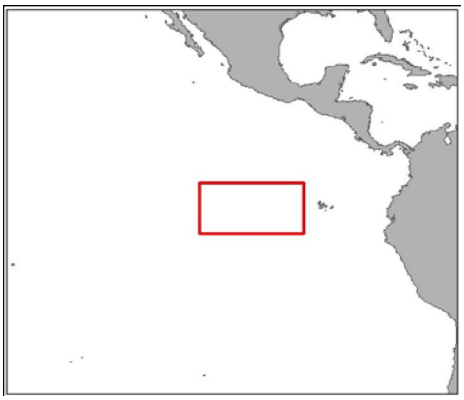

Figure 1. Closure area

11. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.

    f. 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.

12. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 7a and 6b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*[1] rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after it happens.

    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 and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.

[1] For the purposes of paragraph 8, 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*

g. 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.

h. 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.

i. If the request for exemption is accepted:

iv. 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

v. 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 15 July.

vi. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

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

13. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:

e. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;

f. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;

g. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;

h. 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 Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the 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

~~14. The measures on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) indicated in paragraph 8 of Resolution C-20-06 shall be maintained during 2022.~~

14. During 2023-2024, CPCs that do not use fish-aggregating devices built with 100% degradable materials (eco-FADs), or deploy less than 20% of eco-FADs with respect to the total number of active fish-aggregating devices annually, shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag do not exceed the following limits by category:

Class 6 (1,200 m^3 and greater):	315 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m^3):	210 FADs
Classes 4-5:	85 FADs
Classes 1-3:	50 FADs

For vessels that use, by 15 January 2023, at least 20% of biodegradable FADs with respect to the total number of FADs active annually, the limits shall be as follows:

Class 6 (1,200 m^3 and greater):	430 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m^3):	285 FADs
Classes 4-5:	115 FADs
Classes 1-3:	67 FADs

The IATTC scientific staff and the Working Group on FADs shall study the variation in aggregation levels, mortality and durability of FADs built with 100% degradable materials (eco-FADs). These results shall be presented during the 13th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee and the 99th meeting of the Commission to determine possible adjustments to the limits for vessels that use at least 20% of biodegradable FADs with respect to the total number of FADs active annually.

15. Tuna purse-seine fishing vessels that set on dolphins may not set on floating objects during the period established in paragraph 1.
16. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
17. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
    c. is deployed at sea; and
    d. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
18. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and 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, in accordance with guidance developed under Paragraph 12, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days. Information provided from 20% active FADs will be identical in form and content to raw satellite buoy data provided by buoy manufacturers to original users (i.e., ships and ship managers), as specified in the Annex IV of this resolution. Reports will be submitted at monthly intervals and with a period of at least 60 days, but no more than 90 days.
19. The IATTC scientific staff and *Ad Hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall develop, at the latest by 30 November 2017, guidance on the reporting of FAD data in accordance with Paragraphs 10 and 11 of this resolution, including the format and specific data to be reported.
20. Each CPC shall ensure that:
    c. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
    d. 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.
21. 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.
22. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 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-16-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

23. 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 for the 2022-2024 period do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Metric tons	**2018-2020**
China	2,507
Japan	32,372
Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

24. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during the years included in this resolution do not exceed the greater of 500 metric tons

or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001[2,3]. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.

25. A CPC referenced in paragraph ~~16~~ 23 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph ~~16~~ 23, provided that the total transferred by any CPC in a given year 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 and the year in which the transfer will occur. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
26. 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 in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

27. 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.
28. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, 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.
29. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year 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.
30. 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 grids and presenting its results to the Director.
31. Renew the program to require 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.
32. 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.
33. In 2023 and 2024 the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

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.

34. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.
35. Evaluate, on an annual basis during ~~2022~~ 2023, the status of bigeye tuna through updated assessments (as defined in Document SAC-12-01), reviewing the status of exploitation within the framework of reference points and risk analysis indicated in Resolution C-16-02, ensuring that these research complements do not impact the original research plan of the scientific staff reported in Document SAC-12-01.
36. Review, during 2022, the weighting process of the 44 reference models implemented for bigeye tuna (SAC-11 INF-F, SAC-11-06) with emphasis on the impact on risk analysis and management advice, ensuring that these research complements do not impact the original research plan of the scientific staff reported in Document SAC-12-01.
37. The IATTC Secretariat shall conduct, for presentation at the 2022 SAC meeting, a benchmark stock assessment for skipjack tuna using currently available fisheries and biological data, which shall be in effect only during the period of implementation of the work plan described in Document SAC-12-01 and the activities associated with skipjack for stock assessment purposes. Once the work plan described in Document SAC-12-01 is completed, this benchmark assessment may be replaced or improved consistent with the results of the plan.
38. IATTC's scientific staff will initiate, as of 2022, a research work on the relationship of the depth of nets of tuna vessels with the catches of bigeye tuna, with the purpose of knowing its effect on an increase in mortality due to fishing for each area of operation. For the IATTC SAC meeting in 2023, the results of this work must be presented for their respective analysis and recommendations to the Commission.

3d. C-4 Rev. **United States and Ecuador**. Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024

AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23 – 27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 C-4 REV

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR

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

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

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;

Acknowledging the IATTC scientific staff's 2020 risk assessment for bigeye tuna shows a bimodal distribution, and the indicator analysis for tropical tunas shows trends such as declining catch per unit effort of the floating object purse-seine fishery over the past few years, increasing number of floating object-sets, and increasing number of sets per day;

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 CPC's 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 0000 hours Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) 1 January 2022 to 2400 hours UTC 31 December 2024, with the exception of the second closure period in paragraph 3 which extends until 24:00 hours UTC on [19] January 2025. 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. Purse-seine closures:

   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 UTC on 29 July to 24:00 hours UTC on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours UTC 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 between 2017 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 observe an extended closure of 12 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 technical Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by December 15, 2021, the names of the vessels that must apply the additional 12-day closure, for its pertinent application starting in 2022.

   These closures shall be observed in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours UTC on 17 July to 24:00 hours UTC on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours UTC on 9 November to 24:00 hours UTC on 31 January of the following year.

5. For 2022-2024, CPCs shall ensure purse-seine vessels flying their flags do not exceed an annual catch limit per vessel of 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna. The vessels that during any year, the period indicated in paragraph 1 of this resolution exceed the limit of 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna catch per year, shall increase the following year the closure period in paragraph 3 to a base closure period of 84 days as specified in this paragraph. For each 300 mt over 1,200 mt that a vessel exceeds, an additional 8 days of total closure will be added on top of the 84 days the following year.

   These closures shall be observed in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours UTC on 17 July to 24:00 hours UTC on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours UTC on 9 November to 24:00 hours UTC on 31 January of the following year. [None of these closures can be observed during the "*corralito*".]

   The IATTC Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by December 15, 2022, 2023, and 2024 the names of the vessels that must observe additional closure days in accordance with this paragraph.

6. The IATTC Secretariat, in coordination with the CPCs, and within no more than 90 days from the adoption of this measure on bigeye tuna, shall prepare instructions containing the actions to implement strengthen a monitoring and control system for tuna catches using on-board observer data, logbooks, port sampling and information from tuna processing facilities, to ensure timely notification communicating in a timely manner vessel owners captains so that they do not exceed the limit per vessel established in this paragraph. The IATTC staff shall report to the Commission the outcome of these discussions and a new budget and plan to improve the monitoring for the bigeye catch limit and present at the October 2021 IATTC meeting.

7. The additional sampling in port and canneries 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 estimated by the Secretariat.

8. CPCs shall ensure cannery data for vessels flying their flags for any fish caught in the IATTC Convention Area be provided to the IATTC Director in real time (i.e., within 10 days from the first day of unloading until the last day of sizing).

9. The IATTC staff will be responsible for estimating the catch of the bigeye tuna catch of each vessel at the end of each trip, to the extent that one or more data sources are available to the staff in the days immediately after the conclusion of the trip and discharge (e.g., observer estimates, ship's log data, well sampling, cannery data). In the absence of data provided to the staff, the duty or estimate of the catch

of the vessel will be the responsibility of the flag State.

As soon as possible, after the conclusion of each voyage, the IATTC staff will transmit to the flag State their best estimate of a vessel's catch for that voyage, together with an accounting of the data and the methodology used to arrive to the estimate.

The flag State once the discharge is complete will then determine the amount of bigeye catch that will be attributed to a vessel for a given voyage, based on the estimate of the IATTC staff or another method of its choice, and will inform the Director of the amount of bigeye catch to be attributed to the vessel, and this number will be used to track the progress of a vessel towards the bigeye catch limit. If the flag State authority does not respond to the communication of the bigeye catch estimate from the IATTC staff for a trip within 5 business days, the estimate will be considered supported by the flag State and attributed to the vessel for the purpose of track the ship's progress towards the bigeye catch limit.

The IATTC Secretariat shall notify the flag State when the annual bigeye tuna catch of a purse-seine vessel flying its flag has reached any of the following levels: (1) the purse-seine vessel is within 70% percent of reaching its limit; (2) the purse-seine vessel is within 80% percent of reaching its limit; or (3) the purse-seine vessel has reached its limit.

10. In the event that the *status quo* conditions, as represented by the average annual catches of bigeye tuna during the most recent three-year period (2017-2019, 65.397 t, BSE estimate), are not offset by this measure, the IATTC scientific staff may propose to the Commission an update of its recommended conservation measures.

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 reducing the number of closure days or eliminating the "corralito" for the fleet that fishes on floating objects.

12. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96º and 110ºW 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 of each year.

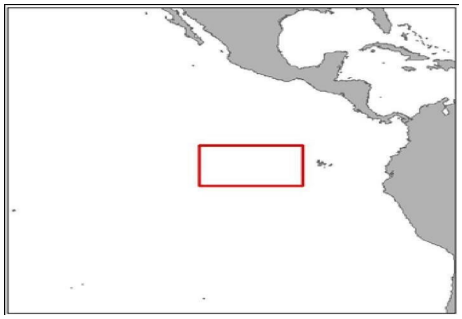

Figure 1. Closure area

13. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.

    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 vessel[2] 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 15 July.

iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

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 Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the 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 listed in Annex I shall apply:

[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.

17. CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of FADs, as defined in Resolution C-19-01, active at any one time:

For 2022:	
Class 6 (1,200 m^3 and greater):	380 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):	350 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):	315 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:
    a. is deployed at sea; and
    b. 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: if signal loss, beaching, if a FAD is stolen, temporarily during a selected closure period, or transferred 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.
21. Remote reactivation of a satellite buoy at sea shall only occur in the following circumstances: aid in the recovery of beached FAD, after a temporary deactivation during the closure period, or transfer of ownership while 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 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 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 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. Beginning January 1, 2023, to monitor compliance with the procedures established in Paragraphs 19-21, CPCs shall require their purse-seine vessels (required to carry VMS pursuant to Resolution C-14-

02) to have their Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) automatically and independently of any intervention on the vessel communicate VMS data to the IATTC. 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. Data collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with Resolution C-15-07 on data confidentiality policy and procedures.

25. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraphs 17-19, and 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.

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, deployment, or redeployment 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:

Metric tons	2022 - 2024
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 during the years included in this Resolution 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 each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 29, provided that

[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.

the total transferred by any CPC in a given year 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 and the year in which the transfer will occur. 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 in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.
33. Evaluate, in 2023, the status of bigeye tuna through updated assessments (as defined in Document IATTC-98-INF-B), ensuring that these research complements do not impact the original research plan of the scientific staff reported in Document SAC-12-01.
34. Review, during 2022, the weighting process and risk analysis implemented for bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna (SAC-11 INF-F, SAC-11-INF-J, SAC-11-06, and SAC-11-07) with emphasis on the impact on management advice, ensuring that these research complements do not impact the original research plan of the scientific staff reported in Document SAC-12-01.
35. The IATTC Secretariat shall conduct, for presentation at the 2022 SAC meeting, an interim assessment for skipjack tuna using currently available fisheries and biological data (as proposed in IATTC-98-INF-F), which may be replaced or improved with the results of the benchmark assessment scheduled as part of the work plan described in document SAC-12-01.
36. IATTC's scientific staff will initiate, as of 2022, a research work on the relationship of the depth of nets of tuna vessels with the catches of bigeye tuna, with the purpose of knowing its effect on an increase in mortality due to fishing for each area of operation. For the IATTC SAC meeting in 2023, the results of this work must be presented for their respective analysis and recommendations to the Commission.

OTHER PROVISIONS

37. 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.
38. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, 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.
39. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year 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.
40. 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 grids and presenting its results to the Director.
41. Renew the program to require 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.
42. 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.

43. In 2022, 2023, and 2024, the IATTC scientific staff shall evaluate and present to the Scientific Advisory Committee any recommendations for adjustments to the closure days or bigeye tuna catch limits to maintain sets on FADs and fishing mortality of bigeye tuna at or below 2017-2019 *status quo* levels. In addition, 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 may either consider a reduction in measures or shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.

44. 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

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, 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].

Besides, 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.

3e. C-5. Japan. Proposed resolution on conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23 – 27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 C-5

SUBMITTED BY JAPAN

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

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

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 CPC's flag vessels relative to this commitment, and also report on such activities at each annual meeting of the Commission;

1. These measures are applicable ~~during 2021~~2022-2024 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 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. This closure shall be effected 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. If the total number of sets on floating objects (OBJ) in the previous year exceeds the yearly average number of sets on OBJ during 2017-2019, the Convention Area shall be closed for additional days, which will be calculated by the IATTC scientific staff using the following formula, for all purse seine sets on OBJ and on unassociated schools (NOA), except for the vessels that historically have made mostly NOA sets[1]. The

[1] For the purpose of this measure, "purse seine vessels that historically made mostly NOA" are defined as those that have made 75% or more of their sets on NOA in each of 3 of the 5 years 2015-2019.

additional closure days shall start immediately after a closure period for each vessel notified in accordance with paragraph 6.

Additional closure days for year (i): [365 – (days open in year (i)*) – 72]

*days open in year (i) = Min [Days open in year (i-1) x (average OBJ sets (2017- 2019) / OBJ sets in year (i-1)), 365 - 72]

5. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96º and 110ºW 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.

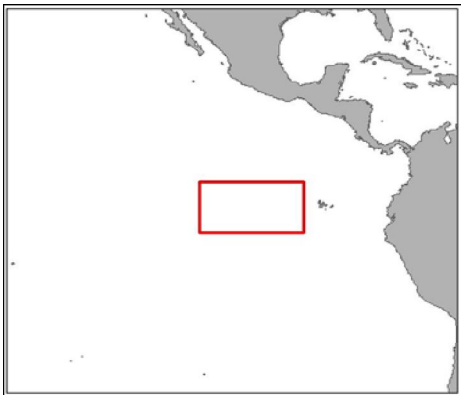

Figure 1. Closure area

6. a. Each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.

   j. 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.

7. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 5a and 5b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*[2] rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after it happens.

   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 and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.

   k. 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.

   l. 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.

   m. If the request for exemption is accepted:

      vii. 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

[2] For the purposes of paragraph 6, 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*

viii. 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 15 July the following year.

ix. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

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

8. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:

i. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;

j. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;

k. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;

l. 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 Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the 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

9. CPCs shall ensure that each purse-seine vessel flying their flag ha~~ves~~ no more than the yearly average ~~following~~ number of ~~fish-aggregating devices (~~FADs~~)~~it used during 2018-2019, as defined in Resolution C-19-01, active at any one time.

~~Class 6 (1,200 m^3 and greater): 450 FADs~~
~~Class 6 (< 1,200 m^3): 300 FADs~~
~~Class 4-5: 120 FADs~~
~~Class 1-3: 70 FADs~~

10. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.

11. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:

e. is deployed at sea; and

f. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.

12. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and 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, in accordance with FAD Working Group Guidance on Reporting on FADs, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.

13. Each CPC shall ensure that:

e. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;

f. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

16. 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 ~~2021~~ 2022-2024 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Country	Metric tons
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Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

17. 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.

18. A CPC referenced in paragraph 15 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 15, 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.

19. 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

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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

[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.

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 grids and presenting its results to the Director.

24. Renew the program to require 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.

25. 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.

26. This Resolution shall be reviewed annually and be revised as necessary with a view to ensuring the intended effectiveness of these measures.

27. In 202~~1~~4 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, at its meeting in 202~~1~~4.

28. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

3f. C-6 Rev. El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Conservation measures for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean during 2022-2024.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23 – 27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 C-6 REV

SUBMITTED BY EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND NICARAGUA

RESOLUTION ON THE CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2022, 2023 AND 2024

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered virtually, on the occasion of its 96th (Extraordinary) Meeting;

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 CPC's flag vessels relative to this commitment, and also report on such activities at each annual meeting of the Commission;

1. These measures are applicable during 2022, 2023 and 2024 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 FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. a. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days. This closure shall be effected 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.

   b. All those vessels whose average annual catches of bigeye tuna during the three years prior to the year of implementation of this measure have represented 20% or more of the average annual catch of tropical tunas

reported by such vessels for the same period shall stop fishing for a period of 8 days in addition to the closure period applicable to all purse-seine vessels covered in paragraph 3.a. of this measure.

c. Beginning 1 January 2023, vessels whose total catches of tropical tunas have increased by 20% or more with respect to the total catches of tropical tunas reported for the immediately preceding year, shall stop fishing for the same additional 8-day period described in paragraph 3.b, in addition to the closure period described in paragraph 3.a. of this measure.

4. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96º and 110ºW 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.

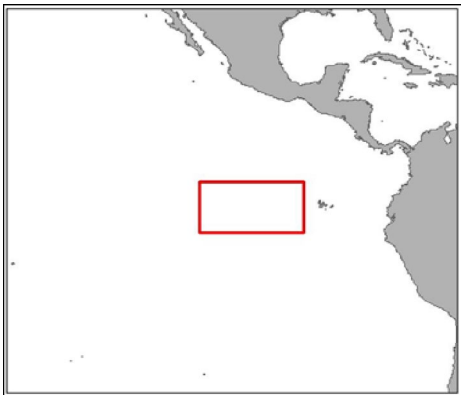

Figure 1. Closure area

5. a. Each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.

   n. 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.

6. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 5a and 5b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*[1] rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after it happens.

   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 and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.

   o. 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.

   p. 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.

   q. If the request for exemption is accepted:

      x. 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

      xi. 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

[1] For the purposes of paragraph 6, 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*

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 15 July the following year.

xii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

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

7. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:

m. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;

n. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;

o. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;

p. 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 Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the 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

8. a. A program for the progressive reduction of the use of fish-aggregating devices (FADs) is established during the period of validity of this Resolution. CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Resolution C-19-01, active at any one time, in accordance with the following table:

Type of purse-seine vessel By class	Number of FADs		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
6 from 1200 m^3	410	380	350
6 up to 1200 m^3	285	270	255
4-5	115	110	105
1-3	68	66	64

b. Increased use of biodegradable FADs is encouraged[2].

9. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel. It is prohibited to reactivate buoys at sea.

10. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:

g. is deployed at sea; and

h. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.

11. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and 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, in accordance with FAD Working Group Guidance on Reporting on FADs, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.

12. Each CPC shall ensure that:

[2] For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is biodegradable if its materials decompose until it loses the functional condition of a FAD, within six months from its deployment in the water.

g. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;

h. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

15. 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 2021 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

16. 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.

17. A CPC referenced in paragraph 15 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 15, 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.

18. 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

19. 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.

20. 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.

[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.

21. 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.
22. 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 grids and presenting its results to the Director.
23. Renew the program to require 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.
24. 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.
25. During the validity period 2022-2024, the results of these measures shall be evaluated annually in the context of the results of the stock assessments.
26. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.
27. In 2022, the Secretariat's scientific staff shall update the bigeye assessment, in particular the criteria used in the risk analysis.
28. In 2022, the Secretariat's scientific staff shall conduct a skipjack assessment, based on the availability of acoustic data that will allow the estimation of the index of abundance.

3g. G-1. USA. Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 2021- 2024

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(By videoconference)

23 – 27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 G-1

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN, 2021-2024

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

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%SSBF=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. The Commission shall implement this Resolution in accordance with the long-term management objectives of Pacific bluefin tuna in paragraph 1 of Resolution C-18-02 [Amendment to Resolution C-16-08].

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. During 2021-2022, the United States may catch up to [XX] metric tons. During 2023-2024, the United States may catch up to [XX] metric tons. The United States may catch up to [insert catch limit] metric tons in a single year. The catch limits for the United States will be subtracted and reserved from the total catch limits in paragraph 3 for the exclusive use of the United States.

5. During 2021-2022, Mexico may catch up to [insert catch limit] metric tons. During 2023-2024, Mexico may catch up to [XX] metric tons. Mexico may catch up to [XX] metric tons in a single year. The catch limits for Mexico will be subtracted and reserved from the total catch limits in paragraph 3 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 3 of Resolution C-18-02. 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-18-02. 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-18-02.

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 3, 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 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 3, 4 or 5 have been reached. The Director will send out a notice to all CPCs when the limits in Paragraphs 3, 4 or 5 have been reached. CPCs shall take the necessary internal measures to avoid exceeding the limits established in Paragraphs 3, 4 or 5.

11. By January 31 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 3, 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 3 and 4 of Resolution C-18-02.

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.

3h. G-2. USA. Amendment to Resolution C-18-02 on a long-term management framework for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

98TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

23 – 27 August 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-98 G-2

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-~~16-08~~18-02 ON A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered ~~in San Diego, California (USA),~~ on the occasion of its ~~93rd~~-98th Meeting:

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);

Recalling the outcomes of the ~~first~~ Joint IATTC-WCPFC Northern Committee (NC) Working Group meetings ~~held August 29 – September 2, 2016, in Fukuoka, Japan, and the second Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group meeting that convened in August 28 – September 1, 2017, in Busan, Korea (see Document SAC-09 INF H);~~

Recognizing with concern that the latest stock assessments by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) [~~2014, 2016 and 2018~~ 2020] show that, although the spawning stock biomass (SSB) appears to have grown slightly in the last few years, SSB remains ~~near the historic low point~~ overfished relative to most of the commonly used reference points.

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 with the objective of urging comparable conservation actions in the WCPO fishery, but, in the view of IATTC Members, without the actions sought by the IATTC having been taken by the WCPFC.

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...";*

Affirming that it is necessary to adopt compatible and effective management measures in both Commissions (IATTC and WCPFC), which have the responsibility and competence over this resource in order to reduce fishing mortality throughout the range of the Pacific bluefin tuna resource to contribute to the rebuilding of the stock;

Putting on record again that greater than 80% of the ~~fisheries impacts~~ proportional fishery impact on the spawning stock biomass of Pacific bluefin tuna results from WCPO fisheries, and urging joint action with the WCPFC to ~~discuss~~ progress toward an equitable distribution of catch between EPO and WCPO fisheries;

~~Noting a request by IATTC Members, consistent with IATTC-90-04d, Recommendations by the Staff for Conservation Measures in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, 2016, requiring greater reductions in juvenile catches in~~

~~the western Pacific by WCPO fisheries and additional measures to reduce the catch of adults to in order to reduce the immediate risk of low spawner abundance on recruitment;~~

~~Noting also that other IATTC Members did not support the above request, while still believing that further reduction of catch should be implemented by both Commissions;~~

Highlighting concerns that measures adopted in the EPO alone will not fulfill the objective of this resolution if effective and substantial measures are not taken for all fisheries involved by both Commissions;

Recognizing the need for a basin-wide rebuilding plan for Pacific bluefin tuna and a precautionary long-term management framework for the stock and associated fisheries;

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 a harvest strategy 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 that future conservation measures should be based not only on these interim measures, but also on the development of future scientific information and advice of the ISC the IATTC scientific staff, and the Scientific Advisory Committee, which may include outcomes of a management strategy evaluation (MSE);

Recalling that the IATTC Scientific Staff in 2014 recommended the adoption of B_{MSY} and F_{MSY} as interim target reference points for Pacific bluefin tuna (Document IATTC-87-03d);

Noting that the WCPFC has adopted a harvest strategy for Pacific bluefin tuna, including: (1) rebuilding ~~-~~targets as recommended by the Joint IATTC-NC Working Group in 2017; (2) development of reference points through the MSE process, which includes a workplan to develop candidate reference points and harvest control rules; and (3) decision rules at the initial and second rebuilding periods;

Also noting that the initial rebuilding target adopted by WCPFC, the historical median of SSB calculated in the ISC's ~~2018~~ 2020 stock assessment, is equivalent to a depletion ratio of 6.~~7~~4%, which is below the interim limit reference point adopted for other tunas in the EPO and below the interim limit reference point for Pacific bluefin tuna recommended by the IATTC scientific staff;

Further noting that WCPFC also adopted the second rebuilding target, which is 20%SSBF=0, to be reached by 2034, or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, with at least 60% probability; and,

Considering the recommendations made by the Seventh Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, which recommended strengthening scientific cooperation with the WCPFC and promotion of the adoption of harmonized conservation measures for bluefin and bigeye tunas in both organizations;

Resolves as follows:

Rebuilding targets

1. The Commission recognizes that the management objective of the IATTC is to maintain or restore fish stocks at levels capable of producing MSY, and shall implement a provisional rebuilding plan in part by adopting: (1) an initial (first) rebuilding target of $SSB_{med,1952\text{-}2014}$ (the median point estimate for 1952-2014) to be achieved by 2024 with at least 60% probability; and (2) a second rebuilding target

of 20%$SSB_{F=0}$[1] to be achieved within 10 years of reaching the initial rebuilding target or by 2034, whichever is earlier, with at least 60% probability.[2]

2. The Commission shall do so by adopting catch limits and other necessary management measures that, based on information provided by the IATTC Scientific Staff, the SAC recommendations and the ISC, are expected to achieve the rebuilding target, while also recognizing the need for compatible and comparable measures and goals in both the IATTC and WCPFC. ~~If the SSB projection performed by the ISC indicates that the probability of achieving the historical median by 2024 is less than 60% probability, management measures shall be modified to increase it to at least 60%. If the SSB projection performed by the ISC indicates that the probability of achieving the initial (first) rebuilding target is at least 75%, catch limits may be increased provided the probability is maintained at 70% or larger, and the probability of reaching the second rebuilding target by the agreed deadline remains at least 60%.~~

3. The harvest control rules during the second rebuilding period below will be applied based on the results of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC. If the SSB projection indicates that the probability of achieving the second rebuilding target by 2034 or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, is less than 60%, management measures shall be modified to increase it to at least 60%. For this purpose, the ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide information on possible management measures to achieve 60% probability. If the SSB projection indicates that the probability of achieving the second rebuilding target by 2034, or 10 years after reaching the initial rebuilding target, whichever is earlier, is at 75% or larger, fishery controls may be changed, including adjustment of catch limits, as long as the probability is maintained at 70% or larger. For this purpose, ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide relevant information on potential fishery controls.
    a. Any adjustments to management measures shall 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. For this purpose, ISC will be requested, if necessary, to provide relevant information, including projected proportional fishery impact of potential management measures changes.
    b. This harvest control rule will be reviewed and modified, as necessary, if depletion estimates across the time-series have been adjusted due to changes in assumptions and/or settings of the stock assessment model[3].

4. Over-harvest of catch limits established in Resolutions on conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna shall be deducted from the applicable catch limits for the following ~~year~~ management period [or biennium]. In years when a resolution establishing catch limits expires, the over-harvest shall be deducted from catch limits established in the next resolution.

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[1] 20% of the expected spawning stock biomass under average recruitment conditions without fishing. If 20%$SSB_{F=0}$ is considered inappropriate as the second rebuilding target, taking into account consideration from WCPFC, scientific advice from ISC, IATTC SAC or WCPFC SC, and the IATTC Scientific Staff, and socioeconomic factors, another objective may be established.

[2] However, if: (1) the SSB reaches the initial rebuilding target earlier than 2024; (2) ISC recommends a recruitment scenario lower than the average recruitment scenario; and (3) the SSB projections indicate that the second rebuilding target will not be achieved on this schedule, the deadline for rebuilding may be extended to 2034 at the latest.

[3] Recruitment scenario used in Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) projection: (i) The low recruitment scenario (resampling from the relatively low recruitment period (1980-1989)) or the recent recruitment scenario (resampling from the last 10 years), whichever is lower, should be used for the ISC's SSB projections until 2024 or the SSB reaches the historical median (the median point estimate for 1952-2014 as specified by ISC), whichever is earlier. (ii) The recruitment scenario to be used for the SSB projections after 2024 or the SSB has reached the historical median should be tentatively the average recruitment scenario (resampling from the entire recruitment period). (iii) ISC will be requested to periodically evaluate whether the scenarios in paragraphs (i) and (ii) are reasonable given current conditions and make recommendation on whether a different scenario should be used. If ISC recommends a different scenario, this should be considered.

5. An under-harvest of catch limits established in Resolutions on conservation and management of Pacific Bluefin tuna may be added to the applicable catch limit in the following ~~year~~ management period [or biennium] and shall not exceed 5% of the initial catch limit.

6. Implementation and progress of this plan shall be reviewed based, in part, on updates of stock assessments and SSB projections to be conducted by ISC and IATTC Scientific Staff advice; management measures shall be modified, if necessary, based on the review.

7. ~~No later than the IATTC meeting in 2020, taking into account the outcomes of the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group, the Commission shall consider and develop candidate reference points and harvest control rules. These candidate reference points and harvest control rules will be forwarded to the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group and ISC for consideration and potential inclusion in a management strategy evaluation to be completed by the ISC.~~ The Commission should collaborate with the WCPFC NC through the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group to develop candidate reference points and harvest control rules for Pacific bluefin tuna conservation and management

8. The decisions made in respect to Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and ~~4~~ 5 shall be designed so as to conserve and recover the Pacific bluefin tuna stock and be comparable or preferably the same to those made by the WCPFC. This cooperative process should be informed by the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group. Additionally, the effectiveness of the decisions made with respect to Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be evaluated by the ISC, IATTC Scientific Staff, and SAC when new stock assessment or management strategy evaluation results become available.

9. To enhance the effectiveness of this resolution and Pacific-wide progress towards rebuilding the Pacific bluefin tuna stock, CPCs are encouraged to communicate with and, if appropriate, work with the concerned WCPFC members bilaterally, including through the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group.

10. CPCs shall, wherever possible and to the extent practicable, work bilaterally and/or multilaterally towards ensuring the objectives and timelines in this resolution are successfully achieved.

11. CPCs shall continue to cooperate to develop a catch documentation scheme (CDS) for Pacific bluefin tuna that is, if possible, electronic. The decisions related to a CDS for Pacific bluefin tuna, specifically, should be informed, in part, by the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group.

3i. Rev-1. Chair's text. Medidas de conservación para los atunes tropicales en el Océano Pacífico oriental durante 2022-2024.

TEXTO DEL PRESIDENTE - CHAIR'S TEXT

REV.1

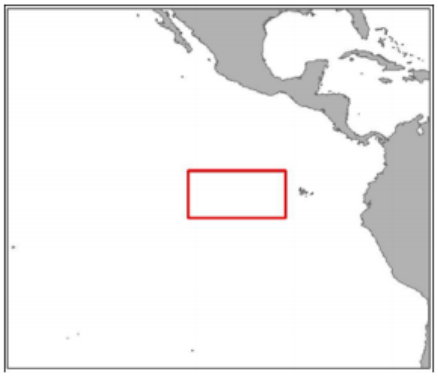
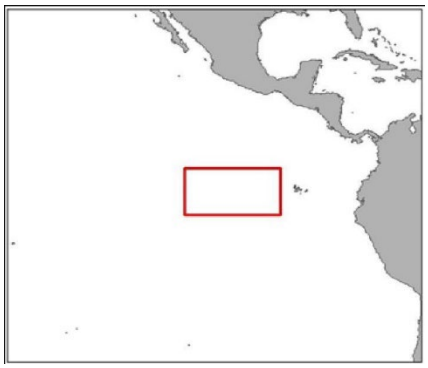
Español	English
MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN PARA LOS ATUNES TROPICALES EN EL OCÉANO PACÍFICO ORIENTAL DURANTE 2022-2024	CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2022-2024
La Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT), reunida por videoconferencia, en ocasión de su 98ª Reunión: *Consciente* de su responsabilidad con respecto al estudio científico de los atunes y especies afines en su Área de Convención y de formular recomendaciones a sus Miembros y no Miembros Cooperantes (CPC) con respecto a esos recursos; *Reconociendo* que la producción potencial del recurso puede ser reducida si el esfuerzo de pesca es excesivo; *Preocupada* que la capacidad de las flotas de cerco que pescan atunes en el Área de la Convención sigue en aumento; *Tomando en cuenta* la mejor información científica disponible, reflejada en las recomendaciones del personal de la CIAT, y el enfoque precautorio; y *Recordando* la necesidad de tomar en cuenta las circunstancias y las necesidades especiales de los países en desarrollo de la región, particularmente los países ribereños, tal como se reconoce en la Convención de Antigua, particularmente en su Preámbulo y su Artículo XXIII, párrafo 1;	*The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)*, gathered virtually, on the occasion of its 98th Meeting: *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;
Acuerda: Aplicar en el Área de la Convención las medidas de conservación y ordenación para los atunes tropicales establecidas a continuación, y solicitar que el personal de la CIAT mantenga un seguimiento a las actividades de pesca de los buques del pabellón del CPC respectivo con respecto a este compromiso, y que asimismo informe de estas actividades en cada reunión anual de la Comisión.	*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 CPC's flag vessels relative to this commitment, and also report on such activities at each annual meeting of the Commission;
1. Las presentes medidas son aplicables desde las 00:00 horas del 1 de enero de 2022 hasta las 24:00 horas del 31 de diciembre de 2024, excepto el segundo periodo de veda referido en el párrafo 3, que se extiende hasta las	1. These measures are applicable from 0000 hours on 1 January 2022 to 2400 hours on 31 December 2024, except for the second closure period referred to in paragraph 3 which extends

24:00 horas del 31 de enero de 2025. Las presentes medidas son aplicables a los buques de cerco de todos los CPC de clase de capacidad de la CIAT 4 a 6 (más de 182 toneladas métricas de capacidad de acarreo), y a todos sus buques de palangre de más de 24 metros de eslora total, que pesquen atunes aleta amarilla, patudo y barrilete en el Área de la Convención.	until 24:00 hours on 31 January 2025. 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. Los buques cañeros, curricaneros, y de pesca deportiva, y los buques de cerco de clases de capacidad de la CIAT 1 a 3 (182 toneladas métricas o menos de capacidad de acarreo) y los buques de palangre de menos de 24 metros de eslora total, no quedan sujetos a las presentes medidas, salvo aquellas relacionadas con la ordenación de los dispositivos agregadores de peces (plantados).	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).
MEDIDAS PARA LAS FLOTAS DE CERCO 3. Todos los buques de cerco abarcados por las presentes medidas deben cesar de pescar en el Área de la Convención durante un período de 72 días en cada uno de los años abarcados por la presente resolución. Estas vedas serán observadas en uno de dos períodos de la forma siguiente: de las 00:00 horas del 29 de julio hasta las 24:00 horas del 8 de octubre, o de las 00:00 horas del 9 de noviembre hasta las 24:00 horas del 19 de enero del siguiente año.	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 17 July to 24:00 hours UTC on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 31 January of the following year.
4. [Para 2022, los CPC asegurarán que los buques de cerco que enarbolen su pabellón que hayan pescado entre 2017 y 2019 y hayan capturado en promedio más de [1,200]toneladas métricas de atún patudo en lances sobre objetos flotantes o no asociados durante ese periodo, observarán una veda extendida de [12][8] días adicionales como se indica en este párrafo. Para los casos de los buques que solo hayan pescado durante dos años en el periodo señalado, se usará el promedio basado en esos dos años, y en el caso de que un buque pescó solo un año durante el periodo señalado, se asumirá como información para la aplicación de esta medida solo los datos de captura de ese año. La Secretaría técnica de la CIAT remitirá a los CPC antes del 15 de diciembre del 2021 los nombres de los buques que deben aplicar la veda adicional de [12][8] días, para su aplicación pertinente a partir del año 2022.	4. [For 2022, CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flags that fished between 2017 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 observe an extended closure of [12] [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 technical Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by December 15, 2021, the names of the vessels that must apply the additional

Estas vedas serán observadas en uno de dos períodos de la forma siguiente: de las 00:00 horas UTC del 17 de julio hasta las 24:00 horas UTC del 8 de octubre, o de las 00:00 horas UTC del 9 de noviembre hasta las 24:00 horas UTC del 31 de enero del siguiente año.] O [Todos aquellos buques cuyas capturas medias anuales de patudo durante los tres años anteriores al año de aplicación de esta medida hayan representado un 20% o más de la captura media anual de túnidos tropicales declarada por dichos buques para ese mismo periodo deberán cesar de pescar por un periodo adicional de 8 días al periodo de veda aplicable a todos los buques cerqueros cubiertos en el párrafo 3.a. de esta medida.]	[12][8] -day closure, for its pertinent application starting in 2022. These closures shall be observed in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours UTC on 17 July to 24:00 hours UTC on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours UTC on 9 November to 24:00 hours UTC on 31 January of the following year.] OR [All those vessels whose average annual catches of bigeye tuna during the three years prior to the year of implementation of this measure have represented 20% or more of the average annual catch of tropical tunas reported by such vessels for the same period shall stop fishing for a period of 8 days in addition to the closure period applicable to all purse-seine vessels covered in paragraph 3.a. of this measure.]
5. [Para 2022-2024, los CPC asegurarán que los buques de cerco que enarbolen su pabellón no rebasen el límite de captura anual por buque de 1,200 toneladas métricas de atún patudo. Los buques que durante cualquier año del periodo señalado en el párrafo 1 de esta resolución rebasen el límite de 1,200 toneladas de captura de patudo al año, incrementarán al año siguiente el periodo de veda indicado en el párrafo 3 a un periodo de veda base de 84 días como se especifica en este párrafo. Por cada 300 t por encima de las 1,200 t que un buque rebase, se añadirán 8 días adicionales de veda total a los 84 días el año siguiente. Estas vedas adicionales serán observadas en uno de dos períodos de la forma siguiente: de las 00:00 horas UTC del 17 de julio hasta las 24:00 horas UTC del 8 de octubre, o de las 00:00 horas UTC del 9 de noviembre hasta las 24:00 horas UTC del 31 de enero del siguiente año. [Ninguna de estas vedas adicionales se puede observar durante el "corralito"]. La Secretaría de la CIAT enviará a los CPC antes del 15 de diciembre de 2022, 2023 y 2024 los nombres de los buques que deben observar días de veda adicionales de conformidad con este párrafo.] O [. A partir del 1 de enero de 2023, los buques cuyas capturas totales de túnidos tropicales hubieren	5. [For 2022-2024, CPCs shall ensure purse-seine vessels flying their flags do not exceed an annual catch limit per vessel of 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna. The vessels that during any year, the period indicated in paragraph 1 of this resolution exceed the limit of 1,200 metric tons of bigeye tuna catch per year, shall increase the following year the closure period in paragraph 3 to a base closure period of 84 days as specified in this paragraph. For each 300 mt over 1,200 mt that a vessel exceeds, an additional 8 days of total closure will be added on top of the 84 days the following year. These additional closures shall be observed in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours UTC on 17 July to 24:00 hours UTC on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours UTC on 9 November to 24:00 hours UTC on 31 January of the following year. [None of these additional closures can be observed during the “corralito”.] The IATTC Secretariat shall send to the CPCs by December 15, 2022, 2023, and 2024 the names of the vessels that must observe additional closure days in accordance with this paragraph.] OR

incrementado en un 20% o más con relación a las capturas totales de túnidos tropicales reportadas para el año inmediato anterior, deberán cesar de pescar por el mismo periodo adicional de 8 días descrito en el párrafo 3.b, agregado al periodo de veda descrito en el párrafo 3.a. de esta medida.]	[Beginning 1 January 2023, vessels whose total catches of tropical tunas have increased by 20% or more with respect to the total catches of tropical tunas reported for the immediately preceding year, shall stop fishing for the same additional 8-day period described in paragraph 3.b, in addition to the closure period described in paragraph 3.a. of this measure.]
6. [La Secretaría de CIAT, en coordinación con los CPC, y en un plazo no mayor a 90 días desde la adopción de esta medida [sobre atún patudo], elaborarán un instructivo que contendrá las acciones para implementar y fortalecer un sistema de monitoreo y control de las capturas de atunes, mediante el uso de los datos de los observadores a bordo, bitácoras de pesca, el muestreo en puertos y la información de las plantas procesadoras de atunes, que garantice [comunicar a tiempo a los armadores y capitanes que no sobrepasen el límite por buque establecido en este párrafo] O [el cumplimiento de esta medida].]	6. [The IATTC Secretariat, in coordination with the CPCs, and within no more than 90 days from the adoption of this measure [on bigeye tuna], shall prepare instructions containing the actions to implement strengthen a monitoring and control system for tuna catches using on-board observer data, logbooks, port sampling and information from tuna processing facilities, to ensure [timely notification communicating in a timely manner vessel owners captains so that they do not exceed the limit per vessel established in this paragraph] OR [compliance with this measure].]
7. [Los muestreos adicionales en puerto y enlatadoras podrá priorizar a los buques que hayan alcanzado una captura promedio entre los años 2017 al 2019 mayores a quinientas (500) toneladas de atún patudo anuales, según los datos estimados por la Secretaría.] O [La Comisión, en base a las recomendaciones del personal, evaluará la forma de aumentar la cobertura de muestreo, con el fin de que las estimaciones de captura en el futuro se mantengan en niveles de precisión adecuados, entre otros, incrementando la presencia de la Comisión en puertos relevantes del OPO y dando seguimiento a los cambios relevantes en el comportamiento de capturas]	7. [The additional sampling in port and canneries 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 estimated by the Secretariat.] OR [The Commission, on the basis of the recommendations of the staff, will assess how to increase the sampling coverage so that future catch estimates are maintained at adequate levels of precision, including by increasing the Commission's presence in relevant ports in the EPO and monitoring relevant changes in catch behavior.]
8. Los CPC asegurarán que los datos de enlatadoras de los buques que enarbolen su pabellón para todo pescado capturado en el Área de la Convención de la CIAT sean proporcionados al Director de la CIAT en tiempo real (es decir, en un plazo de 10 días desde el primer día de descarga hasta el último día de clasificación por talla).]	8. [CPCs shall ensure cannery data for vessels flying their flags for any fish caught in the IATTC Convention Area be provided to the IATTC Director in real time (i.e., within 10 days from the first day of unloading until the last day of sizing).]
.	.
9. [El personal de la CIAT será responsable de estimar la captura de atún patudo de cada buque al fin de cada viaje, en la medida en que el personal disponga	9. [The IATTC staff will be responsible for estimating the catch of the bigeye tuna catch of each vessel at the end of each trip, to the extent

de una o más fuentes de datos en los días inmediatamente posteriores a la conclusión del viaje y la descarga (por ejemplo, estimaciones de los observadores, datos de bitácora, muestreo de bodegas, datos de enlatadoras). A falta de datos facilitados al personal, el deber de la estimación de la captura del buque será responsabilidad del Estado de pabellón. Tan pronto como sea posible, después de la conclusión de cada viaje, el personal de la CIAT transmitirá al Estado de pabellón su mejor estimación de la captura del buque para ese viaje, junto con una relación de los datos y la metodología utilizada para llegar a la estimación. El Estado de pabellón, una vez completada la descarga, determinará entonces la cantidad de captura de patudo que será atribuida a un buque para un viaje dado, con base en la estimación del personal de la CIAT u otro método de su elección, e informará al Director de la cantidad de captura de patudo que será atribuida al buque, y este número será usado para seguir el progreso de un buque hacia el límite de captura de patudo. Si la autoridad del Estado de pabellón no responde a la notificación de la estimación de captura de patudo del personal de la CIAT en un plazo de 5 días hábiles, se considerará que la estimación está respaldada por el Estado de pabellón y se atribuirá al buque con el propósito de seguir el progreso del buque hacia el límite de captura de patudo La Secretaría de la CIAT notificará al Estado de pabellón cuando la captura anual de patudo de un buque de cerco que enarbole su pabellón haya alcanzado cualquiera de los siguientes niveles (1) el buque de cerco está dentro del 70% de alcanzar su límite; (2) el buque de cerco está dentro del 80% de alcanzar su límite; o (3) el buque de cerco ha alcanzado su límite.]	that one or more data sources are available to the staff in the days immediately after the conclusion of the trip and discharge (e.g., observer estimates, ship's log data, well sampling, cannery data). In the absence of data provided to the staff, the duty or estimate of the catch of the vessel will be the responsibility of the flag State. As soon as possible, after the conclusion of each voyage, the IATTC staff will transmit to the flag State their best estimate of a vessel's catch for that voyage, together with an accounting of the data and the methodology used to arrive to the estimate. The flag State once the discharge is complete will then determine the amount of bigeye catch that will be attributed to a vessel for a given voyage, based on the estimate of the IATTC staff or another method of its choice, and will inform the Director of the amount of bigeye catch to be attributed to the vessel, and this number will be used to track the progress of a vessel towards the bigeye catch limit. If the flag State authority does not respond to the communication of the bigeye catch estimate from the IATTC staff for a trip within 5 business days, the estimate will be considered supported by the flag State and attributed to the vessel for the purpose of track the ship's progress towards the bigeye catch limitThe IATTC Secretariat shall notify the flag State when the annual bigeye tuna catch of a purse-seine vessel flying its flag has reached any of the following levels: (1) the purse-seine vessel is within 70% percent of reaching its limit; (2) the purse-seine vessel is within 80% percent of reaching its limit; or (3) the purse-seine vessel has reached its limit.]
10. El Comité Científico Asesor (CCA), en consulta con el personal científico de la CIAT, evaluará anualmente la evolución de los resultados de las evaluaciones de las poblaciones, e informará a la Comisión con respecto al estado del stock de los túnidos tropicales, de modo que la Comisión pueda considerar la necesidad de revisión de las medidas. [En caso de que las condiciones de *statu quo*, representadas por el promedio de las capturas anuales de patudo durante el período trienal más reciente (2017-2019, 65.397 toneladas, BSE estimate), no sean compensadas por esta medida,] la	10. The Scientific Advisory Committee, consulting with the IATTC scientific staff, will evaluate annually the results of the stock assessments, and will inform the Commission with respect to the status of the stocks of tropical tunas, so that the Commission can consider the need for revision of measures. [In the event that the *status quo* conditions, as represented by the average annual catches of bigeye tuna during the most recent three-year period (2017-2019, 65,397 t, BSE estimate), are not offset by this measure,] the Commission shall revise the

Comisión revisará las medidas de conservación y ordenación en esta resolución basándose en las recomendaciones del personal científico de la CIAT y del Comité Científico Asesor.	conservation and management measures in this Resolution based on recommendations by the IATTC scientific staff and of the Scientific Advisory Committee.
11. [Si la implementación de esta medida conlleva efectos positivos que evidencien una mejora del estatus de la población de atún patudo, el personal científico analizará las medidas de conservación vigentes para poner a consideración de la Comisión nuevas medidas que consideren, tales como reducir el número de días de veda o eliminar el corralito.]	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 such as reducing the number of closure days or eliminating the "corralito".]
12. La pesca de los atunes aleta amarilla, patudo y barrilete por buques cerqueros dentro del área de 96º y 110ºO y entre 4ºN y 3ºS, conocida como el "corralito", que se ilustra en la Figura 1, será vedada desde las 00:00 horas del 9 de octubre hasta las 24:00 horas del 8 de noviembre de cada año.  Figura 1. Área de veda	12. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96º and 110ºW 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 of each year.  Figure 1. Closure area
13. a. Para cada uno de los períodos de veda, cada CPC comunicará al Director, antes del 15 de julio de cada año, los nombres de todos los buques de cerco que acatarán cada período de veda. b. Cada buque que pesque, independientemente del pabellón bajo el cual opere o de si cambie de pabellón o jurisdicción del CPC bajo el cual pesque durante el año, debe acatar el período de veda al cual fue comprometido.	13. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period. 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. Si un evento de fuerza mayor[1] deja a un buque[2] incapaz de salir al mar fuera de uno de los dos	14.

[1] Para el propósito del párrafo 14, solamente casos de buques incapacitados en el curso de operaciones de pesca por fallos en la maquinaria y/o estructura, incendio o explosión, serán considerados fuerza mayor.
[2] Esta exención se aplica a los buques de las flotas que acatan cualquiera de los periodos de veda prescritos en el párrafo 3.

periodos de veda durante al menos un periodo de 75 días continuos, un CPC podrá solicitar una exención para un periodo de veda reducido tal y como se establece en el párrafo 3 y en el subpárrafo 13b. Si se concede una exención, el buque deberá acatar un periodo de veda reducido, tal y como se indica a continuación en el subpárrafo 14e. Una solicitud de exención por fuerza mayor deberá ser enviada por un CPC a la Secretaría dentro de los 30 días calendario siguientes al final del periodo de inactividad por fuerza mayor. Las solicitudes presentadas después de este plazo no se tendrán en cuenta.

b. Además de la solicitud de exención, el CPC enviará las pruebas necesarias para demostrar que el buque no salió al mar durante dicho periodo continuo, el periodo de veda que acató el buque, y que los hechos en los cuales se basa la solicitud de exención se debían a fuerza mayor.

c. Después de la recepción oportuna tanto de la solicitud como de la información de apoyo requerida en el subpárrafo b, el Director enviará inmediatamente la solicitud y las pruebas a los otros CPC electrónicamente para su consideración, debidamente codificadas para mantener el anonimato del nombre, pabellón y armador del buque.

d. La solicitud será considerada aceptada, a menos que un Miembro de la CIAT la objete formalmente en un plazo de 15 días calendarios del recibo de dicha solicitud, en cual caso la Secretaría notificará inmediatamente a todos los CPC de la objeción.

e. En el caso de ser aceptada la exención:

   i. el buque observará un período de veda reducido de 40 días consecutivos en el mismo año durante el que ocurrió el evento de fuerza mayor, en uno de los dos periodos prescritos en el párrafo 3, por notificar de inmediato al Director por el CPC, o

   ii. en el caso que dicho buque ya haya observado un periodo de veda prescrito en el párrafo 3 durante el mismo año en que ocurrió el evento de fuerza mayor, observará un período de veda reducido de 40 días consecutivos el año siguiente, en uno de los dos periodos prescritos en el párrafo 3, que será notificado al Director por el CPC a más tardar el 15 de julio.

i. If a *force majeure*[73] event renders a vessel[84] 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.

a. 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*.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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

[3] 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.

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

iii. los buques beneficiados por la exención deberán llevar observador a bordo autorizado de conformidad con el APICD	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 15 July. iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.
MEDIDAS PARA LA PESCA SOBRE DISPOSITIVOS AGREGADORES DE PECES 15. Para los propósitos de la presente resolución, se aplicarán las definiciones que figuran en el Anexo I.	MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES 15. For the purposes of this Resolution, the definitions contained in Annex I shall apply:
16. Los CPC asegurarán que los buques de cerco que enarbolen su pabellón no tengan más que las cantidades siguientes de plantados, definidos en el Anexo I (consistente con la Resolución C-19-01), activos en cualquier momento: [Para 2022: Clase 6 (1,200 m^3 y mayores): 380 [410] plantados Clase 6 (< 1,200 m^3): 270 [285] plantados Clases 4-5: 110 [115] plantados Clases 1-3: 66 [68] plantados Para 2023: Clase 6 (1,200 m^3 y mayores): 350 [380] plantados Clase 6 (< 1,200 m^3): 255 [270] plantados Clases 4-5: 105 [110] plantados Clases 1-3: 64 [66] plantados Para 2024:] Clase 6 (1,200 m^3 y mayores): [315] [340] plantados Clase 6 (< 1,200 m^3): [210] [235] plantados Clases 4-5: [85] [100] plantados Clases 1-3: [50] [60] plantados La Comisión considerará futuras disminuciones de estos límites en base al asesoramiento científico del personal y de la recomendación del Comité Científico Asesor (CCA).	16. 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): 380 [410] FADs Clase 6 (< 1,200 m^3): 270 [285] FADs Clases 4-5: 110 [115] FADs Clases 1-3: 66 [68] FADs Para 2023: Clase 6 (1,200 m^3 y mayores): 350 [380] FADs Clase 6 (< 1,200 m^3): 255 [270] FADs Clases 4-5: 105 [110] FADs Clases 1-3: 64 [66] FADs Para 2024:] Clase 6 (1,200 m^3 y mayores): [315] [340] FADs Clase 6 (< 1,200 m^3): [210] [235] FADs Clases 4-5: [85] [100] FADs Clases 1-3: [50] [60] FADs The Commission will consider future reductions of these limits based on the scientific advice of the staff and the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC).
17. Un plantado será activado exclusivamente a bordo de un buque cerquero.	17. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.

18. Para los propósitos de la presente resolución, se considerará activo un plantado que: a. haya sido lanzado al mar; y b. se ha producido la activación de la boya satelital y ésta transmite su posición y está siendo rastreada por el buque, su propietario, o armador.	18. For the purposes of this Resolution, a FAD is considered active when it: a. is deployed at sea; and b. 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.
19. La desactivación de una boya satelital sujeta a un plantado solo podrá realizarse en las siguientes circunstancias: [una vez la boya haya sido recuperada por el propio buque,] por pérdida de señal, por varamiento, por apropiación de un plantado por un tercero, temporalmente durante un periodo de veda seleccionado, o por transferencia de propiedad. Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, las desactivaciones a la Secretaría utilizando los campos de datos específicos indicados en el Anexo II. Los informes se presentarán a intervalos mensuales con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días después de la desactivación.	19. Deactivation of a satellite buoy attached to a FAD may only be done in the following circumstances: [once the buoy has been recovered by the vessel itself,] if signal loss, beaching, if appropriation of a FAD by a third party, temporarily during a selected closure period, or transferred 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.
20. La reactivación remota de una boya satelital en el mar solo se producirá en las siguientes circunstancias: [tras la recuperación de la boya por el buque propietario y su desactivación a bordo, coincidiendo con un nuevo despliegue de esa boya en el mar,] para ayudar en la recuperación de un plantado varado, tras una desactivación temporal durante el periodo de veda, o por transferencia de propiedad mientras el plantado está en el mar. Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, cualquier reactivación remota a la Secretaría utilizando los campos de datos específicos indicados en el Anexo II. Los informes se presentarán a intervalos mensuales con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días después de la reactivación.	20. Remote reactivation of a satellite buoy at sea shall only occur in the following circumstances: [following the recovery of the buoy by the owning vessel and its deactivation on board, coinciding with a new deployment of that buoy at sea,]] 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 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 remote reactivation.
21. El Grupo de Trabajo *ad hoc* sobre plantados recomendará al CCA para su consideración, a más tardar en su reunión de 2022, asesoramiento para seguir desarrollando el uso de materiales biodegradables en los plantados, incluyendo una definición y criterios para los plantados biodegradables, o plantados con diseños y materiales que supongan un menor riesgo para el medio ambiente.	21. 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.

22. El personal científico de la CIAT y el Grupo de Trabajo sobre plantados revisarán también la variación en los niveles de agregación, mortalidad, cambio en la estrategia de pesca, y durabilidad de los plantados construidos con materiales biodegradables o con diseños y materiales que supongan un menor riesgo para el medio ambiente. Estos resultados se presentarán también durante la 13ª reunión del Comité Científico Asesor y la 99ª reunión de la Comisión para determinar si debe considerarse algún ajuste de los límites de plantados activos para los buques que cambien al uso de plantados biodegradables.	22. The IATTC scientific staff and the Working Group on FADs will also 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.
23. A fin de apoyar el trabajo del personal científico de la CIAT en el análisis del impacto de las pesquerías sobre plantados, sin dejar de proteger la confidencialidad de los datos comerciales, los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, información diaria sobre la totalidad de los plantados activos a la Secretaría. La información proporcionada será idéntica en forma y contenido a los datos de boyas satelitales sin procesar proporcionados por los fabricantes de boyas a los usuarios originales (es decir, buques y administradores de buques), tal como se especifica en el Anexo IV de la presente resolución. Los informes se presentarán a intervalos mensuales y con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días. [Esta información será tratada como confidencial por el personal de la Comisión, solamente para fines científicos y no podrá ser compartida a ningún tercero a menos de que el CPC de pabellón lo autorice y no podrá ser utilizada hasta tanto la Comisión acuerde el perfil de usos, los protocolos, procedimientos y resguardos para el tratamiento de la confidencialidad de los datos comerciales derivados de las boyas satelitales, según recomiende el Grupo de Trabajo *ad hoc* sobre plantados, sustentado en el análisis que desarrollará la secretaría] O [A efectos de la resolución C-15-07 los datos suministrados en aplicación de este párrafo serán tratados de manera idéntica a los cubiertos por dicha resolución].	23. 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. [This information will be treated as confidential by the IATTC staff and used only for scientific purposes and will not be shared to third parties unless the flag CPC authorizes it and will not be used until the Commission agrees on the usage, the protocols, procedures and safeguards for the treatment of data confidentiality of commercial data derived from satellite buoys, as recommended by the FAD Working Group, based on the analyses that the staff will develop.]OR [For the purposes of Resolution C-15-07, the data provided in application of this paragraph shall be treated identically to those covered by that Resolution.].

24. Cada CPC asegurará que:

a. sus buques de cerco no siembren plantados durante un plazo de 15 días antes del comienzo del periodo de veda seleccionado;

b. todos sus buques de cerco de clase 6 recuperen en un plazo de 15 días antes del comienzo del periodo de veda un número de plantados igual al número de plantados sobre los que realizaron lances durante ese mismo periodo.

24. 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.

25. El Comité Científico Asesor y el Grupo de trabajo *ad hoc* permanente sobre plantados revisarán los avances y resultados de la implementación de las disposiciones sobre plantados contenidas en la presente resolución, y harán recomendaciones a la Comisión, según proceda.

25. 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.

26. a. A fin de reducir el enmallamiento de tiburones, tortugas marinas, o cualquier otra especie, los CPC asegurarán que el diseño, siembra, o resiembra de plantados se base en los principios establecidos en los párrafos 1 y 2 del anexo II de la Resolución C-19-01.

b. Los CPC, con el apoyo de la Comisión y de su personal y en consulta con todas las partes interesadas, según proceda, incentivarán el diseño y utilización de plantados no enmallantes biodegradables.

27. a. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, CPCs shall ensure that the design, deployment, or redeployment 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.

MEDIDAS PARA LA PESCA CON PALANGRE

27. China, Japón, Corea, Estados Unidos, y Taipéi Chino se comprometen a asegurar que las capturas anuales totales de atún patudo por sus buques de palangre en el Área de la Convención durante 2022, 2023 y 2024 no superen 55,131 toneladas métricas por año, distribuidas en los niveles anuales siguientes:

País	2022 - 2024
China	2,507
Japón	32,372
Corea	11,947
Taipei Chino	7,555
Estados Unidos	750

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

27. 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/year, distributed at the following annual levels:

Metric tons	2022 - 2024
China	2,507
Japan	32,372
Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

28. Todos los demás CPC se comprometen a asegurar que la captura anual total de atún patudo por sus buques de palangre en el Área de la Convención durante los años comprendidos por esta resolución no supere 500

28. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during the years included in this Resolution do not exceed the

toneladas métricas o sus capturas respectivas de 2001[5,6], la que sea mayor. Los CPC cuyas capturas anuales superen 500 toneladas métricas proveerán informes mensuales de captura al Director.	greater of 500 metric tons or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001[7] [8]. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director
29. Un CPC mencionado en el párrafo 27 podrá realizar una sola transferencia de una porción de su límite de captura de atún patudo a otros CPC que también cuenten con un límite de captura de atún patudo especificado en el párrafo 27, siempre que el total transferido por cualquier CPC en un año dado no supere el 30% de su límite de captura. Estas transferencias no podrán ser realizadas para cubrir retroactivamente un exceso de límite de captura de otro CPC. Ambos CPC involucrados en la transferencia deberán, por separado o conjuntamente, notificar al Director 10 días antes de la transferencia prevista. Dicha notificación especificará el tonelaje por transferir y el año en el cual tendrá lugar la transferencia. El Director notificará oportunamente de la Comisión de la transferencia.	29. A CPC referenced in paragraph 27 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 27, provided that the total transferred by any CPC in a given year 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 and the year in which the transfer will occur. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
30. El CPC que reciba la transferencia será responsable de la gestión del límite de captura transferido, incluyendo el seguimiento y notificación mensual de capturas. Un CPC que reciba una transferencia única de límite de captura de atún patudo en un año dado no deberá transferir dicho límite de captura de nuevo a otro CPC. La cantidad de patudo transferido en cualquier año será considerado sin perjuicio por la Comisión para los fines de establecer límites o asignaciones futuros.	30. 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 in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.
31. Durante el año 2023 y cuidándose de que estas actividades no impacten el plan de investigación del personal científico descrito en el documento SAC-12-01; i. Se evaluará la condición del atún patudo por medio de evaluaciones actualizadas (como se define en el documento IATTC-98-INF-B);	31. During 2023 and taking care that this activity does not impact the research plan of the scientific staff as described in document SAC-12-01: i. The status of bigeye tuna shall be assessed in 2023 through updated assessments (as defined in document IATTC-98-INF-B);

[5] La Comisión reconoce que Francia, en su calidad de Estado costero, está desarrollando una flota atunera palangrera de parte de sus territorios de ultramar situados en el Área de la Convención.

[6] La Comisión reconoce que Perú, en su calidad de Estado costero, desarrollará una flota atunera palangrera, que operará en estricto cumplimiento de las normas y disposiciones de la CIAT y de conformidad con las resoluciones de la CIAT.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

ii. Se revisará el proceso de ponderación y análisis de riesgos implementados para los atunes patudo y aleta amarilla (ver documentos SAC-11 INF-F, SAC-11-INF-, SAC-11-06 y SAC-11-07) con énfasis en el impacto sobre el asesoramiento de ordenación.	ii. The weighting process and risk analysis implemented for bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna (SAC-11 INF-F, SAC-11-INF-J, SAC-11-06, and SAC-11-07) shall be reviewed with emphasis on the impact on management advice.
32. La Secretaria de CIAT realizará, para presentar en la reunión del CCA de 2022, una evaluación poblacional provisional para el atún barrilete utilizando los datos pesqueros y biológicos actualmente disponibles (como se propone en IATTC-98-INF-F), que puede ser reemplazada o mejorada con los resultados de la evaluación de referencia prevista en el marco del plan de trabajo descrito en el documento SAC-12-01.	32. The IATTC Secretariat shall conduct, for presentation at the 2022 SAC meeting, an interim assessment for skipjack tuna using currently available fisheries and biological data (as proposed in IATTC-98-INF-F), which may be replaced or improved with the results of the benchmark assessment scheduled as part of the work plan described in document SAC-12-01.
33. El personal científico de CIAT iniciará, a partir del 2022, un trabajo de investigación sobre la relación de la profundidad de redes de los buques atuneros con las capturas de atún patudo, con el propósito de conocer su efecto en un aumento en la mortalidad por pesca por cada área de operación. Para la reunión del CCA de CIAT del año 2023, se deberán presentar los resultados de este trabajo para su respectivo análisis y recomendaciones a la Comisión.	33. IATTC's scientific staff will initiate, as of 2022, a research work on the relationship of the depth of nets of tuna vessels with the catches of bigeye tuna, with the purpose of knowing its effect on an increase in mortality due to fishing for each area of operation. For the IATTC SAC meeting in 2023, the results of this work must be presented for their respective analysis and recommendations to the Commission.
OTRAS DISPOSICIONES 34. Se prohíben las descargas y transbordos de atún o productos derivados que hayan sido identificados positivamente como provenientes de actividades de pesca que contravengan las presentes medidas. Se solicita al Director proporcionar información pertinente a los CPC para apoyarles en este respecto.	OTHER PROVISIONS 34. 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.
35. Cada CPC remitirá al Director, antes del 15 de julio de cada año, un informe nacional sobre su esquema nacional actualizado de cumplimiento y de las acciones tomadas para instrumentar las presentes medidas, incluyendo cualquier control que haya impuesto sobre sus flotas y cualquier medida de seguimiento, control, y cumplimiento que haya establecido para asegurar el cumplimiento de dichos controles.	35. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, 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.
36. A fin de evaluar los avances hacia los objetivos de las presentes medidas, en cada año el personal científico de la CIAT analizará los efectos sobre las poblaciones de la aplicación de las presentes medidas y de las	36. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year the IATTC scientific staff will analyze the effects on the stocks of the implementation of these

medidas de conservación y ordenación previas, y propondrá, en caso necesario, medidas apropiadas para aplicar en años posteriores.	measures, and previous conservation and management measures, and will propose, if necessary, appropriate measures to be applied in future years.
37. Sujeto a la disponibilidad de los recursos financieros necesarios, se solicita al Director proseguir los experimentos de rejas excluidoras de atunes juveniles y de otras especies de peces no objetivo en las redes de cerco de los buques que pesquen sobre plantados y sobre atunes no asociados, mediante la elaboración de un protocolo experimental, que incluirá parámetros para los materiales por usar para las rejas excluidoras, y los métodos para su construcción, instalación, y uso. El Director especificará también los métodos y el formato para la recolección de los datos científicos que se usarán para el análisis del funcionamiento de dichas rejas. Lo anterior sin perjuicio de que cada CPC pueda llevar a cabo sus propios programas experimentales de rejas excluidoras, y presentar sus resultados al Director.	37. 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 grids and presenting its results to the Director
38. Renovar el programa para requerir que todo buque cerquero retenga a bordo y descargue todo atún patudo, barrilete, y aleta amarilla capturado, excepto pescado considerado no apto para consumo humano por razones aparte de tamaño. La única excepción será el lance final de un viaje de pesca, cuando no haya suficiente espacio disponible en bodega para cargar todo el atún capturado en dicho lance.	38. Renew the program to require 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.
39. La CIAT continuará los esfuerzos por promover la compatibilidad entre las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por la CIAT y la WCPFC en cuanto a sus metas y efectividad, especialmente en el área de traslapo, incluyendo mediante consultas frecuentes con la WCPFC, a fin de mantener conocimientos exhaustivos de las medidas de conservación y ordenación dirigidas a los atunes aleta amarilla, patudo, y otros, y de los fundamentos científicos y efectividad de dichas medidas, e informar a sus miembros respectivos de las mismas.	39. 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.
40. En 2022, 2023 y 2024 el personal científico de la CIAT evaluará y presentará al Comité Científico Asesor cualquier recomendación de ajustes a los días de veda o los límites de captura de atún patudo para mantener los lances sobre plantados y la mortalidad por pesca del atún patudo en o por debajo de los niveles de statu	40. In 2022, 2023, and 2024, the IATTC scientific staff shall evaluate and present to the Scientific Advisory Committee any recommendations for adjustments to the closure days or bigeye tuna catch limits to maintain sets on FADs and fishing mortality of bigeye tuna at or below

quo de 2017-2019. Además, se evaluarán los resultados de las presentes medidas en el contexto de los resultados de la evaluación de poblaciones, así como de los cambios en el nivel de la capacidad activa en la flota cerquera y, dependiendo de las conclusiones a que llegue el personal científico de la CIAT en consulta con el Comité Científico Asesor, y con base en esa evaluación, la Comisión podrá considerar una reducción de las medidas o deberá tomar acciones adicionales incluyendo una extensión sustancial de los días de veda para los buques cerqueros o medidas equivalentes, tales como límites de captura.	2017-2019 status quo levels. In addition, 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 may either consider a reduction in measures or shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
41. Excepto en los casos de fuerza mayor prescritos en el párrafo 14, no se permitirá exención alguna en cuanto a los períodos de veda comunicados al Director conforme al párrafo 13a, ni en cuanto al esfuerzo pesquero de la flota cerquera de los respectivos CPC.	42. 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.
Anexo I Definiciones Para los propósitos de la presente resolución, se aplicarán las siguientes definiciones: a. Plantado (consistente con la resolución C-19-01): Objetos flotantes o sumergidos, a la deriva o anclados, colocados en el mar y/o rastreados por buques, inclusive mediante el uso de radioboyas y/o boyas satelitales, con el propósito de agregar especies de atunes para las operaciones de pesca de cerco. b. Boya satelital: Una boya que utiliza un servicio de red satelital para indicar su posición geográfica y que cumple con los requisitos en la resolución C-19-01 de estar claramente marcada con un código de identificación único. c. Activación de una boya satelital: El acto de inicializar el servicio de red para recibir la posición de la boya satelital. La activación la hace la compañía proveedora de boyas a petición del propietario o armador del buque. Después de la activación, el propietario del buque paga por el servicio de comunicación. La boya puede estar transmitiendo o no, dependiendo de si ha sido encendida. d. Desactivación de una boya satelital: El acto de cancelar el servicio de red para recibir la posición de la boya satelital. La desactivación la hace la compañía proveedora de boyas a petición del propietario o	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.

armador del buque. Después de la desactivación, se deja de pagar el servicio de comunicación y la boya deja de transmitir. e. Reactivación de una boya satelital: El acto de reinicializar el servicio de red para transmitir la posición de una boya satelital después de su desactivación. El procedimiento es el mismo que el que se sigue para activar una boya satelital. f. Pérdida de señal: La situación en la que, sin ninguna intervención del propietario/operador/armador, el propietario no puede ubicar una boya satelital en un dispositivo de monitoreo. Las principales causas de la pérdida de la señal son la boya recuperada por otro buque o persona (en el mar o en tierra), el hundimiento del plantado y la falla de la boya.	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.
Anexo II Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, cualquier desactivación de una boya satelital a la Secretaría utilizando los siguientes campos de datos de la primera comunicación de la boya después de haber sido activada: i. fecha [AAAA/MM/DD], i. hora [hh:mm], i. código de identificación de la boya, v. latitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], v. longitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], i. velocidad [nudos], y i. razón de la desactivación: pérdida de señal, plantado robado, varamiento, temporalmente durante periodos de veda, transferencia de propiedad, otro (especificar).	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, other (specify).
Anexo III Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, cualquier reactivación remota de una boya satelital a la Secretaría utilizando los siguientes campos de datos de la última comunicación de la boya antes de haber sido desactivada: i. fecha [AAAA/MM/DD], x. hora [hh:mm], x. código de identificación de la boya,	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,

i. latitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], i. longitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], i. velocidad [nudos], y v. razón de la reactivación remota: recuperación de pérdida de señal, tras una desactivación temporal durante el periodo de veda, o transferencia de propiedad mientras el plantado está en el mar, otro (especificar).	- 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).
Anexo IV Formato de la información que se solicitará a los fabricantes de boyas satelitales a) Información diaria sobre la posición de las boyas Los siguientes campos de datos deben incluirse para todas las boyas y posiciones registradas durante el día, en archivos csv específicos de cada compañía pesquera: -fecha [dd-mm-aaaa], -hora [hh.mm], - código único de identificación de la boya [el formato varía según el fabricante, pero siempre es un código alfanumérico], - número OMI del buque asociado a la boya y que recibe la información - latitud [expresada en grados decimales], - longitud [expresada en grados decimales], - velocidad [nudos]. Además, siempre que sea posible, se incluirá la siguiente información correspondiente a cada transmisión: -Temperatura del agua. - Boya en el agua (solo para aquellas boyas con sensores que permitan identificar las boyas en el agua) - Fechas de activación y desactivación. - Estado o modo de transmisión de la boya (por ejemplo, información inmediata, recuperación, etc.) Los datos deben ser recibidos en archivos csv llamados “X-AAAA-MM-ZZZZZZZ.csv” donde X es el código del fabricante de la boya (M, S, Z para Marine Instruments, Satlink, and Zunibal, respectivamente), AAAA es el año, MM el mes, y ZZZZZZZ el nombre de la compañía pesquera. Se preparará un único archivo csv por compañía, año y mes.	Annex IV Format of the information to be requested to satellite buoy manufacturers c) 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]. Besides, 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. d) Information on acoustic records

b) Información sobre registros acústicos Se deben incluir los siguientes campos de datos para todas las boyas y registros acústicos registrados diariamente, en archivos csv específicos de cada compañía pesquera: - 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. Los datos deben ser recibidos en archivos csv llamados “X-AAAA-MM- ZZZZZZZ-Sonda.csv” donde X es el código del fabricante de la boya (M, S, Z, para Marine Instruments, Satlink, y Zunibal, respectivamente), AAAA es el año, MM el mes, y ZZZZZZZ el nombre de la compañía pesquera. Se preparará un único archivo csv por compañía, año y mes.	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.