DOCUMENT IATTC-98-01

REPORT ON THE TUNA FISHERY, STOCKS, AND ECOSYSTEM IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN IN 2020

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the catches and effort in 2020 of the fishery for tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), for whose management the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) is responsible. It is based on data available to the IATTC staff in March 2021; therefore, some of the data for 2020 are incomplete, and all data for 2019 and 2020 should be considered preliminary.

All weights of catches and discards are in metric tons (t). In the tables, 0 means no effort, or a catch of less than 0.5 t; - means no data collected; * means data missing or not available. The following acronyms are used:

Species:

ALB	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)
BET	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)
BIL	Unidentified istiophorid billfishes
BKJ	Black skipjack (*Euthynnus lineatus*)
BLM	Black marlin (*Makaira indica*)
BUM	Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*)
BZX	Bonito (*Sarda* spp.)
MLS	Striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*)
PBF	Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*)
SFA	Indo-Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*)
SKJ	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
SSP	Shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*)
SWO	Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)
TUN	Unidentified tunas
YFT	Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

Fishing gears:

FPN	Trap
GN	Gillnet
HAR	Harpoon
LL	Longline
LP	Pole and line
LTL	Troll
LX	Hook and line
OTR	Other[1]
UNK	Unknown
PS	Purse seine
RG	Recreational

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[1] Used to group known gear types

TX	Trawl		VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
			UNK	Unknown

Ocean areas:

EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Set types:

DEL	Dolphin
NOA	Unassociated school
OBJ	Floating object
	LOG: Flotsam
	FAD: Fish-aggregating device

Flags:

IATTC Members & Cooperating Non-Members

BLZ	Belize
BOL	Bolivia
CAN	Canada
CHL	Chile
CHN	China
COL	Colombia
CRI	Costa Rica
ECU	Ecuador
EUR	European Union
EU (CYP)	Cyprus
EU (ESP)	Spain
EU (PRT)	Portugal
FRA	France
FRA (PYF)	French Polynesia
GTM	Guatemala
HND	Honduras
IDN	Indonesia
JPN	Japan
KIR	Kiribati
KOR	Republic of Korea
LBR	Liberia
MEX	Mexico
NIC	Nicaragua
PAN	Panama
PER	Peru
SLV	El Salvador
TWN	Chinese Taipei
USA	United States of America
VEN	Venezuela
VUT	Vanuatu

Other flag codes

COK	Cook Islands
NZL	New Zealand
RUS	Russia

Stock assessment:

B	Biomass
C	Catch
CPUE	Catch per unit of effort
F	Rate of fishing mortality
MSY	Maximum sustainable yield
S	Index of spawning biomass
SBR	Spawning biomass ratio
SSB	Spawning stock biomass

A. THE FISHERY FOR TUNAS AND BILLFISHES IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the catches and effort of the fisheries for species covered by the IATTC's Antigua Convention ("*tunas and tuna-like species and other species of fish taken by vessels fishing for tunas and tuna-like species*") in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) in 2020. The most important of these species are the scombrids (family Scombridae), which include tunas, bonitos, seerfishes, and some mackerels. The principal species of tunas caught are the three tropical tuna species (yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye), followed by the temperate tunas (albacore, and lesser catches of Pacific bluefin); other scombrids, such as bonitos and wahoo, are also caught. In addition to the tunas, this document covers the billfishes (swordfish, marlins, shortbill spearfish, and sailfish).

There are important fisheries for dorado, sharks, and other species and groups that interact with the tuna fisheries in the EPO and are thus within the IATTC's remit. Information on these other species such as carangids (yellowtail, rainbow runner, and jack mackerel), dorado, elasmobranchs (sharks, rays, and skates), among others, is provided in Document SAC-12-12, *Ecosystem considerations*.

Access to the fisheries is regulated by Resolution C-02-03, which allows only vessels on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register to fish for tunas in the EPO. Vessels are authorized to fish by their respective flag governments, and only duly authorized vessels are included in the Register. The Register lists, in addition to a vessel's name and flag, its fishing gear, dimensions, carrying capacity, date of construction, ownership, home port, and other characteristics. However, this requirement has not been applied to the thousands of small artisanal vessels, called *pangas*, that are known to catch tunas, among other species, in coastal waters of the EPO, but data on their numbers, effort, and catches are incomplete or unavailable. A pilot program, focused on sharks, to collect data on these fisheries in Central America is ongoing (SAC-11-14). The results of the pilot study will offer guidance in the development of a long-term sampling program in the region.

The IATTC staff has collected and compiled data on the longline fisheries since 1952, on catches of yellowfin and skipjack since 1954, bluefin since 1973, and bigeye since 1975. The data in this report, which are as accurate and complete as possible, are derived from various sources, including vessel logbooks, on-board observer data, unloading records provided by canners and other processors, export and import records, reports from governments and other entities, and the IATTC species and size composition sampling program.

1. CATCHES AND LANDINGS OF TUNAS, BILLFISHES, AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES

Almost all the catches in the EPO are made by the purse-seine and longline fleets; pole-and-line vessels, and various artisanal and recreational fisheries, account for a small percentage of the total catches. The IATTC staff compiles catch data for all fishing gears, including trolls, harpoons, and gillnets.

Detailed catch data are available for the purse-seine fishery, which takes over 90% of the total reported catches; the data for the other fisheries are incomplete. Purse-seine data for 2019 and 2020, and 2018-2020 data for longlines and other gears, are preliminary.

Since 1993 all Class-6[2] purse-seine vessels carry observers, who collect detailed data on catches, including

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[2] Class 6: carrying capacity greater than 363 metric tons (t)

those discarded at sea. Estimates of the "retained" catch (the portion of the total catch that is landed) are based principally on data collected during vessel unloadings.

Longline vessels, particularly the larger ones, fish primarily for bigeye, yellowfin, albacore, and swordfish. Data on the retained catches of most of the larger longline vessels are obtained from the vessels' flag governments; data for smaller longliners, artisanal vessels, and other vessels that fish for species covered by the Antigua Convention are incomplete or unavailable, but some are obtained from vessel logbooks, or from governments or governmental reports.

Data for the western and central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) are taken from the Tuna Fishery Yearbook for 2019, published by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

This report summarizes data from all the above sources. The estimated total catches of tropical tunas (yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye) in the entire Pacific Ocean are shown in Table A-1 and are discussed further in the sections below.

Estimates of the annual retained and discarded catches of tunas and other species taken by tuna-fishing vessels in the EPO during 1991-2020 are shown in Tables A-2a-b.

The catches of tropical tunas during 1991-2020, by flag, are shown in Tables A-3a-e, and the purse-seine catches and landings of tunas during 2019-2020 are summarized by flag in Tables A-4a-b.

2. CATCHES BY SPECIES

2.1. Yellowfin tuna

The total annual catches of yellowfin in the Pacific Ocean during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-1. The 2020 EPO catch of 219 thousand t is 6% less than the average of 233 thousand t for the previous 5-year period (2015-2019). In the WCPO, the catches of yellowfin reached a record high of 711 thousand t in 2017.

The annual retained catches of yellowfin in the EPO, by gear, during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-2a. Over the most recent 15-year period (2005-2019), the annual retained purse-seine and pole-and-line catches have fluctuated around an average of 221 thousand t (range: 167 to 270 thousand t). The preliminary estimate of the retained catch in 2020, 219 thousand t, is 4% less than that of 2019, but 1% less than the 2005-2019 average. On average, about 0.4% (range: 0.1 to 1.0%) of the total purse-seine catch of yellowfin was discarded at sea during 2005-2019 (Table A-2a).

During 1991-2005, annual longline catches in the EPO averaged about 22 thousand t (range: 12 to 31 thousand t), or about 7% of the total retained catches of yellowfin. They then declined sharply, to an annual average of 10 thousand t (range: 8 to 13 thousand t), or about 4% of the total retained catches, during 2006-2019. Catches by other fisheries (recreational, gillnet, troll, artisanal, *etc.*), whether incidental or targeted, are shown in Table A-2a, under "Other gears" (OTR); during 2006-2019 they averaged about 2 thousand t.

2.2. Skipjack tuna

The total annual catches of skipjack in the Pacific Ocean during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-1. Most of the catch is taken in the WCPO. Prior to 1998, WCPO catches averaged about 900 thousand t; subsequently, they increased steadily, from 1.1 million t to an all-time high of 2 million t in 2019. In the EPO, the greatest catches occurred between 2004 and 2020, ranging from 153 to 351 thousand t, the record catch in 2019.

The annual retained catches of skipjack in the EPO, by gear, during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-2a. During 2005-2019 the annual retained purse-seine and pole-and-line catch averaged 277 thousand t (range: 147 to 347 thousand t). The preliminary estimate of the retained catch in 2020, 297 thousand t, is 7% greater than the 15-year average for 2005-2019.

Discards of skipjack at sea decreased each year during the period, from 6% in 2005 to a low of less than 1% in 2018, averaging about 2% of the total catch of the species (Table A-2a).

Catches of skipjack in the EPO by longlines and other gears are negligible (Table A-2a).

2.3. Bigeye tuna

The total annual catches of bigeye in the Pacific Ocean during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-1. Overall, the catches in both the EPO and WCPO have increased, but with considerable fluctuations. In the WCPO they averaged more than 77 thousand t during the late 1970s, decreased during the early 1980s, and then increased steadily to 127 thousand t in 1992; they jumped to 146 thousand t in 1999, and reached a high of 170 thousand t in 2004, since when they have fluctuated between 122 and 159 thousand t. In the EPO, the average catch during 1991-2020 was 104 thousand t, with a low of 75 thousand t in 2020 and a high of 149 thousand t in 2000.

The annual retained catches of bigeye in the EPO by purse-seine and pole-and-line vessels during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-2a. The introduction of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), placed in the water by fishers to attract tunas, in 1993 led to a sudden and dramatic increase in the purse-seine catches. Prior to 1993, the annual retained purse-seine catch of bigeye in the EPO was about 5 thousand t (Table A-2a); by 1994 it was 35 thousand t, and in 1996 was over 60 thousand t. During 1998-2019 it has fluctuated between 44 and 95 thousand t; the preliminary estimate for 2020 is 75 thousand t.

During 2000-2020 the percentage of the purse-seine catch of bigeye discarded at sea has steadily decreased, from 5% in 2000 to less than 1% in 2014 and 2020, averaging about 1.6%.

Before the expansion of the FAD fishery, longliners caught almost all the bigeye in the EPO, averaging 88 thousand t annually during 1985-1992. Since 1993, the annual average catch has declined by 51%, to 43 thousand t, and the preliminary estimate for 2020 is less than 23 thousand t (Table A-2a).

Small amounts of bigeye are caught in the EPO by other gears (Table A-2a).

2.4. Pacific bluefin tuna

The catches of Pacific bluefin in the entire Pacific Ocean, by flag and gear, as reported by the vessels' flag governments to the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC), are shown in Table A-5a.

The catches of Pacific bluefin in the EPO during 1991-2020, by gear, are shown in Table A-2a. In recent years, purse-seine vessels accounted for over 93% of the annual catch. The 1991-2019 average EPO retained catch is 3.7 thousand t (range: 400 t to 9.9 thousand t); the preliminary estimate for 2020 is 3.4 thousand t (Table A-2a).

Catches of Pacific bluefin by recreational gear in the EPO are reported in numbers of individual fish caught, whereas all other gears report catches in weight; the data are therefore converted to weights for inclusion in the EPO catch totals. The original catch data for 1991-2020, in numbers of fish, are presented in Table A-5b.

2.5. Albacore tuna

Data provided by the relevant CPCs on catches of albacore in the EPO, by gear and area (north and south of the equator), are shown in Table A-6, and for the entire EPO in Table A-2a. A portion of the albacore catch is taken by troll vessels (LTL), included under "Other gears" (OTR) in Table A-2a.

2.6. Other tunas and tuna-like species

While yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas comprise the great majority of the retained purse-seine catches in the EPO, other tunas and tuna-like species, such as albacore, black skipjack, bonito, frigate and bullet tunas, contribute to the overall harvest. The estimated annual retained and discarded catches of these species during 1991-2020 are shown in Table A-2a. The catches reported in the "unidentified tunas" (TUN) category in Table A-2a contain some catches reported by species (frigate and bullet tunas) along with the unidentified tunas. The total retained catch of these other species by the purse-seine fishery in 2020 was

7.3 thousand t, less than the 2005-2019 average of 9.1 thousand t (range: 2 to 19 thousand t).

Black skipjack are also caught by other gears in the EPO, mostly by coastal artisanal fisheries. Bonitos are also caught by artisanal fisheries, and have been reported as catch by longline vessels in some years.

2.7. Billfishes

Catch data for billfishes (swordfish, blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin, shortbill spearfish, and sailfish) are shown in Table A-2b.

Swordfish are caught in the EPO with large-scale and artisanal longlines, gillnets, harpoons, and occasionally with recreational gear. During 1999-2013 the longline catch averaged 15 thousand t, but during 2014-2016 this increased by about 50%, to over 23 thousand t, possibly due to increased abundance of swordfish, increased effort directed toward the species, increased reporting, or a combination of all of these.

Other billfishes are caught with large-scale and artisanal longlines and recreational gear. The average annual longline catches of blue marlin and striped marlin during 2005-2019 were about 3.2 thousand and 1.8 thousand t, respectively. Smaller amounts of other billfishes are taken by longline.

Little information is available on the recreational catches of billfishes, but, the retained catches are believed to be substantially less than the commercial catches for all species, due to catch-and-release practices.

FIGURE 1. Purse-seine catches of tunas, by species and set type, 2005-2020

Billfishes are caught incidentally in the purse-seine fisheries, which during 2005-2019 accounted for about 1% of the total catch of billfishes in the EPO. Prior to 2011, they were all classified as discarded dead; however, the growing rate of retention of such bycatches made it important to reflect this in the data, and since 2011 retained catch and discards are reported separately in Table A-2b.

3. CATCHES AND FISHING EFFORT

3.1. Purse seine

Estimates of the numbers of purse-seine sets of each type (associated with dolphins (DEL), associated with floating objects (OBJ), and unassociated (NOA)) in the EPO during 2005-2020, and the retained catches from those sets, are shown in Table A-7 and Figure 1.[3] The estimates for Class 1-5[4] vessels were calculated from logbook data in the IATTC statistical data base, and those for Class-6 vessels from the observer data bases of the IATTC, Colombia, Ecuador, the European Union, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States, and Venezuela.

Since the introduction of artificial fish-aggregating devices (FADs) in the mid-1990s, they have become predominant in the floating-object fishery, and now account for an estimated 98% of all floating-object

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[3] The catch data for 2005-2020 incorporate previously unavailable data, and are thus different from the corresponding data presented in previous publications.

[4] ≤363 t carrying capacity

sets by Class-6 vessels (Table A-8).

3.2. Longline

The reported nominal fishing effort (in thousands of hooks) by longline vessels in the EPO, and their catches of the predominant tuna species, are shown in Table A-9.

4. DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE CATCHES OF TROPICAL TUNAS

4.1. Purse-seine catches

The average annual distributions of purse-seine catches, by set type, of tropical tunas (yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye) in the EPO during 2015-2019 are shown in Figures A-1a, A-2a, and A-3a, respectively, and preliminary estimates for 2020 are shown in Figures A-1b, A-2b, and A-3b.

Yellowfin: The majority of catches in 2020 were taken in sets associated with dolphins in two principal areas: north of 5°N from 105°W to 135°W, and inshore north of the equator from 100°W to the coast. Lesser amounts were taken in dolphin and floating-object sets throughout the EPO south of 10°N (Figure A-1b).

Skipjack is caught primarily in unassociated tuna sets and floating object sets. The majority of catches in 2020 were taken south of 10°N throughout the EPO, in sets associated with floating objects and in unassociated tuna sets east of 100°W and south along the coast. Unlike previous years, the majority of the skipjack catch far offshore near the western border of the EPO was taken in floating object sets, while more of the skipjack catch near the coast of the Americas was taken in unassociated tuna sets. (Figure A-2b).

Bigeye are not often caught north of about 7°N in the EPO. Almost all of the 2020 catches were taken in sets on FADs far offshore close to the equator, with a lesser concentration around 10°S between 105°W and 120°W (Figure A-3b).

4.2. Longline catches

Since 2009, the IATTC has received tuna catch and effort data from Belize, China, France (French Polynesia), Japan, the Republic of Korea, Panama, Chinese Taipei, the United States, and Vanuatu. Albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas make up the majority of the catches by most of these vessels. The distributions of the catches of bigeye and yellowfin in the Pacific Ocean by Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese Taipei longline vessels during 2015-2019 are shown in Figure A-4.

5. SIZE COMPOSITIONS OF THE CATCHES OF TUNAS

5.1. Purse-seine, pole-and-line, and recreational fisheries

Length-frequency samples are the basic source of data used for estimating the size and age compositions of the various species of fish in the landings. This information is necessary to obtain age-structured estimates of the populations for various purposes, primarily the integrated modeling that the staff uses to assess the status of the stocks (see Stock Assessment Reports). Length-frequency samples are obtained from the catches of purse-seine vessels in the EPO by IATTC personnel at ports of landing in Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. The methods for sampling the catches of tunas are described in the IATTC Annual Report for 2000 and in IATTC Stock Assessment Reports 2 and 4.

Historical long-term time series of size-composition data for yellowfin and bigeye are available in the Stock Assessment Reports, and average length stock status indicators (SSIs) are available for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack (SAC-12-05). In this report, data on the size composition of the catches during 2015-2020 are presented (Figures A-6 to A-8), with two sets of length-frequency histograms for each species: the first shows the data for 2020 by stratum (gear type, set type, and area), and the second the combined data for each year of the 2015-2020 period.

Yellowfin: nine purse-seine fisheries (four associated with floating objects (OBJ), three associated with dolphins (DEL), and two unassociated (NOA)) and one pole-and-line (LP) fishery, which includes

all 13 sampling areas) are defined (Figure A-5). Of the 448 wells sampled during 2020, 354 contained yellowfin. The estimated size compositions of the fish caught are shown in Figure A-6a. Most of the yellowfin catch was taken in the DEL fisheries during the first half of the year, with smaller amounts taken in the OBJ-N fishery in the first quarter and the NOA-N fishery in the second quarter. Large yellowfin (140-160 cm) were caught in the NOA-S fishery in the second quarter, while yellowfin in the 110-150 cm range were caught in the DEL-N fishery throughout the year. Smaller yellowfin (<60 cm) were taken in the OBJ fishery primarily in the first and second quarters.

The estimated size compositions of the yellowfin caught by all fisheries combined during 2015-2020 are shown in Figure A-6b. The average weight of yellowfin in 2020, 10.6 kg, was much higher than the previous 4 years (6.3-7.7 kg), and the size distribution also showed a trend toward larger fish, with the greatest quantity around the 100-150 cm range.

Skipjack: seven purse-seine fisheries (four OBJ, two NOA, one DEL) and one LP fishery are defined (Figure A-5); the last two include all 13 sampling areas. Of the 448 wells sampled, 243 contained skipjack. The estimated size compositions of the fish caught during 2020 are shown in Figure A-7a. Most of the skipjack catch was taken in the OBJ-N, OBJ-E and OBJ-S fisheries in the second, third and fourth quarters, and in the NOA-S fishery in the first and second quarters. Larger skipjack (60-70 cm) were caught in the NOA-S fishery in the second quarter. The smallest (<40 cm) were caught primarily in the OBJ-N, OBJ-E and OBJ-S fisheries in the third quarter, and in the OBJ-S fishery in the fourth quarter.

The estimated size compositions of skipjack caught by all fisheries combined during 2015-2020 are shown in Figure A-7b. The average weight of skipjack in 2020 (2.0 kg) was consistent with previous years (1.8-2.2 kg).

Bigeye: six purse-seine fisheries (four OBJ, one NOA, one DEL) and one LP fishery are defined (Figure A-5); all except the OBJ fisheries include all 13 sampling areas. Of the 448 wells sampled, 77 contained bigeye. The estimated size compositions of the fish caught during 2020 are shown in Figure A-8a. Most of the bigeye catch was taken in the OBJ-N fishery in the first and second quarters, and in the OBJ-S fishery throughout the year. Lesser amounts were caught in the OBJ-E fishery in the third quarter.

The estimated size compositions of bigeye caught by all fisheries combined during 2015-2020 are shown in Figure A-8b. The average weight of bigeye in 2020 (5.1 kg) was slightly higher than the previous five years (4.7-5.0 kg). More large bigeye in the 50-100 cm range was caught in 2020 than in previous years, while less of the largest bigeye (>120 cm) was caught.

Pacific bluefin are caught by purse-seine and recreational gears off California and Baja California, historically from about 23°N to 35°N, but only between 28°N and 32°N in recent years. The 2020 purse-seine fishing season continued the trend of starting earlier than any previous year: in 2020, bluefin were first caught in early January, and the fishery was closed in early February, when the annual catch limit was reached. Most of the catch is transported live to grow-out pens near the coast of Mexico. Mexico's National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA) provided length-composition data for purse-seine catches during 2014-2019 (Figure A-9). PBF length composition data from INAPESCA for 2020 was not available at the time of preparation of this report.
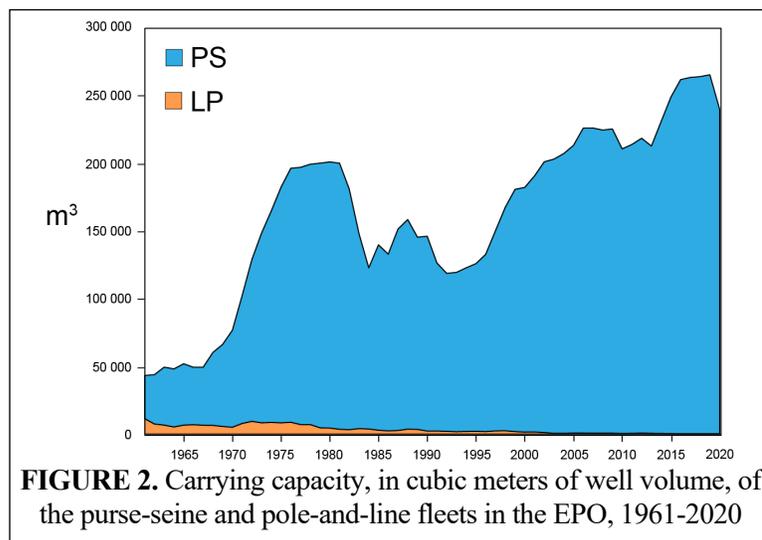

FIGURE 2. Carrying capacity, in cubic meters of well volume, of the purse-seine and pole-and-line fleets in the EPO, 1961-2020

5.2. Longline fishery

The size compositions of yellowfin and bigeye caught by the Japanese longline fleet (commercial and training vessels) in the EPO during 2015-2019 are shown in Figures A-10 and A-11. The average annual weight during that period ranged from 36.8 to 61.0 kg for yellowfin, and from 61.7 kg to 66.2 kg for bigeye.

5.3. Catches of tunas, by flag and gear

The annual retained catches of tunas in the EPO during 1991-2020, by flag and gear, are shown in Tables A-3a-e. The purse-seine catches of tunas in 2019 and 2020, by flag and species, are summarized in Table A-4a. Of the nearly 602 thousand t of tunas caught in 2020, 46% were caught by Ecuadorian vessels, and 20% by Mexican vessels. Other countries with significant catches included Panama (12%), Colombia (6%), Venezuela (5%), United States (4%), Nicaragua (3%) and Peru (1%). The purse-seine landings of tunas in 2019 and 2020, by species and country of landing, are summarized in Table A-4b. Of the more than 610 thousand t of tunas landed in the EPO in 2020, 64% were landed in Ecuadorian ports, and 20% in Mexican ports. Other countries with landings of tunas in the EPO included Colombia (5%), Peru (2%) and the United States (1%).

6. THE FLEETS

6.1. Purse seine

The IATTC Regional Vessel Register contains detailed records of all purse-seine vessels that are authorized to fish for tunas in the EPO. However, only vessels that fished for yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye, and/or Pacific bluefin tuna in the EPO in 2020 are included in the following description of the purse-seine fleet.

The IATTC uses well volume, in cubic meters (m^3), to measure the carrying capacity of purse-seine vessels. Reliable well volume data are available for almost all purse-seine vessels; the well volume of vessels lacking such data is calculated by applying a conversion factor to their capacity in tons (Table A-10; Figure 2).

The 2019 and preliminary 2020 data for numbers and total well volumes of purse-seine vessels that fished for tunas in the EPO are shown in Tables A-11a and A-11b. During 2020, the fleet was dominated by Ecuadorian and Mexican vessels, with about 36% and 24%, respectively, of the total well volume; they were followed by the Panama (11%), United States (7%), Venezuela (7%), Colombia (6%), El Savador (3%), Nicaragua (2%), Peru (2%) and the European Union (Spain) (2%).[5]

The cumulative capacity at sea during 2020 is compared to those of the previous five years in Figure 3.

The monthly average, minimum, and maximum total well volumes at sea (VAS), in thousands of cubic meters, of purse-seine and pole-and-line vessels that fished for tunas in the EPO during 2010-2019, and the 2020 values, are shown in Table A-12. The monthly values are averages of the VAS estimated at weekly intervals by the IATTC staff. The average VAS values for 2010-2019 and 2020 were slightly over 142 thousand m^3 (59% of total capacity) and about 130 thousand m^3 (54% of total capacity), respectively.
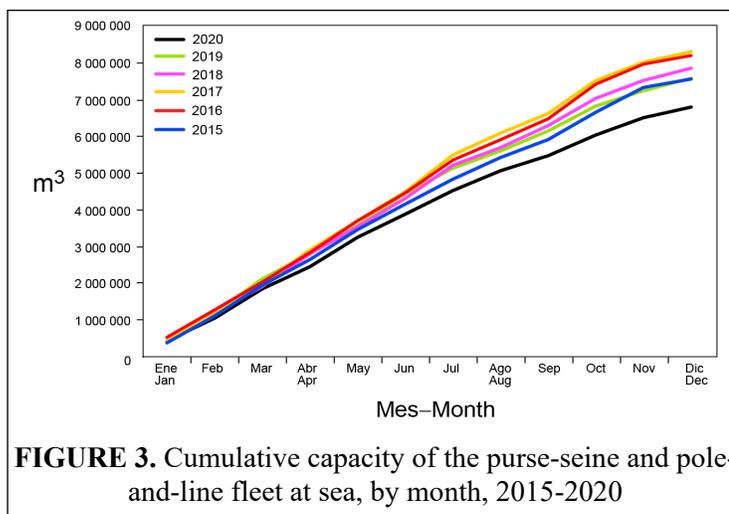
FIGURE 3. Cumulative capacity of the purse-seine and pole-and-line fleet at sea, by month, 2015-2020

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[5] The sum of the percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

6.2. Other fleets of the EPO

Information on other types of vessels that are authorized to fish in the EPO is available in the IATTC's Regional Vessel Register. In some cases, particularly for large longline vessels, the Register contains information for vessels authorized to fish not only in the EPO, but also in other oceans, and which may not have fished in the EPO during 2020, or ever.
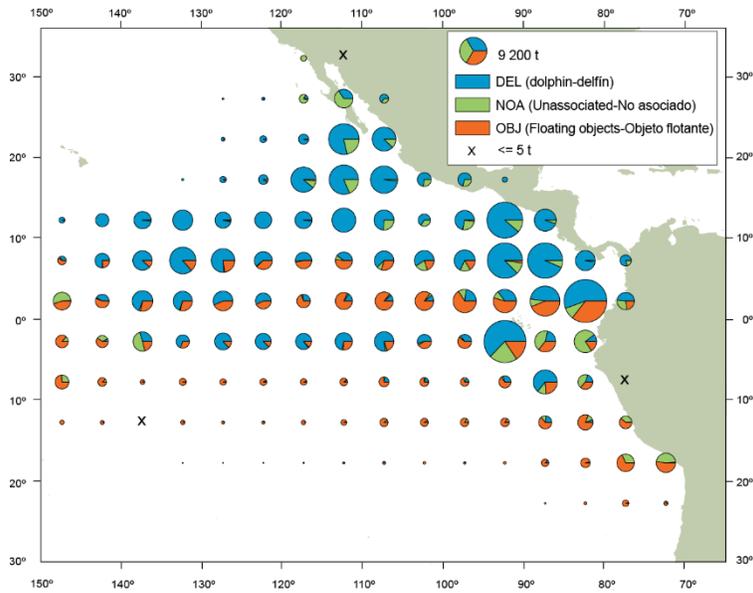
FIGURE A-1a. Average annual distributions of the purse-seine catches of yellowfin, by set type, 2015-2019. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of yellowfin caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-1a. Distribución media anual de las capturas cerqueras de aleta amarilla, por tipo de lance, 2015-2019. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de aleta amarilla capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
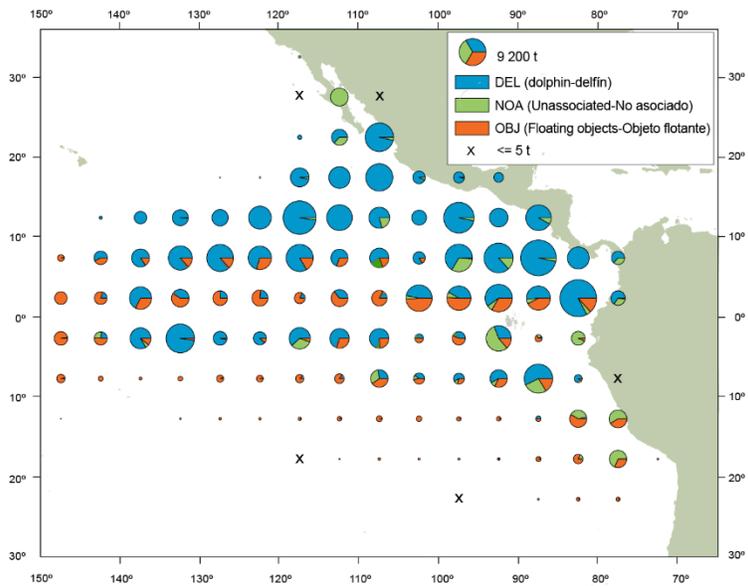
FIGURE A-1b. Annual distributions of the purse-seine catches of yellowfin, by set type, 2020. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of yellowfin caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-1b. Distribución anual de las capturas cerqueras de aleta amarilla, por tipo de lance, 2020. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de aleta amarilla capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
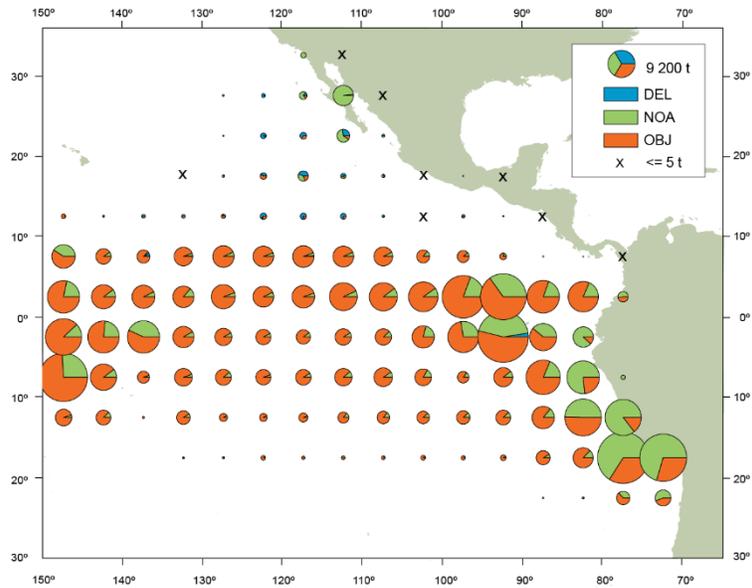
FIGURE A-2a. Average annual distributions of the purse-seine catches of skipjack, by set type, 2015-2019. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of skipjack caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-2a. Distribución media anual de las capturas cerqueras de barrilete, por tipo de lance, 2015-2019. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de barrilete capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
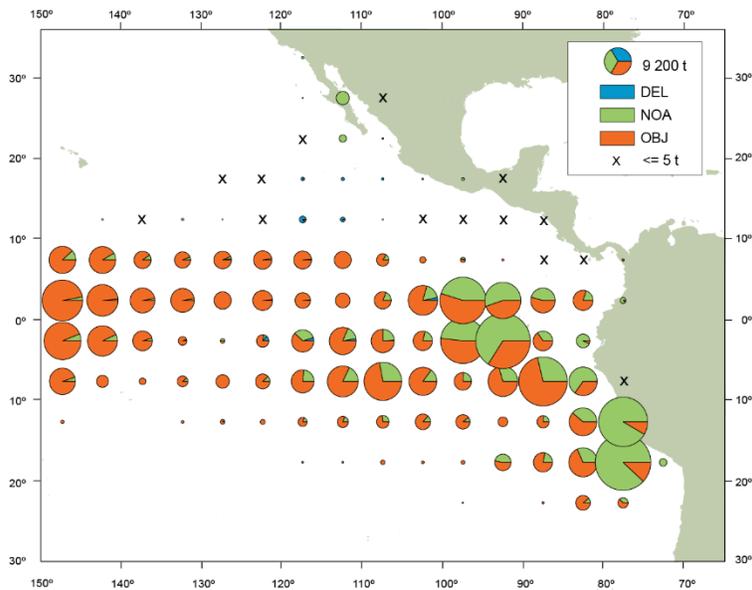
FIGURE A-2b. Annual distributions of the purse-seine catches of skipjack, by set type, 2020. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of skipjack caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-2b. Distribución anual de las capturas cerqueras de barrilete, por tipo de lance, 2020. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de barrilete capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
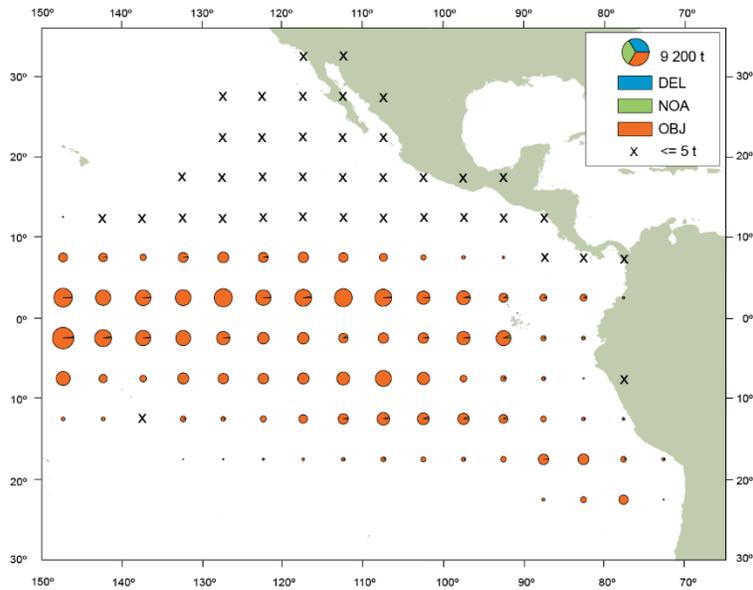
FIGURE A-3a. Average annual distributions of the purse-seine catches of bigeye, by set type, 2015-2019. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of bigeye caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-3a. Distribución media anual de las capturas cerqueras de patudo, por tipo de lance, 2015-2019. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de patudo capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
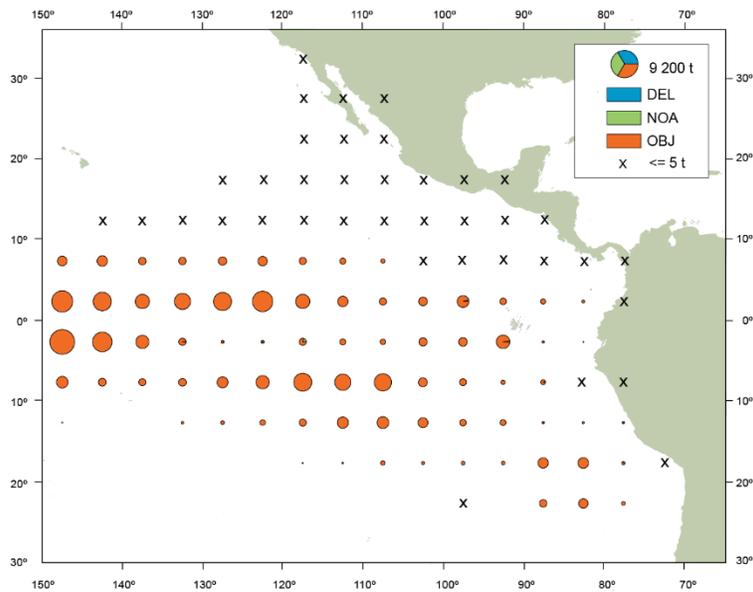
FIGURE A-3b. Annual distributions of the purse-seine catches of bigeye, by set type, 2020. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of bigeye caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-3b. Distribución anual de las capturas cerqueras de patudo, por tipo de lance, 2020. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de patudo capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
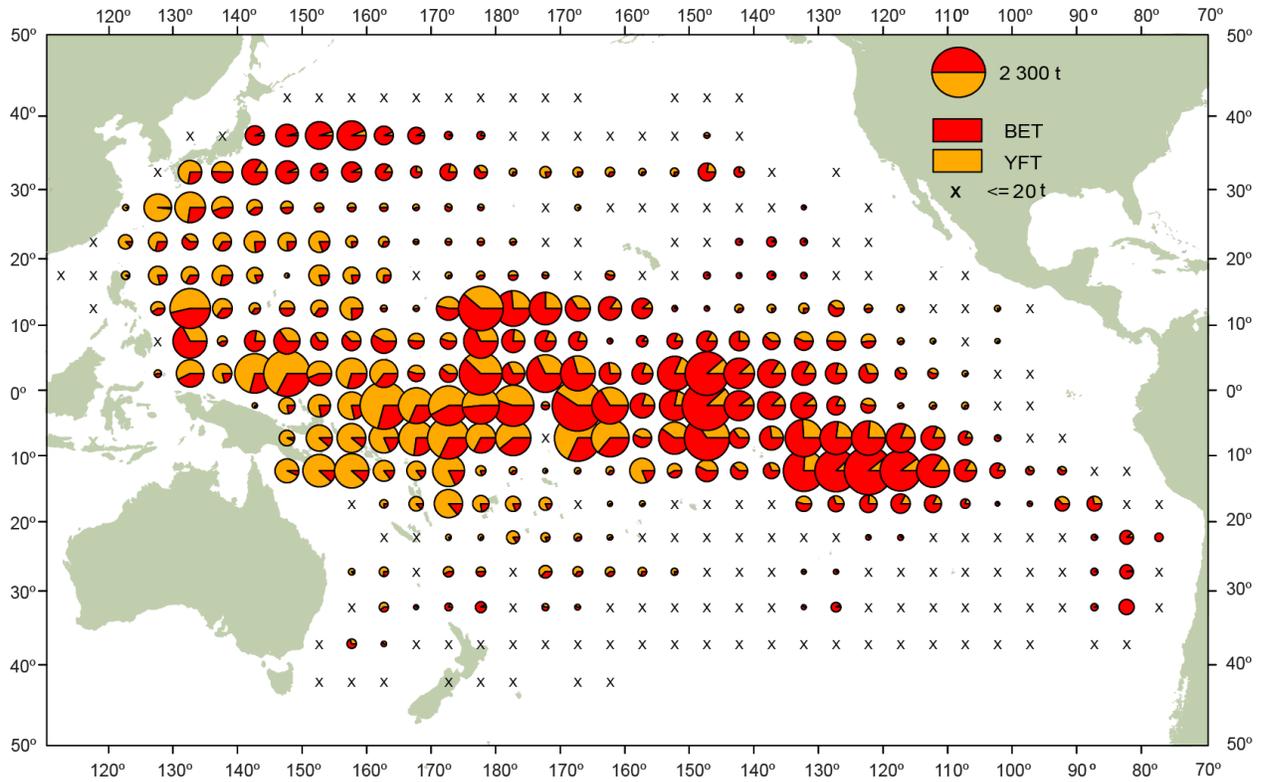
FIGURE A-4. Distributions of the average annual catches of bigeye and yellowfin tunas in the Pacific Ocean, in metric tons, by Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese Taipei longline vessels, 2015-2019. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the amounts of bigeye and yellowfin caught in those 5° by 5° areas.
FIGURA A-4. Distribución de las capturas anuales medias de atunes patudo y aleta amarilla en el Océano Pacifico, en toneladas métricas, por buques palangreros de China, Corea, Japón, y Taipei Chino, 2015-2019. El tamaño de cada círculo es proporcional a la cantidad de patudo y aleta amarilla capturado en la cuadrícula de 5° x 5° correspondiente.
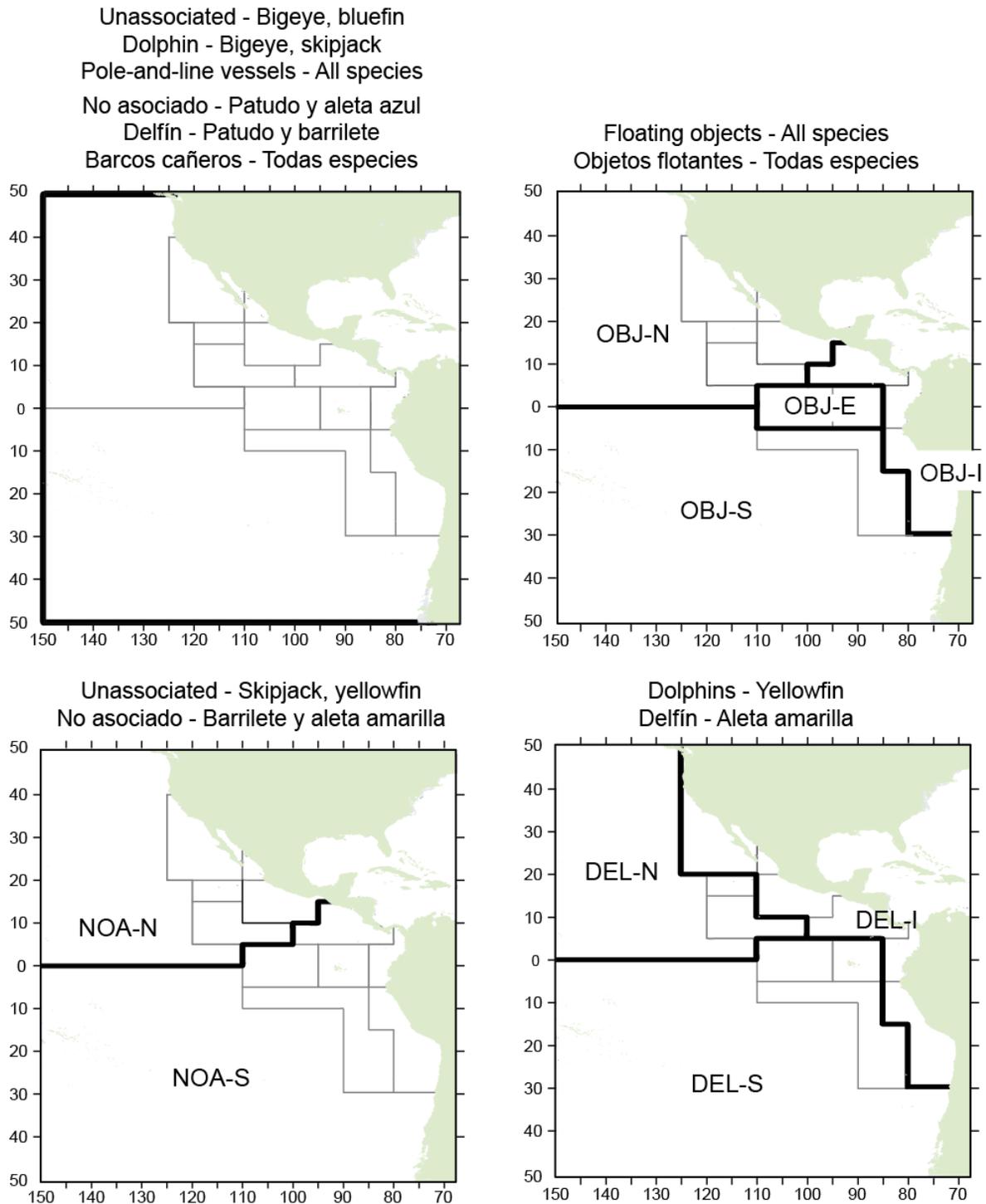
FIGURE A-5. The purse-seine fisheries defined by the IATTC staff for analyses of yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye in the EPO. The thin lines indicate the boundaries of the 13 length-frequency sampling areas, and the bold lines the boundaries of the fisheries.

FIGURA A-5. Las pesquerías cerqueras definidas por el personal de la CIAT para los análisis de los atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo en el OPO. Las líneas delgadas indican los límites de las 13 zonas de muestreo de frecuencia de tallas, y las líneas gruesas los límites de las pesquerías.
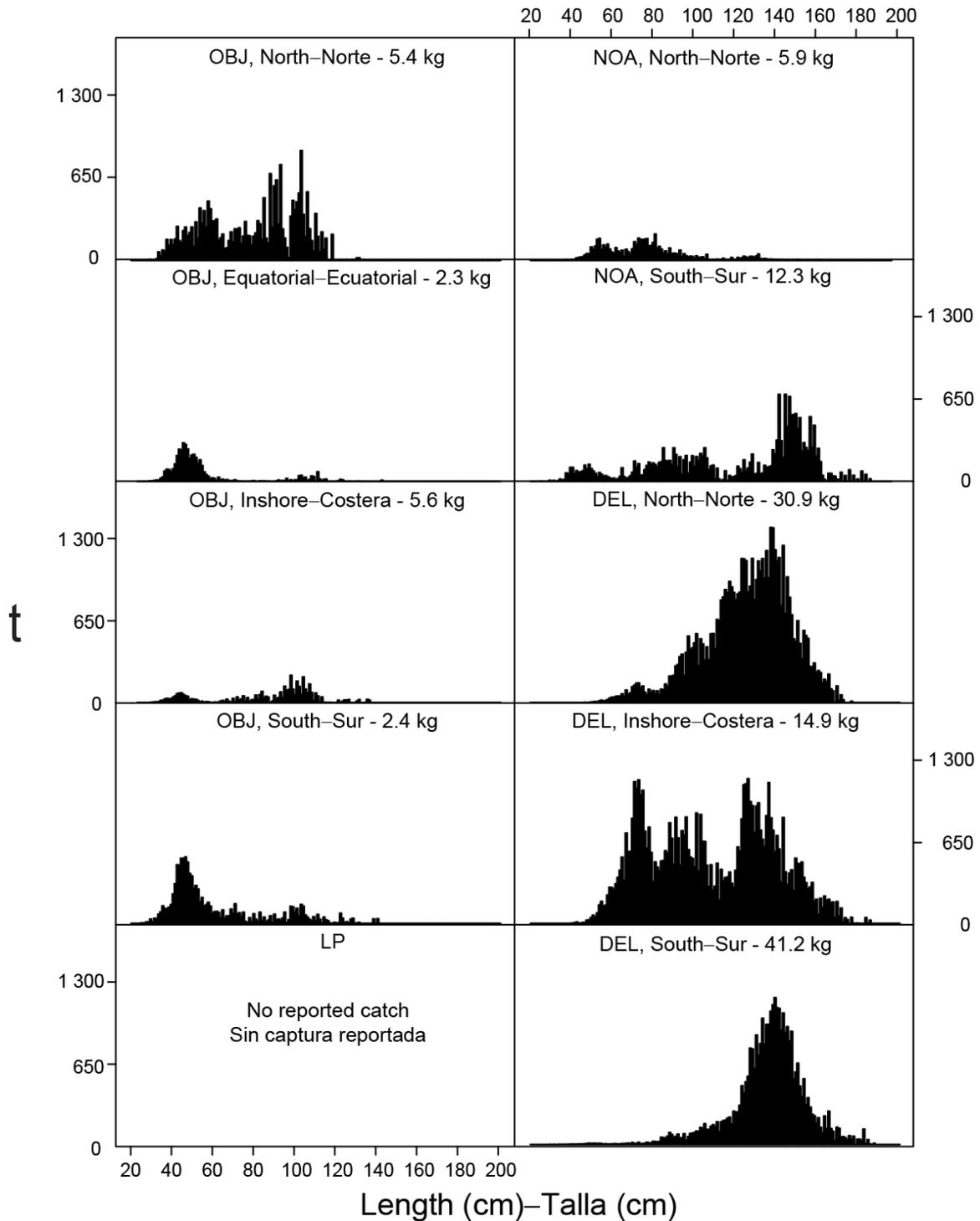
FIGURE A-6a. Estimated size compositions of the yellowfin caught in the EPO during 2020 for each fishery designated in Figure A-5. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight of the fish in the samples.

FIGURA A-6a. Composición por tallas estimada del aleta amarilla capturado en el OPO durante 2020 en cada pesquería ilustrada en la Figura A-5. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio del pescado en las muestras.
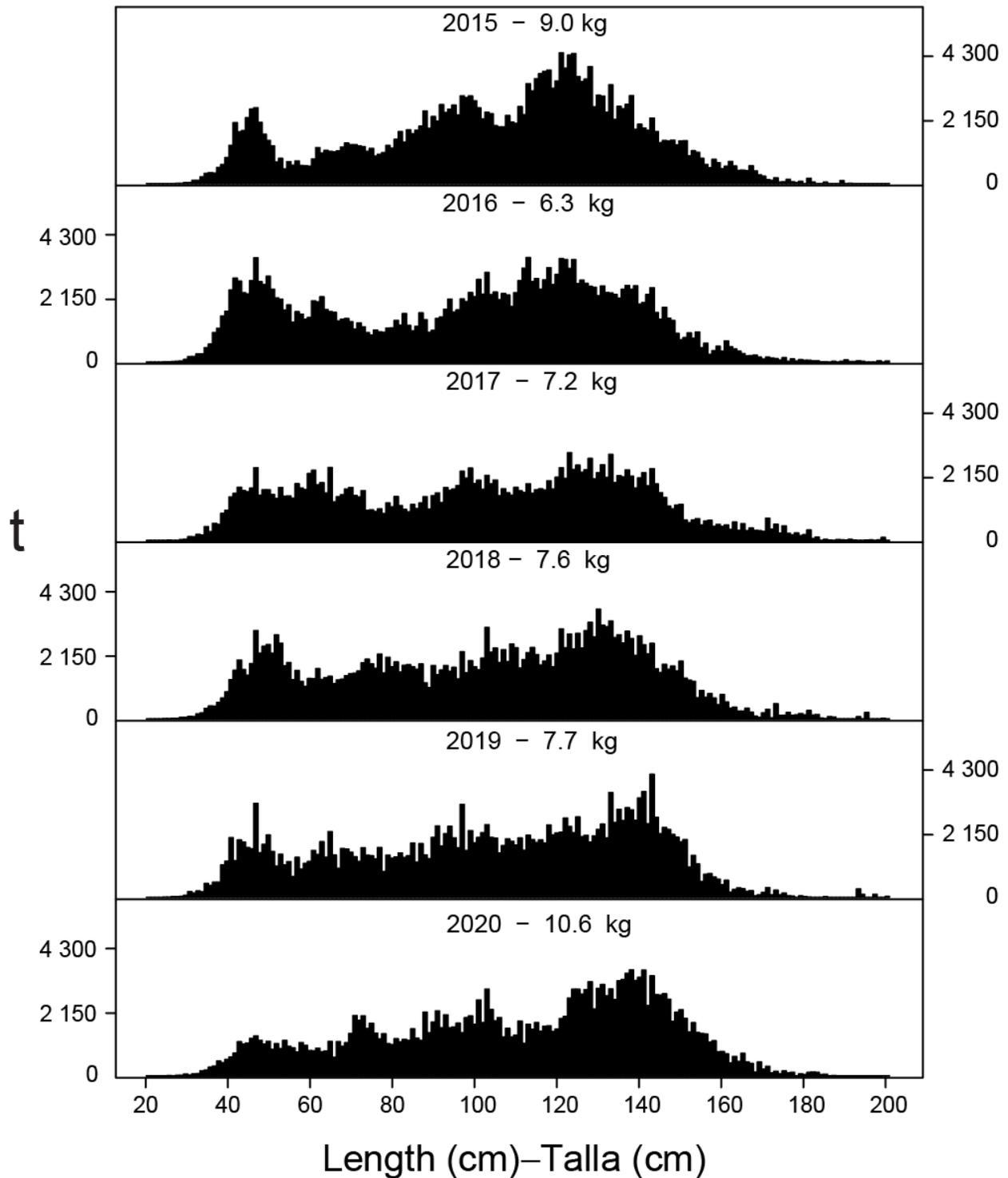
FIGURE A-6b. Estimated size compositions of the yellowfin caught by purse-seine and pole-and-line vessels in the EPO during 2015-2020. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight of the fish in the samples.
FIGURA A-6b. Composición por tallas estimada del aleta amarilla capturado por buques cerqueros y cañeros en el OPO durante 2015-2020. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio del pescado en las muestras.
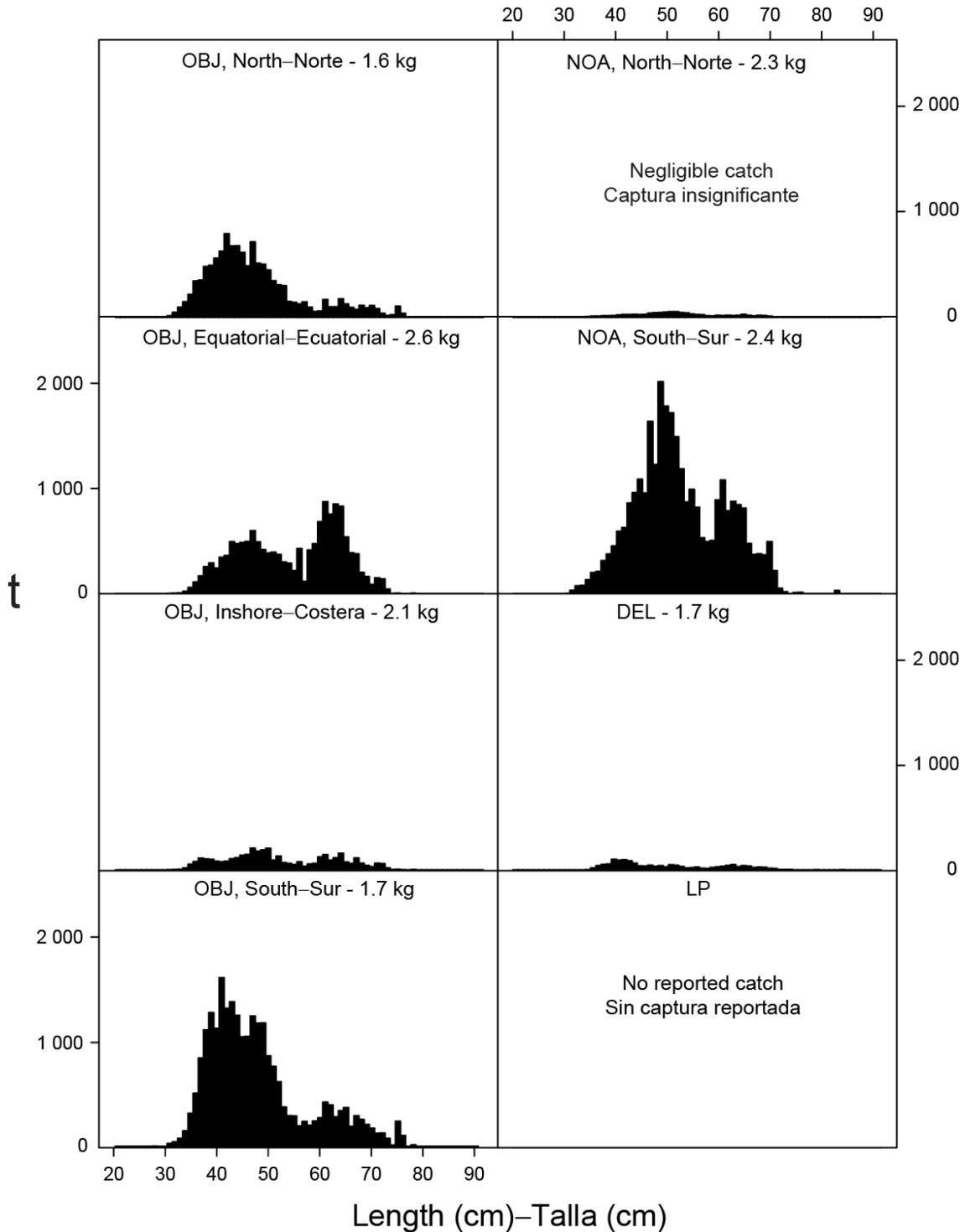
FIGURE A-7a. Estimated size compositions of the skipjack caught in the EPO during 2020 for each fishery designated in Figure A-5. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight of the fish in the samples.

FIGURA A-7a. Composición por tallas estimada del barrilete capturado en el OPO durante 2020 en cada pesquería ilustrada en la Figura A-5. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio del pescado en las muestras.
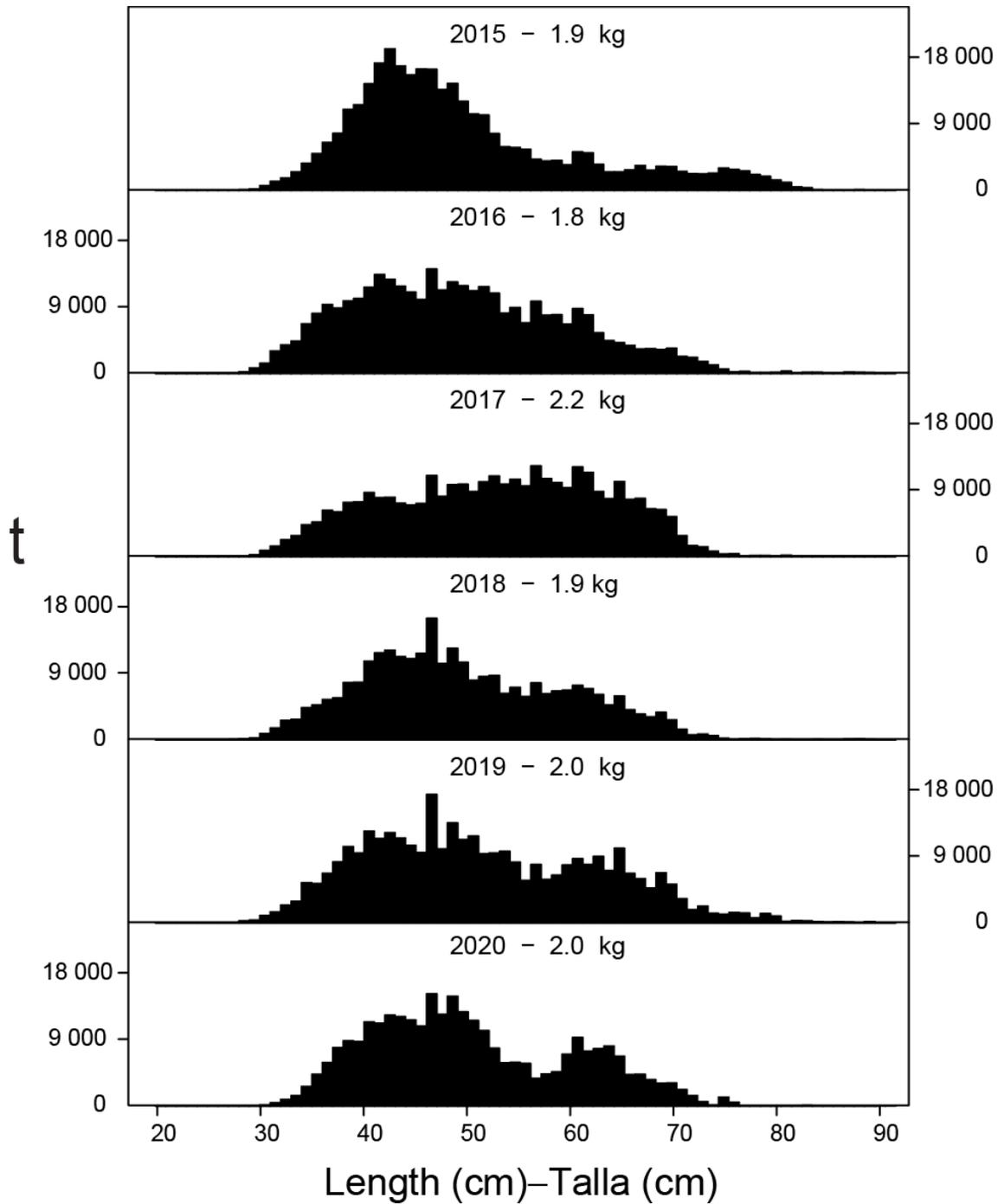
FIGURE A-7b. Estimated size compositions of the skipjack caught by purse-seine and pole-and-line vessels in the EPO during 2015-2020. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight of the fish in the samples.

FIGURA A-7b. Composición por tallas estimada del barrilete capturado por buques cerqueros y cañeros en el OPO durante 2015-2020. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio del pescado en las muestras.
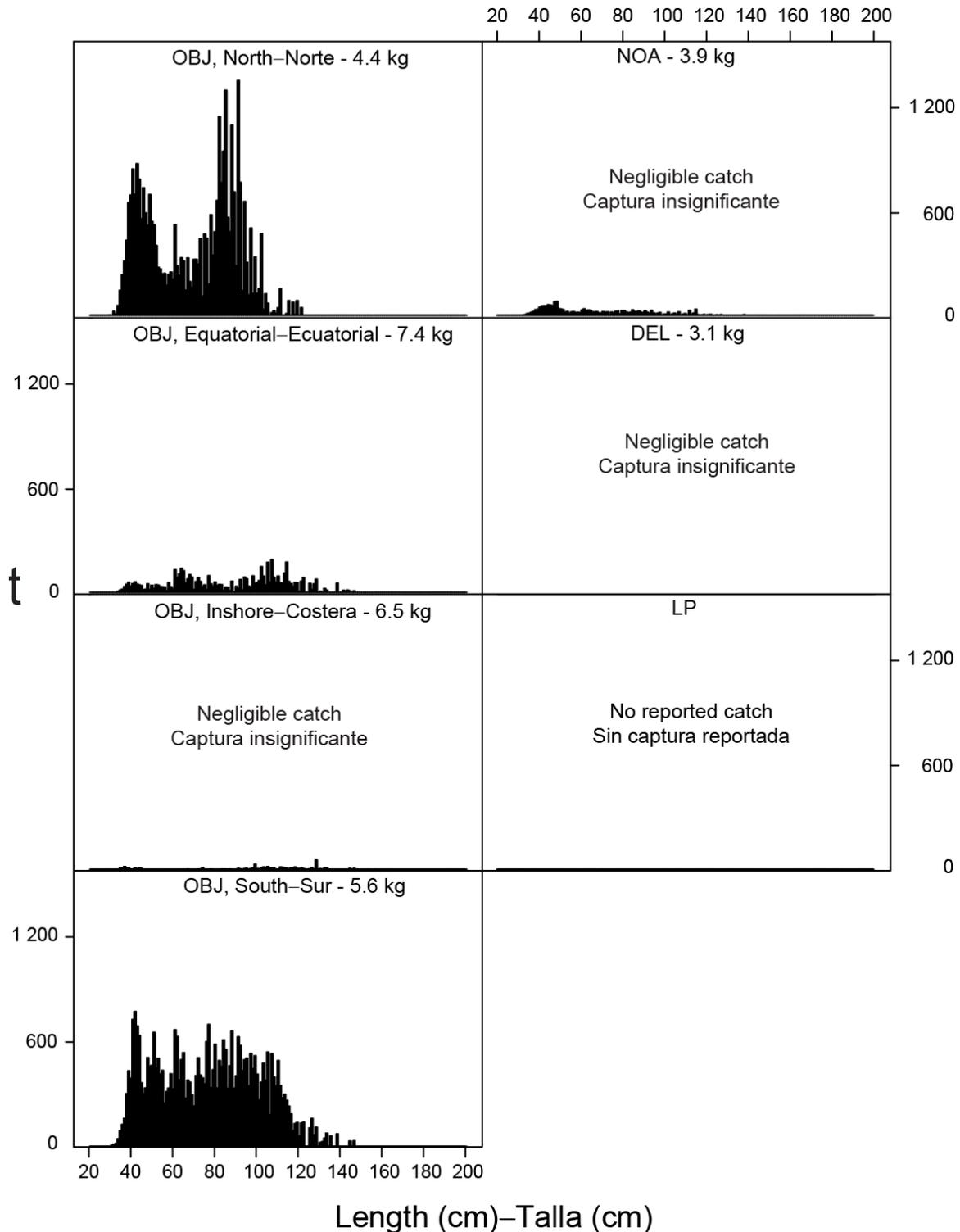
FIGURE A-8a. Estimated size compositions of the bigeye caught in the EPO during 2020 for each fishery designated in Figure A-5. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight.

FIGURA A-8a. Composición por tallas estimada del patudo capturado en el OPO durante 2020 en cada pesquería ilustrada en la Figura A-5. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio del pescado en las muestras.
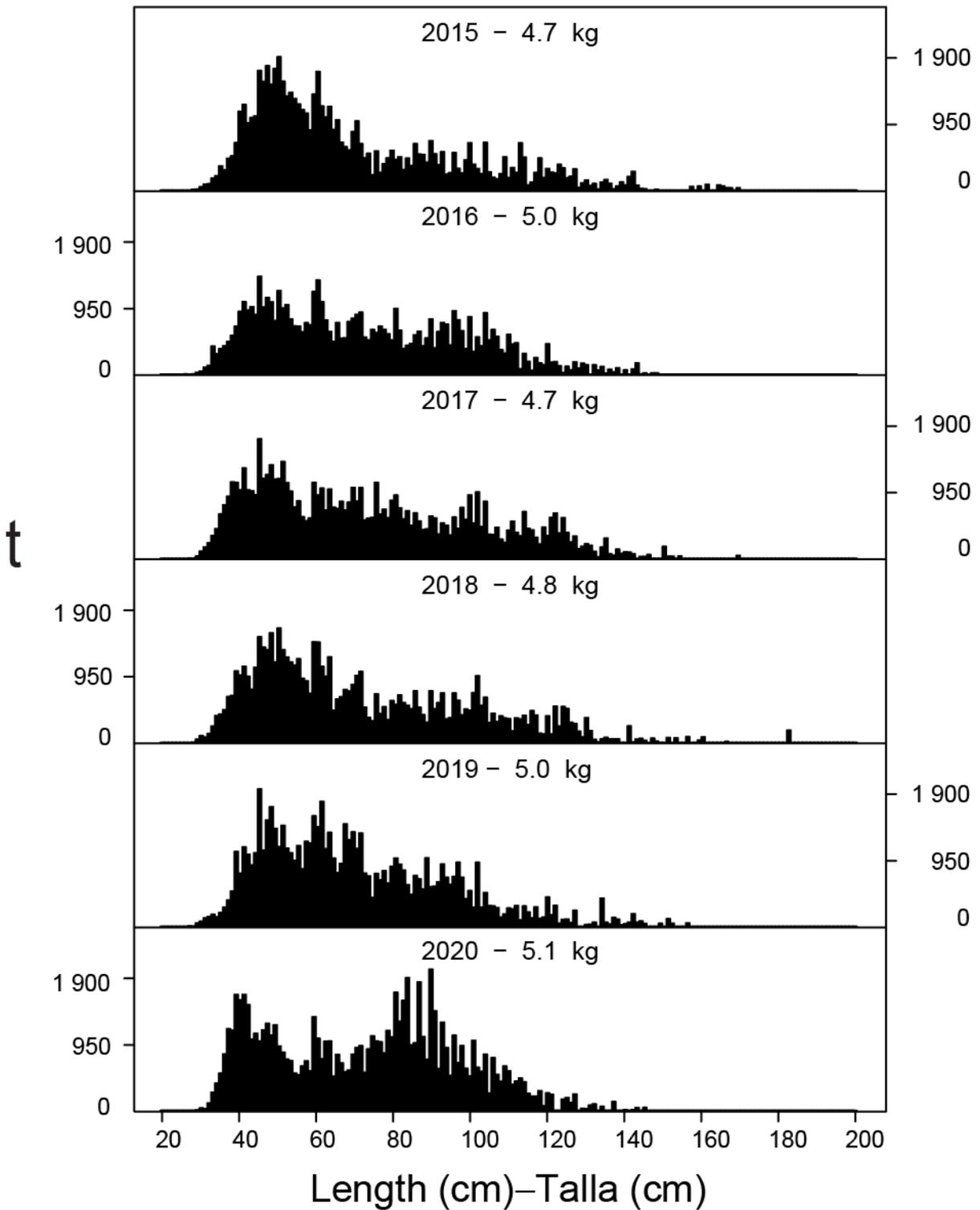
FIGURE A-8b. Estimated size compositions of the bigeye caught by purse-seine vessels in the EPO during 2015-2020. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight.
FIGURA A-8b. Composición por tallas estimada del patudo capturado por buques cerqueros en el OPO durante 2015-2020. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio del pescado en las muestras.
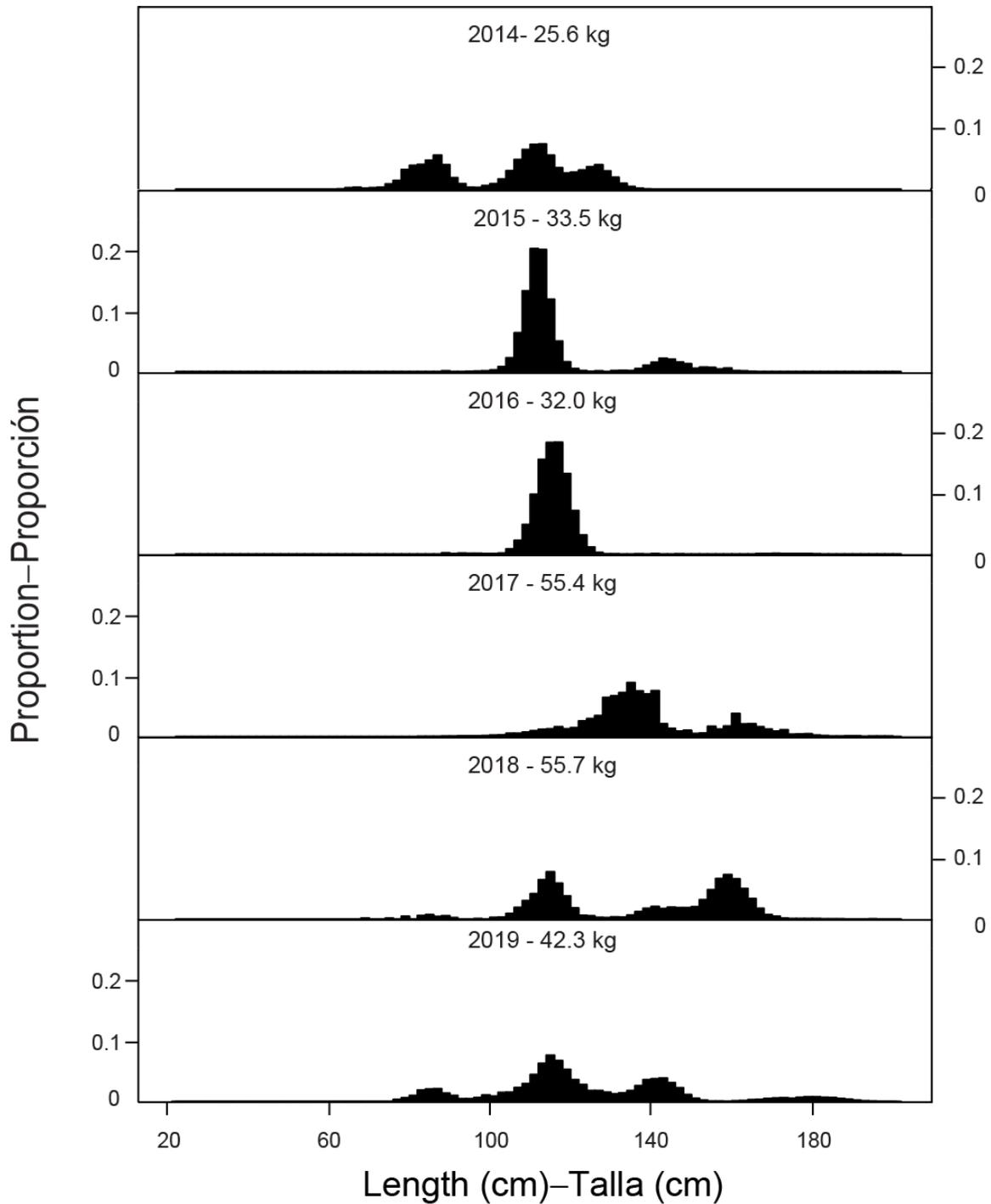
FIGURE A-9. Estimated length compositions of purse-seine catches of Pacific bluefin tuna, 2014-2019. The length distribution has been standardized as a proportion of the total number of measured tuna in each length interval. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight. Source: INAPESCA, Mexico.
FIGURA A-9. Composición por talla estimada de las capturas cerqueras de atún aleta azul del Pacífico, 2014-2019. La distribución de las tallas ha sido estandarizada como proporción del número total de atunes medidos en cada intervalo de talla. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio. Fuente: INAPESCA, México.
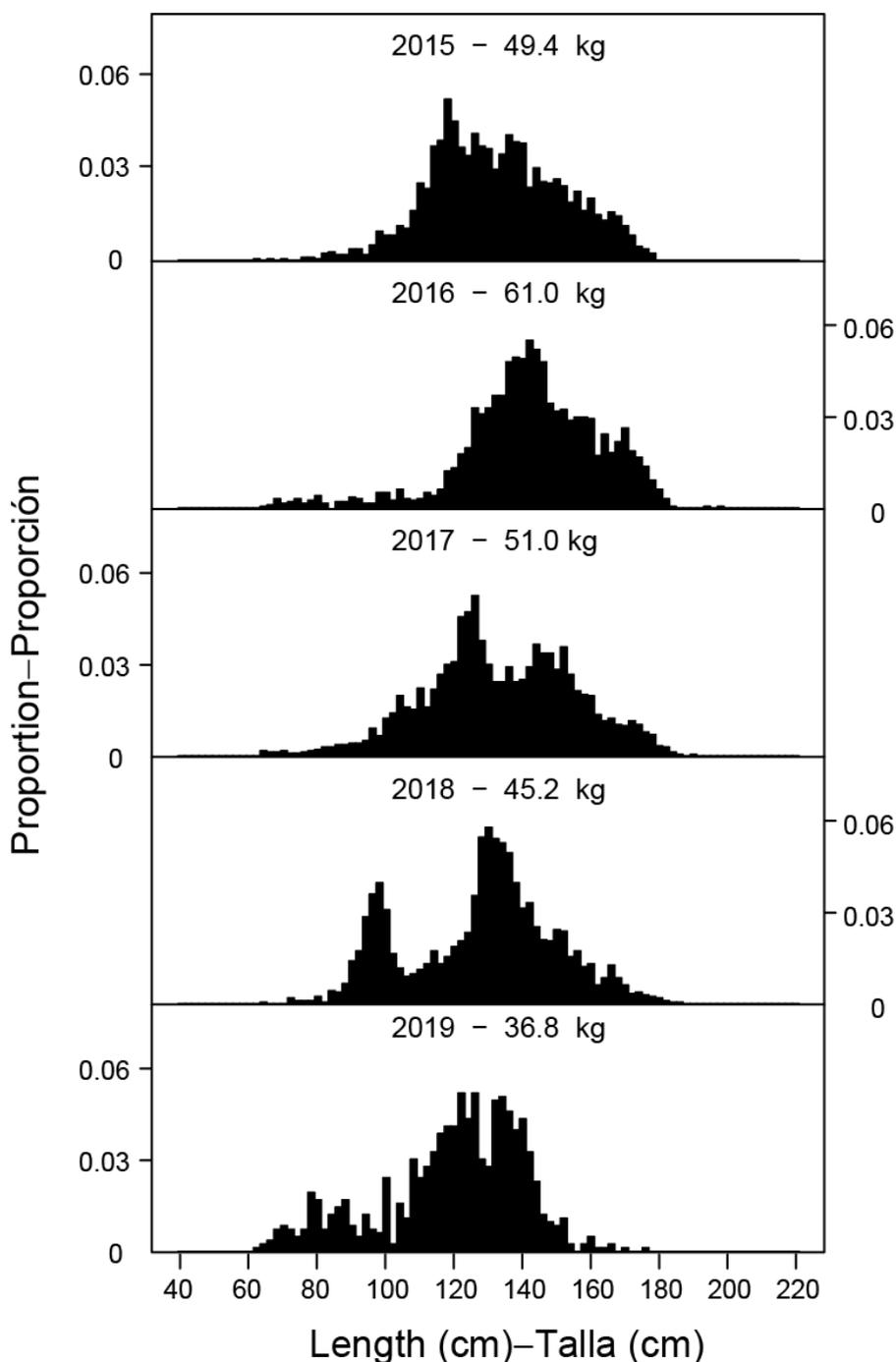
FIGURE A-10. Estimated size compositions of the catches of yellowfin by the Japanese longline fleet in the EPO, 2015-2019. The size distribution has been standardized as a proportion of the total number of measured tuna in each size range. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight. Source: Fisheries Agency of Japan.

FIGURA A-10. Composición por tallas estimada de las capturas de aleta amarilla por la flota palangrera japonesa en el OPO, 2015-2019. La distribución de las tallas ha sido estandarizada como proporción del número total de atunes medidos en cada gama de tallas. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio. Fuente: Agencia Pesquera de Japón.
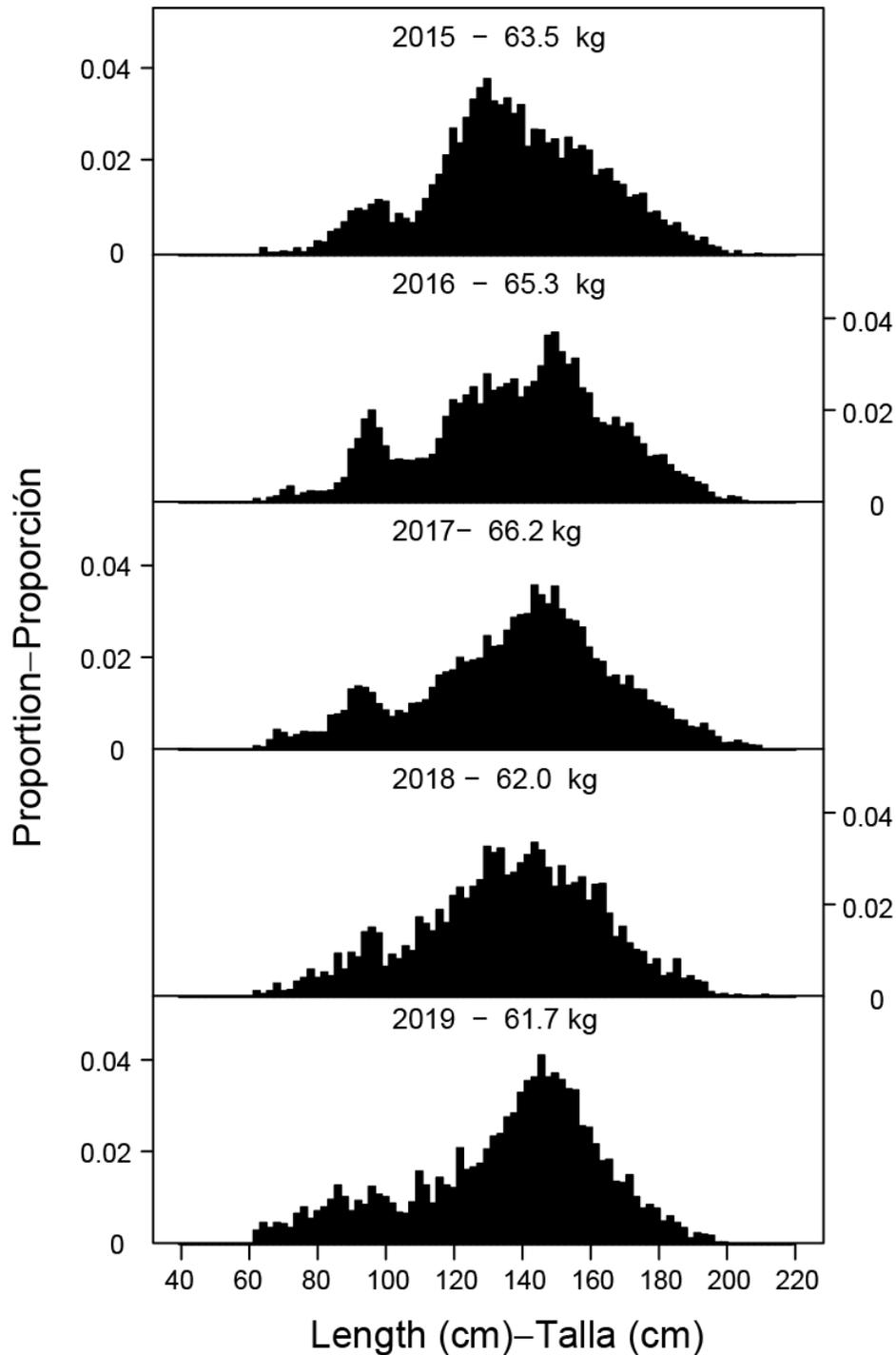
FIGURE A-11. Estimated size compositions of the catches of bigeye by the Japanese longline fleet in the EPO, 2015-2019. The size distribution has been standardized as a proportion of the total number of measured tuna in each size range. The value at the top of each panel is the average weight. Source: Fisheries Agency of Japan

FIGURA A-11. Composición por tallas estimada de las capturas de patudo por la flota palangrera japonesa en el OPO, 2015-2019. La distribución de las tallas ha sido estandarizada como proporción del número total de atunes medidos en cada gama de tallas. El valor en cada recuadro representa el peso promedio. Fuente: Agencia Pesquera de Japón.

TABLE A-1. Annual catches (t) of yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas, by all types of gear combined, in the Pacific Ocean. The EPO totals for 1993-2020 include discards from purse-seine vessels with carrying capacities greater than 363 t.

TABLA A-1. Capturas anuales (t) de atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo, por todas las artes combinadas, en el Océano Pacífico. Los totales del OPO de 1993-2020 incluyen los descartes de buques cerqueros de más de 363 t de capacidad de acarreo.

	YFT			SKJ			BET			Total		
	EPO	WCPO	Total	EPO	WCPO	Total	EPO	WCPO	Total	EPO	WCPO	Total
1991	265,970	442,281	708,251	65,890	1,047,966	1,113,856	109,121	103,115	212,236	440,981	1,593,362	2,034,343
1992	252,514	442,477	694,991	87,294	946,798	1,034,092	92,000	126,581	218,581	431,808	1,515,856	1,947,664
1993	256,199	398,741	654,940	100,434	889,308	989,742	82,843	107,932	190,775	439,476	1,395,981	1,835,457
1994	248,071	433,371	681,442	84,661	960,915	1,045,576	109,331	119,069	228,400	442,063	1,513,355	1,955,418
1995	244,639	430,200	674,839	150,661	998,693	1,149,354	108,210	101,775	209,985	503,510	1,530,668	2,034,178
1996	266,928	407,606	674,534	132,335	1,030,577	1,162,912	114,706	97,880	212,586	513,969	1,536,063	2,050,032
1997	277,575	477,186	754,761	188,285	949,413	1,137,698	122,274	131,196	253,470	588,134	1,557,795	2,145,929
1998	280,606	522,226	802,832	165,489	1,271,010	1,436,499	93,954	143,311	237,265	540,049	1,936,547	2,476,596
1999	304,638	471,613	776,251	291,249	1,093,971	1,385,220	93,078	145,663	238,741	688,965	1,711,247	2,400,212
2000	286,863	492,620	779,483	230,479	1,224,586	1,455,065	148,557	137,156	285,713	665,899	1,854,362	2,520,261
2001	425,008	490,910	915,918	157,676	1,127,596	1,285,272	130,546	127,308	257,854	713,230	1,745,814	2,459,044
2002	443,458	472,144	915,602	167,048	1,287,433	1,454,481	132,806	147,425	280,231	743,312	1,907,002	2,650,314
2003	415,933	546,871	962,804	300,470	1,269,273	1,569,743	115,175	133,506	248,681	831,578	1,949,650	2,781,228
2004	296,847	583,672	880,519	217,249	1,384,968	1,602,217	110,722	169,735	280,457	624,818	2,138,375	2,763,193
2005	286,492	540,725	827,217	283,453	1,436,508	1,719,961	110,514	144,306	254,820	680,459	2,121,539	2,801,998
2006	180,519	529,962	710,481	309,090	1,490,775	1,799,865	117,328	150,936	268,264	606,937	2,171,673	2,778,610
2007	182,141	547,524	729,665	216,324	1,662,975	1,879,299	94,260	148,757	243,017	492,725	2,359,256	2,851,981
2008	197,328	630,744	828,072	307,699	1,646,844	1,954,543	103,350	158,527	261,877	608,377	2,436,115	3,044,492
2009	250,413	555,450	805,863	239,408	1,764,539	2,003,947	109,255	153,099	262,354	599,076	2,473,088	3,072,164
2010	261,871	567,637	829,508	153,092	1,680,422	1,833,514	95,408	133,297	228,705	510,371	2,381,356	2,891,727
2011	216,720	528,848	745,568	283,509	1,526,377	1,809,886	89,460	155,510	244,970	589,689	2,210,735	2,800,424
2012	213,310	624,283	837,593	273,519	1,737,214	2,010,733	102,687	155,569	258,256	589,516	2,517,066	3,106,582
2013	231,170	568,122	799,292	284,043	1,817,060	2,101,103	86,029	142,255	228,284	601,242	2,527,437	3,128,679
2014	246,789	616,143	862,932	265,490	1,977,772	2,243,262	96,045	157,436	253,481	608,324	2,751,351	3,359,675
2015	260,265	591,729	851,994	334,050	1,775,356	2,109,406	104,635	136,477	241,112	698,950	2,503,562	3,202,512
2016	255,199	660,438	915,637	342,579	1,787,849	2,130,428	92,835	145,545	238,380	690,613	2,593,832	3,284,445
2017	224,557	710,993	935,550	327,573	1,619,548	1,947,121	102,576	122,317	224,893	654,706	2,452,858	3,107,564
2018	253,092	700,895	953,987	291,320	1,845,136	2,136,456	93,751	142,353	236,104	638,163	2,688,384	3,326,547
2019	242,209	690,291	932,500	350,916	2,045,130	2,396,046	96,639	130,363	227,002	689,764	2,865,784	3,555,548
2020	219,226	*	219,226	299,055	*	299,055	97,309	*	97,309	615,590	*	615,590

TABLE A-2a. Estimated catches, in metric tons, of tunas and bonitos in the EPO, by fishing gear, 1991-2020. For purse-seine (PS) vessels, retained (Ret.) catches include all vessels; discard (Dis.) data are for Class-6 vessels only. 'C' indicates that the catch has been combined with the total in the 'OTR' column. The purse-seine and pole-and-line (LP) data for yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas have been adjusted to the species composition estimate, and are preliminary. The data for 2019-2020 are preliminary.

TABLA A-2a. Capturas estimadas, en toneladas métricas, de atunes y bonitos en el OPO, por arte de pesca, 1991-2020. En el caso de los buques de cerco (PS), las capturas retenidas (Ret) incluyen todos los buques; los datos de descartes (Dis.) son de buques de Clase 6 únicamente. 'C' indica que la captura se ha combinado con el total en la columna 'OTR'. Los datos de los atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo de las pesquerías de cerco y de caña (LP) fueron ajustados a la estimación de composición por especies, y son preliminares. Los datos de 2019-2020 son preliminares.

| | Yellowfin—Aleta amarilla | | | | | | Skipjack—Barrilete | | | | | | Bigeye—Patudo | | | | | |
| | PS | | LP | LL | OTR + UNK | Total | PS | | LP | LL | OTR + UNK | Total | PS | | LP | LL | OTR + UNK | Total |
	Ret.	Dis.§					Ret.	Dis.§					Ret.	Dis.§				
1991	231,257	-	2,856	30,899	958	265,970	62,228	-	1,717	36	1,909	65,890	4,870	-		31	104,195	25	109,121
1992	228,121		3,789	18,646	1,958	252,514	84,283		1,957	24	1,030	87,294	7,179	-			84,808	13	92,000
1993	219,492	4,713	4,951	24,009	3,034	256,199	83,830	10,515	3,772	61	2,256	100,434	9,657	653		-	72,498	35	82,843
1994	208,408	4,525	3,625	30,026	1,487	248,071	70,126	10,491	3,240	73	731	84,661	34,899	2,266		-	71,360	806	109,331
1995	215,434	5,275	1,268	20,596	2,066	244,639	127,047	16,373	5,253	77	1,911	150,661	45,321	3,251		-	58,269	1,369	108,210
1996	238,607	6,312	3,762	16,608	1,639	266,928	103,973	24,494	2,555	52	1,261	132,335	61,311	5,689		-	46,958	748	114,706
1997	244,878	5,516	4,418	22,163	600	277,575	153,456	31,338	3,260	135	96	188,285	64,272	5,402		-	52,580	20	122,274
1998	253,959	4,697	5,085	15,336	1,529	280,606	140,631	22,643	1,684	294	237	165,489	44,129	2,822		-	46,375	628	93,954
1999	281,920	6,547	1,783	11,682	2,706	304,638	261,565	26,046	2,044	201	1,393	291,249	51,158	4,932		-	36,450	538	93,078
2000	253,263	6,205	2,431	23,855	1,109	286,863	205,647	24,467	231	68	66	230,479	95,282	5,417		-	47,605	253	148,557
2001	383,936	7,028	3,916	29,608	520	425,008	143,165	12,815	448	1,214	34	157,676	60,518	1,254		-	68,755	19	130,546
2002	412,286	4,140	950	25,531	551	443,458	153,546	12,506	616	261	119	167,048	57,421	949		-	74,424	12	132,806
2003	383,279	5,865	470	25,174	1,145	415,933	273,968	22,453	638	634	2,777	300,470	53,052	2,326		-	59,776	21	115,175
2004	272,557	3,000	1,884	18,779	627	296,847	197,824	17,078	528	713	1,106	217,249	65,471	1,574		-	43,483	194	110,722
2005	268,101	2,771	1,822	11,946	1,852	286,492	263,229	16,915	1,299	231	1,779	283,453	67,895	1,900		-	40,694	25	110,514
2006	166,631	1,534	686	10,210	1,458	180,519	296,268	11,177	435	224	986	309,090	83,838	1,680		-	31,770	40	117,328
2007	170,016	1,725	894	8,067	1,439	182,141	208,295	6,450	276	238	1,065	216,324	63,450	890		-	29,876	44	94,260
2008	185,057	696	814	9,820	941	197,328	296,603	8,249	499	1,185	1,163	307,699	75,028	2,086		-	26,208	28	103,350
2009	236,757	1,262	709	10,444	1,241	250,413	230,523	6,064	151	1,584	1,086	239,408	76,799	1,019		-	31,422	15	109,255
2010	251,009	1,031	460	8,339	1,032	261,871	147,192	2,769	47	1,815	1,269	153,092	57,752	564		-	37,090	2	95,408
2011	206,851	415	276	8,048	1,130	216,720	276,035	5,215	24	1,384	851	283,509	56,512	631		-	32,317	-	89,460
2012	198,017	451	400	12,954	1,488	213,310	266,215	3,511	303	2,381	1,109	273,519	66,020	473		-	36,167	27	102,687
2013	218,187	207	759	10,783	1,234	231,170	278,560	2,254	164	2,024	1,041	284,043	49,487	273		-	36,170	99	86,029
2014	234,066	517	C	8,649	3,557	246,789	261,469	2,596	C	194	1,231	265,490	60,445	83		-	35,340	177	96,045
2015	245,727	334	C	10,637	3,567	260,265	328,907	3,699	C	189	1,255	334,050	62,913	177		-	41,524	21	104,635
2016	242,118	404	-	9,807	2,871	255,199	337,561	4,086	-	214	718	342,579	56,731	541		-	35,541	22	92,835
2017	210,980	412	-	10,480	2,685	224,557	324,759	1,765	-	170	879	327,573	66,973	201		-	35,360	42	102,576
2018	238,981	231	-	12,468	1,412	253,092	288,821	865	-	1,221	413	291,320	64,523	145		-	29,065	18	93,751
2019	228,313	578	-	11,920	1,398	242,209	347,405	2,851	-	252	408	350,916	69,223	117		-	27,281	18	96,639
2020	219,078	148	-	*	*	219,226	297,299	1,756	-	*	*	299,055	74,981	102		-	22,226	*	97,309

§ Class-6 (carrying capacity >363 t) purse-seine vessels only-Buques cerqueros de Clase 6 (capacidad de acarreo >363 t) solamente

TABLE A-2a. (continued)
TABLA A-2a. (continuación)

	Pacific bluefin—Aleta azul del Pacífico						Albacore—Albacora						Black skipjack—Barrilete negro					
	PS		LP	LL	OTR + UNK	Total	PS		LP	LL	OTR + UNK	Total	PS		LP	LL	OTR + UNK	Total
	Ret.	Dis. §					Ret.	Dis. §					Ret.	Dis. §				
1991	419	-	-	5	55	479	-	-	834	7,893	2,754	11,481	421	-	-	-	25	446
1992	1,928	-	-	21	147	2,096	-	-	255	17,080	5,740	23,075	105	-	-	3	-	108
1993	580	-	-	11	316	907	-	-	1	11,194	4,410	15,605	104	3,925	-	31	-	4,060
1994	969	-	-	12	116	1,097	-	-	85	10,390	10,154	20,629	188	857	-	40	-	1,085
1995	659	-	-	25	264	948	-	-	465	6,185	7,427	14,077	202	1,448	-	-	-	1,650
1996	8,333	-	-	19	83	8,435	11	-	72	7,631	8,398	16,112	704	2,304	-	12	-	3,020
1997	2,608	3	2	14	235	2,862	1	-	59	9,678	7,540	17,278	100	2,512	-	11	-	2,623
1998	1,772	-	-	95	516	2,383	42	-	81	12,635	13,158	25,916	489	1,876	39	-	-	2,404
1999	2,553	54	5	151	514	3,277	47	-	227	11,633	14,510	26,417	171	3,404	-	-	-	3,575
2000	3,712	-	61	46	349	4,168	71	-	86	9,663	13,453	23,273	294	1,995	-	-	-	2,289
2001	1,155	3	1	148	378	1,685	3	-	157	19,410	13,727	33,297	2,258	1,019	-	-	-	3,277
2002	1,758	1	3	71	620	2,453	31	-	381	15,289	14,433	30,134	1,459	2,283	8	-	-	3,750
2003	3,233	-	3	87	369	3,692	34	-	59	24,901	20,397	45,391	433	1,535	6	13	117	2,104
2004	8,880	19	-	15	59	8,973	105	-	126	18,444	22,011	40,686	884	387	-	27	862	2,160
2005	4,743	15	-	-	80	4,838	2	-	66	9,350	15,668	25,086	1,472	2,124	-	-	22	3,618
2006	9,928	-	-	-	93	10,021	109	-	1	13,831	18,980	32,921	1,999	1,972	-	-	-	3,971
2007	4,189	-	-	-	14	4,203	187	-	21	11,107	19,261	30,576	2,307	1,625	-	2	54	3,988
2008	4,392	14	15	-	63	4,484	49	-	1,050	9,218	16,505	26,822	3,624	2,251	-	-	8	5,883
2009	3,428	24	-	-	161	3,613	50	2	C	12,072	19,090	31,214	4,256	1,020	-	2	-	5,278
2010	7,746	-	-	3	89	7,838	25	-	C	14,256	19,363	33,644	3,425	1,079	-	8	184	4,696
2011	2,829	4	-	1	244	3,078	10	-	C	16,191	16,074	32,275	2,317	719	-	6	-	3,042
2012	6,705	-	-	1	405	7,111	-	-	C	24,198	18,100	42,298	4,504	440	-	5	7	4,956
2013	3,154	-	-	1	819	3,974	-	-	C	25,396	18,513	43,909	3,580	805	-	10	24	4,419
2014	5,263	66	-	-	427	5,756	-	-	C	29,231	19,463	48,694	4,153	486	-	11	81	4,731
2015	3,168	-	-	15	405	3,588	-	-	C	28,939	17,142	46,081	3,763	356	-	1	111	4,231
2016	3,025	-	-	31	381	3,437	2	-	-	26,777	14,567	41,346	6,606	792	-	-	178	7,576
2017	4,109	-	-	22	470	4,601	-	-	-	26,332	9,463	35,795	5,079	306	-	-	53	5,438
2018	2,852	-	-	31	527	3,410	8	-	-	25,384	11,154	36,546	3,002	732	-	-	118	3,852
2019	2,475	-	-	36	440	2,951	-	-	-	19,849	11,929	31,778	5,200	499	-	-	131	5,830
2020	3,383	19	-	*	109	3,511	-	-	-	*	*	*	3,938	687	-	-	*	4,625

§ Class-6 (carrying capacity >363 t) purse-seine vessels only-Buques cerqueros de Clase 6 (capacidad de acarreo >363 t) solamente

	Bonitos						Unidentified tunas—Atunes no identificados						Total					
	PS		LP	LL	OTR + UNK	Total	PS		LP	LL	OTR + UNK	Total	PS		LP	LL	OTR + UNK	Total
	Ret.	Dis.§					Ret.	Dis.§					Ret.	Dis.§				
1991	1,207	-	82	-	242	1,531	4	-	-	29	192	225	300,406	-	5,520	143,057	6,161	455,144
1992	977	-	-	-	318	1,295	24	-	-	27	1,071	1,122	322,617	-	6,001	120,610	10,276	459,504
1993	599	12	1	-	436	1,048	9	1,975	-	10	4,082	6,076	314,271	21,793	8,725	107,814	14,570	467,173
1994	8,331	147	362	-	185	9,025	9	498	-	1	464	972	322,930	18,781	7,311	111,901	13,943	474,867
1995	7,929	55	81	-	54	8,119	11	626	-	-	1,004	1,641	396,603	27,028	7,066	85,152	14,096	529,945
1996	647	1	7	-	16	671	37	1,028	-	-	1,038	2,103	413,623	39,827	6,395	71,283	13,183	544,311
1997	1,097	4	8	-	34	1,143	71	3,383	-	7	1,437	4,898	466,483	48,157	7,747	84,588	9,962	616,936
1998	1,330	4	7	-	588	1,929	13	1,233	-	24	18,158	19,428	442,365	33,276	6,897	74,758	34,815	592,111
1999	1,719	-	-	24	369	2,112	27	3,092	-	2,113	4,279	9,511	599,160	44,076	4,059	62,254	24,310	733,859
2000	636	-	-	75	56	767	190	1,410	-	1,992	1,468	5,060	559,095	39,494	2,809	83,305	16,756	701,459
2001	17	-	-	34	19	70	191	679	-	2,448	55	3,373	591,243	22,799	4,523	121,616	14,755	754,935
2002	-	-	-	-	1	1	576	1,863	-	482	1,422	4,343	627,077	21,741	1,958	116,057	17,158	783,992
2003	-	-	1	-	25	26	80	1,238	-	215	750	2,283	714,079	33,416	1,177	110,799	25,600	885,071
2004	15	35	1	8	3	62	256	973	-	349	258	1,836	545,992	23,066	2,539	81,818	25,120	678,536
2005	313	18	-	-	11	342	190	1,922	-	363	427	2,902	605,945	25,664	3,187	62,585	19,865	717,246
2006	3,507	80	12	-	3	3,602	50	1,910	-	29	193	2,182	562,330	18,353	1,134	56,066	21,754	659,636
2007	15,906	628	107	2	-	16,643	598	1,221	-	2,197	301	4,317	464,948	12,540	1,298	51,488	22,179	552,452
2008	7,874	37	9	6	26	7,952	136	1,380	1	727	883	3,127	572,763	14,712	2,388	47,164	19,617	656,644
2009	9,720	15	-	8	77	9,820	162	469	-	1,933	74	2,638	561,695	9,875	860	57,466	21,743	651,640
2010	2,820	19	4	2	70	2,915	136	709	-	1,770	36	2,651	470,105	6,170	511	63,279	22,045	562,111
2011	7,969	45	18	10	11	8,053	108	784	-	3,178	-	4,070	552,631	7,813	318	61,136	18,311	640,208
2012	8,191	156	-	1	64	8,412	41	354	-	196	221	812	549,693	5,385	704	75,900	21,419	653,101
2013	2,067	9	-	13	27	2,116	53	461	-	-	529	1,043	555,088	4,009	923	74,397	22,286	656,703
2014	2,821	38	-	-	154	3,013	113	328	-	269	392	1,102	568,330	4,113	-	73,695	25,482	671,620
2015	789	28	-	1	-	818	90	242	-	-	1,232	1,564	645,357	4,836	-	81,306	23,733	755,232
2016	3,806	15	-	-	1	3,822	129	212	-	-	294	635	649,978	6,050	-	72,370	19,032	747,430
2017	3,438	54	-	-	-	3,492	234	303	-	-	366	903	615,572	3,041	-	72,364	13,958	704,935
2018	2,409	58	-	-	-	2,467	75	448	-	3	227	753	600,671	2,479	-	68,172	13,869	685,191
2019	7,017	27	-	-	-	7,044	83	276	-	4	93	456	659,716	4,348	-	59,342	14,417	737,823
2020	3,169	6	-	-	-	3,175	193	481	-	*	*	674	602,041	3,199	-	22,226	109	627,575

§ Class-6 (carrying capacity >363 t) purse-seine vessels only-Buques cerqueros de Clase 6 (capacidad de acarreo >363 t) solamente

TABLE A-2b. Estimated catches, in metric tons, of billfishes in the EPO, by fishing gear, 1991-2020. Purse-seine (PS) vessel data are for Class-6 vessels only. The data for 2019-2020 are preliminary.

TABLA A-2b. Capturas estimadas, en toneladas métricas, de peces picudos en el OPO, por arte de pesca, 1991-2020. En el caso de los buques de cerco (PS), los datos son de buques de Clase 6 únicamente. Los datos de 2019-2020 son preliminares.

	Swordfish—Pez espada					Blue marlin—Marlín azul					Black marlin—Marlín negro					Striped marlin-Marlín rayado				
	PS [§]		LL	OTR	Total	PS [§]		LL	OTR	Total	PS [§]		LL	OTR	Total	PS [§]		LL	OTR	Total
	Ret.	Dis.				Ret.	Dis.				Ret.	Dis.				Ret.	Dis.			
1991	-	17	10,671	4,307	14,995	-	69	6,719	-	6,788	-	58	246	-	304	-	76	2,993	409	3,478
1992	-	4	9,820	4,267	14,091	-	52	6,626	-	6,678	-	95	228	-	323	-	69	3,054	239	3,362
1993	3	1	6,187	4,414	10,605	84	20	6,571	-	6,675	57	31	218	-	306	47	20	3,575	259	3,901
1994	1	-	4,990	3,822	8,813	69	15	9,027	-	9,111	39	23	256	-	318	20	9	3,396	257	3,682
1995	3	-	4,495	2,974	7,472	70	16	7,288	-	7,374	43	23	158	-	224	18	8	3,249	296	3,571
1996	1	-	7,071	2,486	9,558	62	15	3,596	-	3,673	46	24	100	-	170	20	9	3,218	430	3,677
1997	2	1	10,580	1,781	12,364	126	15	5,915	-	6,056	71	22	154	-	247	28	3	4,473	329	4,833
1998	3	-	9,800	3,246	13,049	130	20	4,856	-	5,006	72	28	168	-	268	20	3	3,558	509	4,090
1999	2	-	7,569	1,965	9,536	181	38	3,691	-	3,910	83	42	94	-	219	26	11	2,621	376	3,034
2000	3	-	8,930	2,383	11,316	120	23	3,634	-	3,777	67	21	105	-	193	17	3	1,889	404	2,313
2001	3	1	16,007	1,964	17,975	119	40	4,196	-	4,355	67	48	123	-	238	13	8	1,961	342	2,324
2002	1	-	17,598	2,119	19,718	188	33	3,480	-	3,701	86	30	78	-	194	69	5	2,158	412	2,644
2003	3	1	18,161	354	18,519	185	21	4,015	-	4,221	121	26	73	-	220	31	4	1,904	417	2,356
2004	2	-	15,372	309	15,683	140	21	3,783	-	3,944	62	5	41	-	108	23	1	1,547	390	1,961
2005	2	-	8,935	4,304	13,241	209	14	3,350	-	3,573	95	9	39	-	143	37	4	1,531	553	2,125
2006	7	-	9,890	3,800	13,697	164	21	2,934	105	3,224	124	21	77	-	222	54	3	1,735	490	2,282
2007	4	-	9,639	4,390	14,033	124	13	2,393	106	2,636	74	8	47	-	129	32	4	1,656	1,024	2,716
2008	6	-	12,248	3,071	15,325	125	8	1,705	114	1,952	76	9	100	-	185	33	2	1,291	1,045	2,371
2009	4	-	15,539	3,905	19,448	159	15	2,102	131	2,407	76	8	94	-	178	23	2	1,333	7	1,365
2010	4	-	18,396	4,480	22,880	176	12	2,920	126	3,234	62	9	160	-	231	21	2	2,129	9	2,161
2011	3	-	20,400	5,101	25,504	150	6	2,025	144	2,325	59	7	187	-	253	28	1	2,640	16	2,685
2012	5	-	23,587	7,148	30,740	178	15	3,723	177	4,093	71	4	444	-	519	28	-	2,703	20	2,751
2013	2	-	22,342	5,560	27,904	172	15	4,202	168	4,557	99	4	138	-	241	21	1	2,439	19	2,480
2014	4	-	21,331	6,332	27,667	209	12	4,069	186	4,476	70	4	151	-	225	22	1	1,929	3	1,955
2015	5	1	25,803	6,080	31,889	306	11	4,120	182	4,619	117	14	240	-	371	26	-	1,268	474	1,768
2016	4	-	23,894	7,155	31,053	247	6	3,678	175	4,106	62	3	80	-	145	19	-	1,562	4	1,585
2017	1	2	21,327	6,301	27,631	151	4	3,832	191	4,178	39	1	211	-	251	10	-	1,736	4	1,750
2018	2	-	22,865	5,185	28,052	167	1	4,021	174	4,363	23	-	297	-	320	10	1	1,801	5	1,817
2019	3	-	20,073	9,248	29,324	201	4	2,402	186	2,793	45	-	161	-	206	16	-	1,716	11	1,743
2020	2	-	*	*	2	130	1	*	*	131	46	-	*	-	46	10	-	*	*	10

[§] Class-6 (carrying capacity >363 t) purse-seine vessels only-Buques cerqueros de Clase 6 (capacidad de acarreo >363 t) solamente

	Shortbill spearfish—Marlín trompa corta					Sailfish—Pez vela					Unidentified istiophorid billfishes—Picudos istiofóridos no identificados					Total billfishes—Total de peces picudos				
	PS §		LL	OTR	Total	PS §		LL	OTR	Total	PS §		LL	OTR	Total	PS §		LL	OTR	Total
	Ret.	Dis.				Ret.	Dis.				Ret.	Dis.				Ret.	Dis.			
1991	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	717	-	717	-	-	112	-	112	-	220	21,459	4,716	26,395
1992	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1,351	-	1,351	-	-	1,123	-	1,123	-	221	22,203	4,506	26,930
1993	-	-	1	-	1	26	32	2,266	-	2,324	29	68	1,650	-	1,747	246	172	20,468	4,673	25,559
1994	-	-	144	-	144	19	21	1,682	-	1,722	7	16	1,028	-	1,051	155	84	20,523	4,079	24,841
1995	1	-	155	-	156	12	15	1,351	-	1,378	4	9	232	-	245	151	71	16,928	3,270	20,420
1996	1	-	126	-	127	10	12	738	-	760	6	13	308	-	327	146	73	15,157	2,916	18,292
1997	1	-	141	-	142	12	11	1,891	-	1,914	3	5	1,324	-	1,332	243	57	24,478	2,110	26,888
1998	-	-	200	-	200	28	31	1,382	-	1,441	5	7	575	55	642	258	89	20,539	3,810	24,696
1999	1	-	278	-	279	33	8	1,216	-	1,257	6	12	1,136	-	1,154	332	111	16,605	2,341	19,389
2000	1	-	285	-	286	33	17	1,380	-	1,430	3	6	880	136	1,025	244	70	17,103	2,923	20,340
2001	-	-	304	-	304	18	45	1,539	325	1,927	2	5	1,741	204	1,952	222	147	25,871	2,835	29,075
2002	1	-	273	-	274	19	15	1,792	17	1,843	4	5	1,862	14	1,885	368	88	27,241	2,562	30,259
2003	1	4	290	-	295	38	49	1,174	-	1,261	6	5	1,389	-	1,400	385	110	27,006	771	28,272
2004	1	-	207	-	208	19	13	1,400	17	1,449	4	4	1,385	-	1,393	251	44	23,735	716	24,746
2005	1	-	229	-	230	32	11	805	15	863	5	3	901	-	909	381	41	15,790	4,872	21,084
2006	1	-	231	-	232	30	13	1,007	35	1,085	23	4	490	1	518	403	62	16,364	4,431	21,260
2007	1	-	239	-	240	41	8	1,032	64	1,145	13	4	1,171	15	1,203	289	37	16,177	5,599	22,102
2008	1	-	266	-	267	28	7	524	72	631	16	5	1,587	8	1,616	285	31	17,721	4,310	22,347
2009	1	-	446	-	447	17	6	327	8	358	11	1	1,799	12	1,823	291	32	21,640	4,063	26,026
2010	1	-	519	-	520	27	20	655	3	705	8	2	2,604	-	2,614	299	45	27,383	4,618	32,345
2011	-	-	462	-	462	18	5	658	28	709	15	1	2,377	3	2,396	273	20	28,749	5,292	34,334
2012	1	-	551	-	552	14	2	685	15	716	10	1	2,178	-	2,189	307	22	33,871	7,360	41,560
2013	1	-	913	-	914	16	2	614	9	641	15	3	2,743	1	2,762	326	25	33,391	5,757	39,499
2014	-	-	721	-	721	16	1	481	8	506	8	2	220	3	233	329	20	28,902	6,532	35,783
2015	1	-	497	-	498	18	8	1,402	22	1,450	19	1	705	4	729	492	35	34,036	6,762	41,325
2016	1	-	416	-	417	49	9	457	19	534	112	9	732	1	854	494	27	30,818	7,353	38,692
2017	-	-	245	-	245	22	2	525	15	564	164	12	258	15	449	387	21	28,135	6,526	35,069
2018	-	-	235	-	235	13	2	467	17	499	123	6	203	10	342	338	10	29,888	5,391	35,627
2019	-	-	813	-	813	17	1	856	5	879	121	5	416	51	593	403	11	26,436	9,501	36,351
2020	-	-	*	-	*	19	1	*	*	20	72	2	*	*	74	279	5	*	*	284

§ Class-6 (carrying capacity >363 t) purse-seine vessels only-Buques cerqueros de Clase 6 (capacidad de acarreo >363 t) solamente

TABLE A-3a. Catches (t) of yellowfin tuna by purse-seine vessels in the EPO, by vessel flag. 'C' indicates that the catch has been combined with the total in the 'OTR' column. The data have been adjusted to the species composition estimate and are preliminary.

TABLA A-3a. Capturas (t) de atún aleta amarilla por buques de cerco en el OPO, por bandera del buque. 'C' indica que la captura se ha combinado con el total en la columna 'OTR'. Los datos están ajustados a la estimación de composición por especie, y son preliminares.

	COL	CRI	ECU	EU (ESP)	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	USA	VEN	VUT	C + OTR[1]	Total
1991	C	-	15,011	C	115,107	-	1,731	C	-	18,751	45,345	29,687	5,625	231,257
1992	C		12,119	C	118,455	-	3,380	45	-	16,961	44,336	27,406	5,419	228,121
1993	3,863		18,094	C	101,792	-	5,671	-	-	14,055	43,522	24,936	7,559	219,492
1994	7,533		18,365	C	99,618	-	3,259	-	-	8,080	41,500	25,729	4,324	208,408
1995	8,829	C	17,044	C	108,749	-	1,714	-	-	5,069	47,804	22,220	4,005	215,434
1996	9,855	C	17,125	C	119,878	-	3,084	-	-	6,948	62,846	10,549	8,322	238,607
1997	9,402	-	18,697	C	120,761	-	4,807	-	-	5,826	57,881	20,701	6,803	244,878
1998	15,592	-	36,201	5,449	106,840	-	3,330	-	C	2,776	61,425	17,342	5,004	253,959
1999	13,267	-	53,683	8,322	114,545	C	5,782	-	C	3,400	55,443	16,476	11,002	281,920
2000	6,138	-	35,492	10,318	101,662	C	5,796	-	-	4,374	67,672	8,247	13,563	253,262
2001	12,950	-	55,347	18,448	130,087	C	9,552	-	C	5,670	108,974	10,729	32,180	383,937
2002	17,574	-	32,512	16,990	152,864	C	15,719	C	7,412	7,382	123,264	7,502	31,068	412,287
2003	9,770	-	34,271	12,281	172,807	-	16,591	C	C	3,601	96,914	9,334	27,710	383,279
2004	C	-	40,886	13,622	91,442	C	33,563	-	C	C	39,094	7,371	46,577	272,555
2005	C	-	40,596	11,947	110,898	4,838	33,393	-	6,470	C	28,684	C	31,276	268,102
2006	C	-	26,049	8,409	69,449	4,236	22,521	-	C	C	13,286	C	22,679	166,629
2007	C	-	19,749	2,631	65,091	3,917	26,024	-	C	C	20,097	C	32,507	170,016
2008	C	-	18,463	3,023	84,462	4,374	26,993	C	C	C	17,692	C	30,050	185,057
2009	C	-	18,167	7,864	99,785	6,686	35,228	C	C	C	25,298	C	43,729	236,757
2010	20,493	-	34,764	2,820	104,969	9,422	34,538	C	C	-	21,244	C	22,758	251,008
2011	18,643	-	32,946	1,072	99,812	7,781	18,607	-	C	C	18,712	C	9,278	206,851
2012	20,924	-	29,485	1,065	93,323	7,541	15,932	-	C	C	23,408	C	6,339	198,017
2013	16,476	-	27,655	511	114,706	8,261	18,301	C	C	-	24,896	C	7,381	218,187
2014	17,185	-	37,546	760	120,980	8,100	19,349	C	C	1,105	23,025	-	6,016	234,066
2015	17,270	-	50,153	C	106,171	6,876	26,558	783	C	3,212	30,428	-	4,276	245,727
2016	19,280	-	59,280	C	93,928	11,047	23,249	1,647	C	4,578	23,812	-	5,298	242,118
2017	15,106	-	55,705	C	80,870	9,347	19,921	3,349	C	6,500	16,809	-	3,373	210,980
2018	21,855	-	57,164	C	101,651	7,552	22,625	1,458	C	3,808	19,527	-	3,341	238,981
2019	17,177	-	46,102	C	105,426	7,114	17,826	1,782	C	6,515	22,558	-	3,814	228,313
2020	16,507	-	39,867	C	102,295	5,439	22,820	567	C	3,781	24,536	-	3,267	219,078

[1] Includes—Incluye: BLZ, BOL, CHN, EU(CYP), GTM, HND, LBR, NZL, RUS, UNK, VCT

TABLE A-3b. Annual catches (t) of yellowfin tuna by longline vessels, and totals for all gears, in the EPO, by vessel flag. 'C' indicates that the catch has been combined with the total in the 'OTR' column. The data for 2019-2020 are preliminary.

TABLA A-3b. Capturas anuales (t) de atún aleta amarilla por buques de palangre en el OPO, y totales de todas las artes, por bandera del buque. 'C' indica que la captura se ha combinado con el total en la columna 'OTR'. Los datos de 2019-2020 son preliminares.

	CHN	CRI	FRA (PYF)	JPN	KOR	MEX	PAN	TWN	USA	VUT	C + OTR[1]	Total LL	Total PS+LL	OTR[2]
1991	-	169	-	23,721	5,688	-	-	1,319	2	-	*	30,899	262,156	3,814
1992	-	119	57	15,296	2,865	-	-	306	3	-	*	18,646	246,767	5,747
1993	-	200	39	20,339	3,257	C	-	155	17	-	2	24,009	243,501	7,985
1994	-	481	214	25,983	3,069	41	-	236	2	-	*	30,026	238,434	5,112
1995	-	542	198	17,042	2,748	7	-	28	31	-	*	20,596	236,030	3,334
1996	-	183	253	12,631	3,491	0	-	37	13	-	*	16,608	255,215	5,401
1997	-	715	307	16,218	4,753	-	-	131	11	-	28	22,163	267,041	5,018
1998	-	1,124	388	10,048	3,624	16	-	113	15	-	8	15,336	269,295	6,614
1999	-	1,031	206	7,186	3,030	10	-	186	7	-	26	11,682	293,602	4,489
2000	-	1,084	1,052	15,265	5,134	153	359	742	10	5	51	23,855	277,118	3,540
2001	942	1,133	846	14,808	5,230	29	732	3,928	29	13	1,918	29,608	413,544	4,436
2002	1,457	1,563	278	8,513	3,626	4	907	7,360	5	290	1,528	25,531	437,817	1,501
2003	2,739	1,418	462	9,125	4,911	365	C	3,477	5	699	1,973	25,174	408,453	1,615
2004	798	1,701	767	7,338	2,997	32	2,802	1,824	6	171	343	18,779	291,336	2,511
2005	682	1,791	530	3,966	532	0	1,782	2,422	7	51	183	11,946	280,047	3,674
2006	246	1,402	537	2,968	928	0	2,164	1,671	21	164	109	10,210	176,841	2,144
2007	224	1,204	408	4,582	353	8	-	745	11	154	378	8,067	178,083	2,333
2008	469	1,248	335	5,383	83	5	-	247	33	175	1,842	9,820	194,877	1,755
2009	629	1,003	590	4,268	780	10	-	636	84	244	2,200	10,444	247,201	1,950
2010	459	3	301	3,639	737	6	-	872	54	269	1,999	8,339	259,348	1,492
2011	1,807	-	349	2,373	754	6	-	647	55	150	1,907	8,048	214,899	1,406
2012	2,591	1,482	538	3,600	631	7	519	749	39	155	2,643	12,954	210,971	1,888
2013	1,874	1,424	410	3,117	928	8	325	572	43	101	1,981	10,783	228,970	1,993
2014	2,120	1,072	567	2,633	704	4	249	896	61	323	20	8,649	242,715	3,557
2015	2,642	1,415	929	2,177	957	20	419	1,287	121	530	139	10,637	256,364	3,567
2016	2,398	1,010	825	1,839	1,124	29	688	1,222	253	166	253	9,807	251,925	2,871
2017	2,907	837	1,252	1,463	1,176	10	612	1,263	536	406	18	10,480	221,460	2,685
2018	5,386	1,190	1,101	1,413	1,189	-	231	1,212	427	293	26	12,468	251,449	1,412
2019	3,372	1,490	1,015	1,810	1,725	-	314	1,556	256	344	37	11,920	240,233	1,398
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	219,078	*

[1] Includes—Incluye: BLZ, CHL, ECU, EU(ESP), EU(PRT), GTM, HND, NIC, SLV
[2] Includes gillnets, pole-and-line, recreational, troll and unknown gears—Incluye red agallera, caña, artes deportivas, y desconocidas

TABLE A-3c. Catches (t) of skipjack tuna by purse-seine and longline vessels in the EPO, by vessel flag, adjusted to the species composition estimate. 'C' indicates that the catch has been combined with the total in the 'OTR' column. The 2019-2020 data are preliminary.

TABLA A-3c. Capturas (t) de atún barrilete por buques de cerco y de palangre en el OPO, por bandera del buque, ajustadas a la estimación de composición por especie. 'C' indica que la captura se ha combinado con el total en la columna 'OTR'. Los datos de 2019-2020 son preliminares.

	PS														LL+
	COL	CRI	ECU	EU(ESP)	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	USA	VEN	VUT	C+OTR[1]	Total	OTR[2]
1991	C	-	18,438	C	10,916	-	1,720	C	-	13,162	5,217	9,051	3,724	62,228	3,662
1992	C	-	25,408	C	9,188	-	3,724	352	-	14,108	10,226	13,315	7,962	84,283	3,011
1993	3,292	-	21,227	C	13,037	-	1,062	-	-	17,853	7,270	10,908	9,181	83,830	6,089
1994	7,348	-	15,083	C	11,783	-	2,197	-	-	8,947	6,356	9,541	8,871	70,126	4,044
1995	13,081	C	31,934	C	29,406	-	4,084	-	-	14,032	5,508	13,910	15,092	127,047	7,241
1996	13,230	C	32,433	C	14,501	-	3,619	-	-	12,012	4,104	10,873	13,201	103,973	3,868
1997	12,332	-	51,826	C	23,416	-	4,277	-	-	13,687	8,617	14,246	25,055	153,456	3,491
1998	4,698	-	67,074	20,012	15,969	-	1,136	-	C	6,898	6,795	11,284	6,765	140,631	2,215
1999	11,210	-	124,393	34,923	16,767	C	5,286	-	C	13,491	16,344	21,287	17,864	261,565	3,638
2000	10,138	-	104,849	17,041	14,080	C	9,573	-	-	7,224	6,720	13,620	22,399	205,644	365
2001	9,445	-	66,144	13,454	8,169	C	6,967	-	C	4,135	3,215	7,824	23,813	143,166	1,696
2002	10,908	-	80,378	10,546	6,612	C	9,757	C	4,601	4,582	2,222	4,657	19,283	153,546	996
2003	14,771	-	139,804	18,567	8,147	-	25,084	C	C	5,445	6,143	14,112	41,895	273,968	4,049
2004	C	-	89,621	8,138	24,429	C	20,051	-	C	C	23,356	4,404	27,825	197,824	2,347
2005	C	-	140,927	9,224	32,271	3,735	25,782	-	4,995	C	22,146	C	24,149	263,229	3,309
2006	C	-	138,490	16,668	16,790	8,396	44,639	-	C	C	26,334	C	44,952	296,269	1,645
2007	C	-	93,553	2,879	21,542	4,286	28,475	-	C	C	21,990	C	35,571	208,296	1,579
2008	C	-	143,431	4,841	21,638	7,005	43,230	C	C	C	28,333	C	48,125	296,603	2,847
2009	C	-	132,712	6,021	6,847	5,119	26,973	C	C	C	19,370	C	33,481	230,523	2,821
2010	11,400	-	82,280	1,569	3,010	5,242	19,213	C	C	-	11,818	C	12,660	147,192	3,132
2011	23,269	-	149,637	5,238	11,899	3,889	29,837	-	C	C	27,026	C	25,240	276,035	2,259
2012	15,760	-	151,280	15,773	18,058	3,931	25,786	-	C	C	20,829	C	14,798	266,215	3,793
2013	22,168	-	172,002	2,900	17,350	4,345	31,022	C	C	-	17,522	C	11,251	278,560	3,229
2014	22,732	-	172,239	5,581	8,783	6,300	21,776	C	C	521	13,767	-	9,770	261,469	1,425
2015	16,431	-	208,765	C	23,515	1,261	31,427	5,225	C	16,826	4,792	-	20,665	328,907	1,444
2016	20,665	-	190,577	C	13,286	1,971	32,844	6,449	C	40,036	9,067	-	22,666	337,561	932
2017	19,284	-	190,139	C	21,238	6,959	37,419	6,257	C	24,989	7,288	-	11,186	324,759	1,049
2018	15,365	-	177,456	C	17,014	7,759	36,504	4,119	C	11,869	6,679	-	12,056	288,821	1,634
2019	23,395	-	211,827	C	19,656	8,089	33,662	8,944	C	19,706	5,719	-	16,407	347,405	660
2020	15,536	-	191,038	C	7,240	9,063	39,402	2,616	C	13,972	4,555	-	13,877	297,299	*

[1] Includes—Incluye: BLZ, BOL, CHN, EU(CYP), GTM, HND, LBR, NZL, RUS, VCT, UNK

[2] Includes gillnets, pole-and-line, recreational, and unknown gears—Incluye red agallera, caña, artes deportivas y desconocidas

TABLE A-3d. Catches (t) of bigeye tuna by purse-seine vessels in the EPO, by vessel flag. 'C' indicates that the catch has been combined with the total in the 'OTR' column. The data have been adjusted to the species composition estimate and are preliminary for 2019 and 2020.

TABLA A-3d. Capturas (t) de atún patudo por buques de cerco en el OPO, por bandera del buque. 'C' indica que la captura se ha combinado con el total en la columna 'OTR'. Los datos están ajustados a la estimación de composición por especie, y los de 2019 y 2020 son preliminares.

	COL	CRI	ECU	EU(ESP)	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	USA	VEN	VUT	C + OTR[1]	Total
1991	-	-	2,224	C	5	-	-	-	-	50	591	1,839	161	4,870
1992	-	-	1,647	C	61	-	38	*	-	3,002	184	1,397	850	7,179
1993	686	-	2,166	C	120	-	10	*	-	3,324	253	1,848	1,250	9,657
1994	5,636	-	5,112	C	171	-	-	*	-	7,042	637	8,829	7,472	34,899
1995	5,815	C	8,304	C	91	-	839	*	-	11,042	706	12,072	6,452	45,321
1996	7,692	C	20,279	C	82	-	1,445	*	-	8,380	619	12,374	10,440	61,311
1997	3,506	-	30,092	C	38	-	1,811	*	-	8,312	348	6,818	13,347	64,272
1998	596	-	25,113	5,747	12	-	12	*	C	5,309	348	4,746	2,246	44,129
1999	1,511	-	24,355	11,703	33	C	1,220	*	C	2,997	10	5,318	4,011	51,158
2000	7,443	-	36,094	12,511	0	C	7,028	*	-	5,304	457	10,000	16,446	95,283
2001	5,230	-	24,424	7,450	0	C	3,858	*	C	2,290	0	4,333	12,933	60,518
2002	5,283	-	26,262	5,108	0	C	4,726	C	2,228	2,219	0	2,256	9,340	57,422
2003	3,664	-	22,896	4,605	0	-	6,222	C	C	1,350	424	3,500	10,390	53,051
2004	C	-	30,817	3,366	0	C	8,294	*	C	C	9,661	1,822	11,511	65,471
2005	C	-	30,507	3,831	0	1,551	10,707	*	2,074	C	9,197	C	10,028	67,895
2006	C	-	39,302	5,264	6	2,652	14,099	*	C	C	8,317	C	14,197	83,837
2007	C	-	40,445	711	0	1,058	7,029	*	C	C	5,428	C	8,780	63,451
2008	C	-	41,177	1,234	327	1,785	11,018	C	C	C	7,221	C	12,266	75,028
2009	C	-	35,646	2,636	1,334	2,241	11,807	C	C	C	8,479	C	14,657	76,800
2010	4,206	-	34,902	579	11	1,934	7,089	C	C	-	4,360	C	4,672	57,753
2011	3,210	-	31,282	4,111	133	2,256	7,953	*	C	C	301	C	7,266	56,512
2012	1,873	-	45,633	3,866	225	1,250	7,238	*	C	C	848	C	5,087	66,020
2013	1,405	-	32,444	1,672	124	2,749	6,118	-	C	-	963	C	4,012	49,487
2014	2,479	-	39,094	2,812	40	3,068	8,168	-	C	129	1,183	-	3,472	60,445
2015	2,470	-	44,063	C	156	774	10,113	-	C	2,384	100	-	2,853	62,913
2016	2,743	-	33,139	C	255	667	8,440	312	C	2,801	345	-	8,029	56,731
2017	3,656	-	38,299	C	358	1,610	10,544	0	C	6,210	1,256	-	5,040	66,973
2018	1,449	-	40,427	C	766	1,519	11,753	104	C	3,354	1,157	-	3,994	64,523
2019	4,171	-	38,757	C	962	2,630	10,868	-	C	3,304	996	-	7,536	69,223
2020	4,014	-	45,582	C	673	1,781	10,095	61	C	3,746	644	-	8,386	74,981

[1] Includes—Incluye: BLZ, BOL, CHN, EU(CYP), GTM, HND, LBR, NZL, UNK, VCT

TABLE A-3e. Annual catches (t) of bigeye tuna by longline vessels, and totals for all gears, in the EPO, by vessel flag. 'C' indicates that the catch has been combined with the total in the 'OTR' column. The data for 2019-2020 are preliminary.

TABLA A-3e. Capturas anuales (t) de atún patudo por buques de palangre en el OPO, y totales de todas las artes, por bandera del buque. 'C' indica que la captura se ha combinado con el total en la columna 'OTR'. Los datos de 2019-2020 son preliminares.

	CHN	CRI	FRA (PYF)	JPN	KOR	MEX	PAN	TWN	USA	VUT	C + OTR[1]	Total LL	Total PS + LL	OTR[2]
1991	-	1	-	85,011	17,883	-	-	1,291	9	-	*	104,195	109,065	56
1992	-	9	7	74,466	9,202	-	-	1,032	92	-	*	84,808	91,987	13
1993	-	25	7	63,190	8,924	*	-	297	55	-	*	72,498	82,155	35
1994	-	1	102	61,471	9,522	-	-	255	9	-	*	71,360	106,259	806
1995	-	13	97	49,016	8,992	-	-	77	74	-	*	58,269	103,590	1,369
1996	-	1	113	36,685	9,983	-	-	95	81	-	*	46,958	108,269	748
1997	-	9	250	40,571	11,376	-	-	256	118	-	*	52,580	116,852	20
1998	-	28	359	35,752	9,731	-	-	314	191	-	*	46,375	90,504	628
1999	-	25	3,652	22,224	9,431	-	-	890	228	-	*	36,450	87,608	538
2000	-	27	653	28,746	13,280	42	14	1,916	162	2,754	11	47,605	142,887	253
2001	2,639	28	684	38,048	12,576	1	80	9,285	147	3,277	1,990	68,755	129,273	19
2002	7,614	19	388	34,193	10,358	-	6	17,253	132	2,995	1,466	74,424	131,845	12
2003	10,066	18	346	24,888	10,272	-	C	12,016	232	1,258	680	59,776	112,828	21
2004	2,645	21	405	21,236	10,729	-	48	7,384	149	407	459	43,483	108,954	194
2005	2,104	23	398	19,113	11,580	-	30	6,441	536	318	151	40,694	108,589	25
2006	709	18	388	16,235	6,732	-	37	6,412	85	960	195	31,771	115,608	40
2007	2,324	15	361	13,977	5,611	-	-	6,057	417	1,013	101	29,876	93,326	44
2008	2,379	16	367	14,908	4,150	-	-	1,852	1,277	790	468	26,207	101,236	28
2009	2,481	13	484	15,490	6,758	-	-	3,396	730	1,032	1,038	31,422	108,221	15
2010	2,490	4	314	15,847	9,244	-	-	5,276	1,356	1,496	1,063	37,090	94,842	2
2011	5,450	-	445	13,399	6,617	-	-	3,957	1,050	694	706	32,318	88,829	-
2012	4,386	3	464	16,323	7,450	-	-	4,999	875	1,063	604	36,167	102,187	27
2013	5,199	-	527	14,258	8,822	-	-	4,162	2,054	604	544	36,170	85,657	99
2014	5,253	9	526	13,634	8,203	-	114	4,511	2,073	897	120	35,340	95,785	177
2015	8,401	8	692	13,079	8,635	-	364	5,181	2,948	1,888	328	41,524	104,437	21
2016	7,052	3	477	10,467	7,692	-	313	6,006	2,090	762	679	35,541	92,272	22
2017	7,093	16	700	8,054	8,749	-	357	6,186	2,700	1,359	147	35,360	102,333	42
2018	6,060	14	897	6,130	6,675	-	415	5,125	2,410	1,194	145	29,065	93,588	18
2019	5,372	23	800	6,024	6,137	-	325	5,868	1,732	836	163	27,281	96,504	18
2020	4,046	*	121	5,858	6,001	-	*	5,524	*	676	*	22,226	97,207	*

[1] Includes—Incluye: BLZ, CHL, ECU, EU(ESP), EU(PRT), HND, SLV

[2] Includes gillnets, pole-and-line, recreational, and unknown gears—Incluye red agallera, caña, artes deportivas, y desconocidas

TABLE A-4a. Preliminary estimates of the retained catches, in metric tons, of tunas and bonitos caught by purse-seine vessels in the EPO in 2019 and 2020, by species and vessel flag. The data for yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas have been adjusted to the species composition estimates, and are preliminary.

TABLA A-4a. Estimaciones preliminares de las capturas retenidas, en toneladas métricas, de atunes y bonitos por buques cerqueros en el OPO en 2019 y 2020, por especie y bandera del buque. Los datos de los atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo fueron ajustados a las estimaciones de composición por especie, y son preliminares.

	YFT	SKJ	BET	PBF	ALB	BKJ	BZX	TUN	Total	%
2019				**Retained catches–Capturas retenidas**						
COL	17,177	23,395	4,171	-	-	12	-	1	44,756	6.8
ECU	46,102	211,827	38,757	-	-	789	928	52	298,455	45.2
MEX	105,426	19,656	962	2,249	-	4,352	6,053	21	138,719	21.0
NIC	7,114	8,089	2,630	-	-	17	-	-	17,849	2.7
PAN	17,826	33,662	10,868	-	-	9	-	1	62,366	9.5
PER	1,782	8,944	-	-	-	-	36	3	10,765	1.6
USA	6,515	19,706	3,304	226	-	1	-	-	29,752	4.5
VEN	22,558	5,719	996	-	-	20	-	5	29,298	4.4
OTR[1]	3,814	16,407	7,536	-	-	-	-	-	27,756	4.3
Total	228,313	347,405	69,223	2,475	-	5,200	7,017	83	659,716	
2020				**Retained catches–Capturas retenidas**						
COL	16,507	15,536	4,014	-	-	11	-	7	36,074	6.0
ECU	39,867	191,038	45,582	-	-	1,583	-	144	278,214	46.2
MEX	102,295	7,240	673	3,266	-	2,296	3,169	33	118,973	19.8
NIC	5,439	9,063	1,781	-	-	-	-	3	16,285	2.7
PAN	22,820	39,402	10,095	-	-	26	-	5	72,348	12.0
PER	567	2,616	61	-	-	-	-	-	3,243	0.5
USA	3,781	13,972	3,746	117	-	14	-	1	21,631	3.6
VEN	24,536	4,555	644	-	-	8	-	-	29,743	4.9
OTR[2]	3,267	13,877	8,386	-	-	-	-	-	25,530	4.3
Total	219,078	297,299	74,981	3,383	-	3,938	3,169	193	602,041	

[1] Includes El Salvador and European Union (Spain) - This category is used to avoid revealing the operations of individual vessels or companies.

[1] Incluye El Salvador y Unión Europea (España) - Se usa esta categoría para no revelar información sobre las actividades de buques o empresas individuales.

[2] Includes El Salvador and European Union (Spain) - This category is used to avoid revealing the operations of individual vessels or companies.

[2] Incluye El Salvador y Unión Europea (España) - Se usa esta categoría para no revelar información sobre las actividades de buques o empresas individuales.

TABLE A-4b. Preliminary estimates of the landings, in metric tons, of tunas and bonitos caught by purse-seine vessels in the EPO in 2019 and 2020, by year, species and country of landing. The data for yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas have not been adjusted to the species composition estimates and are preliminary.

TABLA A-4b. Estimaciones preliminares de las descargas, en toneladas métricas, de atunes y bonitos por buques cerqueros en el OPO en 2019 y 2020, por año, especie y país de descarga. Los datos de los atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo no fueron ajustados a las estimaciones de composición por especie, y son preliminares.

	YFT	SKJ	BET	PBF	ALB	BKJ	BZX	TUN	Total	%
2019					**Landings-Descargas**					
COL	14,778	19,863	2,706	-	-	3	-	-	37,350	5.7
ECU	81,694	272,493	38,472	-	-	816	928	52	394,455	60.7
MEX	104,529	22,690	906	2,249	-	4,348	6,054	14	140,790	21.7
PER	3,758	19,821	1,072	-	-	30	36	14	24,731	3.8
USA	3,788	5,661	330	226	-	-	-	7	10,012	1.6
OTR[1]	19,172	16,679	6,587	-	-	3	-	-	42,441	6.5
Total	227,719	357,207	50,073	2,475	-	5,200	7,018	87	649,779	
2020					**Landings-Descargas**					
COL	16,674	13,969	2,645	-	-	10	-	3	33,301	5.4
ECU	71,665	276,517	38,812	-	-	1,600	-	141	388,735	63.7
MEX	100,951	10,881	1,225	3,266	-	2,297	3,169	33	121,822	20.0
PER	1,379	8,947	563	-	-	19	-	6	10,914	1.8
USA	1,794	3,550	447	117	-	-	-	-	5,908	1.0
OTR[2]	28,851	15,156	5,754	-	-	-	-	-	49,761	8.1
Total	221,314	329,020	49,446	3,383	-	3,926	3,169	183	610,441	

[1] Includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kiribati and Panama - This category is used to avoid revealing the operations of individual vessels or companies.

[1] Incluye Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kiribati y Panamá - Se usa esta categoría para no revelar información sobre las actividades de buques o empresas individuales.

[2] Includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kiribati and Unknown - This category is used to avoid revealing the operations of individual vessels or companies.

[2] Incluye Costa Rica, Desconocida, El Salvador, Guatemala y Kiribati - Se usa esta categoría para no revelar información sobre las actividades de buques o empresas individuales.

TABLE A-5a. Annual retained catches of Pacific bluefin tuna, by gear type and flag, in metric tons, 1991-2019. The data for 2018 and 2019 are preliminary; 2020 data are not available.

TABLA A-5a. Capturas retenidas anuales de atún aleta azul del Pacífico, por arte de pesca y bandera, en toneladas, 1991-2019. Los datos de 2018 y 2019 son preliminares; no se dispone de datos de 2020.

PBF	Western Pacific flags—Banderas del Pacífico occidental[1]									EPO flags—Banderas del OPO					Total
	JPN				KOR		TWN		Sub-total	MEX		USA		Sub-total	
	PS	LP	LL	OTR	PS	OTR	PS	LL	OTR		PS	OTR	PS	OTR		
1991	9,808	286	218	4,204	265	-	-	342	119	15,242	9	-	410	98	517	15,759
1992	7,162	166	513	3,204	288	-	73	464	8	11,878	0	-	1,928	171	2,099	13,977
1993	6,600	129	812	1,759	40	-	1	471	3	9,815	-	-	580	386	966	10,781
1994	8,131	162	1,206	5,667	50	-	-	559	-	15,775	63	2	906	145	1,116	16,891
1995	18,909	270	678	7,223	821	-	-	335	2	28,238	11	-	657	294	962	29,200
1996	7,644	94	901	5,359	102	-	-	956	-	15,056	3,700	-	4,639	110	8,449	23,505
1997	13,152	34	1,300	4,354	1,054	-	-	1,814	-	21,708	367	-	2,240	264	2,871	24,579
1998	5,391	85	1,255	4,450	188	-	-	1,910	-	13,279	1	0	1,771	703	2,475	15,754
1999	16,173	35	1,157	5,246	256	-	-	3,089	-	25,956	2,369	35	184	592	3,180	29,136
2000	16,486	102	953	7,031	2,401	-	-	2,780	2	29,755	3,019	99	693	380	4,191	33,946
2001	7,620	180	791	5,614	1,176	10	-	1,839	4	17,234	863	-	292	392	1,547	18,781
2002	8,903	99	841	4,338	932	1	-	1,523	4	16,641	1,708	2	50	625	2,385	19,026
2003	5,768	44	1,237	3,345	2,601	-	-	1,863	21	14,879	3,211	43	22	373	3,649	18,528
2004	8,257	132	1,847	3,855	773	-	-	1,714	3	16,581	8,880	14	-	61	8,955	25,536
2005	12,817	549	1,925	6,363	1,318	9	-	1,368	2	24,351	4,542	-	201	80	4,823	29,174
2006	8,880	108	1,121	4,058	1,012	3	-	1,149	1	16,332	9,806	-	-	96	9,902	26,234
2007	6,840	236	1,762	4,983	1,281	4	-	1,401	10	16,517	4,147	-	42	14	4,203	20,720
2008	10,221	64	1,390	5,505	1,866	10	-	979	2	20,037	4,407	15	-	64	4,486	24,523
2009	8,077	50	1,080	4,814	936	4	-	877	11	15,849	3,019	-	410	162	3,591	19,440
2010	3,742	83	890	3,681	1,196	16	-	373	36	10,017	7,746	-	-	89	7,835	17,852
2011	8,340	63	837	3,754	670	14	-	292	24	13,994	2,731	1	-	343	3,075	17,069
2012	2,462	113	673	2,846	1,421	2	-	210	4	7,731	6,668	1	-	442	7,111	14,842
2013	2,771	8	784	2,848	604	1	-	331	3	7,350	3,154	-	-	820	3,974	11,324
2014	5,456	5	683	3,429	1,305	6	-	483	42	11,409	4,862	-	401	427	5,690	17,099
2015	3,645	8	649	2,085	676	1	-	552	26	7,642	3,082	-	86	412	3,580	11,222
2016	5,095	44	691	2,514	1,024	5	-	454	0	9,827	2,709	-	316	412	3,437	13,264
2017	4,540	49	913	3,491	734	9	-	415	0	10,151	3,643	-	466	472	4,581	14,732
2018	4,049	8	700	1,447	523	12	-	381	3	7,123	2,482	-	12	554	3,048	10,171
2019	4,464	0	1,002	2,031	542	39	-	486	3	8,081	2,249	-	226	478	2,953	11,034

[1] Source: International Scientific Committee, 20th Plenary Meeting, PBFWG workshop report on Pacific Bluefin Tuna, July 2020— Fuente: Comité Científico Internacional, 20ª Reunión Plenaria, Taller PBFWG sobre Atún Aleta Azul del Pacífico, julio de 2020

TABLE A-5b. Reported catches of Pacific bluefin tuna in the EPO by recreational gear, in number of fish, 1991-2020.
TABLA A-5b. Capturas reportadas de atún aleta azul del Pacifico en el OPO por artes deportivas, en número de peces, 1991-2020.

1991	5,330	**2006**	7,473
1992	8,586	**2007**	1,028
1993	10,535	**2008**	10,187
1994	2,243	**2009**	12,138
1995	16,025	**2010**	8,453
1996	2,739	**2011**	31,494
1997	8,338	**2012**	40,012
1998	20,466	**2013**	63,158
1999	36,797	**2014**	27,889
2000	20,669	**2015**	28,661
2001	21,913	**2016**	12,312
2002	33,399	**2017**	16,493
2003	22,291	**2018**	13,849
2004	3,391	**2019**	17,984
2005	5,757	**2020**	30,413

TABLE A-6. Annual retained catches of albacore in the EPO, by gear and area (north and south of the equator), in metric tons, 1991-2019. The data for 2018 and 2019 are preliminary; 2020 data are not available.

TABLA A-6. Capturas retenidas anuales de atún albacora en el OPO, por arte y zona (al norte y al sur de la línea ecuatorial), en toneladas, 1991-2019. Los datos de 2018 y 2019 son preliminares; no se dispone de datos de 2020.

ALB	North—Norte				South—Sur				Total
	LL	LTL[1]	OTR	Subtotal	LL	LTL	OTR	Subtotal	
1991	1,514	2,617	6	4,137	6,379	795	170	7,344	11,481
1992	1,635	4,770	2	6,407	15,445	1,205	18	16,668	23,075
1993	1,772	4,332	25	6,129	9,422	35	19	9,476	15,605
1994	2,356	9,666	106	12,128	8,034	446	21	8,501	20,629
1995	1,380	7,773	102	9,255	4,805	2	15	4,822	14,077
1996	1,675	8,267	99	10,041	5,956	94	21	6,071	16,112
1997	1,365	6,115	1,019	8,499	8,313	466	0	8,779	17,278
1998	1,730	12,019	1,250	14,999	10,905	12	0	10,917	25,916
1999	2,701	11,028	3,668	17,397	8,932	81	7	9,020	26,417
2000	1,880	10,960	1,869	14,709	7,783	778	3	8,564	23,273
2001	1,822	11,727	1,638	15,187	17,588	516	6	18,110	33,297
2002	1,227	12,286	2,388	15,901	14,062	131	40	14,233	30,134
2003	1,129	17,808	2,260	21,197	23,772	419	3	24,194	45,391
2004	854	20,288	1,623	22,765	17,590	331	0	17,921	40,686
2005	405	13,807	1,741	15,953	8,945	181	7	9,133	25,086
2006	3,671	18,515	408	22,594	10,161	48	119	10,328	32,922
2007	2,708	17,948	1,415	22,071	8,399	19	87	8,505	30,576
2008	1,160	17,137	308	18,605	8,058	0	159	8,217	26,822
2009	91	17,933	996	19,020	11,981	0	213	12,194	31,214
2010	1,134	18,246	892	20,272	13,122	3	247	13,372	33,644
2011	1,833	15,437	426	17,696	14,357	0	222	14,579	32,275
2012	4,583	16,633	1,222	22,438	19,613	35	210	19,858	42,296
2013	6,193	17,398	844	24,435	19,204	0	271	19,475	43,910
2014	3,546	18,178	1,042	22,766	25,685	0	243	25,928	48,694
2015	2,067	15,986	934	18,987	26,873	0	221	27,094	46,081
2016	1,641	13,600	677	15,918	25,136	0	290	25,426	41,346
2017	2,512	8,871	386	11,769	23,820	0	206	24,026	35,795
2018	2,433	10,433	399	13,265	22,951	0	329	23,280	36,546
2019	2,980	10,199	1,368	14,547	16,869	0	362	17,231	31,778

[1] Includes pole-and-line—Incluye caña

TABLE A-7. Estimated numbers of sets, by set type and vessel capacity category, and estimated retained catches, in metric tons, of yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tuna by purse-seine vessels in the EPO. The data for 2019 and 2020 are preliminary. The data for yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas have been adjusted to the species composition estimate and are preliminary.

TABLA A-7. Números estimados de lances, por tipo de lance y categoría de capacidad de buque, y capturas retenidas estimadas, en toneladas métricas, de atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo por buques cerqueros en el OPO. Los datos de 2019 y 2020 son preliminares. Los datos de los atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, y patudo fueron ajustados a la estimación de composición por especie, y son preliminares.

	Number of sets—Número de lances			Retained catch—Captura retenida		
	Vessel capacity—Capacidad del buque		Total	YFT	SKJ	BET
	≤363 t	>363 t				
DEL	Sets associated with dolphins Lances asociados a delfines					
2005	0	12,173	12,173	167,224	12,321	1
2006	0	8,923	8,923	91,800	4,801	0
2007	0	8,871	8,871	97,075	3,272	7
2008	0	9,246	9,246	122,107	8,388	4
2009	0	10,910	10,910	178,291	2,683	1
2010	0	11,646	11,646	170,028	1,365	0
2011	0	9,604	9,604	134,926	4,387	2
2012	0	9,220	9,220	133,825	2,122	0
2013	0	10,736	10,736	157,432	4,272	0
2014	0	11,382	11,382	167,780	4,413	3
2015	0	11,020	11,020	160,595	5,608	2
2016	0	11,219	11,219	146,526	3,179	4
2017	0	8,863	8,863	112,533	1,656	1
2018	0	9,774	9,774	147,859	2,456	1
2019	0	9,680	9,680	153,649	3,696	28
2020	0	9,810	9,810	150,989	1,745	61
OBJ	Sets associated with floating objects Lances asociados a objetos flotantes					
2005	796	4,992	5,788	25,752	132,937	66,256
2006	1,313	6,862	8,175	34,111	191,006	82,176
2007	1,605	5,857	7,462	29,412	122,119	62,187
2008	1,958	6,655	8,613	34,763	157,324	73,851
2009	2,142	7,077	9,219	36,147	157,023	75,889
2010	2,432	6,399	8,831	37,850	114,659	57,059
2011	2,538	6,921	9,459	42,176	171,193	55,587
2012	3,067	7,610	10,677	37,487	177,055	65,035
2013	3,081	8,038	11,119	35,112	194,372	48,337
2014	3,860	8,777	12,637	46,049	199,696	59,797
2015	3,457	9,385	12,842	43,603	206,515	60,975
2016	4,214	10,377	14,591	58,673	248,190	55,269
2017	4,544	11,148	15,692	67,167	224,422	65,443
2018	4,954	11,871	16,825	66,122	213,626	63,815
2019	4,885	10,591	15,476	52,862	226,375	68,553
2020	2,812	8,726	11,538	43,788	193,013	74,529

TABLE A-7. (continued)
TABLA A-7. (continuación)

	Number of sets—Número de lances			Retained catch—Captura retenida		
	Vessel capacity—Capacidad del buque		Total	YFT	SKJ	BET
	≤363 t	>363 t				
NOA	Sets on unassociated schools					
	Lances sobre cardúmenes no asociados					
2005	6,922	7,816	14,738	75,125	117,971	1,638
2006	7,180	8,443	15,623	40,720	100,461	1,662
2007	5,480	7,211	12,691	43,529	82,904	1,256
2008	5,204	6,210	11,414	28,187	130,891	1,173
2009	3,822	4,109	7,931	22,319	70,817	909
2010	2,744	3,885	6,629	43,131	31,168	693
2011	2,840	5,182	8,022	29,749	100,455	923
2012	2,996	5,369	8,365	26,705	87,038	985
2013	3,064	4,156	7,220	25,643	79,916	1,150
2014	2,428	3,369	5,797	20,237	57,360	645
2015	3,116	6,201	9,317	41,529	116,784	1,936
2016	2,300	5,101	7,401	36,919	86,192	1,458
2017	2,016	4,960	6,976	31,280	98,681	1,529
2018	1,925	4,163	6,088	25,000	72,739	707
2019	2,064	5,948	8,012	21,802	117,334	642
2020	1,817	4,522	6,339	24,301	102,541	391
ALL	Sets on all types of schools					
	Lances sobre todos tipos de cardumen					
2005	7,718	24,981	32,699	268,101	263,229	67,895
2006	8,493	24,228	32,721	166,631	296,268	83,838
2007	7,085	21,939	29,024	170,016	208,295	63,450
2008	7,162	22,111	29,273	185,057	296,603	75,028
2009	5,964	22,096	28,060	236,757	230,523	76,799
2010	5,176	21,930	27,106	251,009	147,192	57,752
2011	5,378	21,707	27,085	206,851	276,035	56,512
2012	6,063	22,199	28,262	198,017	266,215	66,020
2013	6,145	22,930	29,075	218,187	278,560	49,487
2014	6,288	23,528	29,816	234,066	261,469	60,445
2015	6,573	26,606	33,179	245,727	328,907	62,913
2016	6,514	26,697	33,211	242,118	337,561	56,731
2017	6,560	24,971	31,531	210,980	324,759	66,973
2018	6,879	25,808	32,687	238,981	288,821	64,523
2019	6,949	26,219	33,168	228,313	347,405	69,223
2020	4,629	23,058	27,687	219,078	297,299	74,981

TABLE A-8. Types of floating objects involved in sets by vessels of >363 t carrying capacity, 2005-2020. The 2020 data are preliminary.

TABLA A-8. Tipos de objetos flotantes sobre los que realizaron lances buques de >363 t de capacidad de acarreo, 2005-2020. Los datos de 2020 son preliminares.

OBJ	Flotsam Naturales		FADs Plantados		Unknown Desconocido		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
2005	603	12.1	4,281	85.8	108	2.2	4,992
2006	697	10.2	6,123	89.2	42	0.6	6,862
2007	597	10.2	5,188	88.6	72	1.2	5,857
2008	560	8.4	6,070	91.2	25	0.4	6,655
2009	322	4.5	6,728	95.1	27	0.4	7,077
2010	337	5.3	6,038	94.3	24	0.4	6,399
2011	563	8.1	6,342	91.6	16	0.2	6,921
2012	286	3.8	7,321	96.2	3	< 0.1	7,610
2013	274	3.4	7,759	96.5	5	0.1	8,038
2014	283	3.2	8,490	96.7	4	< 0.1	8,777
2015	273	2.9	9,093	96.9	19	0.2	9,385
2016	278	2.7	10,070	97.0	29	0.3	10,377
2017	271	2.4	10,877	97.6	0	0	11,148
2018	322	2.7	11,549	97.3	0	0	11,871
2019	216	2.0	10,373	97.9	2	< 0.1	10,591
2020	140	1.6	8,586	98.4	0	0	8,726

TABLE A-9. Reported nominal longline fishing effort (E; 1000 hooks) and catch (C; metric tons) of yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye, Pacific bluefin, and albacore tunas only, by flag, in the EPO. 2020 data are not available.

TABLA A-9. Esfuerzo de pesca palangrero nominal reportado (E; 1000 anzuelos), y captura (C; toneladas métricas) de atunes aleta amarilla, barrilete, patudo, aleta azul del Pacífico, y albacora solamente, por bandera, en el OPO. No se dispone de datos de 2020.

LL	CHN E	CHN C	JPN E	JPN C	KOR E	KOR C	FRA(PYF) E	FRA(PYF) C	TWN E	TWN C	USA E	USA C	OTR[1] C
1991	-	-	200,365	112,337	65,024	24,644	-	-	17,969	5,862	42	12	173
1992	-	-	191,284	93,011	45,634	13,104	199	89	33,025	14,142	325	106	128
1993	-	-	159,955	87,977	46,375	12,843	153	79	18,064	6,566	415	81	227
1994	-	-	163,968	92,606	44,788	13,250	1,373	574	12,588	4,883	303	25	523
1995	-	-	129,598	69,435	54,979	12,778	1,776	559	2,910	1,639	828	180	562
1996	-	-	103,654	52,298	40,290	14,121	2,087	931	5,830	3,553	510	182	185
1997	-	-	96,383	59,325	30,493	16,663	3,464	1,941	8,720	5,673	464	215	752
1998	-	-	106,568	50,167	51,817	15,089	4,724	2,858	10,586	5,039	1,008	406	1,176
1999	-	-	80,958	32,886	54,269	13,294	5,512	4,446	23,247	7,865	1,756	469	1,157
2000	-	-	79,311	45,216	33,585	18,759	8,090	4,382	18,152	7,809	737	204	4,868
2001	13,056	5,162	102,219	54,775	72,261	18,201	7,445	5,086	41,920	20,060	1,438	238	15,612
2002	34,889	10,398	103,920	45,401	96,273	14,370	943	3,238	78,018	31,773	613	138	10,258
2003	43,289	14,548	101,227	36,187	71,006	15,551	11,098	4,101	74,460	28,328	1,314	262	11,595
2004	15,889	4,033	76,824	30,936	55,861	14,540	13,757	3,030	49,979	19,535	1,049	166	9,193
2005	16,896	3,681	65,081	25,712	15,798	12,284	13,356	2,515	38,536	12,229	2,397	557	5,244
2006	588	969	56,525	21,432	27,472	7,892	11,786	3,220	38,134	12,375	234	121	10,027
2007	12,226	2,624	45,972	20,514	10,548	6,037	9,672	3,753	22,244	9,498	2,689	436	6,424
2008	11,518	2,984	44,547	21,375	3,442	4,256	10,255	3,017	12,544	4,198	6,322	1,369	9,231
2009	10,536	3,435	41,517	21,492	18,364	7,615	10,686	4,032	13,904	6,366	5,141	852	11,731
2010	11,905	3,590	47,807	21,017	25,816	10,477	8,976	3,139	24,976	10,396	8,879	1,480	11,400
2011	37,384	9,983	52,194	18,682	25,323	7,814	9,514	3,192	21,065	9,422	7,359	1,233	7,616
2012	55,508	14,462	55,587	22,214	20,338	8,286	8,806	3,589	20,587	11,924	5,822	986	14,237
2013	70,411	18,128	48,825	19,097	31,702	10,248	9,847	3,303	19,198	11,722	10,765	2,127	9,754
2014	78,851	24,282	40,735	17,235	22,695	9,132	10,572	3,291	17,047	10,435	11,276	2,168	6,874
2015	99,131	25,559	35,290	16,046	22,394	9,879	13,661	4,509	15,334	11,274	13,868	3,089	10,924
2016	66,405	25,756	30,910	13,242	23,235	9,457	13,677	3,954	20,941	11,432	11,313	2,372	6,121
2017	82,461	27,341	27,930	10,617	27,540	10,525	11,641	3,425	24,164	11,811	15,266	3,266	5,357
2018	83,023	27,024	24,627	8,692	19,443	8,474	13,258	4,300	20,974	9,985	13,607	2,879	6,779
2019	65,298	18,652	18,521	8,869	17,655	8,556	12,620	4,209	21,782	12,169	11,052	2,021	4,820

[1] Includes the catches of—Incluye las capturas de: BLZ, CHL, COK, CRI, ECU, EU(ESP), GTM, HND, MEX, NIC, PAN, EU(PRT), SLV, VUT

TABLE A-10. Numbers and well volumes, in cubic meters, of purse-seine and pole-and line vessels of the EPO tuna fleet. The data for 2019 and 2020 are preliminary.

TABLA A-10. Número y volumen de bodega, en metros cúbicos, de buques cerqueros y cañeros de la flota atunera del OPO. Los datos de 2019 y 2020 son preliminares.

	PS		LP		Total	
	No.	**Vol. (m³)**	**No.**	**Vol. (m³)**	**No.**	**Vol. (m³)**
1991	152	124,062	22	1,997	174	126,059
1992	158	116,619	20	1,807	178	118,426
1993	151	117,593	15	1,550	166	119,143
1994	166	120,726	20	1,726	186	122,452
1995	175	123,798	20	1,784	195	125,582
1996	180	130,774	17	1,646	197	132,420
1997	194	147,926	23	2,127	217	150,053
1998	202	164,956	22	2,216	224	167,172
1999	208	178,724	14	1,642	222	180,366
2000	205	180,679	12	1,220	217	181,899
2001	204	189,088	10	1,259	214	190,347
2002	218	199,870	6	921	224	200,791
2003	214	202,381	3	338	217	202,719
2004	218	206,473	3	338	221	206,811
2005	220	212,419	4	498	224	212,917
2006	225	225,166	4	498	229	225,664
2007	227	225,359	4	380	231	225,739
2008	219	223,804	4	380	223	224,184
2009	221	224,632	4	380	225	225,012
2010	202	210,025	3	255	205	210,280
2011	208	213,237	3	339	211	213,576
2012	209	217,687	4	464	213	218,151
2013	203	212,087	3	268	206	212,355
2014	226	230,379	2	226	228	230,605
2015	244	248,428	1	125	245	248,553
2016	250	261,474	0	0	250	261,474
2017	254	263,018	0	0	254	263,018
2018	261	263,666	0	0	261	263,666
2019	261	265,085	0	0	261	265,085
2020	240	239,687	0	0	240	239,687

TABLE A-11a. Estimates of the numbers and well volume (cubic meters) of purse-seine (PS) and pole-and-line (LP) vessels that fished in the EPO in 2019, by flag and gear. Each vessel is included in the total for each flag under which it fished during the year but is included only once in the "Grand total"; therefore, the grand total may not equal the sums of the individual flags.

TABLA A-11a. Estimaciones del número y volumen de bodega (metros cúbicos) de buques cerqueros (PS) y cañeros (LP) que pescaron en el OPO en 2019 por bandera y arte de pesca. Se incluye cada buque en los totales de cada bandera bajo la cual pescó durante el año, pero solamente una vez en el "Total general"; por consiguiente, los totales generales no equivalen necesariamente a las sumas de las banderas individuales.

Flag Bandera	Gear Arte	Well volume —Volumen de bodega (m³)					Total	
		<401	401-800	801-1300	1301-1800	>1800	No.	Vol. (m³)
		Number—Número						
COL	PS	2	2	7	3	-	14	14,860
ECU	PS	38	33	22	9	12	114	91,057
EU(ESP)	PS	-	-	-	-	2	2	4,120
MEX	PS	5	2	21	23	-	51	61,146
NIC	PS	-	-	3	2	1	6	9,066
PAN	PS	-	2	5	6	4	17	23,719
PER	PS	6	5	-	-	-	11	4,767
SLV	PS	-	-	-	1	2	3	6,202
USA	PS	11	-	3	9	6	29	30,367
VEN	PS	-	-	7	6	1	14	19,781
Grand total—Total general	PS	62	44	68	59	28	261	
Well volume—Volumen de bodega (m³)								
Grand total—Total general	PS	16,015	26,070	75,928	88,886	58,186		265,085

- : none—ninguno

TABLE A-11b. Estimates of the numbers and well volumes (cubic meters) of purse-seine (PS) vessels that fished in the EPO in 2020, by flag and gear. Each vessel is included in the total for each flag under which it fished during the year but is included only once in the "Grand total"; therefore, the grand total may not equal the sums of the individual flags.

TABLA A-11b. Estimaciones del número y volumen de bodega (metros cúbicos) de buques cerqueros (PS) que pescaron en el OPO en 2020, por bandera y arte de pesca. Se incluye cada buque en los totales de cada bandera bajo la cual pescó durante el año, pero solamente una vez en el "Total general"; por consiguiente, los totales generales no equivalen necesariamente a las sumas de las banderas individuales.

Flag Bandera	Gear Arte	Well volume —Volumen de bodega (m^3)					Total	
		<401	401-800	801-1300	1301-1800	>1800	No.	Vol. (m^3)
		Number—Número						
COL	PS	2	2	7	3	-	14	14,860
ECU	PS	35	33	22	8	11	109	87,210
EU(ESP)	PS	-	-	-	-	2	2	4,120
MEX	PS	4	2	19	23	-	48	58,854
NIC	PS	-	-	2	1	1	4	6,099
PAN	PS	-	2	7	7	3	19	25,564
PER	PS	4	6	-	-	-	10	4,818
SLV	PS	-	-	-	1	2	3	6,202
USA	PS	11	-	2	5	3	21	17,530
VEN	PS	-	-	6	5	1	12	16,986
Grand total—Total general	PS	56	45	64	52	23	240	
Well volume—Volumen de bodega (m^3)								
Grand total—Total general	PS	14,372	26,632	71,519	79,231	47,933		239,687

- : none—ninguno

TABLE A-12. Minimum, maximum, and average capacity, in thousands of cubic meters, of purse-seine and pole-and-line vessels at sea in the EPO during 2010-2019 and in 2020, by month.
TABLA A-12. Capacidad mínima, máxima, y media, en miles de metros cúbicos, de los buques cerqueros y cañeros en el mar en el OPO durante 2010-2019 y en 2020, por mes.

Month Mes	2010-2019			2020
	Min	Max	Ave.-Prom.	
1	86.9	129.6	100.2	105.3
2	150.7	192.3	171.6	154.2
3	135.4	189.7	164.1	159.3
4	145.9	200.8	167.1	151.2
5	139.8	196.9	166.5	159.3
6	154.9	198.6	171.6	157.2
7	154.1	200.4	170.5	161.4
8	108.0	148.7	122.4	107.6
9	105.5	142.2	119.3	102.2
10	150.7	188.9	172.8	141.7
11	102.8	140.8	122.5	93.9
12	45.9	68.2	57.2	72.5
Ave.-Prom.	123.4	166.4	142.1	130.5

B. YELLOWFIN TUNA

For the full version of this analysis, see documents SAC-11-05, SAC-11-07, SAC-11-INF-J and SAC-11-08.

Yellowfin are distributed across the Pacific Ocean, but the bulk of the catch is made in the eastern and western regions. Purse-seine catches in the vicinity of the western boundary of the EPO at 150ºW are relatively low, but have been increasing, mainly in sets on floating objects (Figure A-1a and A-1b, Tables A-1, A-2). The majority of the catch in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) is taken in purse-seine sets associated with dolphins and floating objects (Figure B-1). Tagging studies of yellowfin throughout the Pacific indicate that they tend to stay within 1,800 km of their release positions. This regional fidelity, along with the geographic variation in phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of yellowfin shown in some studies, suggests that there might be multiple stocks of yellowfin in the EPO and throughout the Pacific Ocean. However, movement rates between these putative stocks, as well as across the 150°W meridian, cannot be estimated with currently-available tagging data.

In 2021, stock status indicators (SSIs) were developed for yellowfin using the data collected in the EPO as a whole (SAC-12-05). In the short term, the indicators show the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The effort in the floating-object fishery decreased about 25% from 2019 to 2020. The capacity slightly decreased as well. There was apparent decrease in the floating object catches, however the port sampling operations were similarly affected, thus the catch estimates may be uncertain. In contrast, for the other two fisheries, the purse seine fishery associated with dolphins and the unassociated fishery, the effort and catches were stable since 2018. The long term trends, show that most floating-object fishery SSIs suggest that the yellowfin stock has potentially been subject to increased fishing mortality, mainly due to the increase in the number of sets in the floating-object fishery since 2005 (Figure B-2) and corresponding increase in catch for yellowfin (Figure B-3), associated with decline in catch-per-set (Figure B-3) and reduction in the average length of the fish in the catch (Figure B-3) for the floating-object fishery. This coincided with a declining trend in the yellowfin longline CPUE index based on spatio-temporal modelling which remained at low historic levels since 2005 (Figure B-4). Trends in some of the other SSIs do not support the interpretation that increased fishing mortality is occurring as a result of an increase in the numbers of floating-object sets, such as trends in catch-per-set for other set types (Figure B-3), mean length of yellowfin in the other set types (Figure B-3), and the longline SSIs (Figure B-3). The SSI based on spatio-temporal modelling of CPDF for the purse-seine fishery associated with dolphins shows a period of low values starting in 2015 (Figure B-4) which coincides with a period of increased yellowfin catches in floating-objects set (Figure B-3). The SSI based on spatio-temporal modelling of CPUE for the longline fishery do not coincide with the purse-seine one (Figure B-4). Identifying the causes of differences in the SSIs is difficult, even when SSIs are considered in aggregate. The inconsistencies among SSIs for yellowfin may be due to an interaction between potential stock structure and differences in the spatial distribution of effort in the different set types. In addition, catch-per-set may not be a reliable indicator of abundance, particularly for the target species (i.e. yellowfin in the dolphin-associated fishery). Nonetheless, the fact that most SSIs based on the floating-object fishery are consistent with an increase in fishing mortality in that fishery means that precautionary management measures should be considered to prevent further increases. Due to the COVID-19 effect, 2020 should be regarded with caution when interpreting long term trends in the indicators.

A workplan to improve the stock assessments for tropical tunas was completed taking into consideration the results of the external review of yellowfin. The yellowfin review panel did not single out a particular model configuration as a replacement for the current base case model, but suggested a variety of alternatives for the staff to consider. To encompass as many scenarios as possible, the staff developed a pragmatic risk assessment framework to apply for both species, which included the development of hypothesis, the implementation and weighting of models, and the construction of risk tables based on the combined result (SAC-11-08, SAC-11-INF-F,SAC-11-INF-J).

The degree of spatial mixing of the yellowfin tuna population in the EPO was considered the main

uncertainty within the risk analysis (SAC-11-INF-J). This conclusion came from the detailed inspection of the contradictory indices of abundance. Previous assessments used five indices of abundance, one from the longline fishery and four from the purse-seine fisheries, and the length composition data from longline and purse-seine fisheries. The model was unable to reconcile indices from different fisheries and length-frequency data that apparently carried contradictory signals about the status of the stock (SAC-10 INF-F). To solve the inconsistencies, spatiotemporal models were used to produce new purse-seine and longline indices and associated length frequencies, but the inconsistencies were not resolved (Figure B-4). The mismatch was most apparent in 2001-2003, when a peak occurred earlier in the longline index and later in the purse-seine index (opposite to what was expected given the growth and selectivity assumptions of the model). By incorporating length classes in the standardization, it became clear that the differences were due mainly to the 1998 cohort (of an important El Niño year) being prominent in the longline index, while not showing in in purse-seine index, and the opposite occurring with the 1999 cohort (an equally important La Niña year). The mismatch between the purse-seine and the longline indices continues to be striking in the updated series (Figure B-4). Spatial heterogeneity was considered as the most plausible explanation for the unresolved inconsistencies.

Three overarching hypotheses related to the degree of spatial mixing of the yellowfin tuna stock in the EPO where developed (SAC-11-INF-J). Of those, the high-mixing hypothesis was assumed for the benchmark assessment, with the purse-seine index assumed the most representative of the core of the exploited population (SAC-11-07). A series of lower hierarchical level hypotheses were developed regarding other major uncertainties in the previous assessment. From those, 12 reference models were developed, which combine components that address changes in selectivity and catchability, growth, asymptotic selectivity, and density-dependence in the index catchability (Table B-1). Each reference model was run with four steepness of the stock-recruitment relationship assumptions (0.7, 0.8, 0.9, and 1.0). A total of 48 models composed the benchmark assessment for yellowfin tuna (SAC-11-07). In addition, new fishery definitions were implemented, and spline selectivity functions were adopted for most fisheries. All EPO catches were added to the models, which were fit to a standardized purse-seine index of abundance for the EPO north of 5°N and to the length-composition data from the purse-seine fisheries that operate north of 5°N, in order to avoid contamination of the signal with that of a possible southern population. The models were diagnosed for model misspecification, lack of fit, retrospective bias, among others (SAC-11-07). Rather than choosing a base-case model, all models where used to produce management advice by combining them using relative weights determined based on several criteria, including performance on model diagnostics (SAC-11-INF-J).

The 48 models of the benchmark assessment estimate similar relative recruitment trends, regardless of the steepness assumed (Figure B-5). All biomass trajectories have declining trends, but they vary in the magnitude of the declines (Figure B-6). All models indicate the highest F for fish aged 21+ quarters (5.25+ years), followed by fish aged 11-20 quarters (2.75-5 years) (Figure B-7). All models estimate similar impacts of the different types of fisheries (Figure B-8). The longline and the sorted discard fisheries have the smallest impact, while the purse-seine fisheries associated with dolphins have the greatest impact during most of the assessment period (1984-2019). In 1990s the impact of the floating-object fisheries started to be noteworthy, and surpassed that of the unassociated fisheries around 2008 and that of the purse-seine fisheries associated with dolphins in 2018. At the beginning of 2020, the spawning biomass (S) of yellowfin ranged from 49% to 219% of the level at dynamic MSY (S_{MSY_d}); 12 models suggested that it was below that level (Figure B-9, Table B-2). At the beginning of 2020, the spawning biomass (S) of yellowfin ranged from 145% to 345% of the limit reference level (S_{LIMIT}); no models suggest that it was below that limit. During 2017-2019 the fishing mortality (F) of yellowfin ranged from 40% to 168% of the level at MSY (F_{MSY}); 14 models suggested that it was above that level. During 2017-2019, the fishing mortality of yellowfin ranged from 22% to 65% of the limit reference level (F_{LIMIT}); no models suggest that it was above that limit. Every reference model suggests that lower steepness values correspond to more pessimistic estimates of stock status: lower S and higher F relative to the reference points.

The results from the reference models are combined in a risk analysis to provide management advice (SAC-11-08). The probabilities of exceeding the reference points where computed using each model result and its associated weight, the final estimates are in Table B-3 and Figures B-9 and B-10. All probability distributions are unimodal (Figure B-10). There is a low probability of F_{cur} being above F_{MSY} (9%). The probability of F_{cur} being above F_{LIMIT} is zero. The probability of the spawning biomass being below S_{MSY_d} is low (12%). The probability of the spawning biomass exceeding S_{LIMIT} is zero. The combined expected risk of F exceeding F_{MSY} is below 50% for six closure durations (Table B-3; Figure B-11), varying from 26% (no closure) to 5% (100 days), with a low risk (9%) for the current closure (72 days). One model (Base-A) produced a pessimistic result (a risk above 50% of exceeding F_{MSY} for all scenarios (Table B-3), but this model has a very low relative weight (0.01).

A key uncertainty not addressed in this assessment is the spatial structure of the stock of yellowfin tuna in the EPO. Future work to further improve the assessment will focus on it.

TABLE B-1. Model configurations (hypotheses) used for yellowfin tuna in the EPO (from SAC-11-08 Table A)

Model	Description
TABLE A. Model configurations (hypotheses) used for yellowfin tuna in the EPO.	
Model	**Description**
A. Prop: Proportional	
Base-A	Index of abundance proportional to abundance. Growth fixed; selectivity of all fleets and survey time-invariant; F19 selectivity asymptotic; index catchability (q, the proportionality constant between the index and biomass) time-invariant.
EstGro-A	As Base-A, but fitted to otolith data, growth estimated.
EstSel-A	As Base-A, but assumes dome-shaped F19 selectivity, with parameters estimated.
B. DDQ: Density dependence	
Base-B	As Base-A, but assumes non-linear relationship between index of abundance and biomass, with parameters estimated.
EstGro-B	As Base-B, but growth estimated.
EstSel-B	As Base-B, but assumes dome-shaped F19 selectivity, with parameters estimated.
C. TBM: Time block middle	
Base-C	As Base-A, but assumes a time block during 2001-2003 for the index catchability (q) (to accommodate a large increase in the index) and a time block for selectivity during 2002-2007 for the index, and F18 and F19 fisheries. F19 selectivity assumed dome-shaped during 2002-2007, otherwise asymptotic.
EstGro-C	As Base-C, but growth estimated.
EstSel-C	As Base-C, but assumes dome-shaped F19 selectivity, with parameters estimated.
D. TBE: Time block end	
Base-D	As Base-A, but assumes a time block beginning in 2015 for the index (both catchability and selectivity) and for F19 selectivity (to accommodate increase in size in the index and fishery with asymptotic selectivity).
EstGro-D	As Base-D, but growth estimated.
EstSel-D	As Base-D, but assumes dome-shaped F19 selectivity, with parameters estimated.

TABLE B-2. Management quantities for yellowfin tuna in the EPO for each reference model summarized over the four steepness values. See explantion of code in Table B-1 (from SAC-11-08 Table 1)

TABLE 1. Management quantities for yellowfin tuna in the EPO. See explanation of codes in Table A. $E(x)$ is the expected value. $P=0.5$: median of the distributions of $P(S_{cur}/S_{MSY})$ and $P(F_{cur}/F_{MSY})$.

	A. Proportional			B. Density dependence			C. Time block middle			D. Time block end			Combined	
	Base-A	EstGro-A	EstSel-A	Base-B	EstGro-B	EstSel-B	Base-C	EstGro-C	EstSel-C	Base-D	EstGro-D	EstSel-D	E(x)	P=0.5
P (Model)	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.24	0.03	0.06	0.14	1.00	
Fishing mortality (F)														
F_{cur}/F_{MSY}	1.24	0.95	0.69	1.01	0.65	0.55	0.93	0.72	0.47	0.79	0.72	0.73	0.67	0.65
$P(F_{cur}>F_{MSY})$	0.88	0.37	0.05	0.46	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.09	
F_{cur}/F_{LIMIT}	0.46	0.45	0.31	0.38	0.32	0.25	0.38	0.35	0.22	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.30	
$P(F_{cur}>F_{LIMIT})$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Spawning biomass (S)														
S_{cur}/S_{MSY_d}	0.78	1.07	1.48	1.01	1.60	1.74	1.09	1.48	2.02	1.31	1.48	1.40	1.57	1.58
$P(S_{cur}<S_{MSY})$	0.93	0.41	0.07	0.48	0.04	0.08	0.34	0.06	0.03	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.12	
S_{cur}/S_{LIMIT}	1.87	1.96	2.60	2.62	3.24	3.70	2.33	2.53	3.25	2.99	2.94	3.08	2.98	
$P(S_{cur}<S_{LIMIT})$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

TABLE B-3. Decision table for yellowfin tuna in the EPO for each reference model summarized over the four steepness values. See explantion of code in Table B-1 (FROM <u>SAC-11-08</u> Table 3).

TABLA 3. Tabla de decisión para el atún aleta amarilla en el OPO. Ver explicación de códigos en Tabla A.												
Días de veda	A. Prop			B. DDQ			C. TBM			D. TBE			Comb
	Base-A	EstGro-A	EstSel-A	Base-B	EstGro-B	EstSel-B	Base-C	EstGro-C	EstSel-C	Base-D	EstGro-D	EstSel-D	
$P(F>F_{RMS})$									Probabilidad	≤50%	>50%		
0	0.99	0.74	0.23	0.88	0.17	0.09	0.74	0.29	0.02	0.43	0.30	0.32	0.26
36	0.97	0.56	0.12	0.70	0.08	0.04	0.53	0.17	0.01	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.17
70	0.88	0.37	0.05	0.46	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.09
72	0.87	0.36	0.05	0.44	0.03	0.01	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.09
88	0.77	0.28	0.03	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06
100	0.68	0.22	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05
$P(F>F_{LÍMITE})$									Probabilidad	≤10%	>10%		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
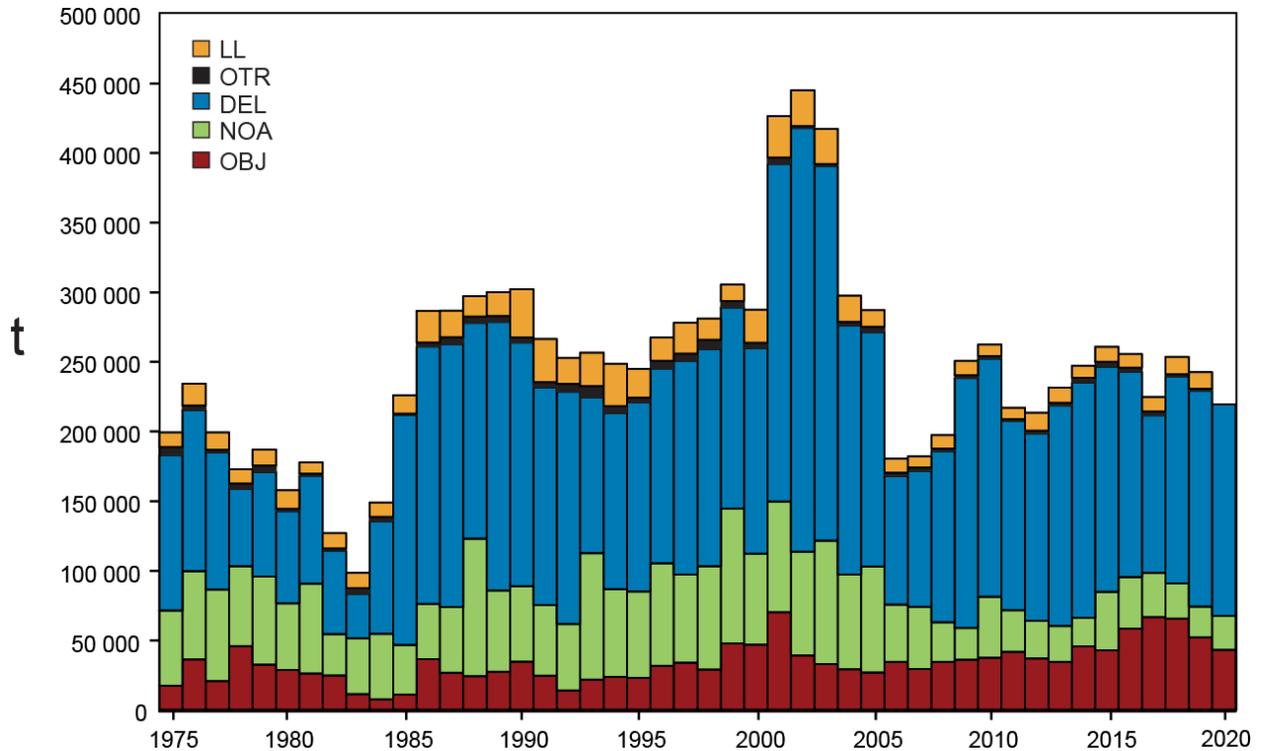
FIGURE B-1. Total catches (retained catches plus discards) for the purse-seine fisheries, by set type (DEL, NOA, OBJ), and retained catches for the longline (LL) and other (OTR) fisheries, of yellowfin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1975-2020. The purse-seine catches are adjusted to the species composition estimate obtained from sampling the catches. The 2020 data are preliminary.

FIGURA B-1. Capturas totales (capturas retenidas más descartes) en las pesquerías de cerco, por tipo de lance (DEL, NOA, OBJ), y capturas retenidas de las pesquerías de palangre (LL) y otras (OTR), de atún aleta amarilla en el Océano Pacífico oriental, 1975-2020. Se ajustan las capturas de cerco a la estimación de la composición por especie obtenida del muestreo de las capturas. Los datos de 2020 son preliminares.
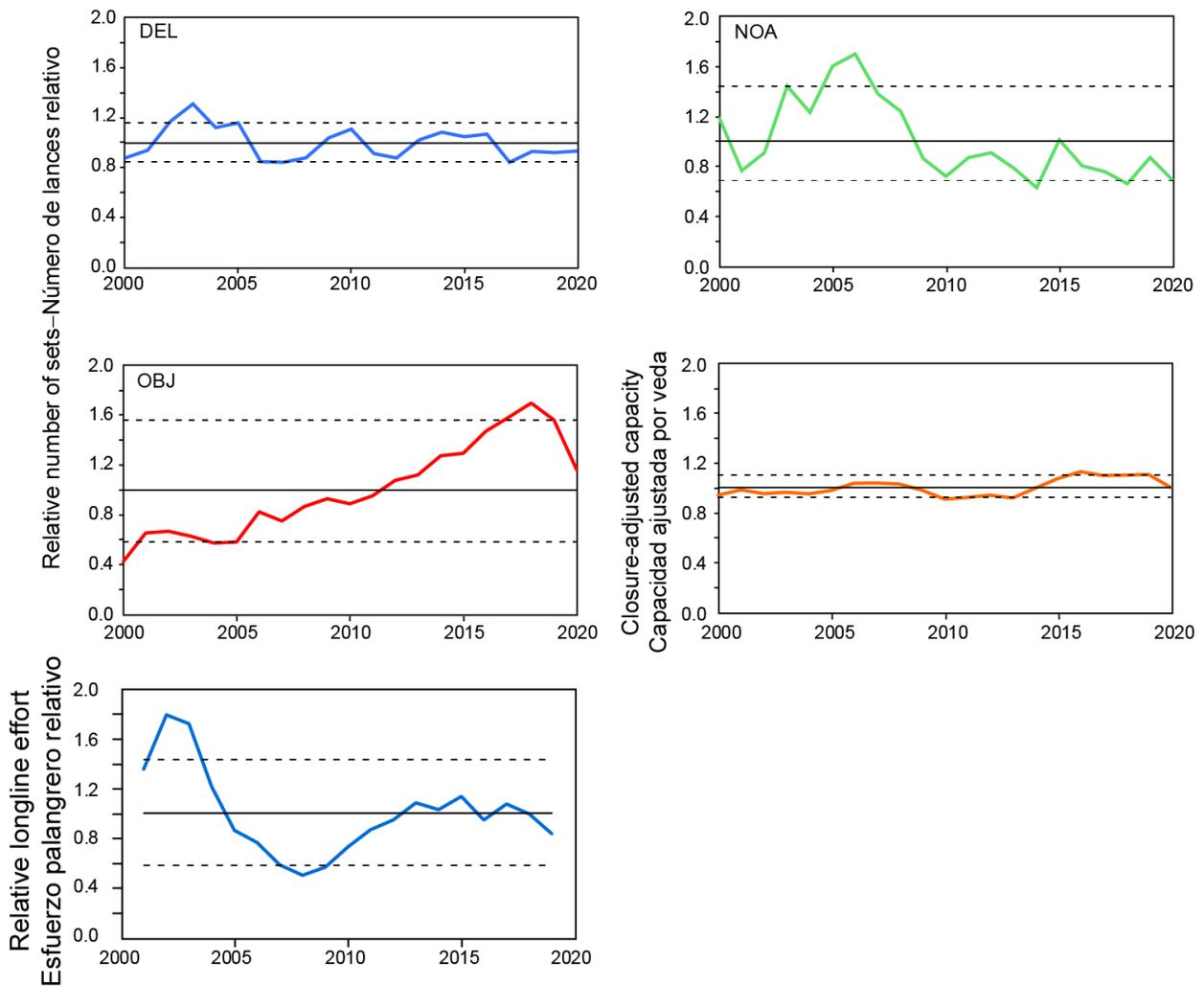
FIGURE B-2. Indicators of total effort in the EPO, based on purse-seine data closure-adjusted capacity, 2000-2020; annual total number of sets, by type, 1987-2019) and based on longline data for 2000-2018 (effort reported by all fleets, in total numbers of hooks; proportion of the effort corresponding to Japan). The dashed horizontal lines are the 5th and 95th percentiles, the solid horizontal line is the median.

FIGURA B-2. Indicadores del esfuerzo total en el OPO, basados en datos de cerco (capacidad ajustada por veda, 2000-2020; número total anual de lances, por tipo, 1987-2019) y en datos de palangre de 2000-2018 (esfuerzo notificado por todas las flotas, en número total de anzuelos; proporción del esfuerzo correspondiente a Japón). Las líneas horizontales de trazos representan los percentiles de 5 y 95%, y la línea horizontal sólida la mediana.
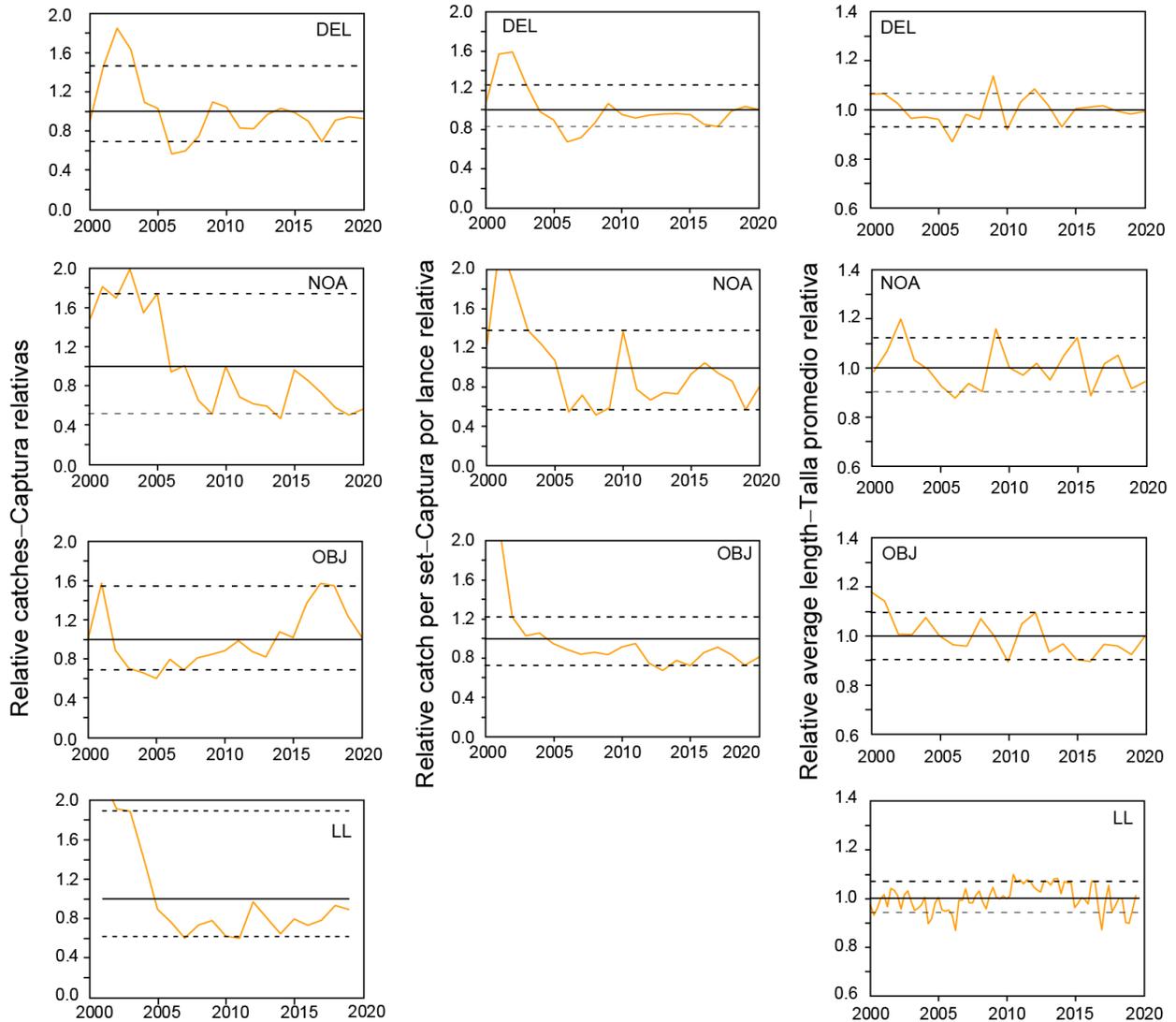
FIGURE B-3. Indicators (catch (t and numbers); CPUE (t/day fished); average length (cm)) for the yellowfin tuna stock in the eastern Pacific Ocean, from purse-seine fisheries; relative catch and relative average length, obtained from standardized length composition using spatiotemporal model, from longline fisheries.

FIGURA B-3. Indicadores (captura (t); esfuerzo (días de pesca); CPUE (t/día de pesca); talla promedio (cm)) para la población de atún aleta amarilla en el Océano Pacífico oriental, de las pesquerías de cerco, Captura relativa y talla promedio relativa de las pesquerías de palangre, obtenidas de la composición por talla estandarizada usando el modelo espaciotemporal, de las pesquerías de palangre.
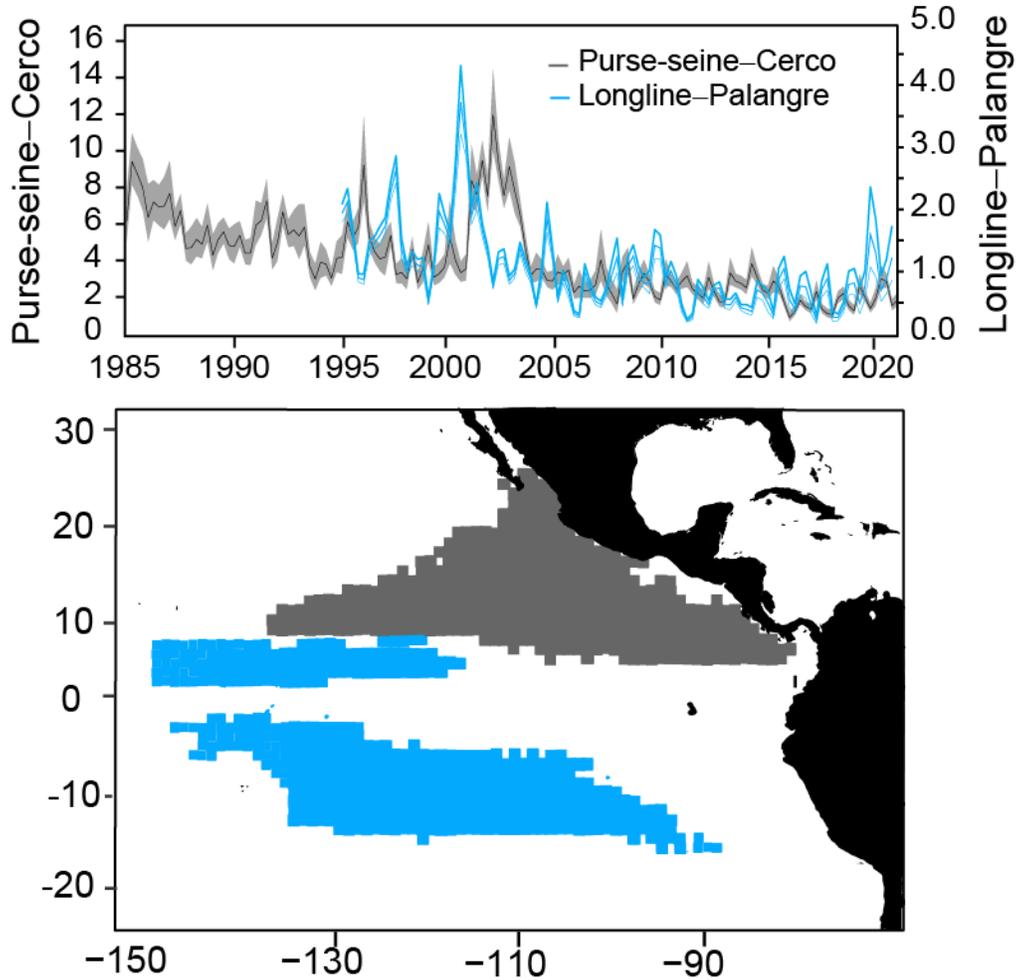
FIGURE B-4. Top: Relative abundance indices derived from catch per unit of effort of purse-seine (1985-2020) and longline (1995- 2020 3rd quarter) fisheries standardized using spatiotemporal models. Bottom – Spatial domain of the purse-seine and longline derived indices.

FIGURA B-4. Arriba: Índices de abundancia relativa derivados de la captura por unidad de esfuerzo de las pesquerías de cerco (1985-2020) y de palangre (1995-2020 3er trimestre) estandarizados mediante modelos espaciotemporales. Abajo: Dominio espacial de los índices derivados de cerco y palangre.
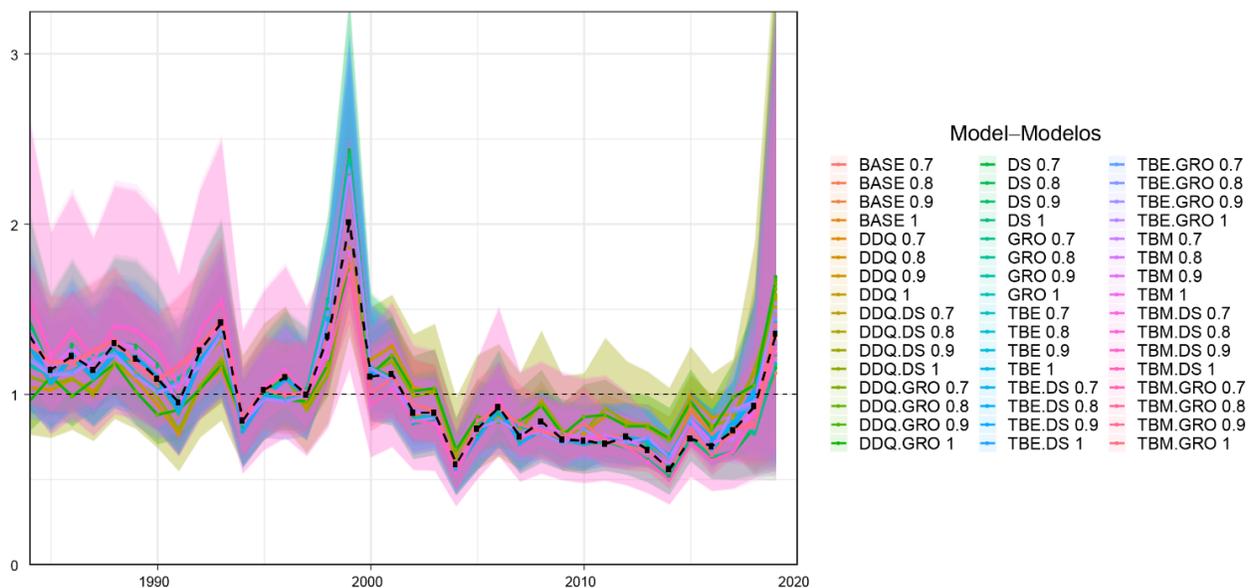
FIGURE B-5. Annual relative recruitment of yellowfin tuna to the fisheries of the EPO estimated by the 48 models and weighted average (black dashed line). The lines and dots indicate the maximum likelihood estimates of recruitment, and the shaded areas the approximate 95% confidence intervals around the estimates. The estimates are scaled so that the average recruitment is equal to 1.0 (dashed horizontal line). See model descriptions in Table B-1. The weighted average is computed using the weights assigned to each model in SAC-11-INF-J.

FIGURA B-5. Reclutamiento anual relativo del aleta amarilla en las pesquerías del OPO estimado por los 48 modelos y media ponderada (línea negra de trazos). Las líneas y puntos indican las estimaciones de máxima verosimilitud (EMV) del reclutamiento, y las áreas sombreadas los intervalos de confianza de 95% aproximados alrededor de las estimaciones. Se ajusta la escala de las estimaciones para que el reclutamiento promedio sea igual a 1.0 (línea de trazos horizontal). Ver descripciones de los modelos en la Tabla B-1. La media ponderada fue calculada usando los pesos asignados a cada modelo en SAC-11-INF-J.
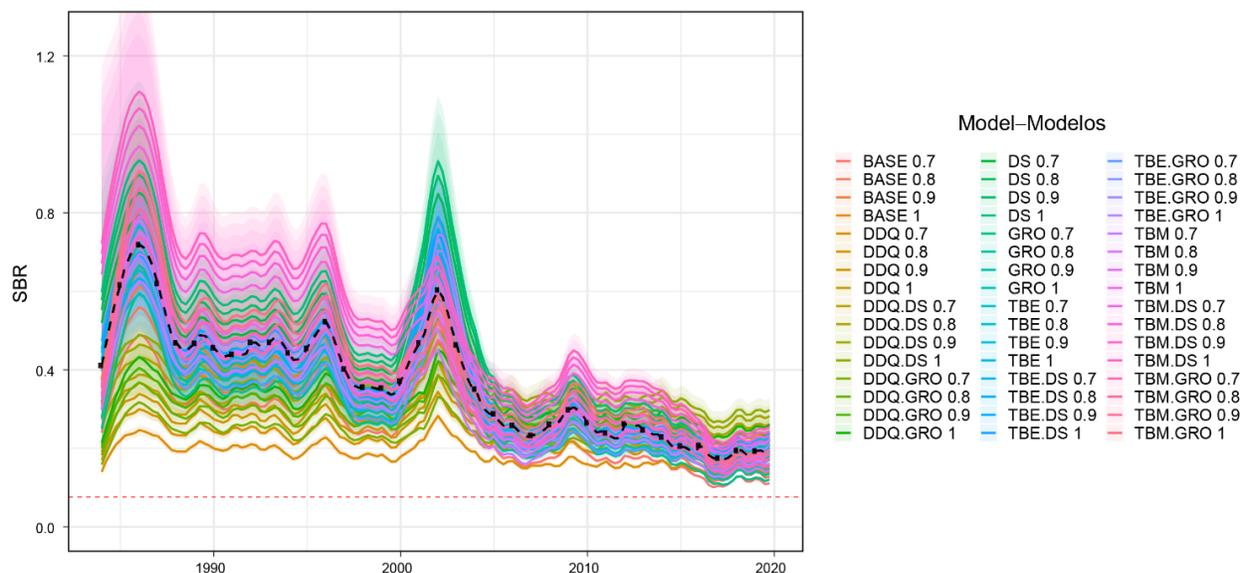
FIGURE B-6. Spawning biomass ratios (SBRs) for yellowfin tuna in the EPO, 1985-2019. The solid lines represent the maximum likelihood estimates and the shaded areas the approximate 95% confidence intervals around those estimates estimated by the 48 models and weighted average (black dashed line). The red dashed horizontal line (at 0.077) identifies the SBR at S_{LIMIT}. See model descriptions in Table B-1 The weighted average was computed using the weights assigned to each model in SAC-11-INF-J.

FIGURA B-6. Cocientes de biomasa reproductora (SBR) del aleta amarilla en el OPO, 1985-2019. Las líneas sólidas representan las estimaciones de máxima verosimilitud, las áreas sombreadas son los intervalos de confianza de 95% aproximados alrededor de esas estimaciones para los 48 modelos y media ponderada (línea negra de trazos). La línea de trazos horizontal roja (en 0.077) identifica el SBR en $S_{LíMITE}$. Ver descripciones de los modelos en la Tabla B-1. La media ponderada fue calculada usando los pesos asignados a cada modelo en SAC-11-INF-J.
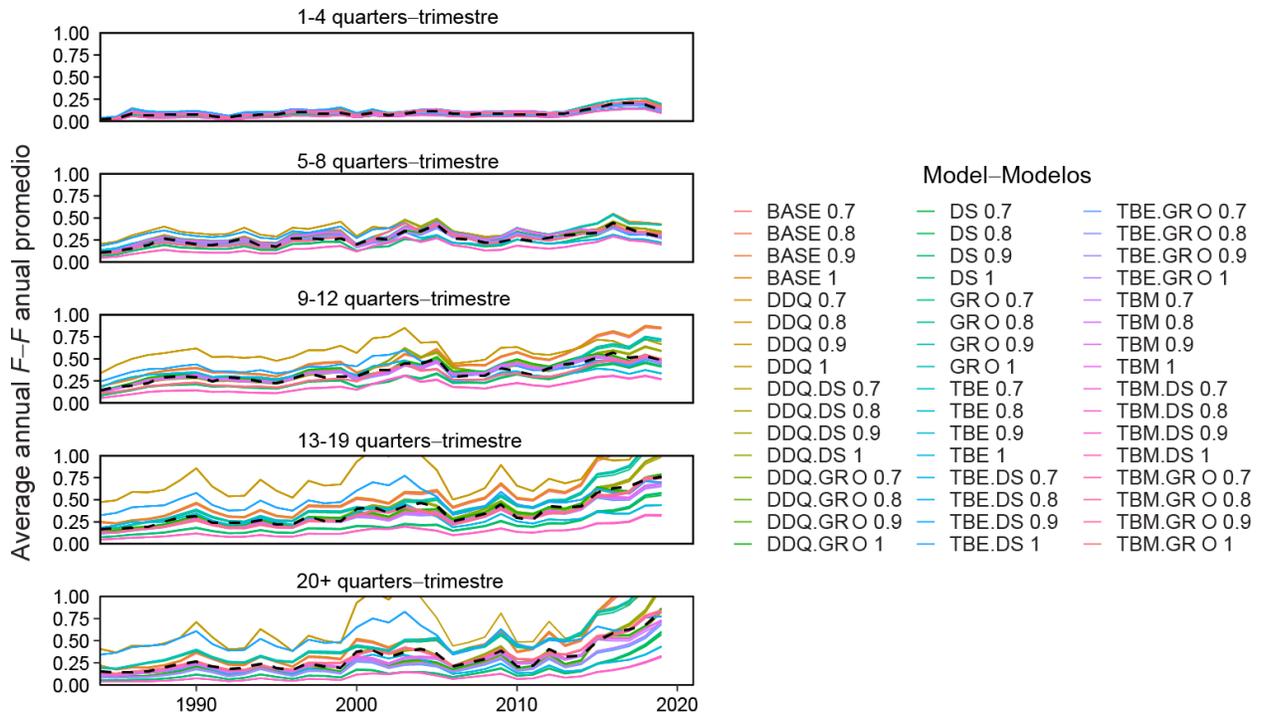
FIGURE B-7. Average annual fishing mortality (F) of yellowfin tuna in the EPO, by age group (in quarters), for all gears, estimated by the 48 models and weighted average. See model descriptions in Table B-1. The weighted average was computed using the weights assigned to each model in SAC-11-INF-J.

FIGURA B-7. Mortalidad por pesca (F) anual promedio del atún aleta amarilla en el OPO, por grupo de edad (en trimestres), por todas las artes, estimada por los 48 modelos y media ponderada. Ver descripciones de los modelos en la Tabla B-1. La media ponderada fue calculada usando los pesos asignados a cada modelo en SAC-11-INF-J.
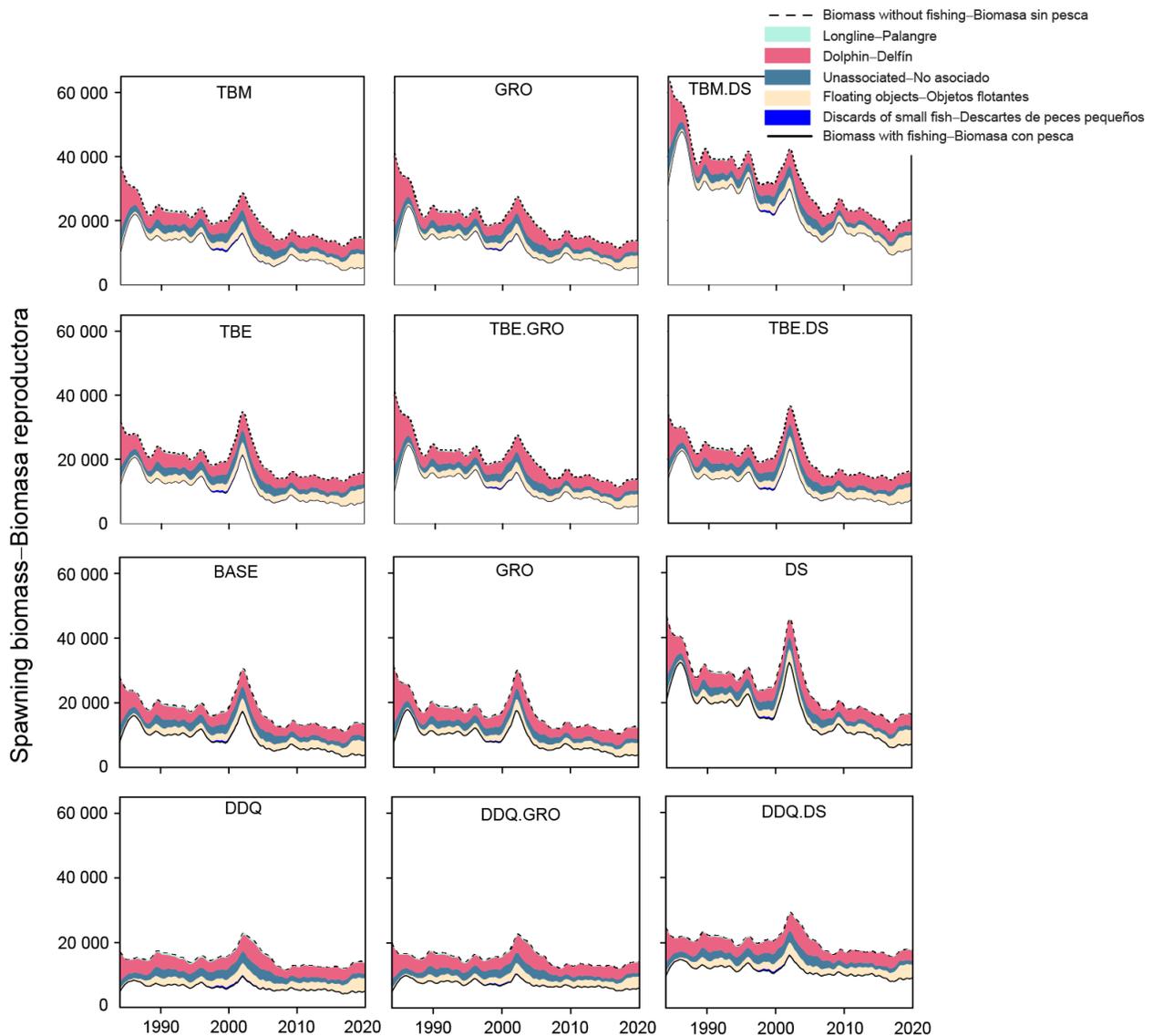
FIGURE B-8. Impact of fishing, 1985-2019: trajectory of the spawning biomass (a fecundity index, see text for details) of a simulated population of yellowfin tuna that was never exploited (dashed line) and that predicted by each model, with a steepness of 1.0 (solid line). The shaded areas between the two lines show the portions of the impact attributed to each fishing method. See model descriptions in Table B-1.

FIGURA B-8. Impacto de la pesca, 1985-2019: trayectoria de la biomasa reproductora (un índice de fecundidad, ver detalles en el texto) de una población simulada de aleta amarilla que nunca fue explotada (línea de trazos) y la trayectoria predicha por cada modelo, con una inclinación de 1.0 (línea sólida). Las áreas sombreadas entre las dos líneas muestran las porciones del impacto atribuido a cada método de pesca. Ver descripciones de los modelos en la Tabla B-1.
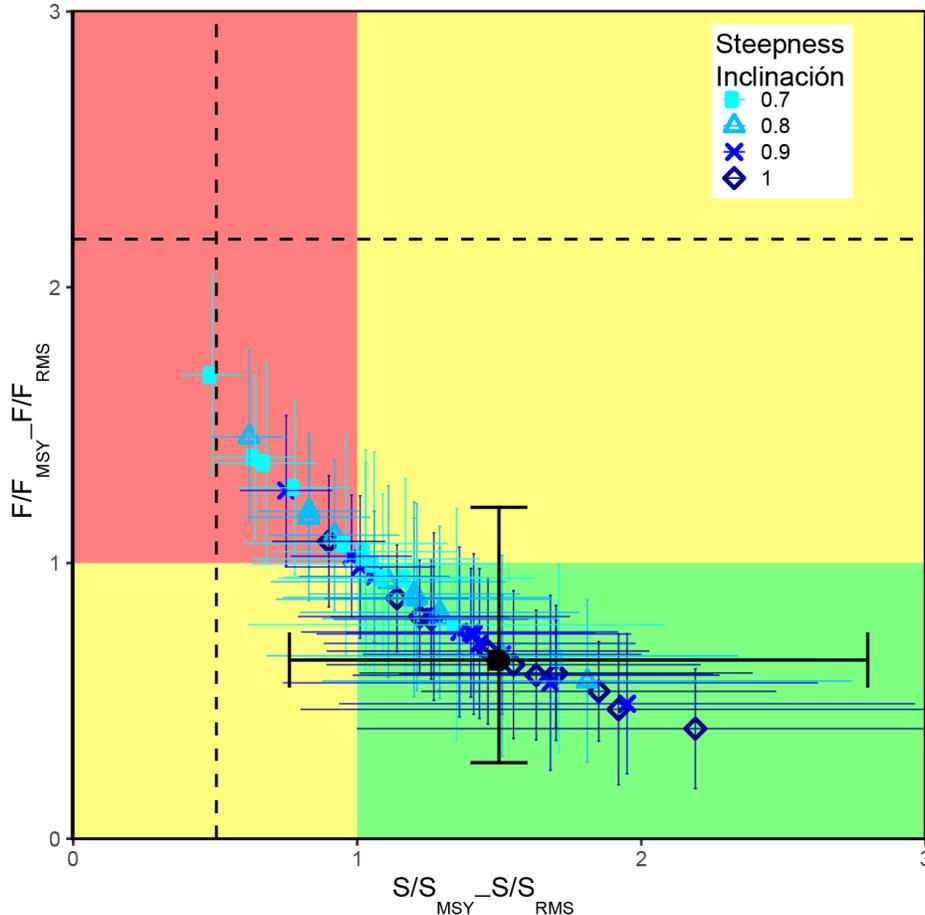
FIGURE B-9. Kobe (phase) plot of the time series of estimates of spawning stock size (S) and fishing mortality (F) of yellowfin tuna relative to their MSY reference points. The colored panels are separated by the target reference points (S_{MSY} and F_{MSY}). Limit reference points (dashed lines), which correspond to a 50% reduction in recruitment from its average unexploited level, based on a conservative steepness (h) of 0.75 for the Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment relationship, are merely indicative, since they vary by model and are based on all models combined. The center point for each model indicates the current stock status, based on the average fishing mortality (F) over the last three years; The solid black circle represents all models combined; to be consistent with the probabilistic nature of the risk analysis and the HCR, it is based on $P(S_{cur}/S_{LIMIT}<x) = 0.5$ and $P(F_{cur}/F_{MSY}>x) = 0.5$. The lines around each estimate represent its approximate 95% confidence interval.

FIGURA B-9. Diagrama de Kobe (fase) de la serie de tiempo de las estimaciones del tamaño de la población reproductora (S) y de la mortalidad por pesca (F) del atún aleta amarilla relativas a sus puntos de referencia de RMS. Los paneles de colores están separados por los puntos de referencia objetivo (S_{RMS} y F_{RMS}). Los puntos de referencia límite (líneas de trazos), que corresponden a una reducción del 50% del reclutamiento de su nivel promedio sin explotación, basados en una inclinación (h) cautelosa de 0.75 para la relación población-reclutamiento de Beverton-Holt, son meramente indicativos, ya que varían por modelo y se basan en todos los modelos combinados. El punto central para cada modelo indica la condición actual de la población, con base en la mortalidad por pesca media durante los tres últimos años. El círculo negro sólido representa todos los modelos combinados; para ser consistente con la naturaleza probabilista del análisis de riesgos y la RCE, se basa en $P(S_{act}/S_{LÍMITE}<x) = 0.5$ y $P(F_{act}/F_{RMS}>x) = 0.5$. Las líneas alrededor de cada estimación representan su intervalo de confianza aproximado de 95%.
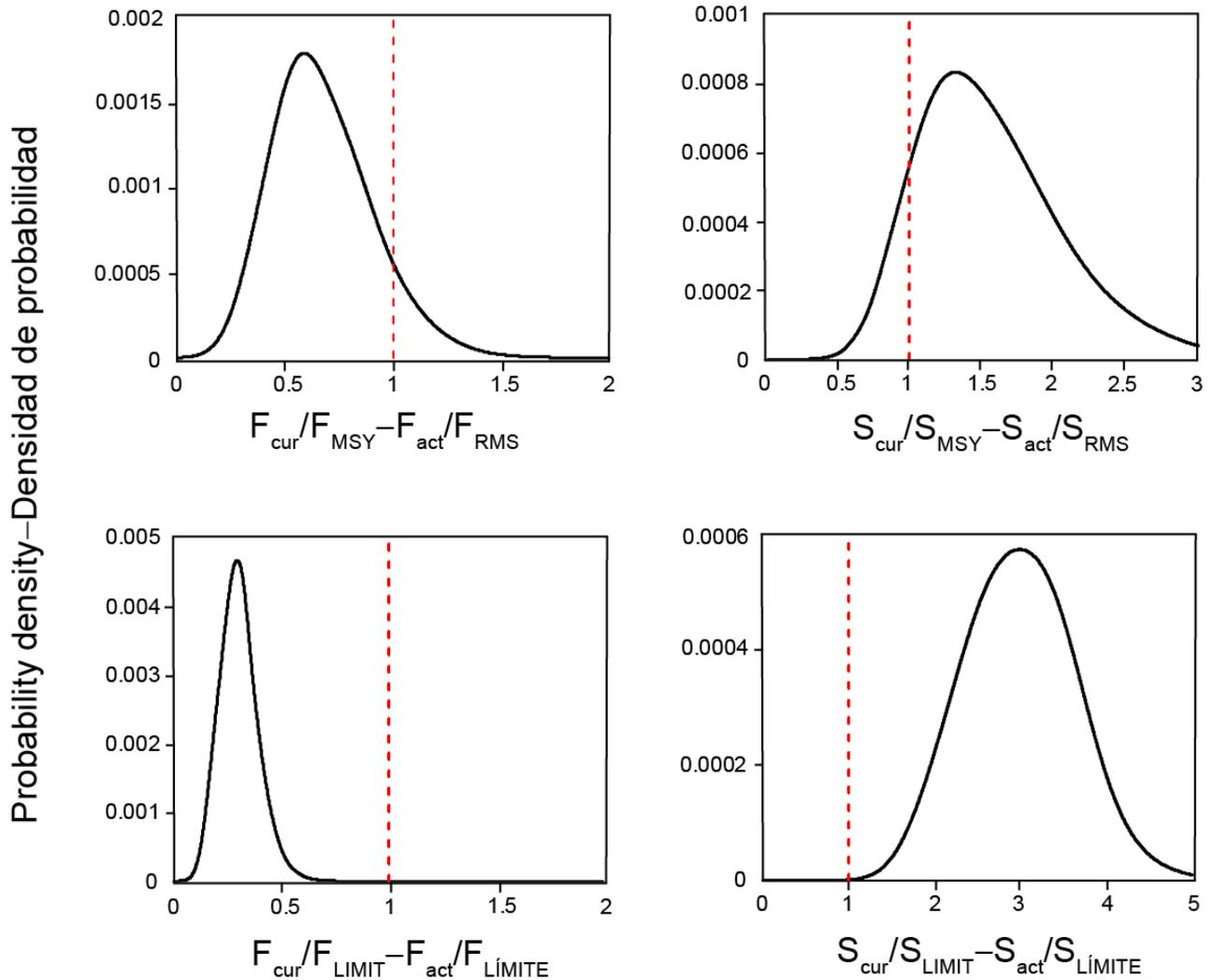
FIGURE B-10. Yellowfin probability density functions for F_{cur}/F_{MSY}, F_{cur}/F_{LIMIT} and S_{cur}/S_{LIMIT} broken down into different components for models developed to address: a) combined; b) issues with the index of abundance; c) misfit to the composition data for the fishery with asymptotic selectivity; and d) different assumptions on steepness (h).

FIGURA B-10. Funciones de densidad de probabilidad para F_{act}/F_{RMS}, $F_{act}/F_{LÍMITE}$ y $S_{act}/S_{LÍMITE}$ de aleta amarilla divididas en diferentes componentes para modelos implementados para resolver: a) combinada; b) problemas con el índice de abundancia; c) problemas en los ajustes a los datos de composiciones de talla de la pesquería con selectividad asintótica; y d) distintos supuestos sobre la inclinación (h).
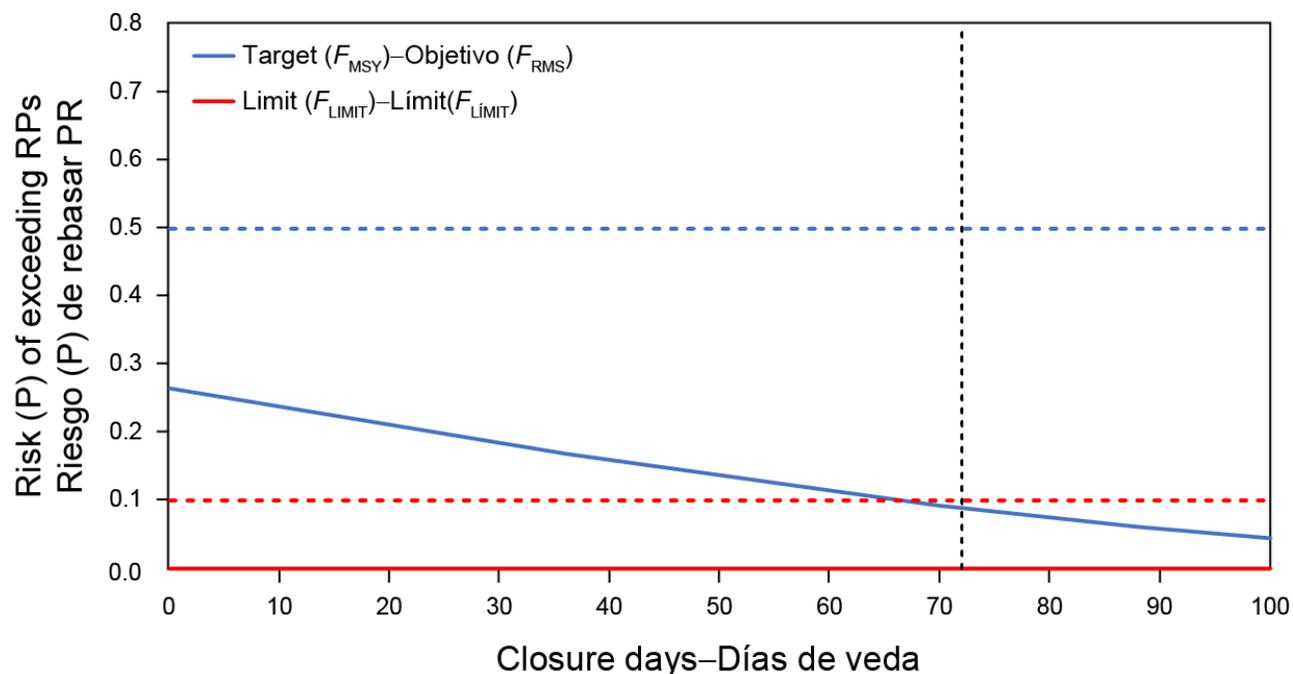
FIGURE B-11. Risk curves showing the probability of exceeding the target and limit reference points (RPs) for different durations of the temporal closure for yellowfin in the EPO.

FIGURA B-11. Curvas de riesgo que señalan la probabilidad de rebasar los puntos de referencia (PR) objetivo y límite con diferentes duraciones de la veda temporal para aleta amarilla en el OPO.

C. SKIPJACK TUNA

A major management objective for tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) is to keep stocks at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yields (MSYs). Management objectives based on MSY or related reference points (*e.g.* fishing mortality that produces MSY (F_{MSY}); spawner-per-recruit proxies) are in use for many species and stocks worldwide. However, these objectives require that reference points and quantities to which they are compared be available. The various reference points require different amounts and types of information, ranging from biological information (*e.g.* natural mortality, growth, and stock-recruitment relationship) and fisheries characteristics (*e.g.* age-specific selectivity), to absolute estimates of biomass and exploitation rates. These absolute estimates generally require a formal stock assessment model. For many species, the information required to estimate these quantities is not available, and alternative approaches are needed.

Skipjack tuna is a notoriously difficult species to assess. Due to its high and variable productivity (*i.e.* annual recruitment is a large proportion of total biomass), it is difficult to detect the effect of fishing on the population with standard fisheries data and stock assessment methods. This is particularly true for the stock of the EPO, due to the lack of age-composition data, and especially tagging data, without which a conventional stock assessment of skipjack is not possible. The continuous recruitment and rapid growth of skipjack mean that the temporal stratification needed to observe modes in length-frequency data make the current sample sizes inadequate. Previous assessments have had difficulty in estimating the absolute levels of biomass and exploitation rates, due to the possibility of a dome-shaped selectivity curve, which would mean that there is a cryptic biomass of large skipjack that cannot be estimated. The most recent assessment of skipjack in the EPO is considered preliminary because it is not known whether the catch per day fished for purse-seine fisheries is proportional to abundance. Further analysis of currently available tagging data is unlikely to improve the skipjack stock assessment and a fully length-structured model produced unrealistic estimates. In addition to the problems listed above, the levels of age-specific natural mortality are uncertain, if not unknown, and current yield-per-recruit (YPR) calculations indicate that the YPR would be maximized by catching the youngest skipjack in the model. Therefore, neither the biomass- nor fishing mortality-based reference points, nor the indicators to which they are compared, are available for skipjack in the EPO.

One of the major problems mentioned above is the uncertainty as to whether the catch per unit of effort (CPUE) of the purse-seine fisheries is an appropriate index of abundance for skipjack, particularly when the fish are associated with fish-aggregating devices (FADs). Purse-seine CPUE data are particularly problematic, because it is difficult to identify the appropriate unit of effort. In previous analyses, effort was defined as the amount of searching time required to find a school of fish on which to set the purse seine, and this is approximated by number of days fished. Few skipjack are caught in the longline fisheries or dolphin-associated purse-seine fisheries ([Figure C-1](#)), so these fisheries cannot be used to develop reliable indices of abundance for skipjack. Within a single trip, purse-seine sets on unassociated schools are generally intermingled with floating-object or dolphin-associated sets, complicating the CPUE calculations. Maunder and Hoyle (2007) developed a novel method to generate an index of abundance, using data from the floating-object fisheries. This method used the ratio of skipjack to bigeye in the catch and the "known" abundance of bigeye based on stock assessment results. Unfortunately, the method was of limited usefulness, and more research is needed to improve it. Currently, there is no reliable index of relative abundance for skipjack in the EPO. Therefore, other indicators of stock status, such as the average weight of the fish in the catch, should be investigated.

Since the stock assessments and reference points for skipjack in the EPO are so uncertain, developing alternative methods to assess and manage the species that are robust to these uncertainties would be beneficial. Full management strategy evaluation (MSE) for skipjack would be the most comprehensive method to develop and test alternative assessment methods and management strategies; however, developing MSE is time-consuming, and has not yet been conducted for skipjack. In addition, higher priority for MSE is given to yellowfin and bigeye tuna, as available data indicate that these species are

more susceptible to overfishing than skipjack. Therefore, Maunder and Deriso (2007) investigated some simple indicators of stock status based on relative quantities. Rather than using reference points based on MSY, they compared current values of indicators to the distribution of indicators observed historically. They also developed a simple stock assessment model to generate indicators for biomass, recruitment, and exploitation rate. However, this year catch-per-set by set type replaces the catch-per-day-fished Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) used previously, which are considered unreliable due to possible biases in the method used to assign days fished to set types; also, the model-based indicators used for skipjack are no longer reported because they were based on the same CPDF data. The current SSIs begin in 2000 because the IATTC port-sampling program began the species composition sampling in that year, and it is after the major offshore expansion of the floating-object fishery which started in the mid-1990s. All SSIs are scaled (relative indicators) so that their average equals 1 during the 2000-2020 period. The reference levels were changed from the 5% and 95% percentiles to the 10% and 90% percentiles because extreme percentiles are less reliable with fewer years of data. The indicators for skipjack are presented in SAC-12-05. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the fishery, and hence the SSIs in 2020, due to the reduced number of sets in the floating-object fishery, and therefore, this year should be used with caution when interpreting long term trends.

Many of the indicator values for recent years are near their reference levels with 2020 being an exception in that the number of sets in the floating-object fishery was substantially reduced (Figures B-2 and C-2). This 25% decline in the total number of floating-object sets from 2019 to 2020 is most likely attributable to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on fishery operations. The catch per set skipjack increased in 2020, but this may be due to the larger reduction in the number of sets made by IATTC Class 1-5 vessels, which have lower catch per set, as compared to the number of sets made by IATTC Class-6 vessels (see Table 7 of SAC-12-03). Exceeding a reference level can have multiple interpretations, and these will depend on the particular SSI being considered and whether the upper or the lower reference level has been exceeded. To interpret trends in SSIs, it may be helpful to take multiple SSIs into consideration simultaneously.

Most floating-object fishery SSIs suggest that the skipjack has potentially been subject to increased fishing mortality, mainly due to the increase in the number of sets in the floating-object fishery. Of particular concern is the constantly increasing trend in the number of floating object sets observed since 2005 (Figure B-2). This is reflected as an increase in catch for skipjack in floating-object sets and a decline in catch-per-set and in average length of the fish in the catch for the floating-object fishery (Figure C-2). The interpretation of increased fishing mortality is supported by trends in average length of skipjack caught in the other set types. On the other hand, trends in catch-per-set for unassociated sets, are not consistent with this interpretation (Figure C-2). The average length of fish in the retained catch may be less influenced by the unprecedented changes in fishing operations due to COVID-19, and in 2020 is at historically low levels in the floating-object fishery (Figure C-2).

The fact that most SSIs based on the floating-object fishery are consistent with an increase in fishing mortality in that fishery means that precautionary management measures should be considered to prevent further increases.

Productivity and susceptibility analysis (PSA; see IATTC Fishery Status Report 12, Figure L-4) shows that skipjack has substantially higher productivity than bigeye. Biomass (B) and the fishing mortality that corresponds to MSY (F_{MSY}) are, respectively, negatively and positively correlated with productivity. Therefore, since skipjack and bigeye have about the same susceptibility, and susceptibility is related to fishing mortality, the status of skipjack can be inferred from the status of bigeye, but only if the fishing mortality of bigeye is below the MSY level (*i.e.*, $F<F_{MSY}$). Since an assessment of bigeye is available, inferences can be made about the status of skipjack. Taking the risk analysis results for bigeye as reference (SAC-11-08), the staff infers the following about the skipjack stock status in the EPO (Table A):

1. There is less than 50% probability that F_{MSY} has been exceeded (P($F>F_{MSY}$)<50%), and a less than 53% probability that S_{cur} is below S_{MSY} (P($S<S_{MSY}$)<53%),

2. There is less than 5% probability that F_{LIMIT} has been exceeded (P(F>F_{LIMIT})<5%), and less than 6% probability that S_{LIMIT} has been breached (P(S>S_{LIMIT})<6%).

These inferences about skipjack stock status from the PSA analysis are interim: direct advice from a skipjack assessment is still needed. The staff is currently conducting a multi-year tagging study of tropical tunas in the EPO aimed at obtaining data that will contribute to, and reduce uncertainty in, tuna stock assessments, particularly for skipjack (Project E.4.a; see SAC-12-06). In addition, an MSE process for tropical tunas, which includes skipjack, is ongoing at IATTC.
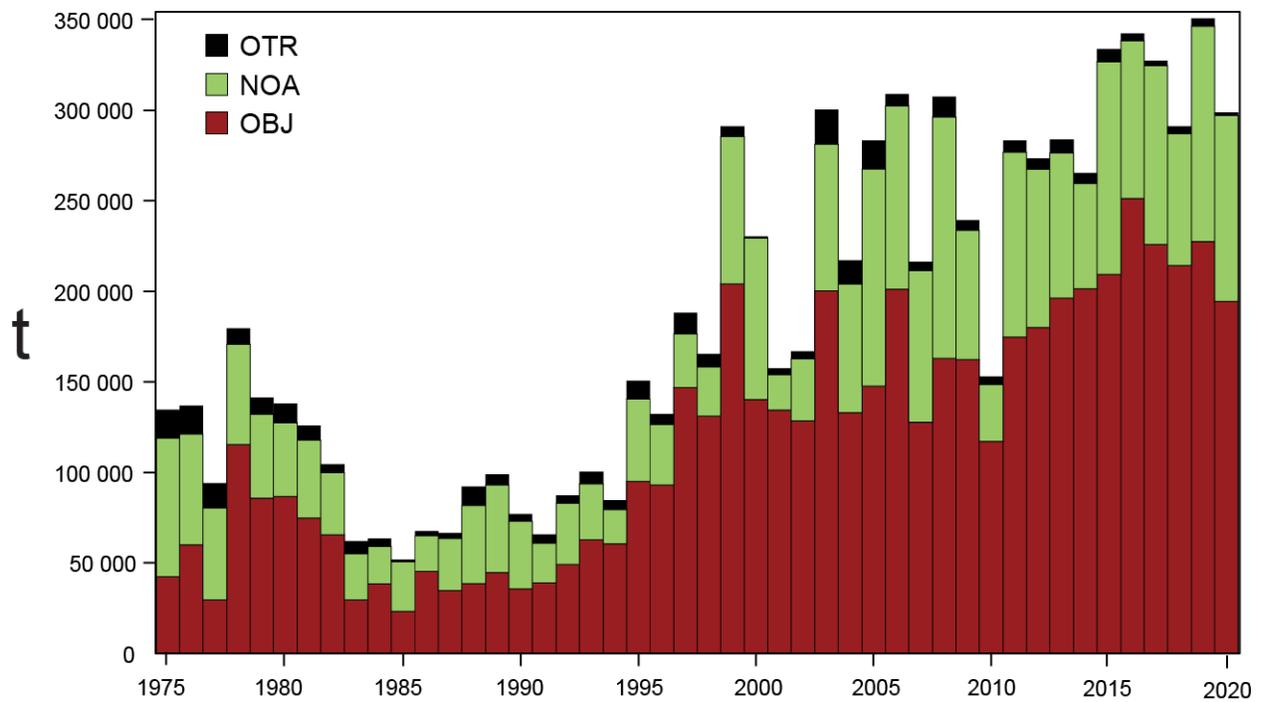
FIGURE C-1. Total catches (retained catches plus discards) for the purse-seine fisheries, by set type (NOA, OBJ) and retained catches for the other (OTR) fisheries, of skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1975-2020. The purse-seine catches are adjusted to the species composition estimate obtained from sampling the catches. The 2020 catch data are preliminary.

FIGURA C-1. Capturas totales (capturas retenidas más descartes) en las pesquerías de cerco, por tipo de lance (NOA, OBJ), y capturas retenidas de las otras pesquerías (OTR), de atún barrilete en el Océano Pacífico oriental, 1975-2020. Se ajustan las capturas de cerco a la estimación de la composición por especie obtenida del muestreo de las capturas. Los datos de captura de 2020 son preliminares.
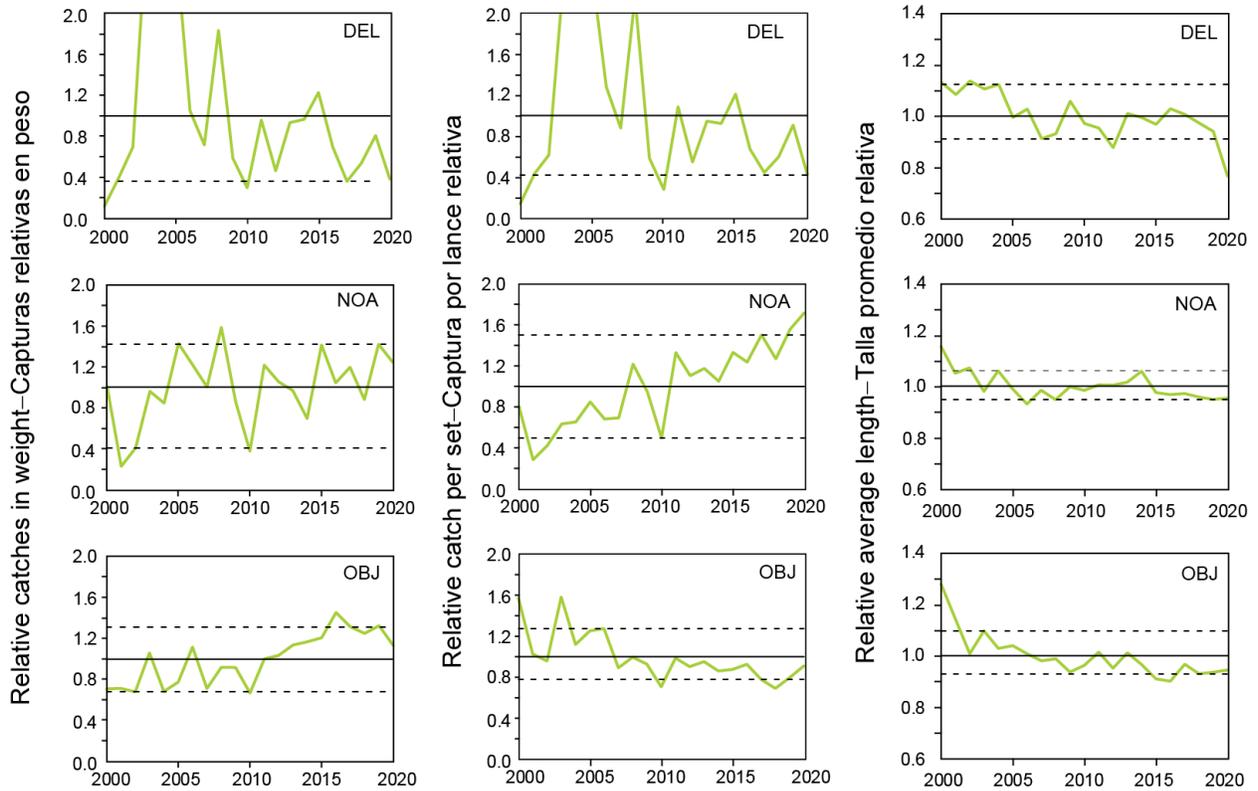
FIGURE C-2. Indicators of stock status for skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean. OBJ: floating-object fishery; NOA: unassociated fishery; DEL: dolphin associated fishery. All indicators are scaled so that their average equals one.

FIGURA C-2. Indicadores de condición de la población de atún barrilete en el Océano Pacífico oriental. OBJ: pesquería sobre objetos flotantes; NOA: pesquería no asociada; CPDP: captura por día de pesca. Se ajusta la escala de todos los indicadores para que su promedio equivalga a uno.

D. BIGEYE TUNA

For the full version of this analysis, see documents SAC-11-05, SAC-11-06, SAC-11-INF-F, and SAC-11-08.

Bigeye tuna are distributed in tropical and temperate waters across the Pacific Ocean. In the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), the majority of catch before 1993 was taken by longline fisheries that target large bigeye (Figure D-1). Due to the expansion of purse-seine fisheries associated with floating objects, purse-seine fisheries that target small bigeye have replaced longline fisheries as the dominant fishery type for EPO bigeye since 1996.

In 2021, stock status indicators (SSIs) were developed for bigeye using the data collected in the EPO as a whole (SAC-12-05). For the floating-object fishery, the main fishery for bigeye since 1993, fishing effort has been continuously increasing (Figure B-2). This increase in fishing effort corresponds to increased catch, decreased catch per set, and decreased average length for the floating-object fishery during the same time (Figure D-2). In 2020, Covid-19 became a global pandemic and had pronounced impacts on the floating-object fishery in the EPO. Specifically, fishing effort dramatically decreased (Figure B-2) while catch and catch per set for bigeye both notably increased in 2020 (Figure D-2). The opposite trend in fishing effort and bigeye catch in 2020 could be real due to, for example, strong recent recruitments or shifted spatial distribution of fishing effort towards bigeye hotspots. However, the staff cannot rule out the possibility that the opposite trend is an artifact of the Covid-impacted port-sampling program for species and size compositions. In fact, the proportions of total trips and wells sampled both dropped by around 50% from 2019 to 2020 and the degree of drop varies greatly among ports. As such, the estimate of bigeye catch for 2020 is likely more uncertain and biased. The staff plans to analyze this issue in detail and, if needed, improve the estimate of bigeye catch for 2020. Due to the COVID-19 effect, 2020 should be regarded with caution when interpreting long term trends in the indicators. The fishing effort associated with the longline fishery, in comparison, does not show a noticeable long-term trend and remained around the median level since 2013 (Figure B-2). The longline index of abundance represents adult population trend and is one of the key inputs to the stock assessment model for bigeye. It suggests a long-term decreasing trend in adult population abundance since 2000 (Figure D-3). However, the average length for the longline fishery remained relatively stable since 2000 (Figure D-3).

A workplan to improve the stock assessments for tropical tunas was executed and an external review for bigeye was completed. The external review panel did not single out a particular model configuration as a replacement for the base case model but suggested a variety of alternatives for the staff to consider. To encompass as many hypotheses as possible, the staff developed a pragmatic risk assessment framework to apply for both species, which included the development of hypotheses, the implementation and weighting of models, and the construction of risk tables based on the combined result across all reference models (SAC-11-08, SAC-11-INF-F, SAC-11-INF-J).

The reference models for the benchmark assessment of bigeye were built based on three overarching hypotheses (SAC-11-INF-J). The first overarching hypothesis is about the cause of the apparent recruitment shift which coincides with the expansion of the floating-object fishery, assuming that shift is either real or an artifact of model misspecification. The second overarching hypothesis consists of two levels. The first level represents the cause of the apparent recruitment shift given it is an artifact of model misspecification. It is assumed that mis-specified process is either known (movement, mortality, selectivity, or growth) or unknown (other than those four processes). The second level represents the cause of the misfit to the length composition data from the longline fishery that has asymptotic selectivity. It is assumed that the misfit is due to random observation error or an artifact of model misspecification (in growth, selectivity, or natural mortality). The third overarching hypothesis is about the steepness of the Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment relationship, which was assumed in the reference models to be 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, or 1.0. In total, 44 reference models were retained in the benchmark assessment for bigeye tuna (SAC-11-06). These reference models on which the management advice is based were combined using relative weights determined by several criteria, including performance on

model diagnostics (SAC-11-INF-J).

The results from the 44 reference models for bigeye show that (1) the recruitment shift is apparent in some but not all models (Figure D-4); (2) all models show a decreasing trend in spawning biomass while the scale of the spawning biomass varies dramatically among models (Figure D-5); (3) since 2000, the fishing mortality on juvenile bigeye (age 1-8 quarters) has increased while that on adult bigeye (age 13-39 quarters) has decreased (Figure D-6). The fishery impact plot shows clearly that the floating-object fishery has the dominant impact on the current spawning biomass of bigeye, regardless of the model (Figure D-7).

Regarding management quantities (Figure D-8), the 44 reference models estimate that (1) at the beginning of 2020, the spawning biomass of bigeye ranged from 14% to 212% of the level at dynamic MSY; 26 models suggest that it was below that level; (2) at the beginning of 2020, the spawning biomass of bigeye ranged from 51% to 532% of the limit reference level; five models suggest that it was below that limit; (3) during 2017-2019, the fishing mortality of bigeye ranged from 51% to 223% of the level at MSY; 26 runs suggest that it was above that level; (4) during 2017-2019, the fishing mortality of bigeye ranged from 32% to 114% of the limit reference level; three models suggest that it was above that limit.

The results from the 44 reference models are combined in a risk analysis framework to provide management advice (SAC-11-08). The combined risk curves (Figure D-9) show that (1) the probabilities of fishing mortality during 2017-2019 (F_{cur}) being higher than the target and limit reference levels are 50% and 5%, respectively; (2) the probabilities of spawning biomass at the beginning of 2020 (S_{cur}) being lower than the target and limit reference levels are 53% and 6%, respectively. Although the combined distribution suggests that the probability of F_{cur} being higher than the limit reference level is much lower than 10%, the combined probability distribution is bimodal (Figure D-10). This bimodal pattern for bigeye is due to the substantial differences in estimates between two groups of models, one more pessimistic and one more optimistic (Figures D-5 and D-11; Table D-2). It should be noted that the combined risk curve based only on pessimistic models shows that the probability of F_{cur} being higher than the limit reference level reaches 10% (Figure D-11 and Table D-3), the level beyond which additional management measures shall be established (Resolution C-16-02). The bimodality complicates the evaluation of the status of the bigeye stock and of the potential outcomes of management actions. This issue needs to be addressed in the future to improve management advice.

TABLE D-1. Model configurations (hypotheses) used for bigeye tuna in the EPO.	
Model	**Description**
1. Environment	
Env	R shift is real, caused by a change in the environment. Asymptotic selectivity for one longline fishery (F2). Similar to 'base case' model used in previous assessments, except (1) uses Francis method to weight composition data and (2) estimates a parameter representing change in recruitment.
Env-Fix	Environment, fixed (growth, M not estimated; asymptotic selectivity)
Env-Gro	Environment, growth estimated
Env-Sel	Environment, dome-shape selectivity
Env-Mrt	Environment, adult M estimated
2. Short-term	
Srt	Evaluated using 2000-2019 data only (1975-2019 for other models). R shift due to some unknown model misspecification prior to 2000 that cannot be identified/resolved with available data; thus, is not addressed by the other models.
Srt-Fix	Short-term, fixed (growth, M not estimated; asymptotic selectivity)
Srt-Gro	Short-term, growth estimated
Srt-Sel	Short-term, dome-shape selectivity
Srt-Mrt	Short-term, adult M estimated
3. Pre-adult movement	
Mov	Approximates movement of fish to and from the CPO, by applying M starting between ages selected by the PS-OBJ fishery and the longline fishery. Higher/lower M represents fish leaving/entering EPO, respectively. This modified mortality schedule also could capture actual differences in age-specific M driven by a variety of processes.
4. Estimate growth	
Gro	Estimating growth: (1) allows a larger biomass, thus reducing R shift (length-composition data for the fishery with asymptotic selectivity contain few fish around the asymptotic length, so model estimates high F, and corresponding low S, to reduce the number of large fish and fit those data); (2) produces low asymptotic length (reducing predicted number of large fish, and fits the length-composition data without increasing F, allowing a larger S). All four parameters of the Richards growth curve and the two parameters representing the variation of length at age are estimated. The model is fitted to the otolith age data conditioned on length. Can also address the misfit to the length-composition data.
5. Dome-shaped selectivity	
Sel	Dome-shape selectivity for longline fishery F2: (1) allows a larger biomass, thus reducing R shift (length-composition data for the fishery with asymptotic selectivity contain few fish around the asymptotic length, so model estimates high F, and corresponding low S, to reduce the number of large fish and fit those data); (2) reduces the predicted number of large fish caught, allowing the model to fit the observed length-composition data, but also produces a 'cryptic biomass', increasing the biomass estimate. A double normal selectivity curve is used. This model can also address the misfit to the length composition data.
6. Adult mortality	
Mrt	Estimating adult M allows a larger biomass, thus reducing R shift. An increased value of M reduces the F required to fit the length-composition data, thus increasing the biomass for a given level of catch. Can also address the misfit to the length-composition data.

TABLE D-2. Management quantities for bigeye tuna in the EPO. See explanation of codes in Table D-1. $E(x)$ is the expected value. $P=0.5$: median of the distributions of $P(S_{cur}/S_{MSY})$ and $P(F_{cur}/F_{MSY})$.

	Env-Fix	Env-Gro	Env-Sel	Env-Mrt	Srt-Fix	Srt-Gro	Srt-Sel	Srt-Mrt	Mov	Gro	Sel	Mrt	Combined E(x)	P=0.5
P(Model)	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.24	0.09	0.02		
Fishing mortality (F)														
F_{cur}/F_{MSY}	1.82	0.82	0.99	1.25	1.84	1.42	1.36	1.57	0.81	0.59	0.73	0.89	1.07	1.00
$P(F_{cur}>F_{MSY})$	1.00	0.18	0.44	0.84	1.00	0.97	0.92	0.99	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.25	0.50	
F_{cur}/F_{LIMIT}	0.96	0.47	0.58	0.69	0.97	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.47	0.34	0.43	0.50	0.60	
$P(F_{cur}>F_{LIMIT})$	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.38	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	
Spawning biomass (S)														
$S_{cur}/S_{MSY\ d}$	0.34	1.32	1.02	0.69	0.32	0.56	0.59	0.45	1.31	1.85	1.53	1.16	1.09	0.92
$P(S_{cur}<S_{MSY})$	1.00	0.19	0.49	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.03	0.07	0.27	0.53	
S_{cur}/S_{LIMIT}	0.97	3.61	2.67	2.04	0.97	1.65	1.65	1.38	3.84	5.24	4.21	3.63	3.07	
$P(S_{cur}<S_{LIMIT})$	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.50	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	

TABLE D-3. Decision table for bigeye tuna in the EPO. See explanation of codes in Table D-1.

Closure days	Env-Fix	Env-Gro	Env-Sel	Env-Mrt	Srt-Fix	Srt-Gro	Srt-Sel	Srt-Mrt	Mov	Gro	Sel	Mrt	Comb
P(model)	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.24	0.09	0.02	
$P(F>F_{MSY})$												Probability ≤50%	>50%
0	1.00	0.48	0.78	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.47	0.09	0.31	0.65	0.62
36	1.00	0.32	0.63	0.93	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.30	0.03	0.17	0.45	0.56
70	1.00	0.19	0.44	0.84	1.00	0.97	0.92	0.99	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.25	0.50
72	1.00	0.18	0.43	0.83	1.00	0.96	0.91	0.98	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.24	0.49
88	1.00	0.13	0.35	0.75	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.97	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.46
100	1.00	0.09	0.28	0.67	1.00	0.88	0.81	0.95	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.43
												Probability ≤10%	>10%
0	0.97	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.89	0.39	0.37	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
36	0.79	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.67	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
70	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.38	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
72	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.36	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
88	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
100	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
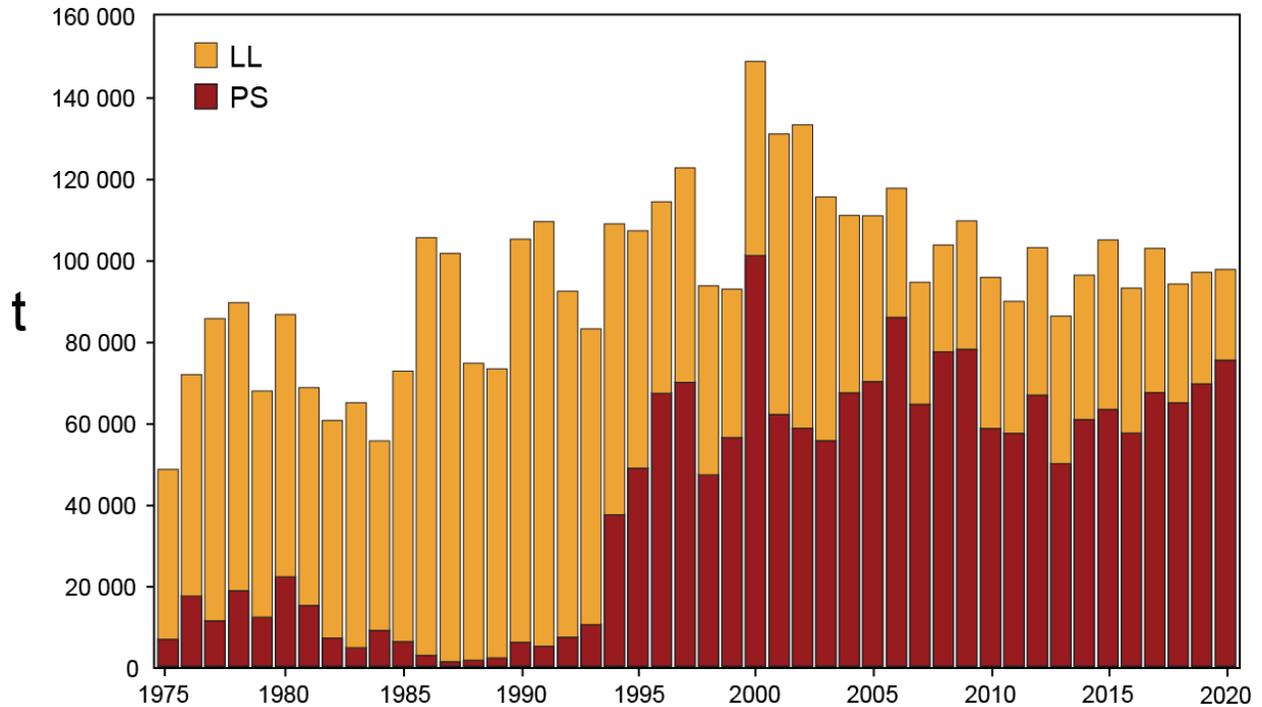
FIGURE D-1. Total catches (retained catches plus discards) by the purse-seine (PS) fisheries, and retained catches by the longline (LL) fisheries, of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1975-2020. The purse-seine catches are adjusted to the species composition estimate obtained from sampling the catches. 2020 data are preliminary.

FIGURA D-1. Capturas totales (capturas retenidas más descartes) de las pesquerías de cerco (PS), y capturas retenidas de las pesquerías de palangre (LL), de atún patudo en el Océano Pacífico oriental, 1975-2020. Se ajustan las capturas de cerco a la estimación de la composición por especie obtenida del muestreo de las capturas. Los datos de 2020 son preliminares.
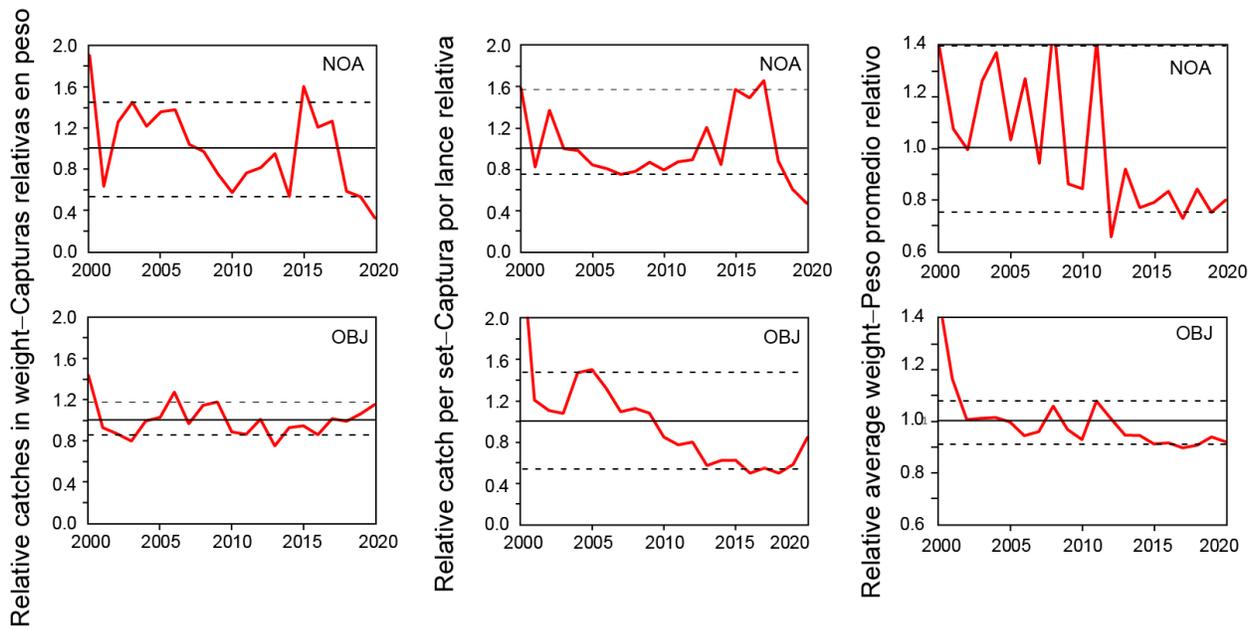
FIGURE D-2. Indicators of catch, catch per set, and average length for bigeye tuna in the EPO based on purse-seine data.

FIGURA D-2. Indicadores de captura, captura por lance, y talla promedio para el atún patudo en el OPO basados en datos de cerco.
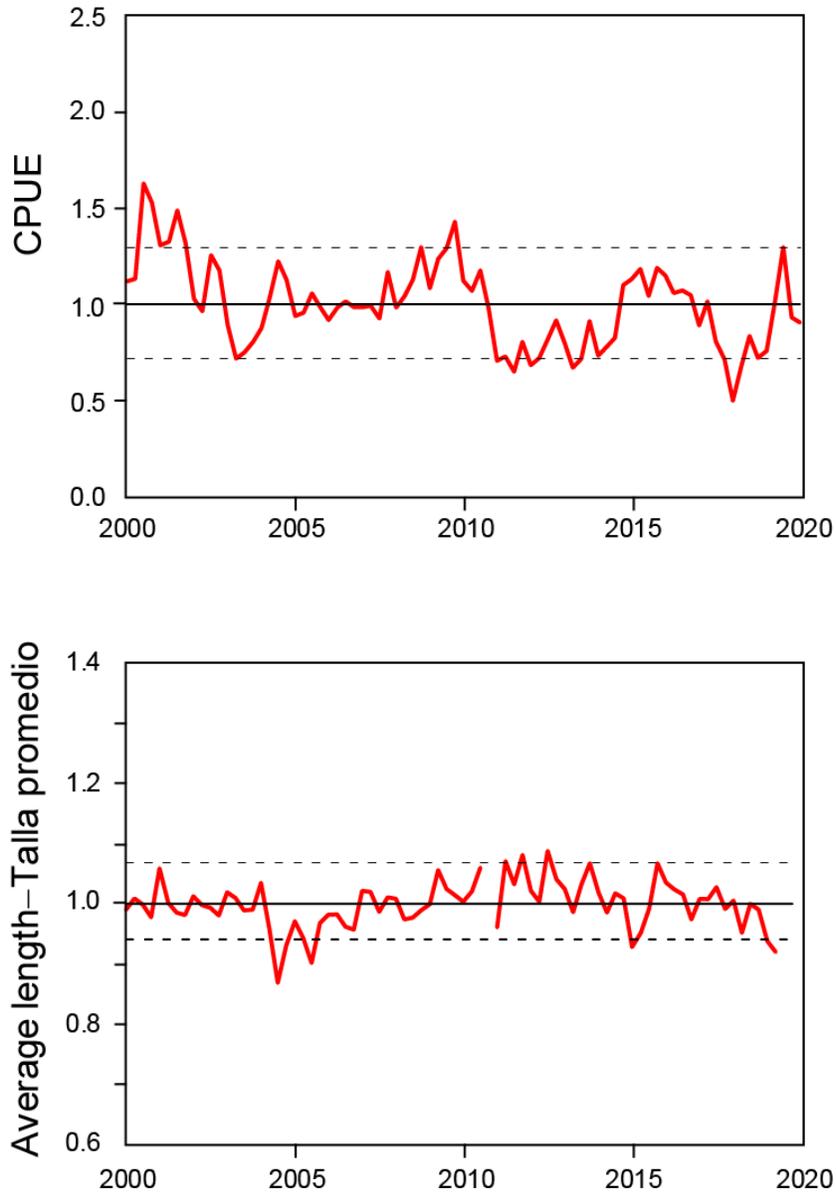
Figure D-3. Index of abundance and average length of bigeye in the EPO, based on Japanese longline data for 1975-2020. The dashed horizontal lines are the 5th and 95th percentiles, the solid horizontal line is the median.

Figura D-3. Índice de abundancia y talla promedio del patudo en el OPO, basados en datos de palangre japoneses para 1975-2020. Las líneas horizontales de trazos representan los percentiles de 5 y 95%, y la línea horizontal sólida la mediana.
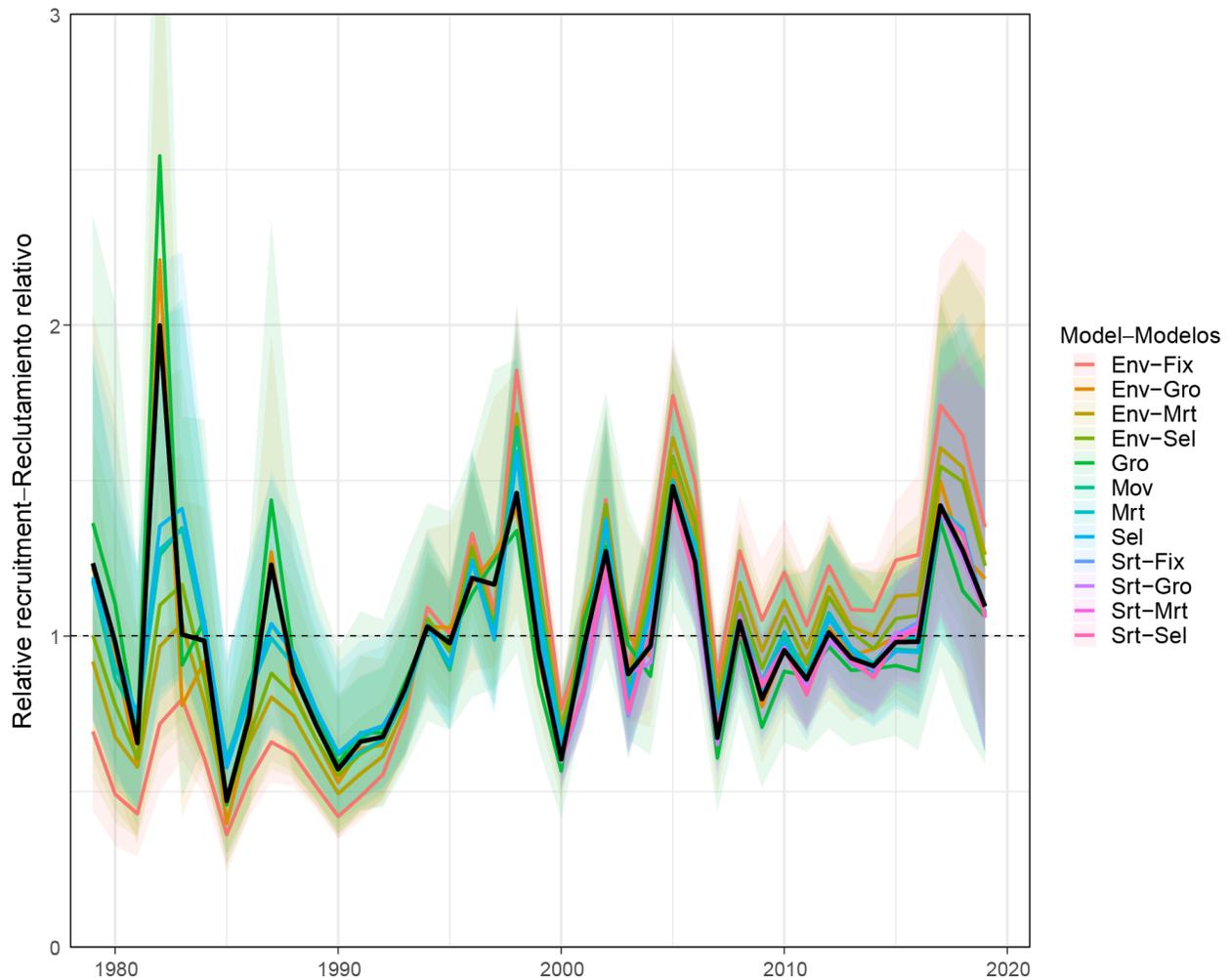
FIGURE D-4. Comparison of annual relative recruitment estimates for bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean from the twelve reference models (only the estimates that correspond to steepness = 1.0 are shown). The shaded areas represent the 95% confidence intervals and the black line represents the combined estimates across the twelve models.

FIGURA D-4. Comparación de las estimaciones de reclutamiento relativo anual de atún patudo en el Océano Pacífico oriental de los doce modelos de referencia (se muestran solamente las estimaciones que corresponden a la inclinación = 1.0). Las áreas sombreadas representan los intervalos de confianza de 95% y la línea negra representa las estimaciones combinadas de los doce modelos.
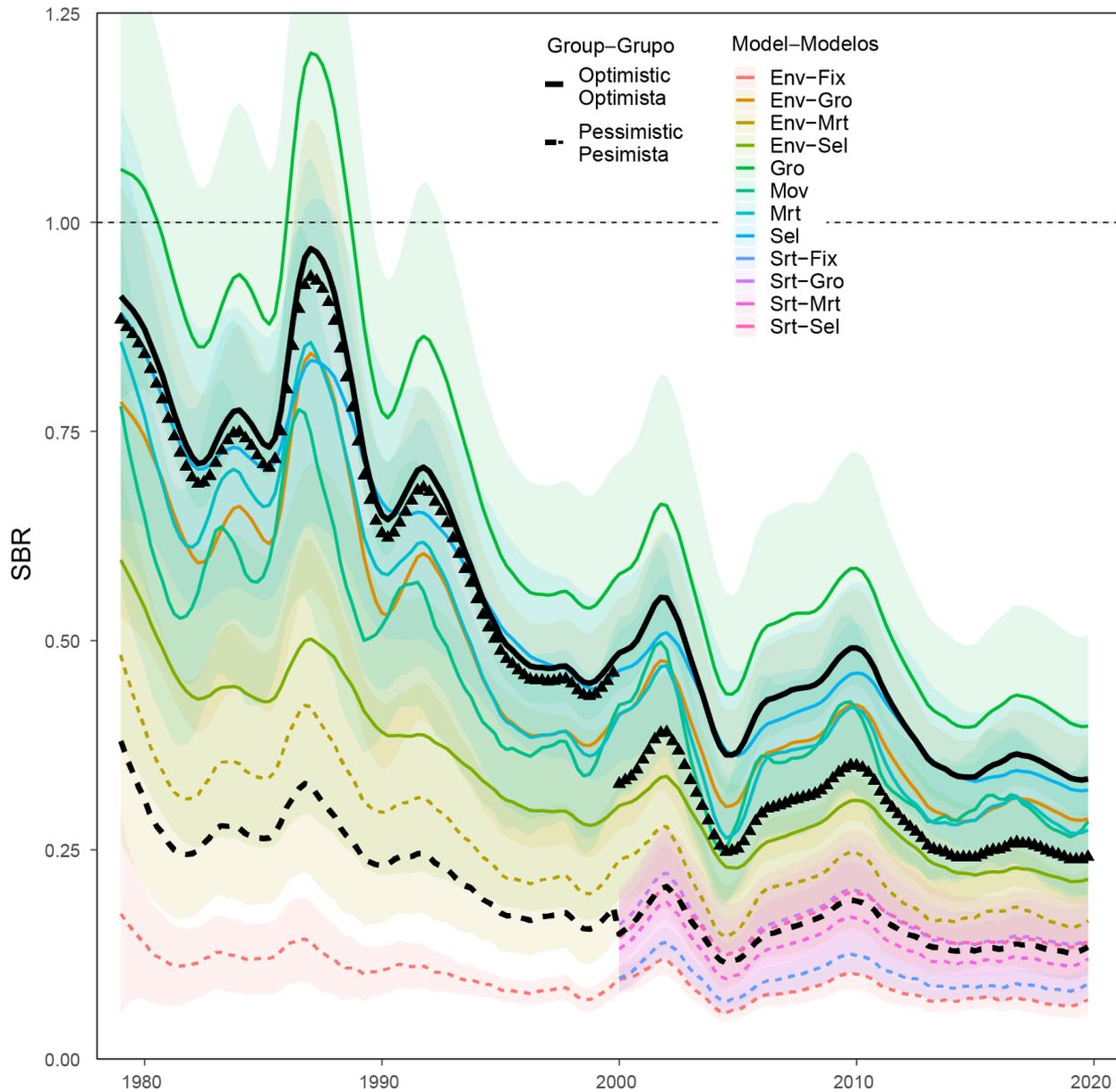
FIGURE D-5. Comparison of spawning biomass estimates for bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean from the twelve reference models (only the estimates that correspond to steepness = 1.0 are shown). The shaded areas represent the 95% confidence intervals and the two black lines represent the combined estimates across the two groups of reference models. Black triangles mark the combined estimates across all reference models.

FIGURA D-5. Comparación de las estimaciones de biomasa reproductora del atún patudo en el Océano Pacífico oriental de los doce modelos de referencia (se muestran solamente las estimaciones que corresponden a la inclinación = 1.0). Las áreas sombreadas representan los intervalos de confianza de 95% y las dos líneas negras representan las estimaciones combinadas de los dos grupos de modelos de referencia. Los triángulos negros marcan las estimaciones combinadas de todos los modelos de referencia.
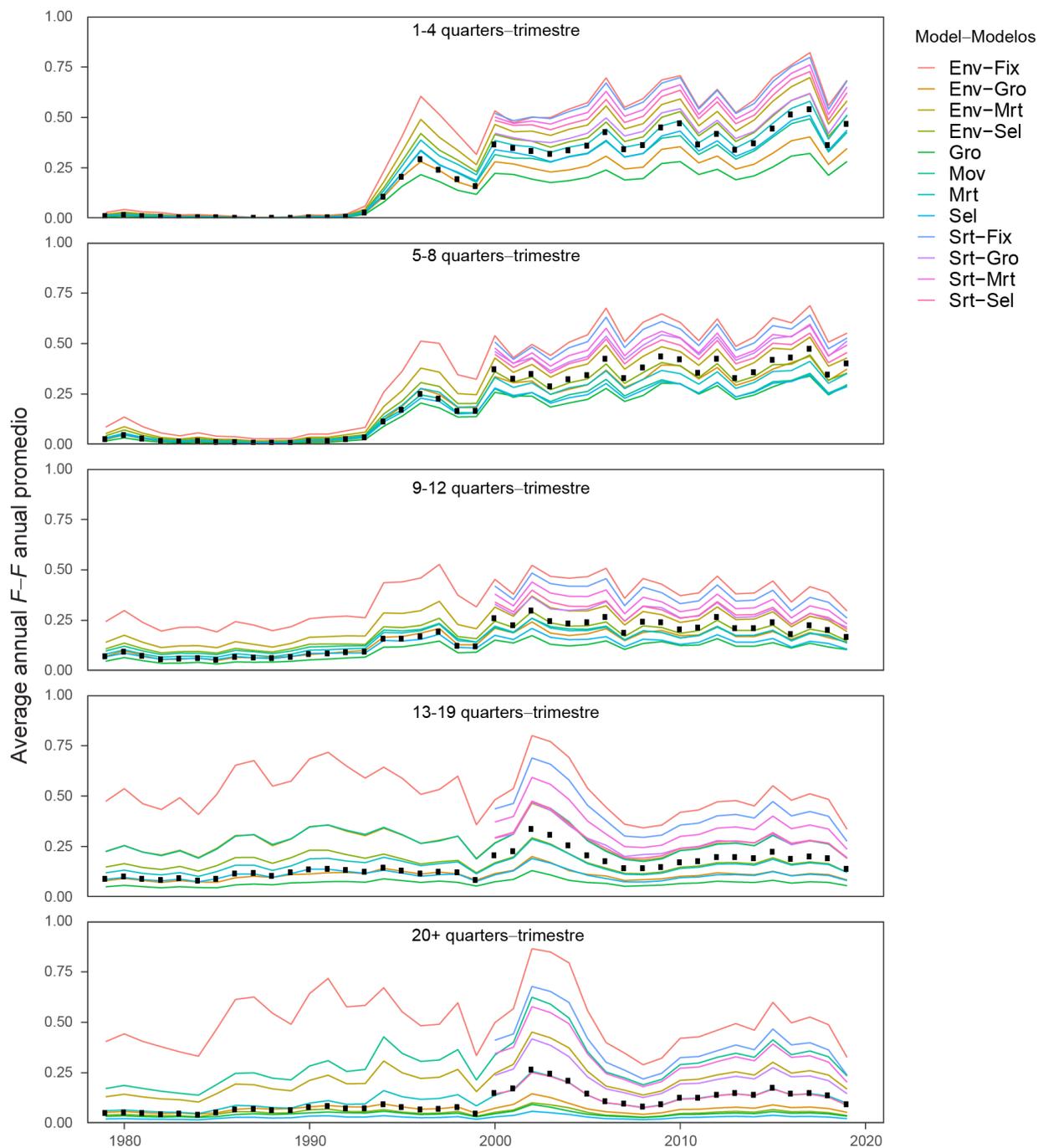
FIGURE D-6. Comparison of average annual fishing mortality, by age groups, of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean (only the estimates that correspond to steepness = 1.0 are shown). The black dots show the combined values across all models with a steepness of 1.0.

FIGURA D-6. Comparación de la mortalidad por pesca anual promedio, por grupos de edad, del atún patudo en el Océano Pacífico oriental (se muestran solamente las estimaciones que corresponden a la inclinación = 1.0). Los puntos negros muestran los valores combinados de todos los modelos con una inclinación de 1.0.
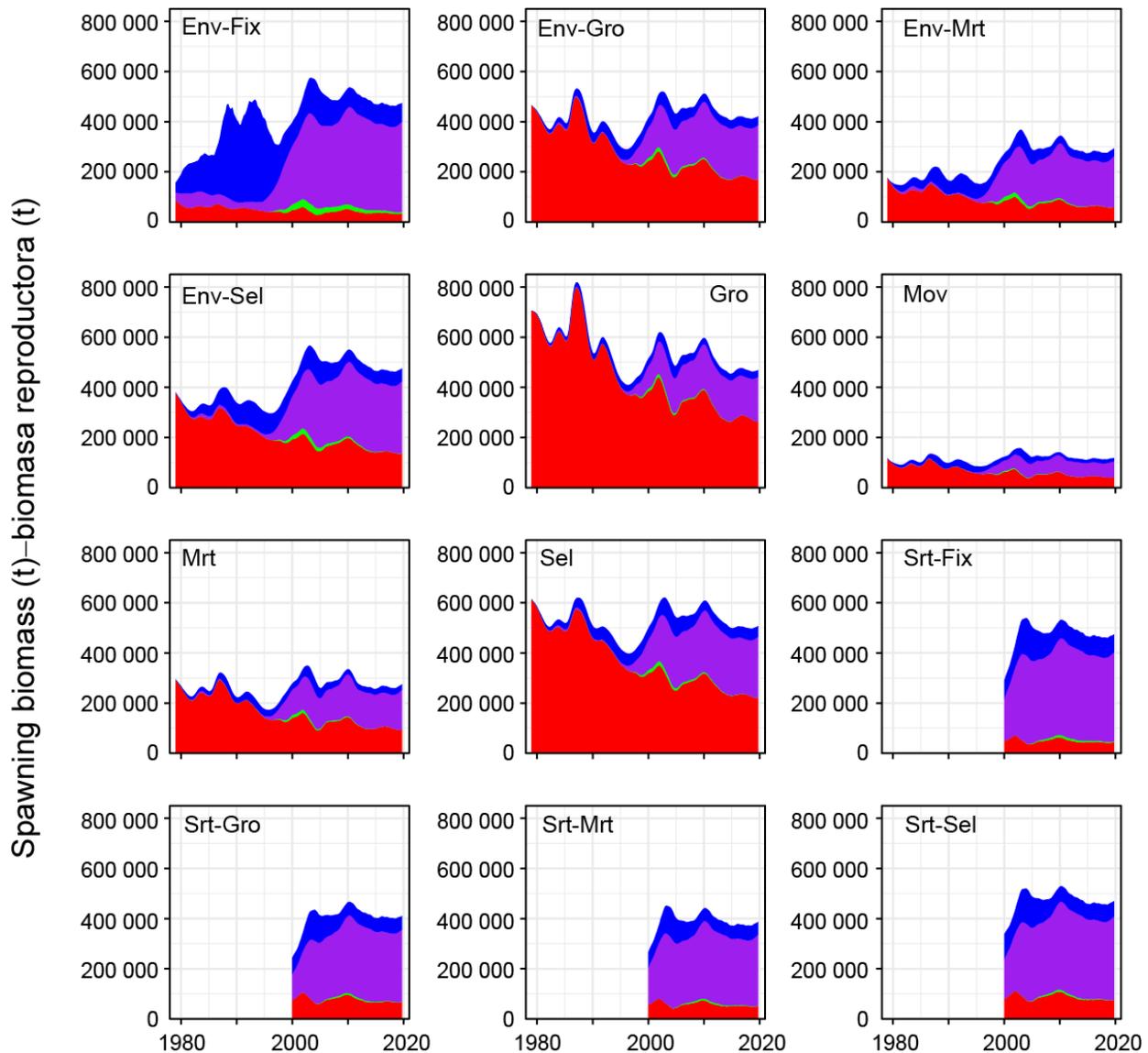
Figure D-7. Comparison of spawning biomass trajectory of a simulated population of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean that was never exploited (top line) and that predicted by the stock assessment model (bottom line). The shaded green, purple, and blue areas between the two lines show the portions of the impact attributed to the discard fishery, purse-seine fisheries, and longline fisheries, respectively. Only the simulation trajectories that correspond to steepness = 1.0 are shown.

Figura D-7. Comparación de la trayectoria de la biomasa reproductora de una población simulada de atún patudo en el Océano Pacífico oriental que nunca fue explotada (línea superior) y la trayectoria predicha por el modelo de evaluación (línea inferior). Las áreas sombreadas en verde, morado y azul entre las dos líneas muestran las porciones del impacto atribuido a la pesquería de descarte, las pesquerías cerqueras, y las pesquerías palangreras, respectivamente. Se muestran solamente las trayectorias de simulación que corresponden a la inclinación = 1.0.
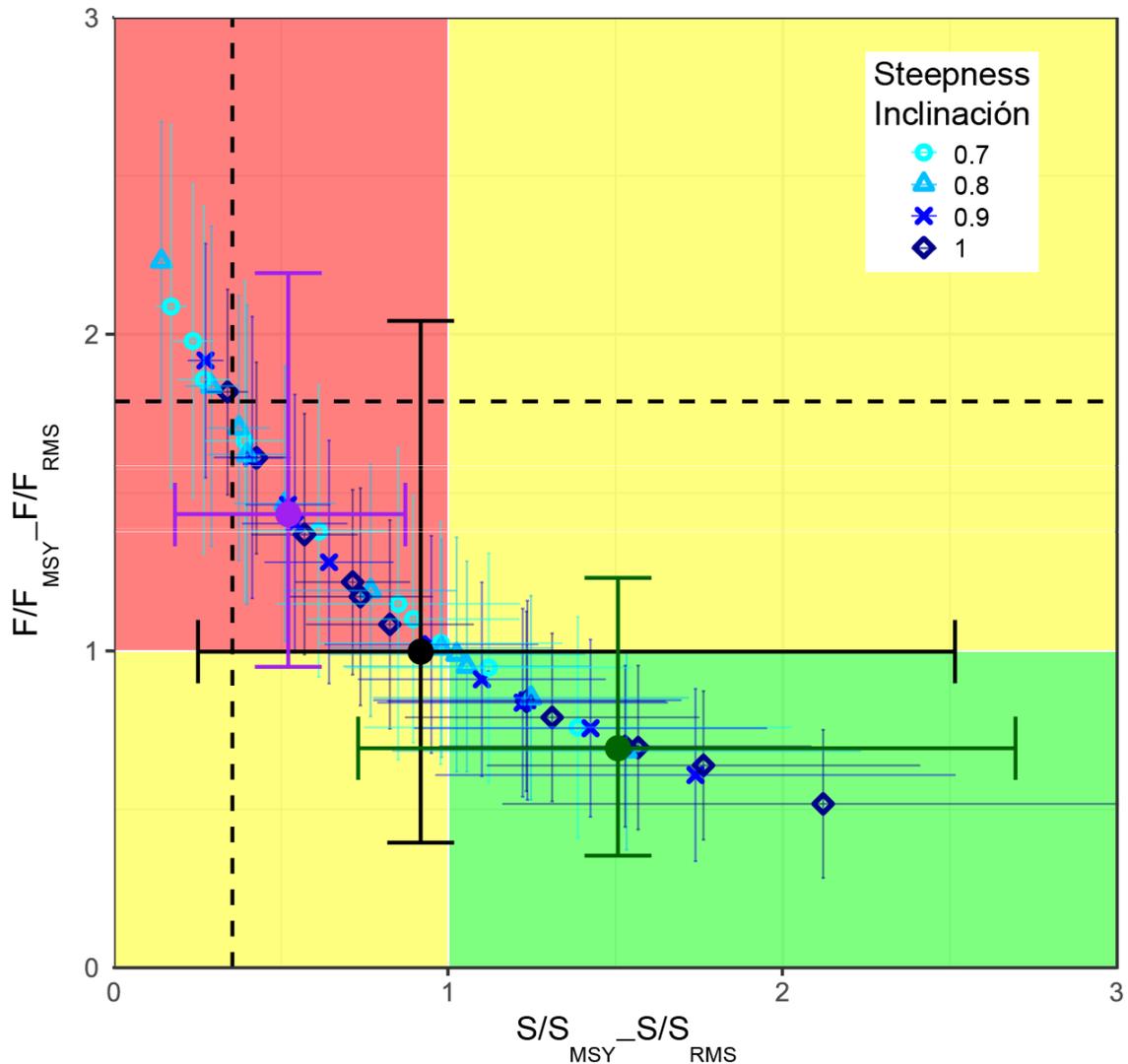
FIGURE D-8. Kobe plot of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass (*S*) and fishing mortality (*F*) relative to their MSY reference points (S_{MSY_d} and F_{MSY}) estimated by the 44 converged reference model runs (see Table 4). Each dot is based on the average *F* over the most recent three years. The dashed lines represent the limit reference points averaged for the 44 converged reference model runs. The error bars represent the 95% confidence interval of the estimates. The black, purple, and green dots are the combined estimates across all models, all pessimistic models, and all optimistic models, respectively.
Figura D-8. Gráfica de Kobe de las estimaciones más recientes de biomasa reproductora (*S*) y mortalidad por pesca (*F*) con respecto a sus puntos de referencia de RMS (S_{RMS_d} y F_{RMS}) estimados por las 44 ejecuciones convergentes de los modelos de referencia (ver Tabla 4). Cada punto se basa en la *F* promedio de los últimos tres años. Las barras de error representan el intervalo de confianza de 95% de las estimaciones. Los puntos negros, morados y verdes son las estimaciones combinadas de todos los modelos, todos los modelos pesimistas, y todos los modelos optimistas, respectivamente.
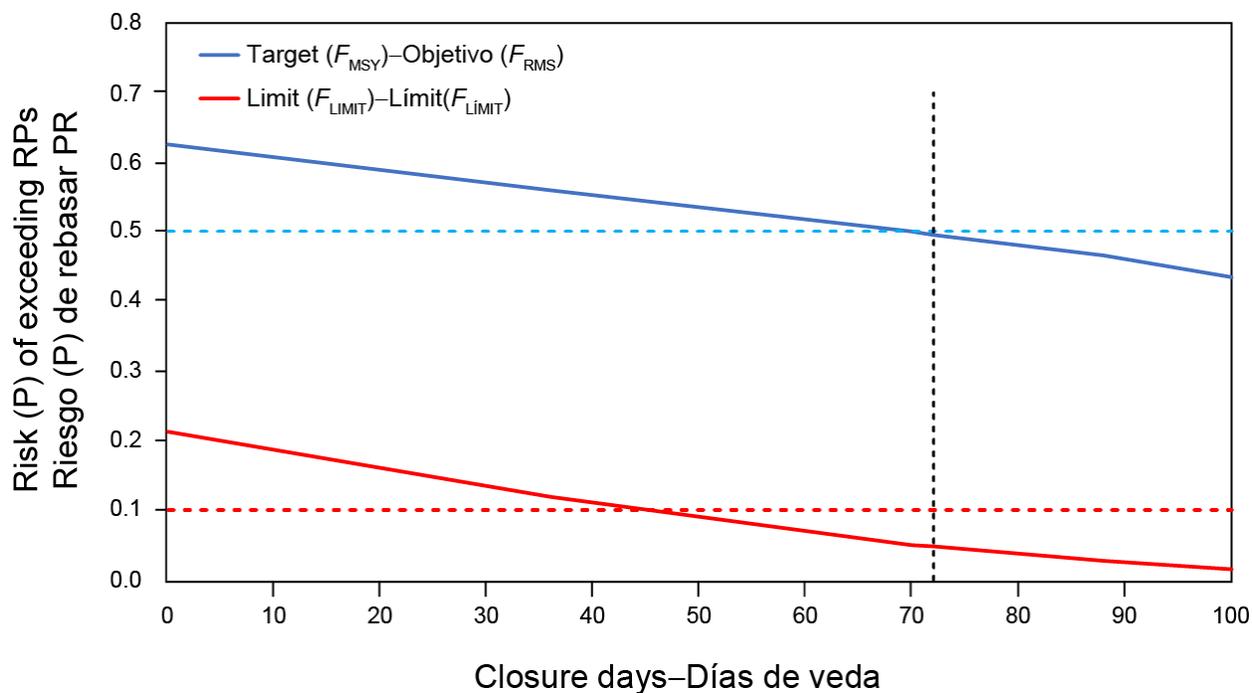
FIGURE D-9. Risk curves showing the probability of exceeding the target (blue) and limit (red) reference points for different durations of the temporal closure.

FIGURA D-9. Curvas de riesgo que señalan la probabilidad de rebasar los puntos de referencia objetivo (azul) y límite (rojo) para diferentes duraciones de la veda temporal.
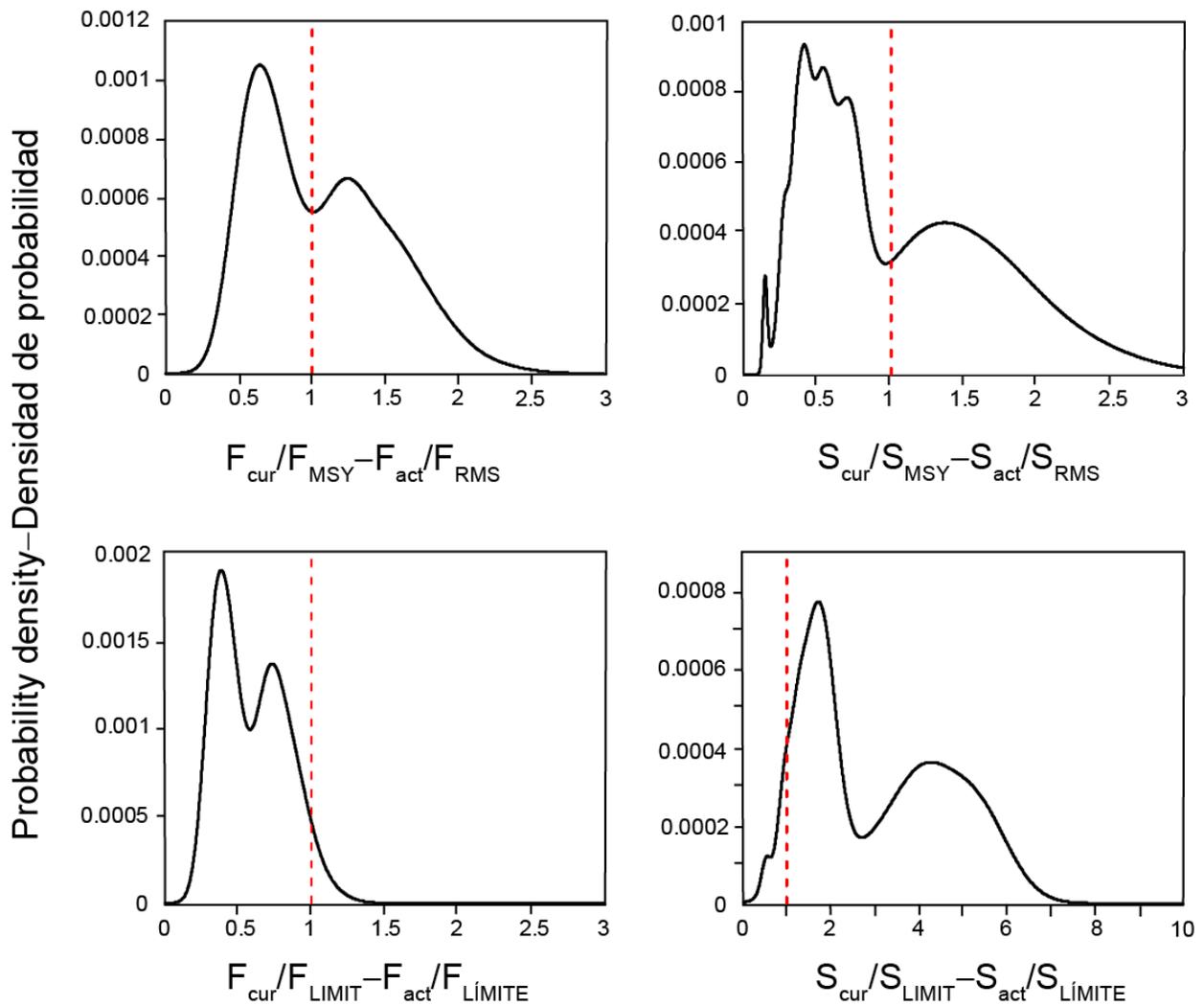
FIGURE D-10. Combined bigeye probability density function for F_{cur}/F_{MSY}, F_{cur}/F_{LIMIT}, S_{cur}/S_{MSY}, and S_{cur}/S_{LIMIT}.

FIGURA D-10. Función de densidad de probabilidad combinada para F_{act}/F_{RMS}, $F_{act}/F_{LÍMITE}$, S_{act}/S_{RMS}, y $S_{act}/S_{LÍMITE}$ de patudo.
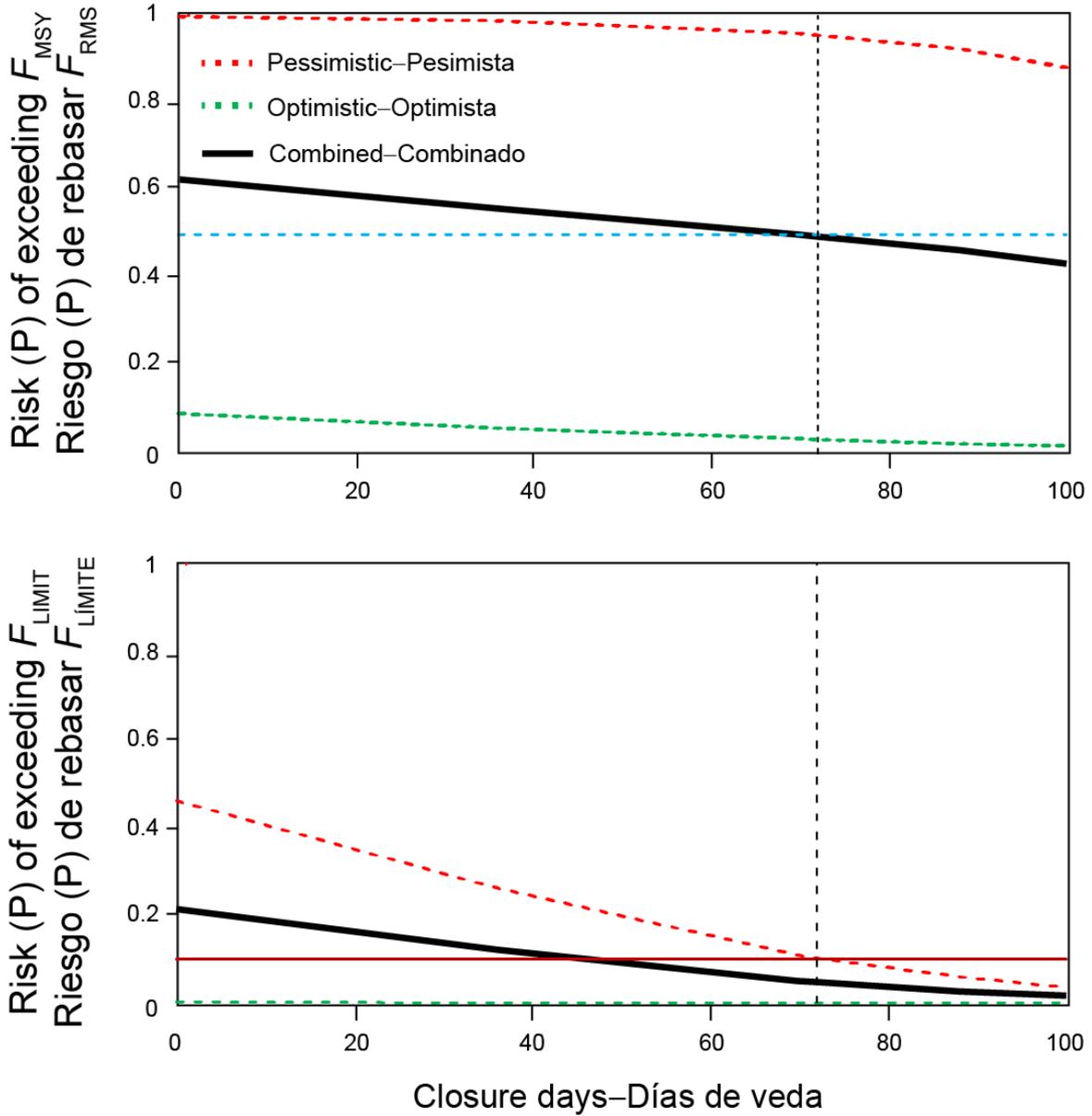
Figure D-11. Risk curves showing the probability of exceeding the target (top) and limit (bottom) reference points for bigeye with different durations of the temporal closure, combined by pessimistic and optimistic models resulting from the bimodal combined distribution.

Figura D-11. Curvas de riesgo que señalan la probabilidad de rebasar los puntos de referencia objetivo (arriba) y límite (abajo) con diferentes duraciones de la veda temporal, combinados por modelos pesimistas y optimistas que resultan de la distribución combinada bimodal.

E. PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA

Tagging studies have shown that there is exchange of Pacific bluefin between the eastern and western Pacific Ocean. Larval, post larval, and early juvenile bluefin have been caught in the western Pacific Ocean (WPO), but not in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), so it is likely that there is a single stock of bluefin in the Pacific Ocean (or possibly two stocks in the Pacific Ocean, one spawning in the vicinity of Taiwan and the Philippines and the other spawning in the Sea of Japan).

Most of the commercial catches of bluefin in the EPO are taken by purse seiners. Nearly all of the purse-seine catches have been made west of Baja California and California, within about 100 nautical miles of the coast, between about 23°N and 35°N. Ninety percent of the catch is estimated to have been between about 60 and 100 cm in length, representing mostly fish 1 to 3 years of age. Aquaculture facilities for bluefin were established in Mexico in 1999, and some Mexican purse seiners began to direct their effort toward bluefin during that year. During recent years, most of the catches have been transported to holding pens, where the fish are held for fattening and later sale to sashimi markets. Lesser amounts of bluefin are caught by recreational, gillnet, and longline gear. Bluefin have been caught in the EPO during every month of the year, but most of the fish are taken from May through October.

Bluefin are exploited by various gears in the WPO from Taiwan to Hokkaido, Japan. Age-0 fish, about 15 to 30 cm in length, are caught by the Japanese troll fishery during July-October south of Shikoku Island and south of Shizuoka Prefecture. During November-April, age-0 fish about 35 to 60 cm in length are taken in troll fisheries south and west of Kyushu Island. Age-1 and older fish are caught by purse seining, mostly during May-September, between about 30°-42°N and 140°-152°E. Bluefin of various sizes are also caught by traps, gillnets, and other gear, especially in the Sea of Japan. Additionally, small amounts of bluefin are caught near the southeastern coast of Japan by longlining. The Chinese Taipei small-scale longline fishery, which has expanded since 1996, takes bluefin tuna more than 180 cm in length from late April to June, when they are aggregated for spawning in the waters east of the northern Philippines and Taiwan.

The high-seas longline fisheries are directed mainly at tropical tunas, albacore, and billfishes, but small amounts of Pacific bluefin are caught by these fisheries. Small amounts of bluefin are also caught by Japanese pole-and-line vessels on the high seas.

Tagging studies, conducted with conventional and archival tags, have revealed a great deal of information about the life history of bluefin. Some fish apparently remain their entire lives in the WPO, while others migrate to the EPO. These migrations begin mostly during the first and second years of life. The first- and second-year migrants are exposed to various fisheries before beginning their journey to the EPO. Then, after crossing the ocean, they are exposed to commercial and recreational fisheries off California and Baja California. Eventually, the survivors return to the WPO.

Bluefin more than about 50 cm in length are most often found in waters where the sea-surface temperatures (SSTs) are between 17° and 23°C. Fish 15 to 31 cm in length are found in the WPO in waters where the SSTs are between 24° and 29°C. The survival of larval and early juvenile bluefin is undoubtedly strongly influenced by the environment. Conditions in the WPO probably influence recruitment, and thus the portions of the juvenile fish there that migrate to the EPO, as well as the timing of these migrations. Likewise, conditions in the EPO probably influence the timing of the return of the juvenile fish to the WPO.

The total catches of bluefin have fluctuated considerably during the last 50 years (Figure E-1). The consecutive years of above-average catches (mid-1950s to mid-1960s) and below-average catches (early 1980s to early 1990s) could be due to consecutive years of above-average and below-average recruitments. The estimated impact of the fisheries on the bluefin population for the entire time period modeled (1952-2018) is substantial (Figure E-2). The WPO fisheries have had a greater impact than the EPO fisheries, and their impact increased starting in 1980s only leveling off in 2000s.

An update stock assessment was carried out by the Pacific Bluefin Working Group of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) in 2020. The

assessment was conducted with Stock Synthesis 3, an integrated statistical age-structured stock assessment model. The base-case model results show that: (1) spawning stock biomass (SSB) fluctuated throughout the assessment period (fishing years 1952-2018); (2) the SSB steadily declined from 1996 to 2010; (3) the slow increase of the stock biomass continues since 2011; (4) total biomass in 2018 exceeded the historical median with an increase in immature fish; and (5) fishing mortality (F%SPR) declined from a level producing about 1% of SPR in 2004-2009 to a level producing 14% of SPR in 2016-2018. Historical recruitment estimates have fluctuated since 1952 without an apparent trend. Relatively low recruitment levels estimated in 2010-2014 were of concern in the 2016 assessment. The 2015 recruitment estimate is lower than the historical average while the 2016 recruitment estimate is higher than the historical average. The recruitment estimates for 2017 and 2018, which are based on fewer observations and more uncertain, are below the historical average. A substantial decrease in estimated F is observed in ages 0-2 in 2016-2018 relative to the previous years. Note that stricter management measures in WCPFC and IATTC have been in place since 2015.

The point estimate of the 2018 SSB was 4.5% of the SSB in the absence of fishing ($4.5\%SSB_{F=0}$), and the recent (2016-2018) fishing mortality (F) corresponds to $F14\%SPR$. Because the harvest strategy contains catch limits, fishing mortality is expected to decline, $i.e.$, Fx%SPR will increase as biomass increases. No biomass-based limit or target reference points have been adopted to evaluate whether Pacific bluefin is overfished. However, the stock is overfished relative to common target reference points and to the IATTC limit reference point used for tropical tunas. Also, no fishing intensity-based limit or target reference points have been adopted to evaluate whether overfishing of Pacific bluefin is occurring, but the stock is subject to overfishing relative to most common fishing intensity-based reference points.

Resolution C-18-02 states that 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 by adopting an 1) 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 $20\%SSB_{F=0}$ to be achieved within 10 years of reaching the initial rebuilding target or by 2034, whichever is earlier, with at least 60% probability. The IATTC has adopted resolutions to restrict the catch of bluefin tuna in the EPO (e.g. C-16-08, C-18-01, and C-20-02). Resolution C-20-02 limit the commercial catches in the IATTC Convention Area by all CPCs to a combined total of 3,925 t during 2021. Resolution C-18-02 also requires that 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. This task has still not been accomplished.

The harvest strategy proposed at the Joint WCPFC NC-IATTC WG meeting guided projections conducted by the ISC to provide catch reduction options if the projection results show that the initial rebuilding target will not be achieved with at least 60% probability by 2024 or to provide relevant information for a potential increase in catch if the probability of achieving the initial rebuilding target exceeds 75% by 2024. The projection based on the base-case model mimicking the current management measures by the WCPFC (CMM 2017-08) and IATTC (C-16-08) under the low recruitment scenario resulted in an estimated 100% probability of achieving the initial rebuilding target by 2024. This estimated probability is above the threshold (75% or above in 2024) prescribed by the harvest strategy. The low recruitment scenario is more precautionary than the recent 10 years recruitment scenario. In the harvest strategy, the recruitment scenario is switched from the low recruitment to the average recruitment scenario beginning in the year after achieving the initial rebuilding target. The estimated probability of achieving the second rebuilding target 10 years after the achievement of the initial rebuilding target or by 2034, whichever is earlier, is 99%. This estimate is above the threshold (60% or above in 2034) prescribed by the harvest strategy.
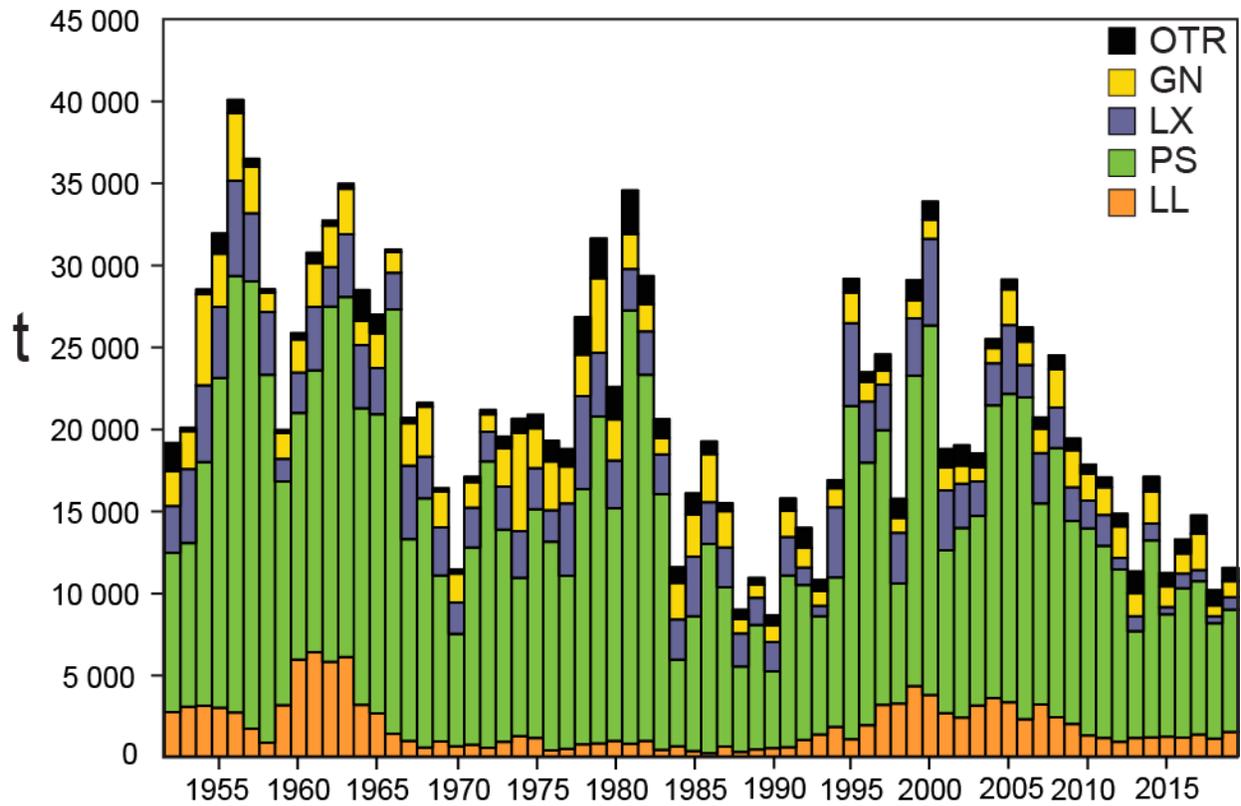
FIGURE E-1. Retained catches of Pacific bluefin tuna, by gear, 1952-2019. GN: gillnet; LL: longline; LX: hook and line; OTR: other; PS: purse seine.

FIGURA E-1. Capturas retenidas de atún aleta azul del Pacífico, por arte, 1952-2019. GN: red agallera; LL: palangre; LX: sedal y anzuelo; OTR: otras; PS: red de cerco.
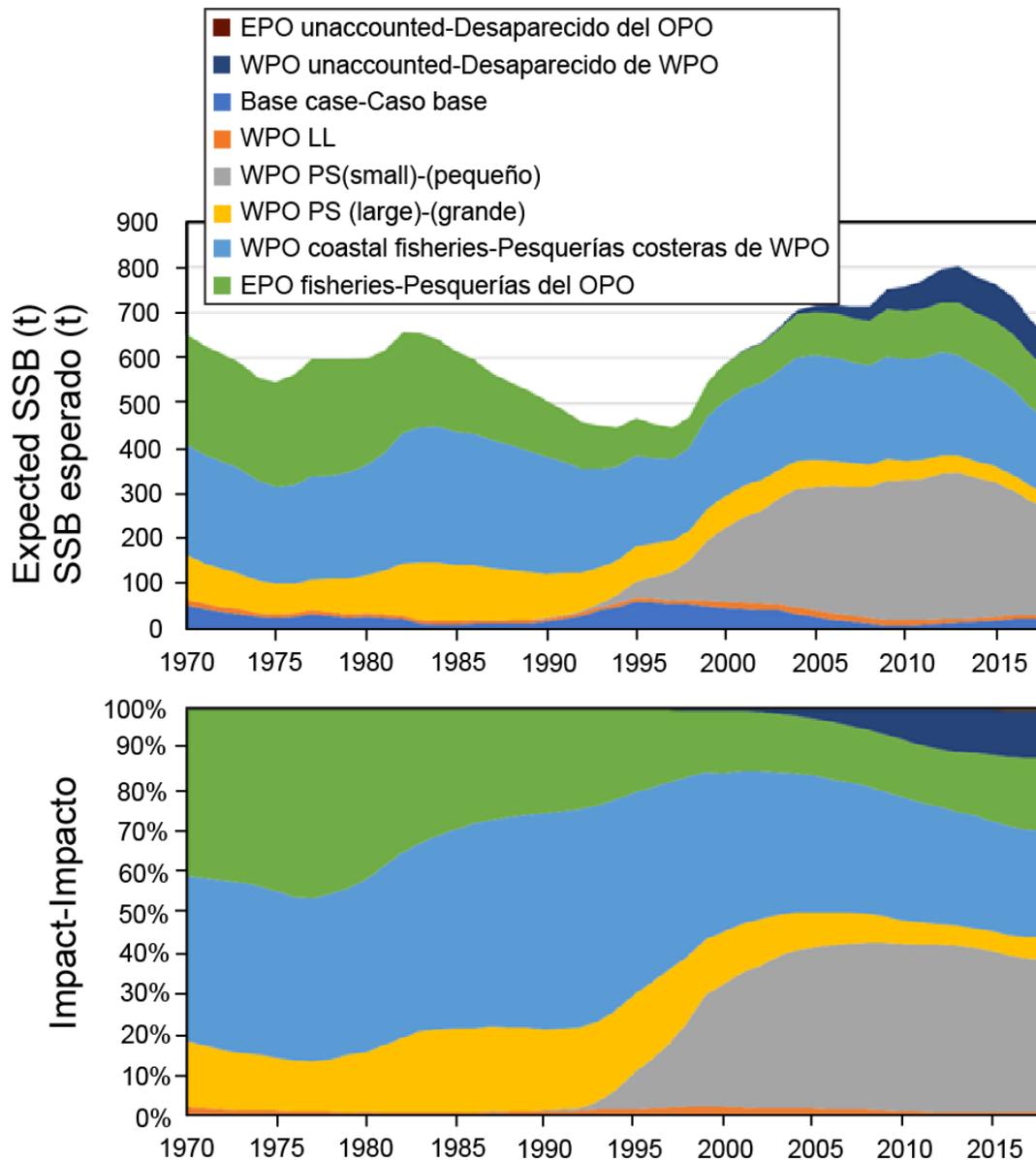
FIGURE E-2. Estimates of the impact on the Pacific bluefin tuna population of fisheries in the EPO and in the WPO (upper panel). The dashed line represents the estimated hypothetical unfished spawning biomass, and the solid line the estimated actual spawning biomass. The shaded areas indicate the impact attributed to each fishery. The lower panel presents the proportion of impact attributed to the EPO and WPO. (Figure from the draft Executive Summary of ISC 2020 stock assessment; subject to change and approval by the ISC Plenary.)

FIGURA E-2. Estimaciones del impacto sobre la población de atún aleta azul del Pacífico de las pesquerías en el OPO y en el WPO (panel superior). La línea de trazos representa la biomasa reproductora no pescada hipotética estimada, y la línea sólida la biomasa reproductora real estimada. Las áreas sombreadas indican el impacto atribuido a cada pesquería. El panel inferior ilustra la proporción del impacto atribuida al OPO y al WPO. (Figura del borrador de resumen ejecutivo de la evaluación de 2020 del ISC; sujeta a cambio y aprobación por la plenaria del ISC.)

F.   ALBACORE TUNA

There are two stocks of albacore in the Pacific Ocean, one in the northern hemisphere and the other in the southern hemisphere. Albacore are caught by longline gear in most of the North and South Pacific, but not often between about 10°N and 5°S, by trolling gear in the eastern and central North and South Pacific, and by pole-and-line gear in the western North Pacific. In the North Pacific, about 40% of the catch is taken by pole-and-line and troll fisheries that catch smaller, younger albacore, and about 50% was taken by longline. In the South Pacific, almost all the albacore is taken by longline. The total annual catches of South Pacific albacore ranged from about 25,000 to 50,000 t during the 1980s and 1990s but increased after that and are currently at the highest levels. During 2017-2019, the albacore catches in the south Pacific averaged about 87,000 t (Figure F-1a), of which about 25% was taken in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). The total annual catches of North Pacific albacore peaked in 1976 at about 125,000 t, declined to about 38,000 t in 1991, and then increased to about 122,000 t in 1999 (Figure F-1b). They declined again in the early 2000s, then recovered. Since 2012 catches have declined from about 92,000 to about 57,600 t in 2018, increasing again slightly in 2019 and averaging about 61,000 t in 2017-2019, of which 22% was taken in the EPO. Those declines in catches coincide with decline in effort in the north EPO (Figure F-2)

Juvenile and adult albacore are caught mostly in the Kuroshio Current, the North Pacific Transition Zone, and the California Current in the North Pacific and in the Subtropical Convergence Zone in the South Pacific, but spawning occurs in tropical and subtropical waters, centering around 20ºN and 20ºS latitudes. North Pacific albacore are believed to spawn between March and July in the western and central Pacific.

The movements of North Pacific albacore are strongly influenced by oceanic conditions, and migrating albacore tend to concentrate along oceanic fronts in the North Pacific Transition Zone. Most of the catches are made in water temperatures between about 15º and 19.5ºC. Details of the migration remain unclear, but juvenile fish (2- to 5-year-olds) are believed to move into the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) in the spring and early summer, and return to the western and central Pacific, perhaps annually, in the late fall and winter, where they tend to remain as they mature. This pattern may be complicated by sex-related movements of large adult fish (fork length (FL) >125 cm), which are predominately male, to areas south of 20°N. The significance of such movements for the demographic dynamics of this stock are uncertain at present.

Less is known about the movements of albacore in the South Pacific Ocean. The juveniles move southward from the tropics when they are about 35 cm long, and then eastward along the Subtropical Convergence Zone to about 130°W. When the fish approach maturity they return to tropical waters, where they spawn. Recoveries of tagged fish released in areas east of 155°W were usually made at locations to the east and north of the release site, whereas those of fish released west of 155°W were usually made at locations to the west and north of the release site.

The most recent published stock assessments for the South and North Pacific stocks of albacore are from 2018 and 2020, respectively. The assessments indicate that it is not likely that either stock is overfished or that overfishing is taking place.

South Pacific albacore

The assessment of South Pacific albacore carried out in 2018 by scientists of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, using MULTIFAN-CL, covered the 1960-2016 period, and incorporated catch-and-effort, length-frequency, and tagging data, and information on biological parameters. As in the 2015 assessment, the eastern boundary is at 130°W, so not all the catches from the EPO are included. A summary of the conclusions can be found here. The changes from the previous assessment include simplifying the regional structure (from eight to five regions), the inclusion of abundance indices based on standardized operational-level longline data (including Japan) using indices of abundance derived from CPUE standardized using spatiotemporal models and updated maturity at length. Results were reported for a diagnostic case and for an uncertainty grid, which considers key sensitivities. Contradictory signals about stock status were found: a strong signal in the size data that fishing has no impact, and a strong signal in the CPUE data that

abundance is declining. The results in the uncertainty grid were highly variable, but no model suggested overfishing or an overfished state, according to the WCPFC limit reference point of 20% of the spawning stock biomass (SSB) in the absence of fishing ($20\%SSB_{F=0}$). Fishing mortality (F) generally increased up to about 2012, but has declined sharply in recent years, and is below the MSY level ($F_{2012-2015}/F_{MSY}$ ranged from 0.06 to 0.53). The SSB has declined over time, but increased slightly recently, and in 2016 was above the MSY level (base case SSB_{2016}/SSB_{MSY} ranged from 1.45 to 10.74). It is important to note that SSB_{MSY} is lower than the WCPFC limit reference point ($SSB_{MSY}/SSB_{F=0}$ ranges from 0.06 to 0.22). Notwithstanding these results, the assessment recommended that the WCPFC consider reducing longline fishing mortality and longline catches to avoid a decline in the vulnerable biomass and maintain economically viable catch rates. Since the end of 2020, the IATTC staff is working in collaboration with the SPC in the new assessment of south Pacific albacore that is expected to be completed in 2022 (SAC-11-01a).

North Pacific albacore

A new stock assessment was completed in 2020 by the Albacore Working Group (ALBWG) of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) (ISC/20/Annex/12, SAC-11-INF-I). The north Pacific albacore tuna stock has been exploited for a long time, the catches were the highest in 1976 (about 127,000 t) and the lowest in 1991 (about 37,000 t). During the assessment period (1994-2018), the highest catches were in 1999 (about 119,000 t) and the lowest in 2018 (about 57,600 t). About 2/3 of the catches come from surface fisheries (troll and pole-and-line) that harvest mainly juveniles, and the rest from longline fisheries. On average, about 20% of the catches are taken within the area of application of the Antigua Convention.

The assessment was done using the "best model" approach. The working group concluded that the stock was not experiencing overfishing and was probably not overfished (Figure F-2, Table F-1). The current depletion is 0.46 (SSB_{2018}/SSB_d , where SSB_d is the dynamic spawning stock biomass without fishing for 2018). The ratio of SSB_{2018}/S_{MSY} = 3.01). The relative current fishing mortality is $F_{2015-2017}/F_{50\%}$= 1 , $F_{2015-2017}/F_{20\%}$ =0.62, $F_{2015-2017}/F_{MSY}$ =0.60 (Table 1). Ten years projections with either constant catch (average of 2013-2017, 69,000 t) or constant fishing mortality (at the F2015-2017 level) predicted an increase in the female spawning biomass.

The current IATTC conservation and management measures for north Pacific albacore (Resolutions C-05-02, C-13-03 and C-18-03) are based on maintaining the fishing effort below the 2002-2004 levels. The effort levels in eastern Pacific Ocean for 2018-2020 are 63% and 65% of those in 2002-2004, for vessel-days and number of vessels respectively, and are showing a declining trend in the last 10 years (Figure F-2).

The Working Group finished a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) for the North Pacific albacore stock and presented the results to the stakeholders in regional workshops. The first round of the MSE was concluded and reported during the 4th ISC ALB MSE workshop in March 2019 (ISC/19/ANNEX/06). Several operating models were developed, and equal weights were assumed for all alternative operating models when evaluating the harvest control rules, HCRs. Additional work was conducted in a second round of the MSE, when mixed control rules were tested (under mixed control, longline fleets are subject to a total allowable catch, TAC, whereas surface fleets are managed with a total allowable effort, TAE) and the effect of a "ghost fleet" (a fleet with undeclared catch) was evaluated. The results of the MSE were included in a recorded presentation for the SAC-12 meeting (SAC-12 INF-C, SAC-12-INF-C presentation) and were presented at the 2021 ISC plenary (ISC).

The following management objectives for the North Pacific albacore tuna were developed in the context of the MSE process and were adopted by the IATTC in 2020 (IATTC-95).

Overarching objective: maintain the viability and sustainability of the current NPALB stock and fisheries.

1. Maintain spawning biomass above the limit reference point

2. Maintain total biomass, with reasonable variability, around the historical average depletion of total biomass

3. Maintain harvest ratios by fishery (fraction of fishing impact with respect to SSB) at historical average

4. Maintain catches by fishery above average historical catch

5. If a change in total allowable effort and/or total allowable catch occurs, the rate of change should be relatively gradual

6. Maintain F at the target value with reasonable variability

The main results of the MSE can be summarized in four main points:

1) Under both TAC and mixed control, all harvest control rules (HCRs) were able to maintain the stock above the WCPFC's limit reference point (20% SSB0_d), the IATTC limit reference point used for tropical tunas (7.7%SSB0), and the limit reference point (LRP) specified by each HCR with high probability (>0.8), when simulation outcomes across all reference scenarios where considered.

2) Under mixed control, there was a tradeoff between the odds of biomass being above the 20%SSB0_d LRP and catch metrics. Mixed control maintained higher and less variable stock biomass than TAC control as the catches of surface fleets under effort control responded quickly to changes in biomass and their catch levels were not impacted by assessment errors in biomass estimate. The odds of SSB being above the 20%SSB0_d LRP or the equilibrium 7.7%SSB0 LRP, and of relative biomass being above minimum historical were higher for F50 rules, but this came at the cost of a decrease in the odds of annual, medium term, or long term catch being above historical catches.

3) Under TAC control, median catch is higher for F40 HCRs, but also more variable, than F50 HCRs. The tradeoff between average catch and catch variability leads to the odds of catch being above historical being comparable between F50 and F40 HCRs.

4) HCRs with the LRP and SSB threshold reference points closer to the SSB associated with Ftarget resulted in a higher frequency of management interventions.

In addition, the results of adding a ghost fleet showed that all HCRs succeeded in maintaining the stock at healthy levels, but the catches of the other fleets decreased to compensate for the increase in fishing mortality.

Given the relative stability in the biomass and fishing mortality in recent years, the adoption of the management objectives by the IATTC, the fact that most of the catches of the north Pacific albacore stock are taken in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and in view of the final results of the MSE, the staff recommends that the commission adopts a HCR in coordination with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission taking into account the performance of the tested HCRs.
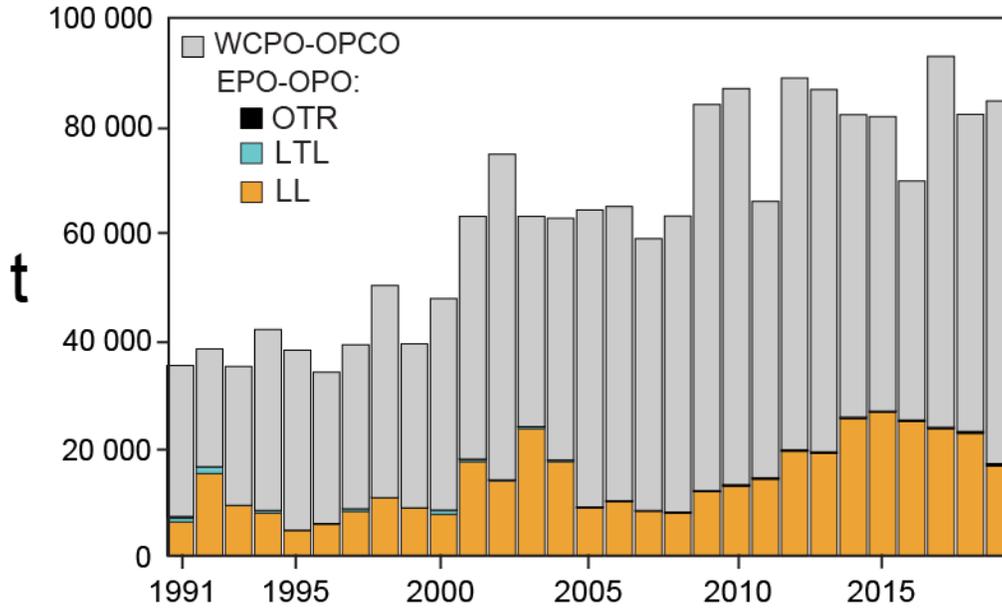
FIGURE F-1a. Retained catches of South Pacific albacore, by region. EPO catches broken down by gear:
LL: longline; LTL: troll; OTR: other
FIGURA F-1a. Capturas retenidas de albacora del Pacífico sur, por región. Capturas del OPO desglosadas
por arte: LL: palangre; LTL: curricán; OTR: otro.
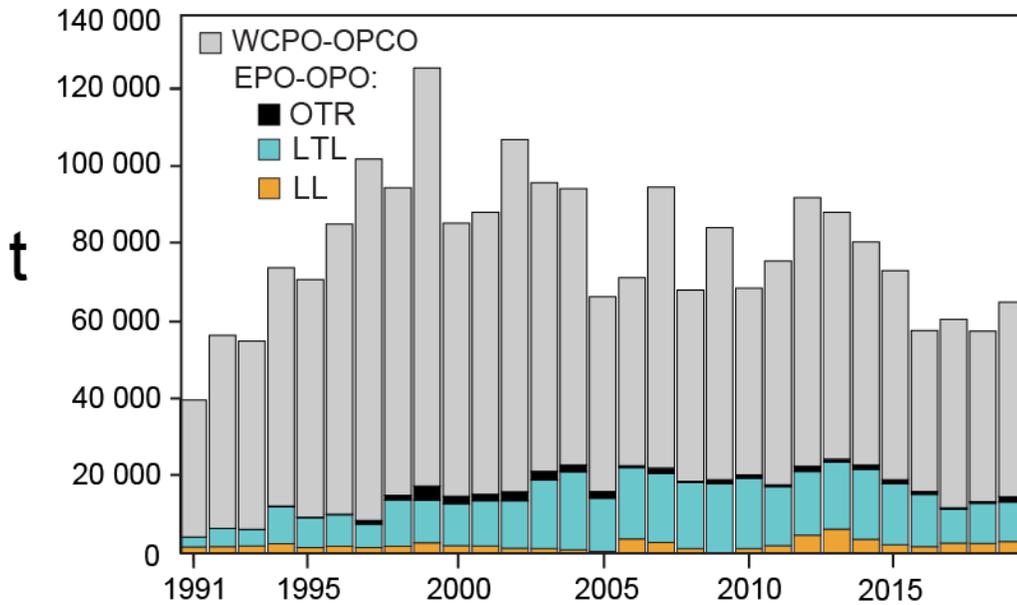
FIGURE F-1b. Retained catches of North Pacific albacore, by region. EPO catches broken down by gear:
LL: longline; LTL: troll; OTR: other.
FIGURA F-1b. Capturas retenidas de albacora del Pacífico norte, por región. Capturas del OPO
desglosadas por arte: LL: palangre; LTL: curricán; OTR: otro.
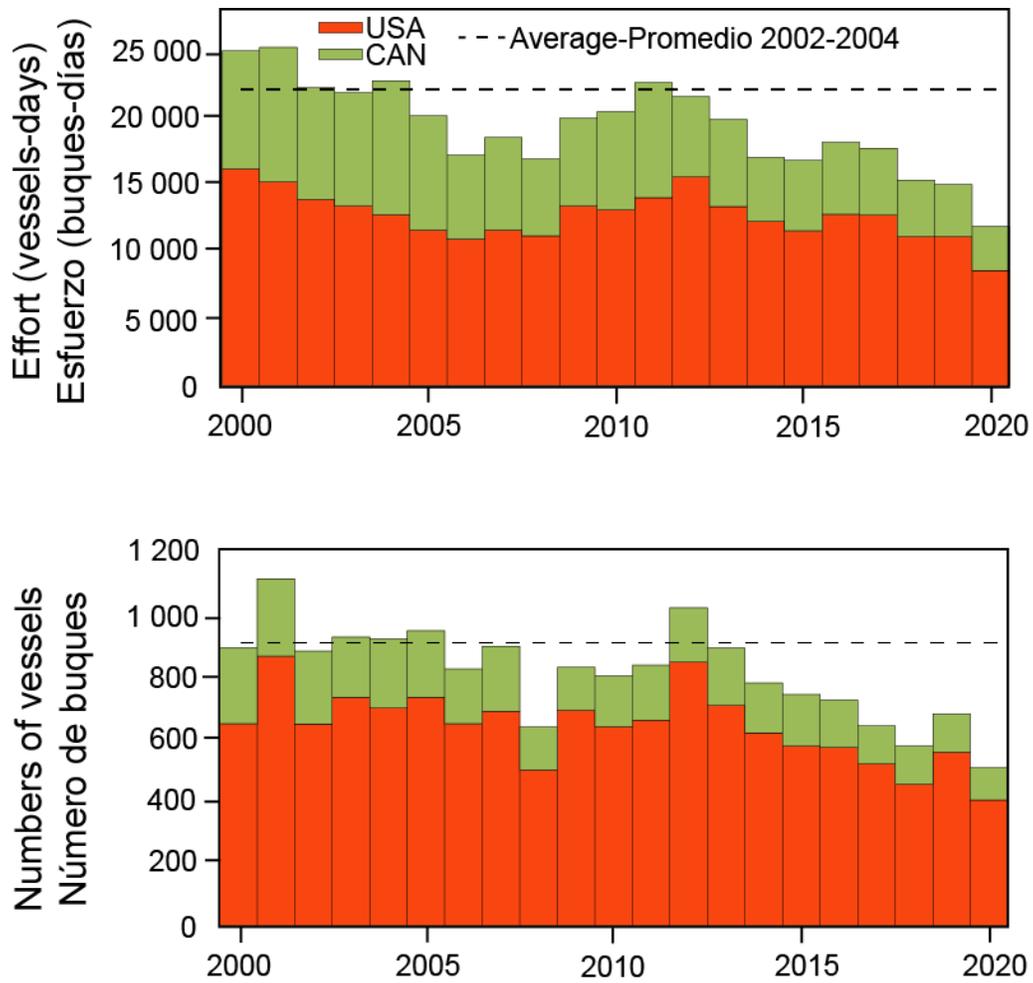
Figure F-2. Effort in vessel-days and number of vessels for the North Pacific albacore tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean.
Figura F-2. Esfuerzo en días de buque y número de buques para el atún albacora del Pacífico norte en el Océano Pacífico oriental.
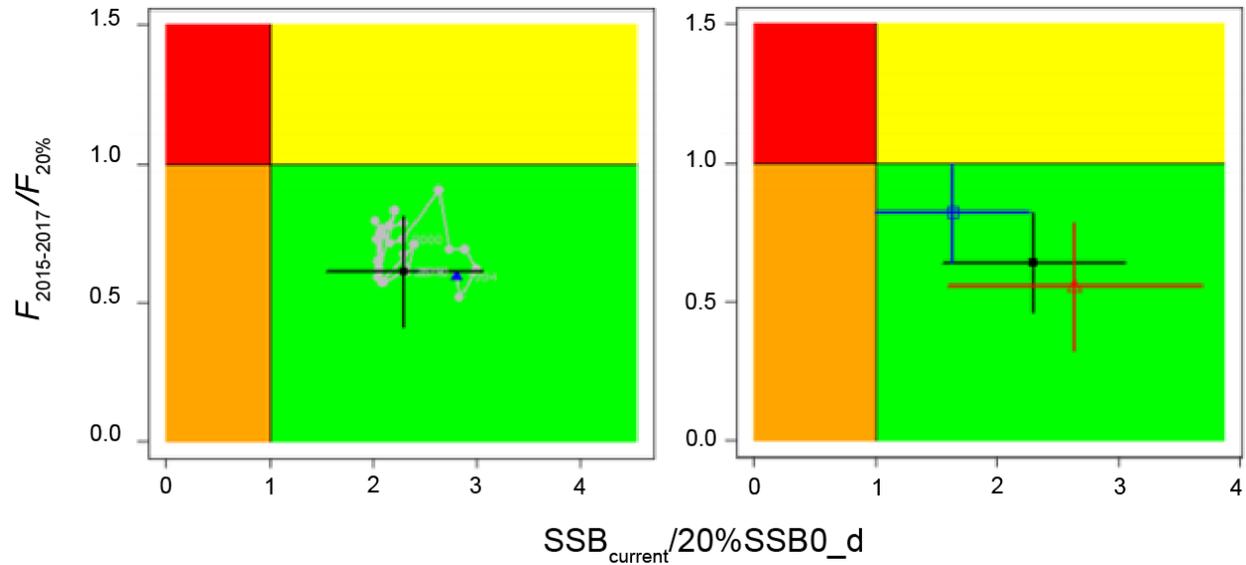
Figure F-3. Kobe plot showing the status of the north Pacific albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) stock relative to the 20% of the dynamic spawning biomass with no fishing and corresponding fishing intensity (F20%), with 95% confidence intervals: (A) Base-case trajectory (start year, 1994, is a triangle and terminal year, 2018, is a circle). (B) Final year for base-case model (black), sensitivity model with different growth assumptions (blue), update of the 2017 model to 2020 data (red) (SAC-11-INF-I).

Figura F-3. Gráfica de Kobe que muestra la condición de la población de atún albacora del Pacífico norte (*Thunnus alalunga*) con respecto al 20% de la biomasa reproductora dinámica sin pesca y la intensidad de pesca correspondiente (F20%), con intervalos de confianza de 95%: (A) Trayectoria del caso base (el año de inicio, 1994, es un triángulo y el año terminal, 2018, es un círculo). (B) Año final para el modelo de caso base (negro), modelo de sensibilidad con diferentes supuestos de crecimiento (azul), actualización del modelo de 2017 a los datos de 2020 (rojo) (SAC-11-INF-I).

Table F-1. Estimates of maximum sustainable yield (MSY), female spawning biomass (SSB), and fishing intensity (F) based reference point ratios for north Pacific albacore tuna for: 1) the base case model; 2) sensitivity model with different growth assumptions; and 3) update of the 2017 model to 2020 data. $20\%SSB_0\_d$ is 20% of the dynamic female spawning biomass with no fishing.

Tabla F-1. Estimaciones del rendimiento máximo sostenible (RMS), la biomasa reproductora de las hembras (SSB) y la intensidad de pesca (F) basadas en los cocientes de puntos de referencia para el atún albacora del Pacífico norte para: 1) el modelo de caso base; 2) el modelo de sensibilidad con diferentes supuestos de crecimiento; y 3) la actualización del modelo de 2017 a los datos de 2020. $20\%SSB_0\_d$ es el 20% de la biomasa reproductora dinámica sin pesca.

MSY (t) [A]	102,236	84,385	113,522
SSB_{MSY} (t) [B]	19,535	16,404	21,431
SSB_0 (t) [B]	136,833	113,331	152,301
SSB_{2018} (t) [B]	58,858	34,872	77,077
$SSB_{2018}/20\%SSB_0\_d$ [B]	2.30	1.63	2.63
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}$	0.50	0.64	0.43
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{MSY}$	0.60	0.77	0.52
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{0.1}$	0.57	0.75	0.49
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{10\%}$	0.55	0.71	0.48
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{20\%}$	0.62	0.80	0.54
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{30\%}$	0.71	0.91	0.62
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{40\%}$	0.83	1.06	0.72
$F_{2015\text{-}2017}/F_{50\%}$	1.00	1.27	0.86

A – MSY includes male and female juvenile and adult fish
B – Spawning stock biomass (SSB) refers to mature female biomass only.
Source: SAC-11-INF-I

G. SWORDFISH

Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) occur throughout the Pacific Ocean (PO) between about 50°N and 50°S. In the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), they are caught mostly by the longline fishery—about 80% of the catch in weight on average in recent years —by distant water fleets of Far East and Western Hemisphere nations. Lesser amounts are taken by drifting gillnets (~20%), mainly in South America, and minimal amounts by other gillnets and harpoon. They are seldom caught in the recreational fishery in the EPO.

Swordfish grow in length very rapidly, with both males and the faster-growing females reaching lower-jaw-fork lengths of more than a meter during their first year. Swordfish begin reaching maturity at about two years of age, when they are about 150 to 170 cm in length, and by age four all are mature. They probably spawn more than once per season. For fish greater than 170 cm in length, the proportion of females increases with increasing length.

Swordfish tend to inhabit waters further below the surface during the day than at night, and they tend to inhabit current frontal zones. Several of these fronts occur in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), including areas off California and Baja California, off Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, and in the equatorial Pacific. Swordfish tolerate temperatures of about 5° to 27°C, but their preferred range is about 18° to 22°C, while larvae have been found only at temperatures exceeding 24°C.

There is strong evidence that swordfish in the Pacific comprise multiple stocks. Several specific spawning regions are known, and analyses of fisheries, tagging and genetic data suggest that there is only limited exchange of swordfish between geographical areas, including between the eastern and western, and the northern and southern, Pacific Ocean. As many as six stocks may exist in the Pacific Ocean, but the exact boundaries of these stocks, as well as their exchange rates—for the purposes of stock assessment—is currently uncertain. In the early 2000's, the IATTC produced indicators for swordfish in five areas of the EPO: two areas north of 10°N, separated at 125°W, a central area between 10°N and 5°S, and two areas south of 5°S, separated at 90°W.

In 2020, the IATTC staff hosted the 1st Technical Workshop on Swordfish in the South EPO (SWO-01)—in a virtual format—in preparation for the 2021 IATTC stock assessment. The latest information on stock structure was reviewed, and a plan for exploring the stock structure uncertainty was established. The area north of 5°S and south of 10°N will be explored in the South EPO assessment, which includes the area south of 5°S that defined the stock boundary in the previous assessment (SAC-02-09). The IATTC staff proposed to the ISC Billfish working group that the area north of 10°N be included in the next North Pacific swordfish assessment (ISC/21/BILLWG-01), in light of recent tagging information presented during SWO-01 on the movement of swordfish across the current assumed stock boundary for the North Pacific swordfish stock—a diagonal line from the tropics in the Central Pacific to the Northern coast of Mexico, stock area 1 in Figure S1 of ISC/18/ANNEX/16). The ISC Billfish working group accepted the proposal and plans to assess the North Pacific stock in 2022. The IATTC staff plans to host additional workshops during 2021 to conclude the South EPO assessment in collaboration with the main CPCs.

A sex-specific age-structured stock assessment of swordfish in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator (from 2007) indicated that, at the level of fishing effort in 2002, there was negligible risk of the spawning biomass decreasing to less than 40% of its unfished level. In a partially overlapping region, the results of a North Pacific swordfish stock assessment completed in 2019 using data through 2016 (ISC/18/ANNEX/16) indicated that stock biomass was 87% above SSB_{MSY} and fishing mortality was 45% below F_{MSY}, indicating that the stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring at current levels of fishing effort.

For the South PO, three assessments are noteworthy, with partially overlapping boundaries. In 2017, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) undertook an assessment of the southern hemisphere swordfish stock. The assumed stock included the entire western and central Pacific Ocean and, in the EPO, extended southward from 4°S and eastward to 130°W (SC13-SA-WP-13), which is the overlapping area between the IATTC and the WCPFC jurisdictions. Considerable catch of swordfish east of 130°W, was not part of that assessment. In 2010, an exploratory stock assessment of swordfish for the Chilean EEZ was undertaken which

integrated partial information from distant water fleets (IFOP 2010). In 2011, the IATTC performed a south EPO assessment of the area south of 5°S (SAC-02-09), which is the most recent assessment done by the IATTC in the south EPO. The key results from that assessment—conducted using Stock Synthesis—were that (1) the swordfish stock in the South EPO was not experiencing overfishing and was not overfished; and (2) the spawning biomass ratio was about 1.45, indicating that the spawning biomass was about 50% above the virgin spawning biomass, and substantially above the level expected to produce catch at the MSY level. There was no indication of a significant impact of fishing on this stock. The results of the assessment did suggest an expansion of the fishery to components of the stock that were previously not, or only lightly, exploited.

The total annual longline fishing effort for the main longline fleets in the north EPO increased from about 25 million hooks in 2007 to about 49 million hooks in 2013 and is about 43 million hooks in 2015-2019 (Figure G-1). The last five-year average remains significantly below the 2001–2003 average of 83 million hooks. Based on the latest stock assessment for part of the north EPO, and the long period of relatively stable catches that have average 3,494 mt over the past 10 years (Figure G-2), swordfish are probably not overfished, and overfishing is most likely not occurring in the North EPO.

The total annual longline fishing effort for the main longline fleets in the south EPO in the last 30 years was the highest in 1991 (263 million hooks), declined steadily to about half that in 2000, increasing again to an average of 300 million hooks in 2001–2003, decreasing to about 88 million hooks in 2008. In the past 5 years, the total effort has been relatively stable, averaging 1440 million hooks (2015–2019) (Figure G-3). In the South EPO, catches have been steadily increasing since about 2005, reaching a peak catch of 29,036 mt in 2016, after which catches declined to 23,002 mt in 2019. Nonetheless, the average annual catch over the past 5 years (during 2015–2019) was 25,782 mt, which is in the vicinity of the estimated MSY (~25,000 t) for the area south of 5°S (Figure G-4).
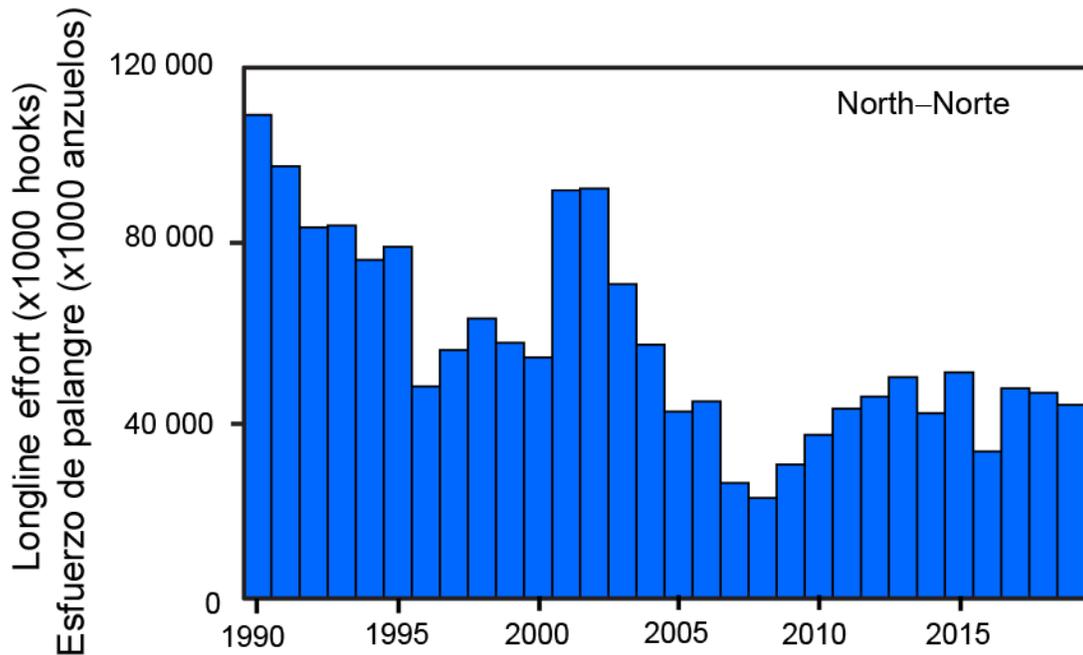
FIGURE G-1. Longline fishing effort (in millions of hooks) in the North EPO for the main longline fleets (Table A-9).
FIGURA G-1. Esfuerzo de pesca de palangre (en millones de anzuelos) en el OPO Norte para las principales flotas palangreras (Tabla A-9).
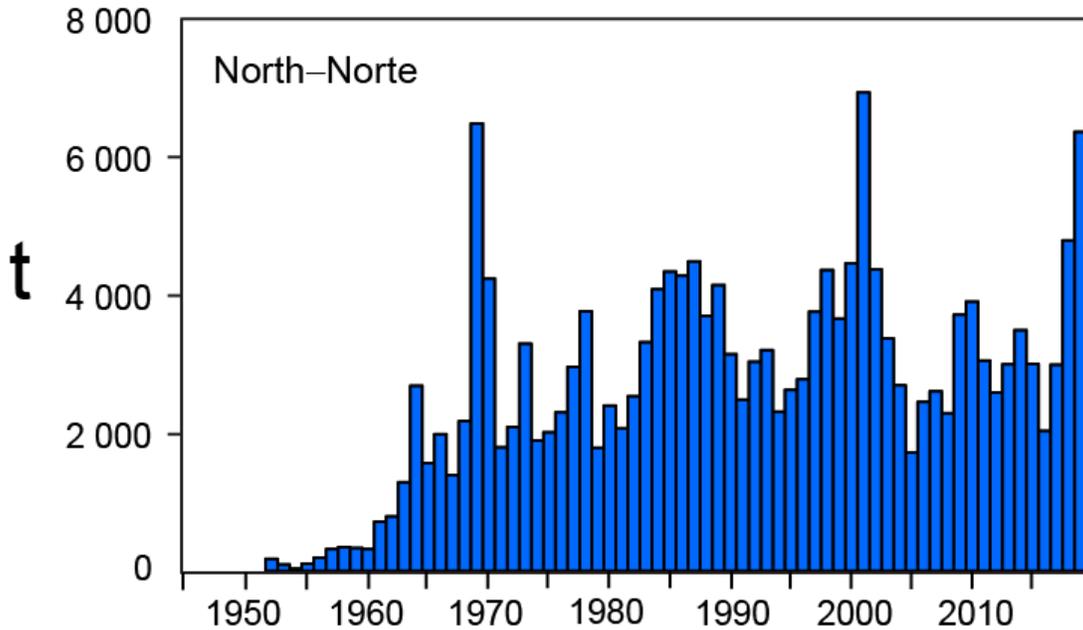
FIGURE G-2. Retained catches of swordfish in the North EPO.
FIGURA G-2. Capturas retenidas de pez espada en el OPO Norte.
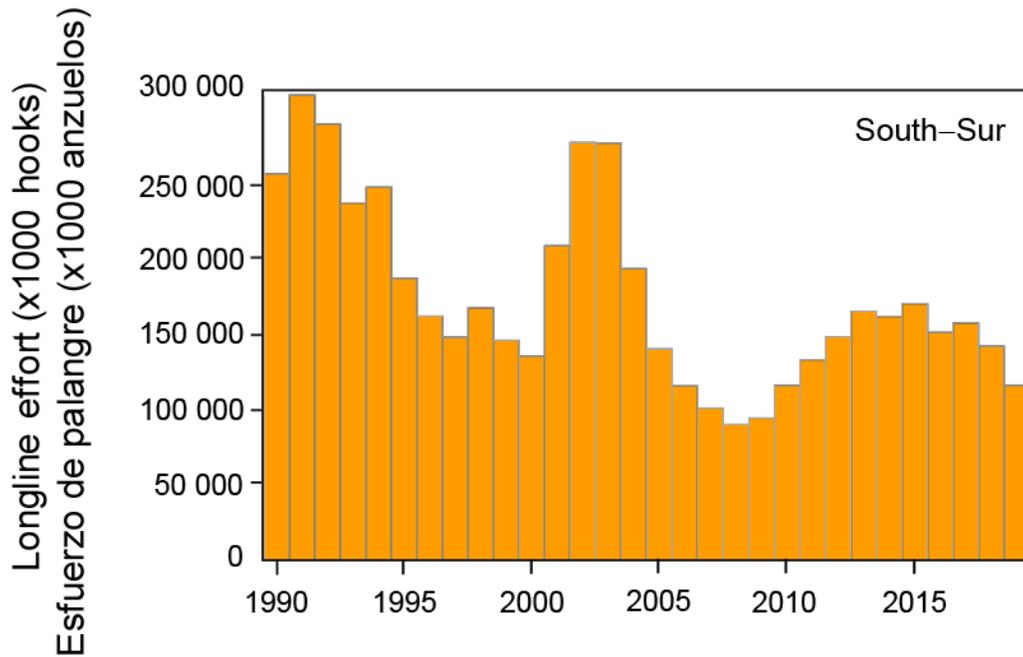
FIGURE G-3. Longline fishing effort (in millions of hooks) in the South EPO for the main longline fleets (Table A-9).
FIGURA G-3. Esfuerzo de pesca de palangre (en millones de anzuelos) en el OPO Sur para las principales flotas palangreras (Tabla A-9).
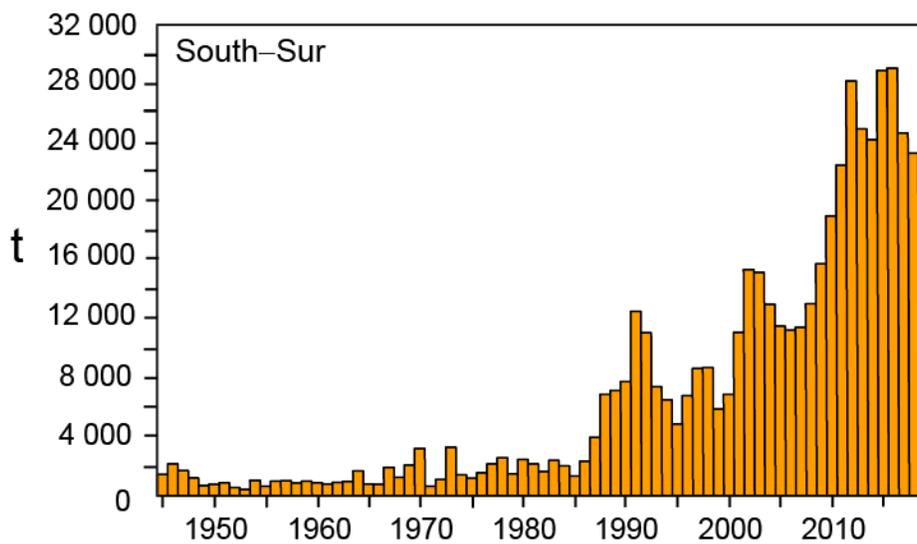
FIGURE G-4. Retained catches of swordfish in the South EPO.
FIGURA G-4. Capturas retenidas de pez espada en el OPO Sur.

H. BLUE MARLIN

The best information currently available indicates that blue marlin constitutes a single world-wide species (*Makaira nigricans*) and a single stock in the Pacific Ocean. For this reason, statistics on catches (Figure H-1) are compiled, and analyses of stock status are made, for the entire Pacific Ocean.

Blue marlin are taken mostly in longline fisheries for tunas and billfishes between about 30°N and 30°S. Lesser amounts are taken by recreational fisheries and by various other commercial fisheries, such as purse-seine.

Small numbers of blue marlin have been tagged with conventional dart tags, by researchers. In contrast, over 50,000 blue marlin have been tagged by recreational fishers among the world's five largest volunteer gamefish tagging programs, with over 600 fish being recaptured. While a small number of tagged fish have been recaptured long distances from their release locations (4,000–15,000 km), the majority of tagged fish have been recaptured less than 1000 km from their release location, despite being at liberty for over 3 years. Blue marlin have been tagged in studies of post-release survival and movement, mostly in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, using electronic pop-up satellite tags (PSATs) that collected data over periods of about 30–180 days. A number of similar studies are currently being undertaken in the Pacific Ocean as part of the International Gamefish Association's "Great Marlin Race" tagging program.

Blue marlin usually inhabit regions where the sea-surface temperatures (SSTs) are greater than 24°C, and spend about 90% of their time at depths with temperatures within 1° to 2° of the SSTs.

The most recent full assessment of the status and trends of the species was conducted in 2021, which included data through 2019. It indicated that blue marlin in the Pacific Ocean currently has a stock biomass that is 17% above SSB_{MSY}, while fishing mortality is 50% of F_{MSY}, and is therefore neither overfished nor subject to overfishing. Over the past seven years (2013–2019), however, annual catches increased in the EPO, averaging 4,148 t, indicating that catches may currently be in the vicinity of MSY.
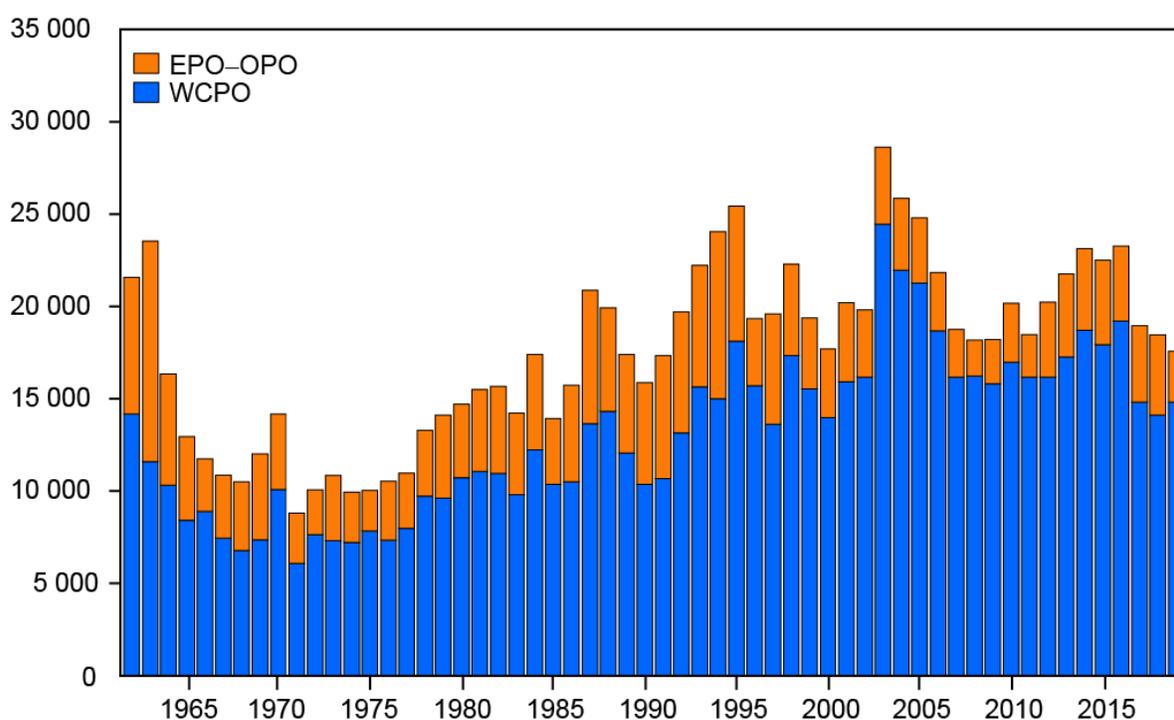
FIGURE H-1. Retained catches of blue marlin in the Pacific Ocean, by region.
FIGURA H-1. Capturas retenidas de marlín azul en el Océano Pacífico, por región.

I. STRIPED MARLIN

Striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) occur throughout the Pacific Ocean between about 45°N and 45°S. The assessment on which this report is based is for the stock of striped marlin in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) north of 10°S, east of about 145°W north of the equator, and east of about 165°W south of the equator. Although not included in the assessment model, there may be limited exchange of fish between this stock and stocks in adjacent regions.

Significant effort has been devoted to understanding the stock structure of striped marlin in the Pacific Ocean, which is moderately well known. It is clear that there are a number of stocks. Information on movement from research studies deploying conventional dart tags is limited, although over 40,000 striped marlin have been tagged by various volunteer recreational fisher tagging programs. Although reported recapture rates are below 1%, recapture data show that striped marlin are capable of moving long distances (5,000–6,000 km), however, most recaptures have occurred reasonably close to the release location. In the EPO specifically, fish tagged off the tip of Baja California were generally recaptured near where they were tagged, but some were recaptured around the Revillagigedo Islands, a few around Hawaii, and one near Norfolk Island, off Australia. Tagging studies in the Pacific, using pop-off satellite tags, indicated that there is essentially no mixing among tagging areas, and that striped marlin maintain site fidelity. Analyses of fisheries and genetic data indicate that the northern EPO supports a single stock, though there may be a seasonal low-level presence of juveniles from a more westerly Hawaii/Japan stock.

Historically, the majority of the catch in the EPO was taken by longline fisheries, which began expanding into the EPO in the mid-1950s and extended throughout the region by the late 1960s. Except for a few years in the late 1960s to early 1970s in the northern EPO, these fisheries did not target billfish. More recently, catches by recreational fisheries have become important, although most fish caught are released (Figure I-1). However, the survival rate of released fish is little understood.

Fishing by artisanal longline vessels targeting tuna and other species off Central America, for which data availability is limited, appears to have increased, over the past decade at least. The shifting patterns of areas fished and targeting practices increase the difficulties encountered when using fisheries data in analyses of stock status and trends. These difficulties are exacerbated when analyzing species which are not principal targets of the fishery, and further complicated when the total catch of the species by all fisheries is not known.

The last full assessment of striped marlin was conducted in 2008, using Stock Synthesis, and later updated with data through October 2010. Key results were that (1) the stock was not overfished; (2) overfishing was not occurring; and (3) the spawning stock biomass was above the level that would support MSY. More recently, average annual catches during 2015–2019 (1,732 t) were at about half the estimated MSY level in 2010. If fishing effort and catches continue at the 2010 level (2,129 t), it is expected that the biomass of the stock will continue to increase over the near term.

The fishing effort by large longline vessels in the North EPO has increased by about 20% since 2010, but the catch of striped marlin has remained largely unchanged. In 2019, the ISC completed a full assessment of the North Pacific stock of striped marlin for the period 1975–2017. This assessment showed a decline in the estimated spawning stock biomass from 17,000 mt in 1975 to 6,000 mt in 2017. Despite a marked reduction in fishing mortality for 2015–2017, the stock was deemed to be overfished and subject to overfishing relative to MSY-based reference points.

The recreational fishery has increased its contribution to the total annual reported catches of striped marlin in the EPO, particularly in the North EPO, from around 10% in 1990 to 64% and 84% in 2007 and 2008, respectively. However, a paucity of reported data since 2009 probably means that the catches of striped marlin in the EPO have been significantly underestimated since this time. Also, it appears that catches of billfishes, including striped marlin, by the artisanal longline fishery operating off Central America are not reported, at least not to the IATTC, or are incomplete. Therefore, the total catch of striped marlin in the EPO, and thus the total impact of fishing on the stock since about 2009, are not known.

Efforts continue to obtain reliable catch data from all fisheries. Until the data are available and updated, and a review of the status of striped marlin in the EPO is completed, it is recommended that, as a precautionary measure, fishing effort by fisheries that take the majority of the striped marlin catch in the EPO not be increased.
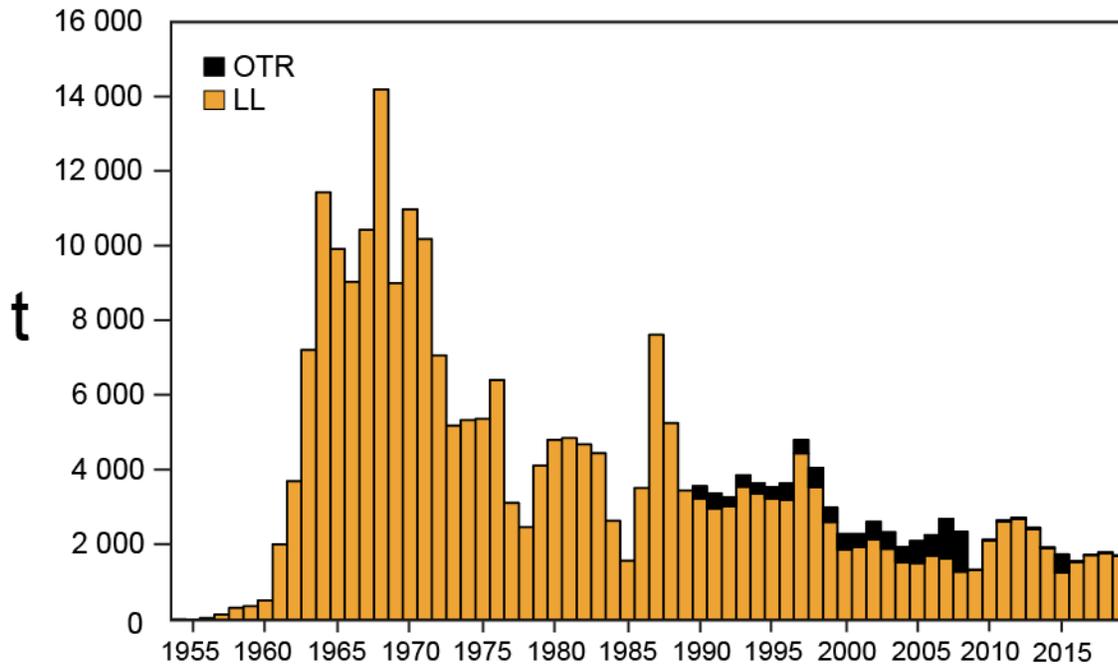
FIGURE I-1. Total reported catches of striped marlin in the North EPO by longline (LL) and other (OTR) fisheries (primarily recreational, 1954–2019. Due to unreported catches by recreational fisheries, estimates for 2009–2019 are minimums.
FIGURA I-1. Capturas totales reportadas de marlín rayado en el OPO Norte por las pesquerías palangreras (LL) y otras (OTR, principalmente recreativas), 1954–2019. Debido a capturas no reportadas por pesquerías recreativas, las estimaciones de 2009–2019 son mínimas.

J. SAILFISH

The stock structure of sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) in the Pacific Ocean is well known. The species is most abundant in waters relatively near the continents and the Indo-Pacific land masses bordering the Pacific, and less frequently encountered in the high seas separating them. The populations in the EPO and in the western Pacific are genetically distinct.

The centers of sailfish distribution along the coast of the Americas shift in response to seasonal changes in surface and mixed-layer water temperature. Sailfish are found most often in waters warmer than about 28°C, and are present in tropical waters nearer the equator in all months of the year. Sailfish have among the largest number of conventional tag deployment of all billfishes, mainly attributed to their high importance to recreational fisheries worldwide. At least 126,000 sailfish have been tagged among the world's five largest volunteer gamefish tagging programs, although less than 2,000 fish (1.5%) have been recaptured. The data complement genetic information in that there appears to be high population substructure with fish often moving less than 500 km from their release locations. However, there are several instances where sailfish have moved reasonably long distances (2,000–3,500 km) over periods of less than a year, however, these distances can be considered small in comparison to movements of other billfish species in the EPO.

Spawning takes place off the coast of Mexico during the summer and fall, and off Costa Rica during winter, and perhaps year-round in areas with suitable conditions. The sex ratio is highly skewed towards males during spawning. The known shifts in sex ratios among spawning areas, and the spatial-temporal distributions of gonad indices and size-frequency distributions, which show smaller fish offshore, suggest that there may be maturity-dependent patterns in the distribution of the species in the EPO. Sailfish can reach an age of about 11 years in the EPO.

The principal fisheries that capture sailfish in the EPO include the large-scale tuna longline fishery primarily consisting of China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, and Korea; the smaller-vessel longline fisheries targeting tuna and other species, particularly those operating off Central America; and the artisanal and recreational fisheries of Central and South America. Sailfish are also taken occasionally in the purse-seine fisheries targeting tropical tunas, particularly in more coastal regions.

The first assessment of sailfish in the EPO was conducted in 2013. Initial analyses indicated that either this stock had uncharacteristically low productivity and high standing biomass, or—more probably—that a large amount of catch was missing in the data compiled for the assessment. We were unable to identify a means to satisfactorily estimate this catch in order to obtain reliable estimates of stock status and trends using Stock Synthesis, the preferred model for assessments. As a result, the assessment was conducted using a surplus production model, which provided results consistent with those obtained with Stock Synthesis and simplified the illustration of the issues in the assessment.

Key results:

1. It is not possible to determine the status of the sailfish stock in the EPO with respect to specific management parameters, such as maximum sustained yield (MSY), because the parameter estimates used in making these determinations in this case cannot be derived from the model results.

2. Average annual reported catches during 2014–2019 were 735 t (Figure J-1), significantly less than the 1993–2007 average of 2,057 t.

3. Sailfish abundance trended downward during 1994–2009, since then it has been relatively constant or slightly increasing (Figure J-2).

4. Model results suggest that there are significant levels of unreported catch, and the actual catch in earlier years was probably higher than those reported for 1993–2007. Assuming that this level of harvest has existed for many years, it is expected that the stock condition will not deteriorate if catch is not increased above current levels.

5. A precautionary approach that does not increase fishing effort directed at sailfish, and that closely monitors catch until sufficient data are available to conduct another assessment, is recommended.

6. A reliable assessment of the sailfish resources in the EPO cannot be obtained without reliable estimates of catch. It is therefore recommended that:
   a. historical data on catches of sailfish be obtained wherever possible
   b. fisheries currently reporting sailfish catches commingled with other species be required to report catches by species.
   c. existing data from small-scale fisheries, such as local longline fleets, artisanal and recreational fisheries, be compiled and that, where necessary, catch monitoring programs to identify catches by species be implemented.
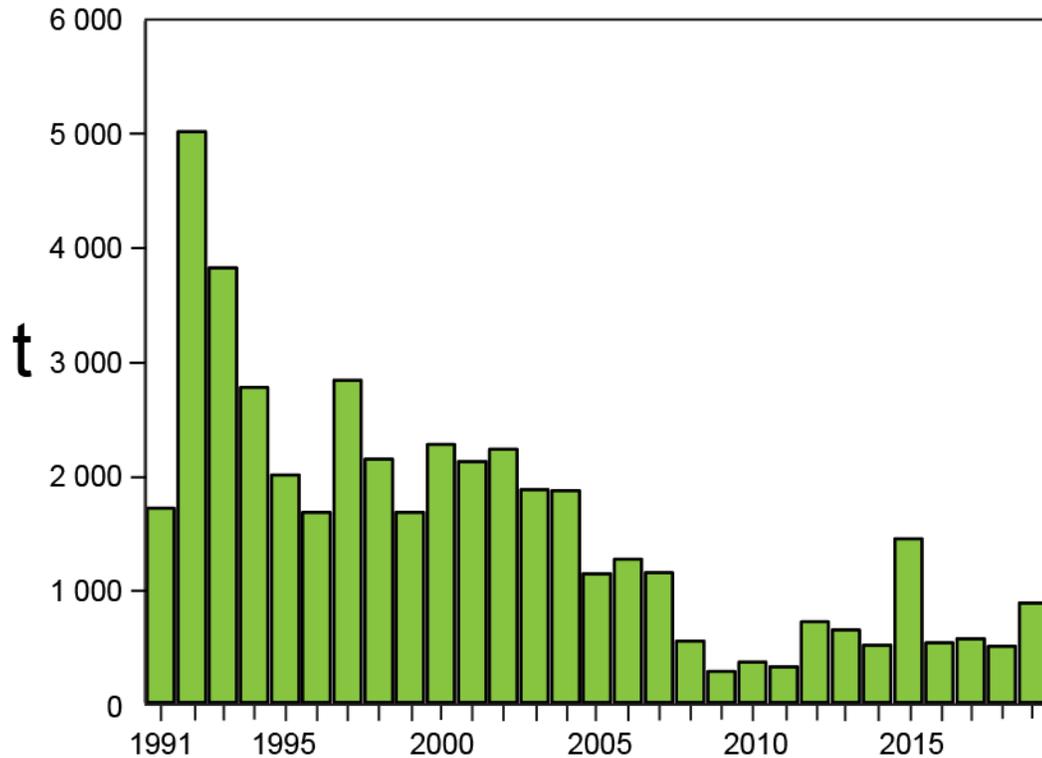
FIGURE J-1. Total reported catches of sailfish in the EPO, 1990–2019. (The actual catches were probably greater.)
FIGURA J-1. Capturas totales reportadas de pez vela en el OPO, 1990–2019. (Las capturas reales fueron probablemente mayores).
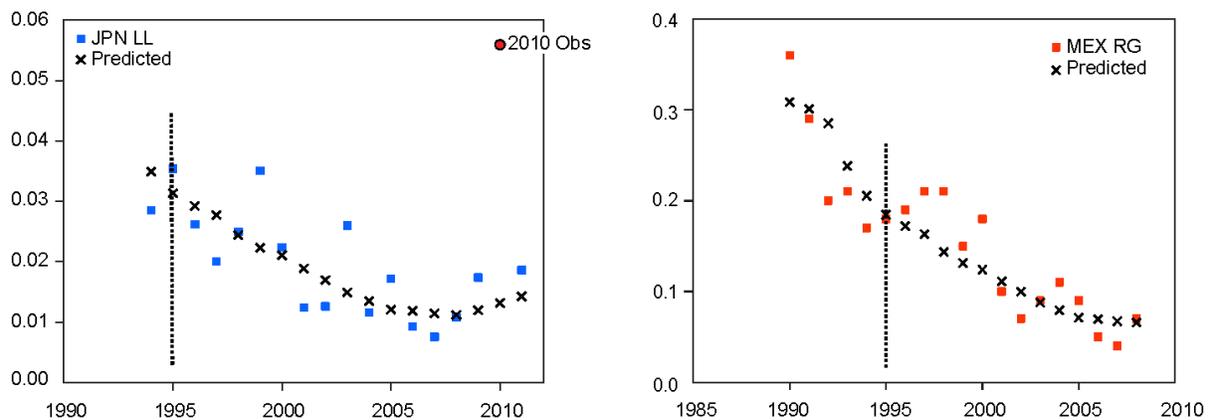
FIGURE J-2. Observed and predicted indices of relative abundance of sailfish in the EPO from Japanese longline (JPN LL) and Mexican recreational (MEX RG) fisheries. The 2010 observation in the JPN LL series was not included in the analyses.
FIGURA J-2. Indices observados y predichos de abundancia relativa del pez vela en el OPO, basados en las pesquerías palangrera japonesa (JPN LL) y recreacional mexicana (MEX RG). No se incluyó en los análisis la observación de 2010 en la serie JPN LL.

K.   SILKY SHARK
Updated stock status indicators for silky sharks in the eastern Pacific Ocean (1994-2020)

The indices for large silky sharks (> 150 cm total length (TL)), based on data from the purse-seine fishery on floating objects, have been updated through 2020 for the north and south EPO (Figure K-1; BYC-10 INF A). Previous analyses (SAC-08-08a(i)) identified a correlation between north EPO indices, particularly those for small (< 90 cm TL) and medium silky sharks (90 – 150 cm TL), and interannual variability in oceanographic conditions, and thus the indices for those size categories, and for all silky sharks, were not updated because of concerns about bias. Because of recent increases in the live release of silky sharks, two sets of indices for large silky sharks were computed, one including live release data and the other not. Taken together, the two sets of indices likely bracket the trend that would have resulted in both the north and south EPO if "finning"[6], shark handling, and data recording practices had continued unchanged since 1994. The real trend is considered to be closer to the index based on dead + live releases because sharks recorded as released alive in recent years would probably have been recorded as dead previously, and thus the dead + live release is likely a more consistent indicator. The terminal point of these indices suggests a relatively stable abundance level for over a decade, with the 2020 values at, or slightly below, the 2019 values, following a more pronounced decrease in the indices from 2017 to 2018, and thus no changes to management measures are recommended. However, the stock status is uncertain, and an assessment has not been possible due to the paucity of data, especially for the longline fleets of coastal nations, which are believed to have the greatest impact on the stock (SAC-05-11a). Thus, the IATTC staff reiterates its previous recommendation (SAC-07-06b(i), SAC-07-06b(iii), SAC-08-11) that improving shark fishery data collection in the EPO is critical. This will facilitate the development of other stock status indicators and/or conventional stock assessments to better inform the management of the silky shark and other co-occurring shark species.

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[6] Cutting the fins off sharks and discarding the carcass.
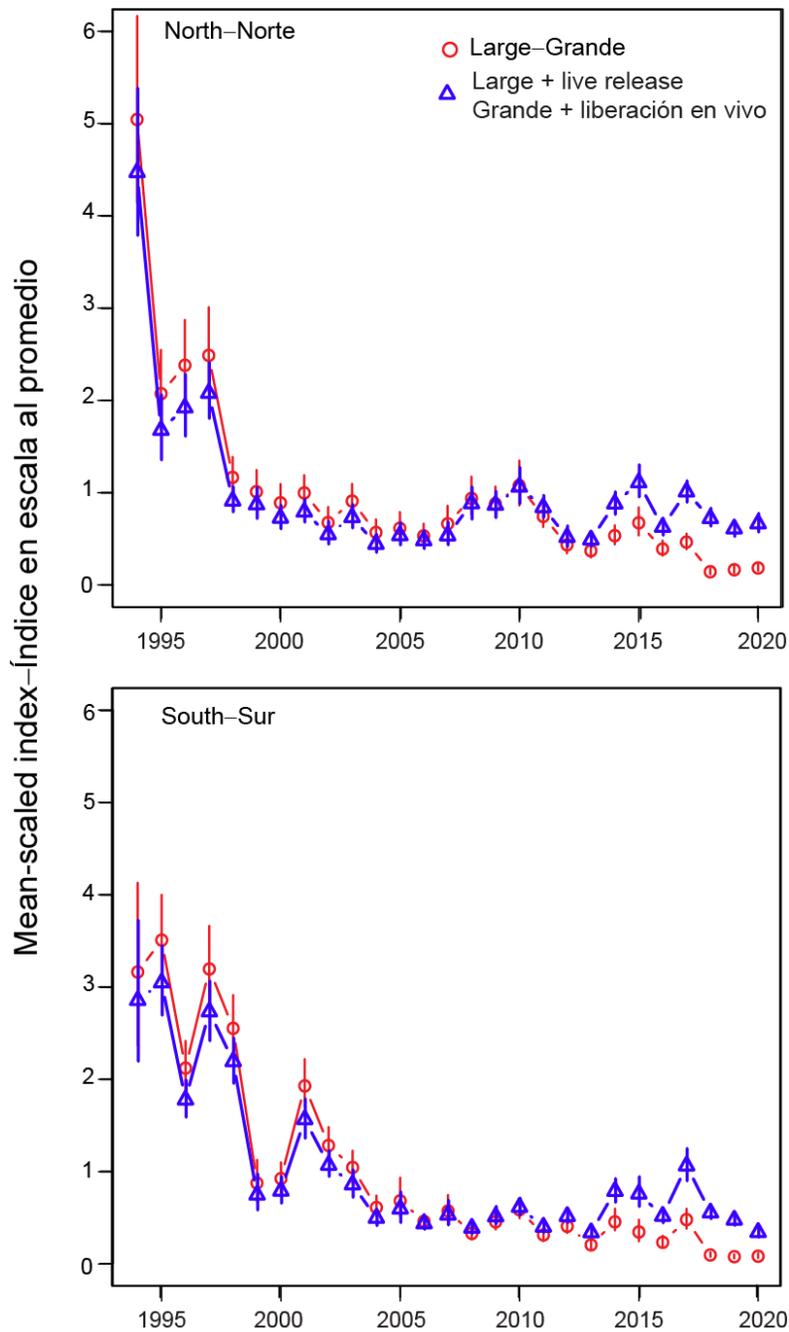
FIGURE K-1. Mean-scaled standardized bycatch-per-set (in numbers of sharks per set) of large silky sharks in sets on floating objects, with and without live release, in the north (top) and south (bottom) EPO. Vertical bars indicate pointwise approximate 95% confidence intervals.

FIGURA K-1. Captura incidental por lance (en número de tiburones por lance) estandarizada de tiburones sedosos grandes en lances sobre objetos flotantes, con y sin liberación en vivo, en el OPO norte (arriba) y sur (abajo). Las barras verticales indican los intervalos de confianza de 95% puntuales aproximados.

L. ECOSYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades, the scope of management of many fisheries worldwide has broadened to take into account the impacts of fishing on non-target species in particular, and the ecosystem generally. This ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) is important for maintaining the integrity and productivity of ecosystems while maximizing the utilization of commercially-important fisheries resources, but also ecosystem services that provide social, cultural and economic benefits to human society.

EAFM was first formalized in the 1995 FAO *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, which stipulates that "*States and users of living aquatic resources should conserve aquatic ecosystems*" and that "*management measures should not only ensure the conservation of target species, but also of species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with or dependent upon the target species*". In 2001, the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem elaborated these principles with a commitment to incorporate an ecosystem approach into fisheries management.

The IATTC's Antigua Convention, which entered into force in 2010, is consistent with these instruments and principles. Article VII (f) establishes that one of the functions of the IATTC is to "*adopt, as necessary, conservation and management measures and recommendations for species belonging to the same ecosystem and that are affected by fishing for, or dependent on or associated with, the fish stocks covered by this Convention, with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened*". Prior to that, the 1999 Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) introduced ecosystem considerations into the management of the tuna fisheries in the EPO. Consequently, for over twenty years the IATTC has been aware of ecosystem issues, and has moved towards EAFM in many of its management decisions (*e.g.*, SAC-10 INF-B). Within the framework of the Strategic Science Plan (SSP), the IATTC staff is conducting novel and innovative ecological research aimed at obtaining the data and developing the tools required to

implement EAFM in the tuna fisheries of the EPO. Current and planned ecosystem-related activities by the staff is summarized in the SSP (IATTC-93-06a) and the Staff Activities and Research report (SAC-12-01).

Determining the ecological sustainability of EPO tuna fisheries is a significant challenge, given the wide range of species with differing life histories with which those fisheries interact. While relatively good information is available for catches of tunas and billfishes across the entire fishery, this is not the case for most non-target (i.e. "bycatch") species, especially those that are discarded at sea or have low economic value (see section 2). Furthermore, environmental processes that operate on a variety of time scales (*e.g.*, El Niño-Southern Oscillation, Pacific Decadal Oscillation, ocean warming, anoxia and acidification) can influence the abundance and horizontal and vertical distribution of species to different degrees, which in turn affects their potential to interact with tuna fisheries.

Biological reference points, based on estimates of fishing mortality, spawning stock biomass, recruitment, and other biological parameters, have been used for traditional single-species management of target species, but the reliable catch and/or biological data required for determining such reference points, or alternative performance measures, are unavailable for most bycatch species. Similarly, given the complexity of marine ecosystems, there is no single indicator that can holistically represent their structure and internal dynamics and thus be used to monitor and detect the impacts of fishing and the environment.

The staff has presented an *Ecosystem Considerations* report since 2003, but this report is significantly different from its predecessors, in content, structure, and purpose. Its primary purpose is to complement the annual report on the fishery (SAC-12-03) with information on non-target species and on the effect of the fishery on the ecosystem, and to describe how ecosystem research can contribute to management advice and the decision-making process. It also describes some important recent advances in research related to assessing ecological impacts of fishing and the environment on the EPO ecosystem.

2. DATA SOURCES

In this report, estimated total catches of bycatch species were obtained from observer data for the large-vessel purse-seine fishery[7], nominal catches reported by the limited observer coverage onboard the small-vessel purse-seine fishery[8], and gross annual removals by the longline fishery were obtained from data reported by CPCs to the IATTC. Purse-seine data were available through 2020, with data from the last 2 years considered preliminary as of March 2021. Longline data were available through 2019 as the deadline for data reporting for the previous year occurs after the annual SAC meeting. Each data source is described in detail below.

2.1. Purse-seine

Data from the purse-seine fishery is compiled from 3 data sources: 1) IATTC and National Program observer data, 2) vessel logbook data extracted by staff at the Commission's field offices in Latin American tuna ports, and 3) cannery data. The observer data from the large-vessel (Class 6) fishery are the most comprehensive in terms of bycatch species. Observers of the IATTC and the various National Programs provide detailed bycatch data by species, catch, disposition and effort for the exact fishing position (*i.e.*, the latitude and longitude of the purse-seine set). Both the fisher-completed logbook and cannery datasets contain very limited data on bycatch species as reporting is primarily focused on commercially important tuna species. The logbook data, like the purse seine, includes the exact fishing position, but limited effort data are recorded with only one entry per day, regardless of the number of sets made. The cannery (or "unloading") data do not have an exact fishing position but rather a broad geographic region where fish were caught (*e.g.*, the eastern Pacific or western Pacific Ocean). These data contain bycatch species only if they were retained in a purse-seine well during the fishing operation.

Smaller (Class 1-5) purse-seine vessels are not required to carry observers. The primary sources of

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[7] Size class 6 purse-seine vessels with a carrying capacity > 363 t
[8] Vessels with a carrying capacity <363 t

unobserved data are logbook records, cannery unloading records, and port sampling by IATTC field office staff, all of which focus on tuna species. As such, there is limited information recorded on interactions with bycatch species by smaller vessels. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of smaller vessels that have carried observers. This is due to AIDCP requirements for fishing during closure periods for Class 6 purse-seine vessels, a desire for dolphin-safe fishery certification, a current IATTC pilot project trialing the efficacy of electronic monitoring methodologies (SAC-11-11), and a voluntary observer program for smaller Ecuadorian vessels that began in 2018. The minimum observer-derived catch estimates for bycatch species by small vessel trips are included in this report (Table L-7) to provide the basic information currently available for this fishery, with a view to expanding reporting on this fishery as data provision is hoped to improve in future. In 2020, most trips (76%) made by smaller vessels were unobserved, 17% were from the voluntary Ecuador observer program, 5% from National Observer program and 2% from the IATTC observer program.

Therefore, in this report we primarily focus on the comprehensive observer dataset from large purse-seine vessels to provide catch estimates for bycatch species. Under the AIDCP program, an observer is placed on a large purse-seine vessel prior to each trip. The bycatch data provided by the observers is used to estimate total catches, by set type (*i.e.* floating objects (OBJ), unassociated tunas (NOA), and dolphins (DEL))[3]. The numbers of sets of each type made in the EPO during 2005–2020 are shown in Table A-7 of Document SAC-12-03.

Despite the observer requirement, some sets are known to have taken place, based on logbooks and other sources, but were not observed. For example, at the start of bycatch data collection in 1993, about 46% of sets were observed, increasing to 70% in 1994. From 1994 to 2008, the average percent of sets observed was around 80%. From 2009 onwards, nearly 100% of sets were observed. Catch-per-day data for both target and non-target bycatch species are extrapolated[9] to account for such instances.

2.2. Longline

The considerable variability in reporting formats of longline data has hindered the staff's ability to estimate EPO-wide catches for bycatch species (SAC-08-07b, SAC-08-07d, SAC-08-07e). Bycatch data for longline fisheries reported here were obtained using data of gross annual removals estimated by each CPC and reported to the IATTC in summarized form. This is the same data source used to compile annual longline estimates for principal tuna and tuna-like species SAC-12-03. Because there is uncertainty in whether the IATTC is receiving all bycatch data from the longline fishery of each CPC, these data are considered incomplete, or 'sample data', and are therefore regarded as minimum annual reported catch estimates for 1993–2019. A staff-wide collaboration is underway to revise the data provision Resolution C-03-05 to improve the quality of data collection, reporting, and analysis to align with IATTC's responsibilities set forth in the Antigua Convention and the SSP (SAC-12-09).

During this process, the staff were able to determine that the longline catches of sharks, reported by CPCs were several times higher than previously reported catches for the longline fishery. A review of the data revealed that a high proportion of shark catches were assigned to "other gears" in the annual Fishery Status Reports since 2006 but were in fact taken by longline by coastal CPCs. Therefore, the resulting transfer of catch data from "other gears" to "longline" significantly increased the longline catches of sharks from 2006

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[9] The observed data is aggregated by species, year, flag and set type. The number of known unobserved sets is taken from logbooks and other sources. Additionally, there are known EPO trips for which the staff do not know the number and type of sets made. Therefore, known bycatch-per-day from observer data is calculated by species, year, flag and set type, and applied to the number of days-at-sea for each trip to estimate the bycatch.

In some instances, there may be unobserved sets or days-at-sea data by a flag that have no equivalent observer data for that year to facilitate a reliable estimation of catch. For these trips, yearly data from a proxy flag is used. The proxy flag is determined by subsequent 5 trips made by the vessel where an observer was onboard, and adopting the predominant flag used for those trips as the proxy flag. Then the bycatch-per-set or day of the known proxy flag for the year in question is applied to the data for the unrepresented flag.

onwards (see Table A2c in SAC-11-03).

Longline observer data reporting has been improving since Resolution C-19-08 entered into force. The staff has received detailed set-by-set operational level observer data for several CPCs, although the level of observer coverage has often been less than the current mandated coverage of 5% of the total number of hooks or "effective days fishing". Furthermore, for most CPCs, the coverage is significantly lower than the 20% coverage recommended by the staff, the Working Group on Bycatch, and the Scientific Advisory Committee. The effectiveness of the mandated 5% observer coverage for assessing whether the observer coverage is representative of the activities of the total fleet is presented in BYC-10 INF-D. Although CPCs made a tremendous effort in improving their reporting of longline observer data, results from the analysis showed that 5% observer coverage is insufficient for estimating the total catch of the relatively data-rich yellowfin and bigeye tunas, and so catch estimates for bycatch species are likely to be less reliable given that less data are available for bycatch species. IATTC staff will seek to provide estimates of longline catches in the EPO based on observer data in the future, but the results of the aforementioned analysis highlights a clear need for data reporting of bycatch species to improve (see SAC-12-09).

3.   FISHERY INTERACTIONS WITH SPECIES GROUPS

3.1. Tunas and billfishes

Data on catches of the principal species of tunas and bonitos of the genera *Thunnus*, *Katsuwonis*, *Euthynnus*, and *Sarda*, and of billfishes in the Istiophoridae and Xiiphidae families, are reported in Document SAC-12-03. The staff has developed stock assessments and/or stock status indicators (SSIs) for tunas (SAC-12-05), a workplan for bigeye and yellowfin stock assessments (SAC-12-01) and skipjack assessment methods (SAC-12-06). The staff has also collaborated in the assessments of Pacific bluefin and albacore tunas led by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC), the assessment of south Pacific albacore tuna led by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), and will collaborate on the ISC assessment for northern EPO swordfish to be carried out in 2021. A workplan for completing a southern EPO swordfish assessment and a progress report on the assessment is provided in SAC-12-07.

3.2. Marine mammals

Marine mammals, especially spotted dolphins (*Stenella attenuata*), spinner dolphins (*S. longirostris*), and common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*), are frequently associated with yellowfin tuna in the EPO. Purse-seine fishers commonly set their nets around herds of dolphins and the associated yellowfin tuna, and then release the dolphins while retaining the tunas. The incidental mortality of dolphins was high during the early years of the fishery, but declined dramatically in the early 1990s, and has remained at low levels thereafter (Figure L-1).

Estimates of incidental mortality of dolphins in the purse-seine fishery of large vessels during 1993–2020 are shown in Table L-1. In 2020, the stock of dolphins with the highest incidental mortality was the eastern spinner (*n*=251), followed by the western-southern spotted (*n*=154), whitebelly spinner (*n*=138), and northeastern spotted dolphins (*n*=105). Common dolphins were least impacted by the fishery, with mortalities of 1 northern, 17 central, and 3 southern common dolphins.

The staff plans to analyze available reported and observed marine mammal interaction data for the purse-seine and longline fisheries. These data will be reported in the near future.

3.3. Sea turtles

Sea turtles are occasionally caught in the purse-seine fishery in the EPO, usually when associated with floating objects that are encircled, although they are sometimes also caught by happenstance in sets on unassociated tunas or tunas associated with dolphins. They can also become entangled in the webbing under fish-aggregating devices (FADs) and drown or be injured or killed by fishing gear.

Figure L-2 shows the number of estimated sea turtle mortalities and interactions recorded by observers on large purse-seine vessels, by set type, during 1993–2020. Interactions were defined from observer information recorded as fate on the dedicated turtle form as: entangled, released unharmed, light injuries, escaped from net, observed but not involved in the set and other/unknown. The olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) is, by far, the species of sea turtle most frequently caught, with a total of 21,429 interactions and 949 mortalities (~4%) during 1993-2020, but only 297 interactions (zero mortalities) in 2020 (Table L-2). In 2020, there were 42 interactions recorded with eastern Pacific (23 green turtle, 23 loggerhead, 6 hawksbill, 3 leatherback, and 155 unidentified turtles) and only 2 mortalities, each of an unidentified turtle species.

One olive ridley turtle was reported by an observer onboard the smaller purse-seine vessels in 2020, but because 24% of small vessels carried an observer, this estimate must be considered as a minimum estimate only.

In the longline fishery, sea turtles are caught when they swallow a baited hook, are accidentally hooked, or drown after becoming entangled in the mainline, floatlines or branchlines and cannot reach the surface to breathe. They are also caught in coastal pelagic and bottom-set gillnet fisheries, where they become enmeshed in the net or entangled in the floatlines or headrope. Although very few data are available on incidental mortality of turtles by longline and gillnet fishing, the mortality rates in the EPO industrial longline fishery are likely to be lowest in "deep" sets (around 200-300 m) targeting bigeye tuna, and highest in "shallow" sets (<150 m) targeting albacore and swordfish. There is also a sizeable fleet of artisanal longline and gillnet fleets from coastal nations that are known to catch sea turtles, but limited data are available.

Data on sea turtle interactions and mortalities in the longline fishery have not been available (SAC-08-07b), although they are expected to improve with the submission of operational-level observer data for longline vessels >20 m beginning in 2019 pursuant to Resolution C-19-08. Recalling the observer coverage for most longline vessels is 5% or less, compared to 100% of observed trips in the large-vessel purse-seine fishery, the observer data provided by CPCs for 2019 include 71 turtle interactions, of which eight (11%) resulted in mortalities. The reported interactions/mortalities by species were loggerhead (31/1), green (18/0), olive ridley (11/5), leatherback (8/3), and Kemp's ridley (1/1), plus unidentified sea turtles (1/1). The staff hopes to use the new operational observer data submissions required under C-19-08 to report the first total longline fleet catch estimate for sea turtle species in the future, although BYC-10 INF-D cautions that the current 5% observer coverage is likely insufficient for producing reliable estimates of total catch.

Various IATTC resolutions, most recently C-19-04, have been intended to mitigate fishing impacts on sea turtles and establish safe handling and release procedures for sea turtles caught by purse-seine and longline gears.

A preliminary vulnerability assessment was conducted for the eastern Pacific stock of leatherback turtles for 2018, using the Ecological Assessment of Sustainable Impacts of Fisheries (EASI-Fish) approach (see section 5) (BYC-10 INF-B). The status of the stock was determined to be "most vulnerable" in 2018, while scenario modelling showed that if the implementation of improved handling and release practices by the longline fleet could reduce post-release mortality by around 20% or more the population might recover to a "least vulnerable", assuming fishing effort levels of all EPO fisheries do not increase. The staff has continued to collaborate with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) in 2020–2021 to improve the assessment using updated fisheries data from coastal CPCs and is planned to be completed by late 2021.

3.4. Seabirds

There are approximately 100 species of seabirds in the tropical EPO. Some of them associate with epipelagic predators, such as fishes (especially tunas) and marine mammals, near the ocean surface; for some, feeding opportunities are dependent on the presence of tuna schools feeding near the surface. Some

seabirds, especially albatrosses and petrels, are caught on baited hooks in pelagic longline fisheries.

The IATTC has adopted one resolution on seabirds (C-11-02); also, the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) and BirdLife International have updated their maps of seabird distribution in the EPO, and have recommended guidelines for seabird identification, reporting, handling, and mitigation measures (SAC-05 INF-E, SAC-07-INF-C(d), SAC-08-INF-D(a), SAC-08-INF-D(b), BYC-08 INF J(b)). Additionally, ACAP has reported on the conservation status of albatrosses and large petrels (SAC-08-INF-D(c); BYC-08 INF J(a)).

As with sea turtles, data on seabird interactions and mortalities in the longline fishery have been unavailable (SAC-08-07b), but with the submission of operational-level observer data for longline vessels >20 m beginning from 2019 some minimum estimates are available for reporting. The observer data submitted by CPCs for 2019 contained 3,165 interactions with seabirds—all recorded as dead (or presumed dead due to incomplete disposition data)—with the exception of 18 black-footed albatross (*Phoebastria nigripes*) that were released alive with injuries. The reported interactions/mortalities by species were unidentified boobies and gannets (1,720/1,720), unidentified seabirds (546/546), black-footed albatross (370/352), wedge-tailed shearwater (306/306), Leach's storm-petrel (88/88), Wandering albatross (71/71), and Laysan albatross (64/64). The staff hopes to report the first total longline fleet catch estimate for seabird species in the near future using the operational observer data.

3.5. Sharks

Sharks are caught as bycatch in EPO tuna purse-seine fisheries and as either bycatch or a target in longline and multi-species and multi-gear fisheries of the coastal nations.

Stock assessments or stock status indicators (SSIs) are available for only four shark species in the EPO: silky (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) (Lennert-Cody *et al.* 2018; BYC-10 INF-A), blue (*Prionace glauca*) (ISC Shark Working Group), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (ISC Shark Working Group), and common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*) (NMFS). As part of the FAO Common Oceans Tuna Project, Pacific-wide assessments of the porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in the southern hemisphere (Clarke 2017) and the bigeye thresher shark (*Alopias superciliosus*) (Fu *et al*. 2018) were completed in 2017, and for the silky shark (Clarke 2018a) in 2018, as well as a risk assessment for the Indo-Pacific whale shark population (Clarke 2018b) also in 2018. Whale shark interactions with the tuna purse-seine fishery in the EPO are summarized in document BYC-08 INF-A. The impacts of tuna fisheries on the stocks of other shark species, not previously mentioned, in the EPO are unknown.

Catches (t) of sharks in the large-vessel purse-seine fishery (1993–2020) and minimum reported catch estimates[10] by longline fisheries (1993–2019) are provided in Table L-3, while catches of the most frequently caught species, discussed below, are shown in Figure L-3. Total longline catch estimates for 2020 were not available at the time of this report and reporting of many shark species by longline gear began in 2006. The silky shark (family Carcharhinidae) is the species of shark most commonly caught in the purse-seine fishery with annual catches averaging 552 t—primarily from sets on floating objects (Figure L-3)—and being 357 t in 2020. In contrast, minimum reported annual catch in the longline sample data for 2006–2019 averaged 11,155 t and was 2,600 t in 2019. Annual catch for the oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinidae) in the purse-seine fishery averaged 59 t (also primarily from sets on floating objects) and was 4 t in 2020. The minimum reported annual catch in the longline fishery from 2006–2019 averaged 153 t and none were reported in 2019. Catches of oceanic whitetip have declined in the purse-seine fishery since the early 2000s, while catches have been variable in the longline fishery (Figure L-3). Minimum annual reported catch of blue shark in the longline fishery from 1993–2019 averaged 5,803 t and was 11,012t in 2019. By contrast, the annual catch in the purse-seine fishery averaged only 2 t, with 1 t caught in 2020.

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[10] Sharks caught by longline vessels are recorded using different weight metrics (e.g. round, trunk or whole weight) and thus, total annual reported catch estimates may contain a mix of these weight metrics. The staff is working on harmonizing shark data collection to improve the reliability of total catch estimates (e.g. SAC-11-13).

Other important species of sharks caught in the purse-seine and longline fisheries include the smooth hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*), the pelagic thresher (*Alopias pelagicus*), and mako sharks (*Isurus* spp.) (Table L-3, Figure L-3). Catch estimates for the smooth hammerhead shark in the purse-seine fishery averaged 26 t (primarily caught in floating-object sets) and was 7 t in 2020, while in the longline fishery minimum annual reported catch averaged 959 t (2006–2019) and was 33 t in 2019. In contrast, the pelagic thresher was caught primarily in unassociated tuna school sets in the purse-seine fishery with the estimated annual catch averaging 5 t and was 2 t in 2020. Minimum annual reported catch of the pelagic thresher in the longline fishery averaged 2,199 t (2007–2019) and was 444 in 2019. Catch estimates for the mako sharks in the purse-seine fishery were lower than the aforementioned shark species averaging 3 t and was 3 t in 2020. However, in the longline fishery the minimum annual reported catch averaged 1,335 t (1993–2019) and was 1,927 t in 2019.

The limited observer data from small purse-seine vessels showed 17 t of silky shark and 3 t of scalloped hammerhead were caught in floating-object sets in 2020, while those of other shark species or species groups were minimal (<1 t) (Table L-7).

The artisanal longline fisheries of the coastal CPCs target sharks, tunas, billfishes and dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*), and some of these vessels are similar to industrial longline fisheries in that they operate in areas beyond national jurisdictions (Martínez-Ortiz *et al.* 2015). However, essential shark data from these longline fisheries are often lacking, and therefore conventional stock assessments and/or stock status indicators cannot be produced (see data challenges outlined in SAC-07-06b(iii)). An ongoing project is being undertaken to improve data collection on sharks, particularly for Central America, for the longline fleet through funding from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) under the framework of the ABNJ Common Oceans program (SAC-07-06b(ii), SAC-07-06b(iii)). A one-year pilot study was conducted in 2019, collecting shark-fishery data and developing and testing sampling designs for a long-term sampling program for the shark fisheries throughout Central America (Phase 2 of the project). A progress report on the FAO-GEF ABNJ project was presented at SAC-11 (SAC-11-05). The pilot study will continue through 2020. Data obtained from this project may be included in future iterations of the *Ecosystem Considerations* report to provide improved catch estimates for sharks by the various longline fleets.

3.6. Rays

Estimated annual catches of manta rays (Mobulidae) and stingrays (Dasyatidae) by the large-vessel purse-seine (1993–2020) and minimum reported annual catches by longline (1993–2019) fisheries are provided in Table L-4, while catches of key species are shown in Figure L-4. These rays are primarily caught by the purse-seine fishery, while limited catches were reported for the longline fishery only for the Munk's devil ray (2009: 6 t, 2010: 118 t) and Dasyatidae spp. (16 t over a 6-year period), with half the catches made in 2009 (Table L-4). The giant manta had the largest average catches in the purse-seine fishery (19 t), followed by the spinetail (14 t), and smoothtail (8 t) mobulid rays. Catches of these species in 2020 were 4, 13, and 1 t, respectively. Catches of the pelagic stingray were low, averaging only 2 t and being 2 t in 2020 (Table L-4). Although catches of these rays can be variable by set type, they have been highest in unassociated sets, followed by dolphin sets, and lowest in floating-object sets (Figure L-4).

For the small purse-seine vessel fishery, the limited available observer data for 2020 was minimal (≤1 t) for all other ray species or species groups (Table L-7).

3.7. Other large fishes

Large pelagic fishes caught by the large-vessel purse-seine, primarily on floating-object sets, (1993–2020) and longline (1993–2019) fisheries are shown in Table L-5, with time series of catches of key species presented in Figure L-5. The most commonly-caught pelagic fishes in both fisheries is dorado (Coryphaenidae) with the estimated average annual catch for the purse-seine fishery being 1,291 t (778 t in 2020) and the minimum reported annual catch for the longline fishery averaging 6,054 t (1,540 t in 2019). Dorado is also one of the

most important species caught in the artisanal fisheries of the coastal nations of the EPO (SAC-07-06a(i)). Recommendations for potential reference points and harvest control rules for dorado in the EPO was presented at SAC-10 (SAC-10-11).

Other key species caught by the purse-seine fishery include wahoo (Scombridae) and rainbow runner (Carangidae). Wahoo had an estimated average annual catch of 377 t for the purse-seine fishery, although catches have declined from a peak of 1,025 t in 2001 to 127 t in 2020 (Figure L-5). Minimum reported annual catch of wahoo by the longline fishery have averaged 163 t and was 325 t in 2019. No catches of rainbow runner have been reported by the longline fishery. However, in the purse-seine fishery, estimated average annual catches of rainbow runner were 48 t, with the peak catch in 2007 at 158 t and declining thereafter to 23 t in 2020 (Figure L-5).

Pelagic fishes commonly reported by the longline fishery include opah (Lampridae), snake mackerels (Gempylidae) and pomfrets (Bramidae). Minimum reported annual catches for these species averaged 349 t (1993–2019), 373 t (2006–2019), and 48 t (1993–2019), respectively. Catches of all these taxa have increased after the mid-2000s (Figure L-5). For the most recent year (2019), there were 681 t, 300 t, and 80 t of opah, snake mackerels, and pomfrets reported, respectively (Table L-5).

The limited observer data available for 2020 for the small purse-seine fishery included 88 t of dorado and 16 t of wahoo caught in floating-object sets, while the remaining species or species groups of large fishes had ≤1 t reported (Table L-7).

3.8. Forage species

A large number of taxa occupying the middle trophic levels in the EPO ecosystem—generically referred to as "forage" species—play a key role in providing a trophic link between primary producers at the base of the food web and the upper-trophic-level predators, such as tunas and billfishes. Some small forage fishes are incidentally caught in the EPO by purse-seine vessels on the high seas, mostly in sets on floating objects, and by coastal artisanal fisheries, but are generally discarded at sea. Catches of these species are presented in Table L-6 with key species as identified by catch data presented in Figure L-6 for the large-vessel purse-seine fishery, with the majority of catches coming from floating object sets.

Bullet and frigate tunas (Scombridae) are by far the most commonly reported forage species with estimated annual catches averaging 1,053 t from 1993–2020. However, their catches have declined from 1,922 in 2005 to 481 t in 2020 (Figure L-6). Triggerfishes (Balistidae) and filefishes (Monacanthidae) are the second most commonly reported forage group with annual estimated catches averaging 260 t and totaling 47 t in 2020. Catches for this group peaked in 2004 at 914 t but have otherwise been variable. Annual catches of sea chubs (Kyphosidae) have averaged 15 t, which began to increase after 2002 but have steadily decreased to 3 t in 2020. Lastly, annual catches of the various species in the category 'epipelagic forage fishes' averaged 4 t with 4 t estimated to be caught in 2020. A total of 66 t of bullet and frigate tunas and 12 t of triggerfishes and filefishes were reported by observers on the limited number of trips on small purse-seine vessels that carried an observer in 2020. Catches of all other species or species groups of small fishes were minimal (≤1 t) (Table L-7).

4. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conditions affect marine ecosystems, the dynamics and catchability of target and bycatch species, and the activities of fishers, and physical factors can have important effects on the distribution and abundance of marine species[11]. The following summary of the physical environment covers: 1) short- and

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[11] See SAC-04-08, *Physical Environment*, and SAC-06 INF-C for a comprehensive description of the effects of physical and biological oceanography on tunas, prey communities, and fisheries in the EPO.

long-term environmental indicators, and 2) environmental conditions and their effect on the fishery during the previous year, in this case, 2020.

4.1. Environmental indicators

The ocean environment changes on a variety of time scales, from seasonal to inter-annual, decadal, and longer. Longer-term climate-induced changes, typically decadal (at intervals of 10–30 years) and characterized by relatively stable average conditions and patterns in physical and biological variables, are called "regimes". However, the dominant source of variability in the upper layers of the EPO is the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), an irregular fluctuation involving the entire tropical Pacific Ocean and the world's atmosphere (Fiedler 2002). El Niño events occur at two- to seven-year intervals, and are characterized by weaker trade winds, deeper thermoclines, and higher sea-surface temperatures (SSTs) in the equatorial EPO. El Niño's opposite phase, commonly called La Niña, is characterized by stronger trade winds, shallower thermoclines, and lower SSTs. The changes in the biogeochemical environment caused by ENSO have an impact on the biological productivity, feeding, and reproduction of fishes, seabirds, and marine mammals (Fiedler 2002).

ENSO is thought to cause considerable variability in the availability for capture of commercially-important tunas and billfishes in the EPO (Bayliff 1989). For example, the shallow thermocline during a La Niña event can increase purse-seine catch rates for tunas by compressing the preferred thermal habitat of small tunas near the sea surface, while the deeper thermocline during an El Niño event likely makes tunas less vulnerable to capture, and thus reduces catch rates. Furthermore, warmer- or cooler-than-average SSTs can also cause the fish to move to more favorable habitats, which may also affect catch rates as fishers expend more effort on locating the fish.

FIGURE L-7. El Niño regions used as indicators of El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events in the Pacific Ocean (top panel), and the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) used to monitor ENSO conditions in Niño region 3.4 from 5°N to 5°S and 120°W to 170°W (bottom panel). Time series shows the running 3-month mean ONI values from the start of the IATTC observer program through December 2020. ONI data obtained from: http://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI_v5.php

FIGURA L-7. Regiones de El Niño utilizadas como indicadores de los eventos de El Niño-Oscilación del Sur (ENOS) en el Océano Pacífico (panel superior), e Índice de El Niño Oceánico (ONI) usado para dar seguimiento a las condiciones de ENOS en la región Niño 3.4 de 5°N a 5°S y de 120°O a 170°O (panel inferior). Las series de tiempo muestran los valores del promedio móvil de 3 meses del ONI desde el inicio del programa de observadores de la CIAT hasta finales de diciembre de 2020. Datos del ONI obtenidos de: http://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI_v5.php

Recruitment of tropical tunas in the EPO may also be affected by ENSO events. For example, strong La
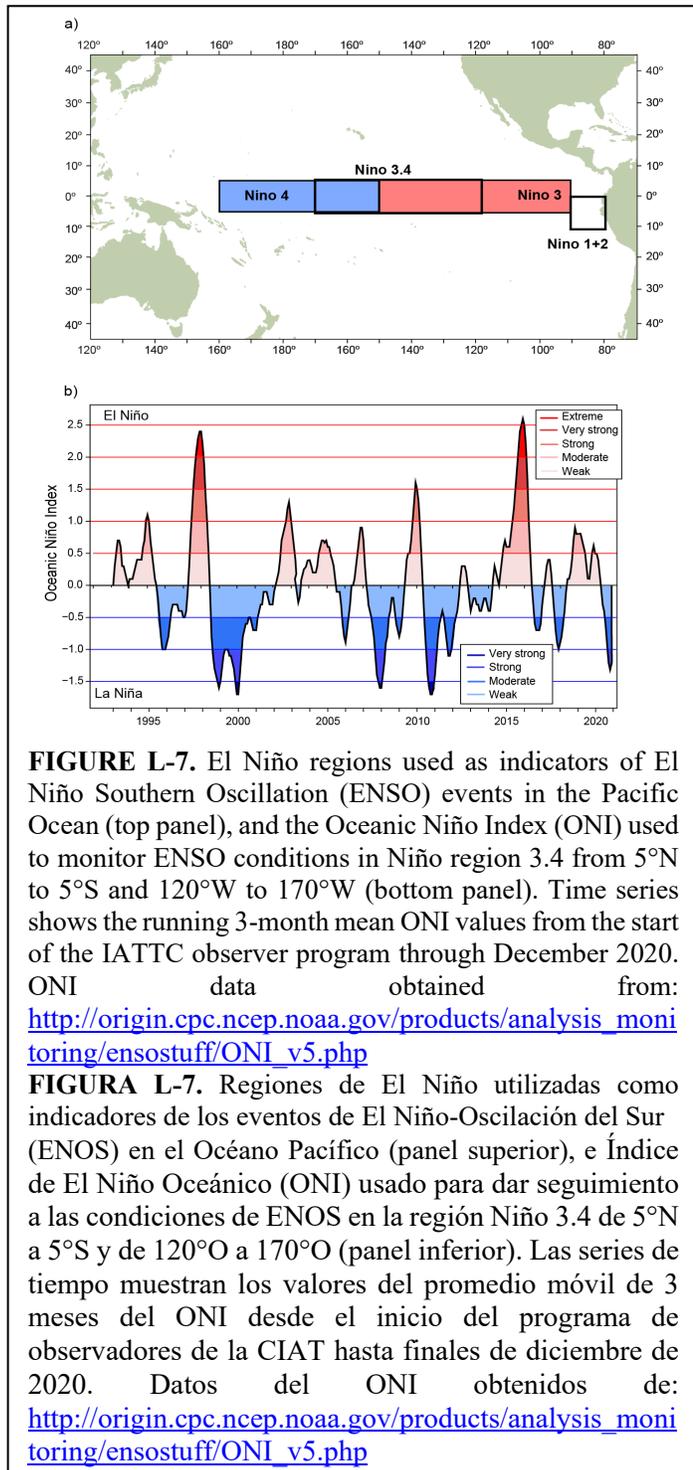
Niña events in 2007–2008 may have been partly responsible for the subsequent lower recruitment of bigeye tuna, while the largest recruitments corresponded to the extreme El Niño events in 1982–1983 and 1998 (SAC-09-05). Yellowfin recruitment was also low in 2007, but high during 2015–2016, after the extreme El Niño event in 2014–2016 (SAC-09-06).

The Climate Diagnostics Bulletin of the US National Weather Service reported that in 2020

FIGURE L-8. Monthly values of the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) Index, January 1993–December 2020. PDO data obtained from: https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.noaa.ersst.v5.html
FIGURA L-8. Valores mensuales del índice de Oscilación Decadal del Pacífico (PDO), enero de 1993–diciembre de 2020. Datos de la PDO obtenidos de: https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.noaa.ersst.v5.html

anomalies—defined in the Bulletin as a departure from the monthly mean—in oceanic and atmospheric characteristics (*e.g*., surface and sub-surface temperatures, thermocline depth, wind, and convection) were indicative of ENSO-neutral conditions during January–July and La Niña conditions during August–December.

Indices of variability in such conditions are commonly used to monitor the direction and magnitude of ENSO events in the Pacific Ocean. In this report, the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI), used by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as the primary indicator of warm El Niño and cool La Niña conditions within the Niño 3.4 region in the east-central tropical Pacific Ocean (Dahlman 2016) (Figure L-7), is used to characterize inter-annual variability in SST anomalies. The ONI is a measure of El Niño defined by NOAA as "a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of SST anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above (below) the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C)." The ONI categorizes ENSO events from "extreme" to "weak" (Figure L-7). For example, the "extreme" El Niño event in 1997–1998 was followed by a "very strong" La Niña event in 1998–2000. "Strong" La Niña events were also observed in 2007–2008 and 2010–2011. The highest ONI values (>2.5) were recorded during the 2015–2016 El Niño event. ENSO-neutral conditions occurred during much of 2020, with moderate-strong La Niña conditions from August through December.

The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO; Figure L-8) index is used to describe longer-term fluctuations in the Pacific Ocean, and has also been used to explain, for example, the influence of environmental drivers on the vulnerability of silky sharks to fisheries in the EPO (Lennert-Cody *et al.* 2018). The PDO—a long-lived El Niño-like pattern of Pacific climate variability, with events persisting 20–30 years—tracks large-scale interdecadal patterns of environmental and biotic changes, primarily in the North Pacific Ocean (Mantua 1997), with secondary patterns observed in the tropical Pacific, the opposite of ENSO (Hare and Mantua 2000). As with ENSO, PDO phases are classified as "warm" or "cool". PDO values peaked at 2.79 in August 1997 and at 2.62 in April 2016, both of which coincided with the extreme El Niño events indicated
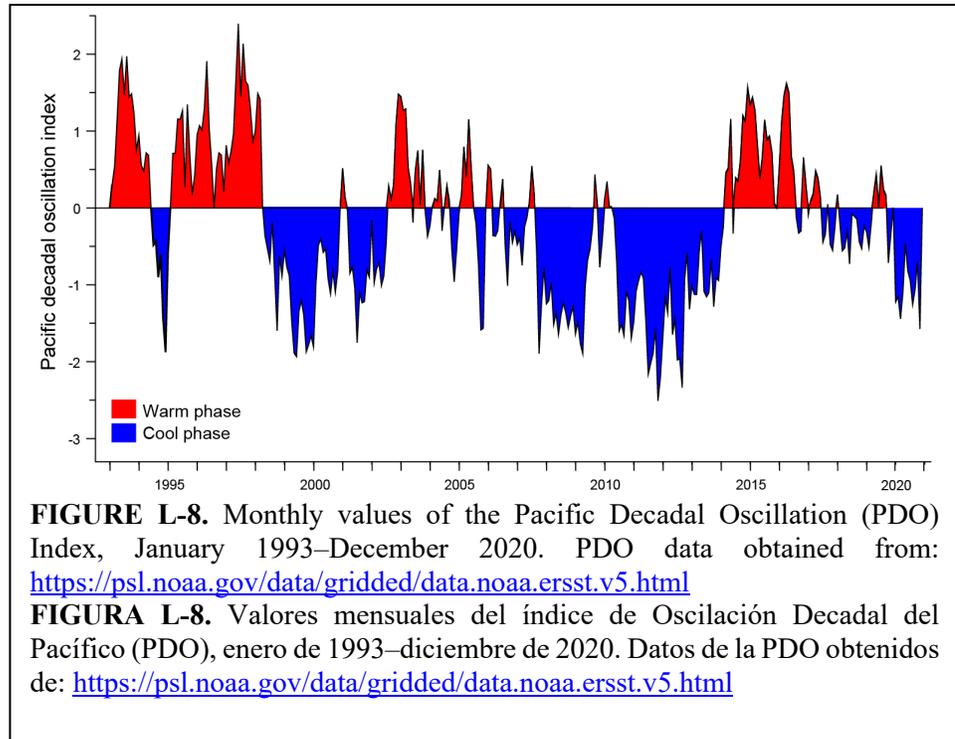
by the ONI. During 2020, cool PDO conditions persisted.

4.2. Spatio-temporal exploration of environmental conditions

A time series of SST and chlorophyll-a concentration (CHL-a; an indicator of primary productivity biomass) (Figure L-9) in the eastern tropical Pacific (ETP) from 5°N to 5°S—the same latitudinal band used in the ONI—was explored to show the variability in these variables across space and time using time-longitude Hovmöller diagrams. The SST time series show mean monthly values from 1993–2020, while that for CHL-a concentrations covers data for 2003–2020 due to data availability. The SST plot (Figure L-9) clearly shows the extension of warmer waters during the extreme El Niño events of 1997–1998 and 2015–2016 and cooler waters during the strong La Niña events in 1999–2000, 2007–2008 and 2010–2011 across the ETP. The CHL-a plot (Figure L-9), although the pattern is less clear than the SST plot, shows an increase in CHL-a concentrations following the strong La Niña events in 2007–2008 and 2010–2011, likely due to increases in nutrient availability.
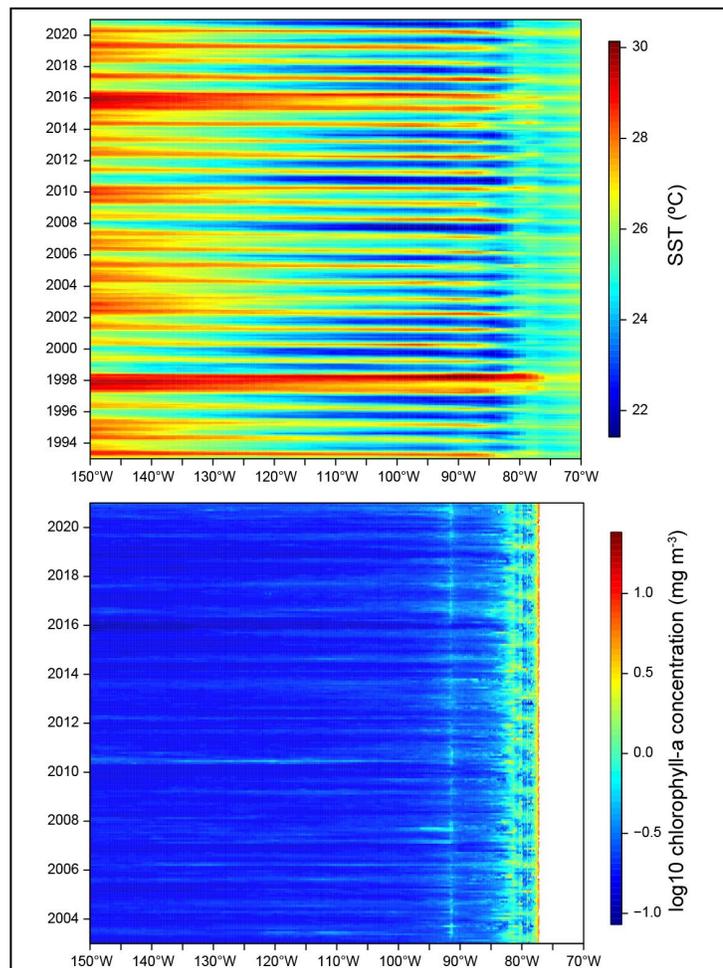
FIGURE L-9. Time-longitude Hovmöller diagram with data averaged across the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean from 5°N to 5°S for mean monthly SST for January 1993–December 2020 (top panel) (https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/) and mean monthly chlorophyll-a concentration for January 2003–December 2020 (bottom panel) (https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/info/erdMH1chlamday/index.html)

FIGURA L-9. Diagrama de Hovmöller tiempo-longitud con datos promediados en el Océano Pacífico tropical oriental de 5°N a 5°S para la TSM promedio mensual de enero de 1993 a diciembre de 2020 (panel superior) (https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/) y concentración promedio mensual de clorofila-a de enero de 2003 a diciembre de 2020 (panel inferior) (https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/info/erdMH1chlamday/index.html.

4.3. Environmental conditions and distribution of catches

The availability of fish, and thus catches, are strongly related to environmental conditions and processes, particularly in pelagic waters (Fiedler and Lavín 2017; Chassot *et al.* 2011). ENSO conditions are influenced by many oceanic and atmospheric factors, but both SST and CHL-a levels are known to be good explanatory variables to describe and predict the habitat and distributions of oceanic animals (Hobday and Hartog 2014).

Figures L-10 and L-11 show quarterly mean SSTs and CHL-a concentrations, respectively, to: 1) provide a general indication of seasonal environmental variability, and 2) overlay the distribution of tropical tuna catches, as a first step, to illustrate the potential influence of environmental conditions on catches across the EPO during 2020. In future, the staff plans to incorporate the catch distribution of key bycatch species and develop species distribution models to better describe potential relationships between environment and species.

Cooler waters occurred off northern Mexico and the southwestern United States around 30°N and extended westwards during quarters 1 (January–March) and 2 (April–June), and off South America, south of the equator and east of 100°W, in quarters 3 (July–September) and 4 (October–December). Warmer waters developed off Central America and extended westwards during quarters 2 and 3. A secondary warm pool was observed in the southwestern EPO (10–20°S, 140°–150°W) during quarters 1 and 2.

CHL-a concentrations were highest along the equator and the coast of the Americas year-round. The oligotrophic[12] South Pacific Gyre—located between around 20°–40°S and extending from 150°–90°W—was present in quarter 1, retracted in quarters 2 and 3, and returned in quarter 4.

During quarters 1 and 2, skipjack predominated in the catches in the cooler waters (~25°C) off the coast of South America, where CHL-a concentration was high. Yellowfin tuna was the predominant tuna species in the catch primarily north of the equator and east of 120°W during these same quarters where warmer waters occurred. During quarters 3 and 4, the tuna catches along the coast of South America decreased as cooler waters expanded throughout the region. Bigeye tuna catches mostly occurred south of ~5°S with larger catches taken west of ~120°W where warmer waters persisted during quarters 1–3. A secondary concentration of catches occurred west of 130°W, close to the western boundary of the EPO, primarily during quarters 1–3.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIES AT RISK

The primary goal of EAFM is to ensure the long-term sustainability of all species impacted—directly or indirectly—by fishing. However, this is a significant challenge for fisheries that interact with many non-target species with diverse life histories, for which reliable catch and biological data for single-species assessments are lacking. An alternative for such data-limited situations, reflected in Goal L of the SSP, are Ecological Risk Assessments (ERAs), vulnerability assessments that are designed to identify and prioritize at-risk species for data collection, research and management.

'Vulnerability' is defined as the potential for the productivity of a stock to be diminished by the direct and indirect impacts of fishing activities. The IATTC staff has applied qualitative assessments, using Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) to estimate the relative vulnerability of data-limited, non-target species caught in the EPO by large purse-seine vessels (Duffy *et al.* 2019) and by the longline fishery (SAC-08-07d).

Because PSA is unable to quantitatively estimate the cumulative effects of multiple fisheries on data-poor bycatch species, a new approach—Ecological Assessment of Sustainable Impacts of Fisheries (EASI-Fish)—was developed by the IATTC staff in 2018 (SAC-09-12) to overcome this issue. This flexible, spatially-explicit method uses a smaller set of parameters than PSA to first produce a proxy for the fishing mortality rate (*F*) of each species, based on the 'volumetric overlap' of each fishery on the geographic

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[12] An area of low productivity, nutrients, and surface chlorophyll, often referred to as an "oceanic desert".

distribution of these species. The estimate of F is then used in length-structured per-recruit models to assess the vulnerability of each species using conventional biological reference points (*e.g.* F_{MSY}, $F_{0.1}$).

EASI-Fish was successfully applied to 24 species representing a range of life histories, including tunas, billfishes, tuna-like species, elasmobranchs, sea turtles and cetaceans caught in EPO tuna fisheries as a 'proof of concept' in 2018 (SAC-09-12). It was subsequently used to assess the vulnerability status of the spinetail devil ray (*Mobula mobular*), caught by all industrial tuna fisheries in the EPO (BYC-09-01), and the EPO stock of the critically-endangered leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (BYC-10 INF-B). Therefore, EASI-Fish will be used in future to assess the vulnerability of all species groups (*e.g.*, elasmobranchs, sea turtles, teleosts) impacted by EPO tuna fisheries.

6. ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS

Although vulnerability assessments (*e.g.*, EASI-Fish) are useful for assessing the ecological impacts of fishing by assessing the populations of individual species, ecosystem models are required to detect changes in the structure and internal dynamics of an ecosystem. These models are generally data- and labor-intensive to construct, and consequently, few fisheries worldwide have access to a reliable ecosystem model to guide conservation and management measures. These models require a good understanding of ecosystem components and the direction and magnitude of the trophic flows between them, which require detailed ecological studies involving stomach contents and/or stable isotope studies. Purposefully, IATTC staff have had a long history of undertaking such trophic studies, including the experimental determination of consumption estimates of yellowfin tuna at NMFS Kewalo Basin facility on Oahu, HI in the 1980s, to more recent analyses of stomach content and stable isotope analysis of a range of top-level predators.

In 2003, the IATTC staff compiled the trophic data to complete the development of a model of the pelagic ecosystem in the tropical EPO (IATTC Bulletin, Vol. 22, No. 3)—named "ETP7"—to explore how fishing and climate variation might affect target species (*e.g.* tunas), byproduct species (*e.g.*, wahoo, dorado), elasmobranchs (*e.g.,* sharks), forage groups (*e.g.*, flyingfishes, squids) and species of conservation importance (*e.g.,* sea turtles, cetaceans). A simplified food-web diagram, with approximate trophic levels (TLs), from the model is shown in Figure L-12.

The model was calibrated to time series of biomass and catch data for a number of target species for 1961–1998. There have been significant improvements in data collection programs in the EPO since 1998, that has allowed the model to be updated with these new data up to 2018 ("ETP-21"). A full description of the structural update of the model, attaining mass-balance, and calibration to time series data is provided in SAC-12-13.

6.1. Ecological indicators

Since 2017, ETP8 and ETP-21 have been used in the *Ecosystem Considerations* report to provide annual values for seven ecological indicators that, together, can identify changes in the structure and internal dynamics of the ETP ecosystem. These indicators are: mean trophic level of the catch (TL_c), the Marine Trophic Index (MTI), the Fishing in Balance (FIB) index, Shannon's index, and the mean trophic level of the modelled community for trophic levels 2.0–3.25 ($TL_{2.0}$), ≥3.25–4.0 ($TL_{3.5}$), and >4.0 ($TL_{4.0}$). A full description of these indicators is provided in SAC-10-14. Additionally, simulations using ETP-21 were conducted to assess potential impacts of the FAD fishery on the structure of the ecosystem (SAC-12-13).

A significant update of the ETP8 model was undertaken in 2021 ("ETP-21") due to a significant change in how the IATTC staff have reclassified the catch data submitted by the CPCs for "other gears" into longline and other gear types following an internal review of the data. This resulted in a dramatic increase in reported longline catches of high trophic level predators (sharks), which can have a strong influence on ecosystem dynamics. Annual catch estimates by species for 1993–2018 were assigned to the relevant functional groups in the ETP-21 model, which was then rebalanced and recalibrate to time series data to provide an updated ecosystem status for 2021.

Ecological indicators showed that values for TL_c and MTI decreased from their peak of 4.77 and 4.83 in 1991 to 4.64 and 4.65 in 2018, respectively, as the purse-seine fishing effort on FADs significantly increased (Figure L-13), where there was increasing catches of high trophic level bycatch species that tend to aggregate around floating objects (*e.g.,* sharks, billfish, wahoo and dorado). Since its peak in 1991, TL_c declined by 0.05 of a trophic level in the subsequent 28 years, or 0.04 trophic levels per decade. The expansion of the FAD fishery is also seen in the FIB index that exceeds zero after 1990, as well as the continual change in the evenness of biomass of the community indicated by Shannon's index.

The above indicators generally describe the change in the exploited components of the ecosystem, whereas community biomass indicators describe changes in the structure of the ecosystem once biomass has been removed due to fishing. The biomass of the $TL_{MC4.0}$ community was at one of its highest values (4.493) in 1986 but has continued to decline to 4.470 in 2018 (Figure L-13). As a result of changes in predation pressure on lower trophic levels, between 1993 and 2018 the biomass of the $TL_{MC3.25}$ community increased from 3.801 to 3.829, while interestingly, the biomass of the $TL_{MC2.0}$ community also increased from 3.092 to 3.107.

Together, these indicators show that the ecosystem structure has likely changed over the 40-year analysis period. The consistent patterns of change in each ecological indicator, particularly in the mean trophic level of the communities since 1993, certainly warrant the continuation, and ideally an expansion, of monitoring programs for fisheries in the EPO.

7. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

It is unlikely, in the near future at least, that there will be stock assessments for most of the bycatch species. Therefore, the IATTC must continue to undertake ecological research that can provide managers with reliable information to guide the development of science-based conservation and management measures, where required, to ensure the IATTC continues to fulfil its responsibilities under the Antigua Convention and the objectives of the IATTC's 5-year SSP. The priority research areas that have been identified by the scientific staff that require further development are detailed below:

- Following the development of the EASI-Fish approach, analysis of the full suite of over 100 impacted bycatch species will be conducted in stages, by taxonomic group, beginning in 2022. The priority of groups to be assessed will likely be elasmobranchs, teleosts, turtles and cetaceans.

- A shortcoming of the ETP-21 ecosystem model, from which annual ecological indicator values are derived, is that its structure is based on stomach content data from fish collected in 1992–1994. Given the significant environmental changes that have been observed in the EPO over the past decade, there is a critical need to collect updated trophic information. There have been proposals made by the staff in 2018–2021 to establish an ecological monitoring program to collect stomach content data to update the ecosystem model.

- A second limitation of the ETP-21 model is that it describes only the tropical component of the EPO ecosystem, and results cannot be reliably extrapolated to other regions of the EPO. Therefore, after updated diet information is collected, future work will aim to develop a spatially-explicit model that covers the entire EPO and calibrate the model with available time series of catches, ideally for species representing different trophic levels, and effort data for key fisheries in the EPO.

- Environmental variables can have a profound influence on the catches of target and bycatch species, as has been shown previously by IATTC staff and now undertaken annually in this report. However, the staff's research to investigate the impact of environmental conditions on the fishery could be greatly improved with the availability of high-resolution operational level data for the longline fishery. Although IATTC Members and CPCs are now required to submit operational level observer data to the IATTC that covers at least 5% of their fleets, the staff concluded that these

data are not representative of the fleet ([BYC-10 INF-D](#)) and therefore brings into question the validity of using submitted longline data for future environmental analyses until the observer coverage reaches at least 20%.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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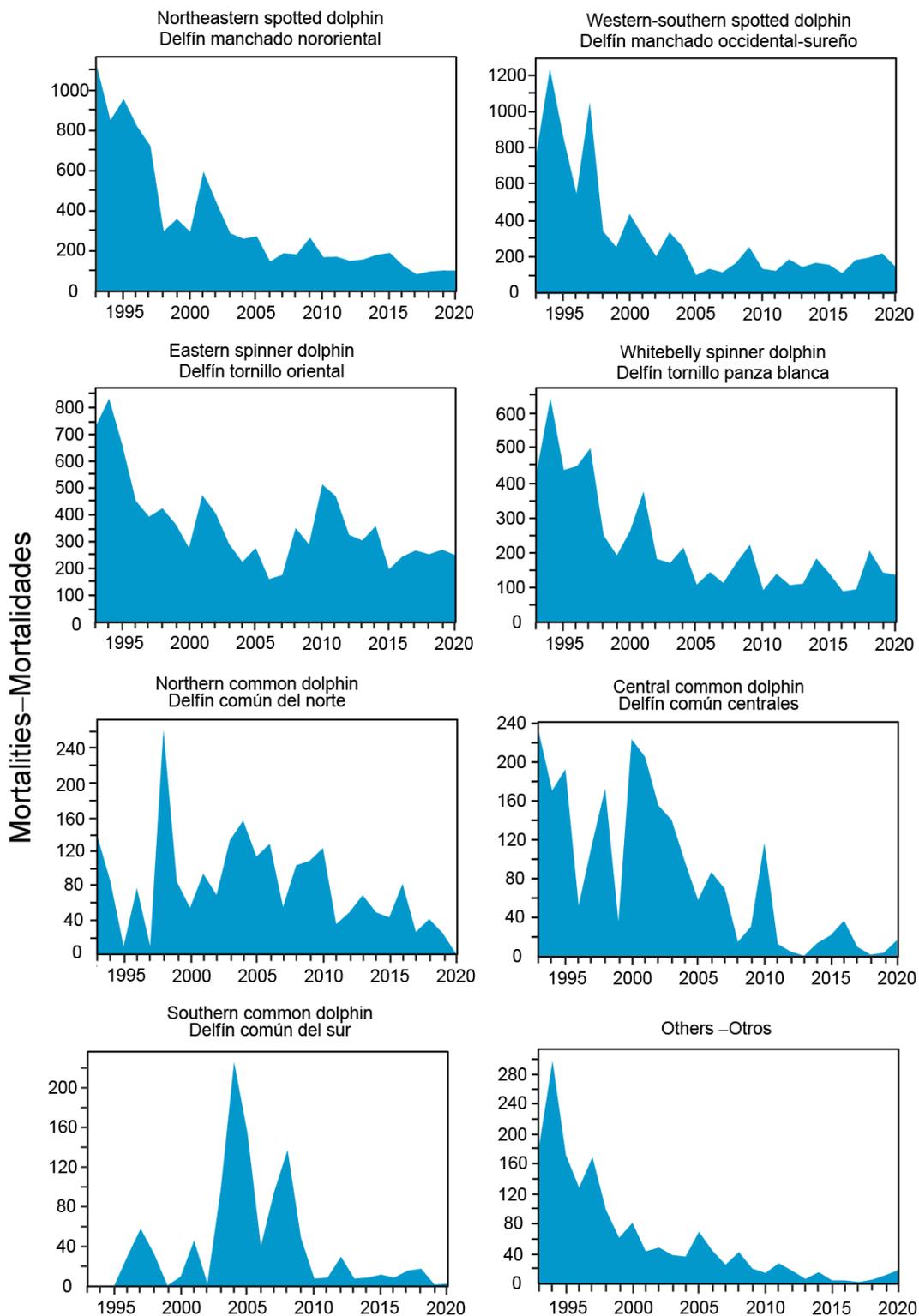
FIGURE L-1. Estimated number of incidental dolphin mortalities by observers onboard large purse-seine vessels, 1993–2020.
FIGURA L-1. Número estimado de mortalidades incidentales de delfines por observadores a bordo de buques cerqueros grandes, 1993–2020.
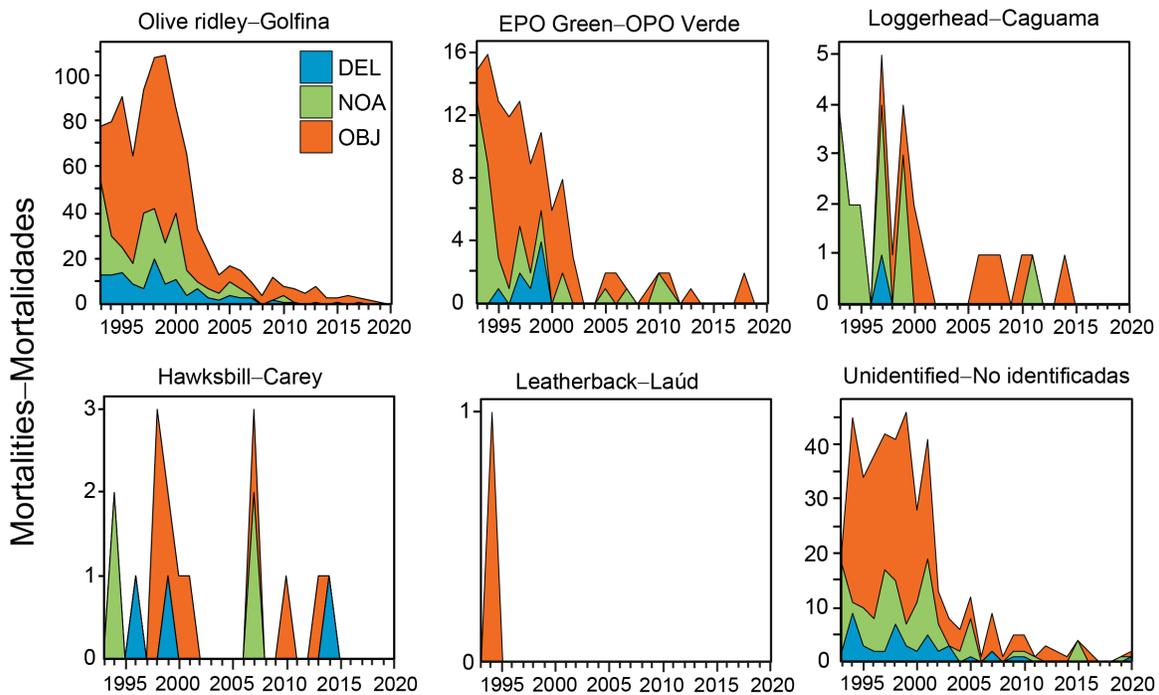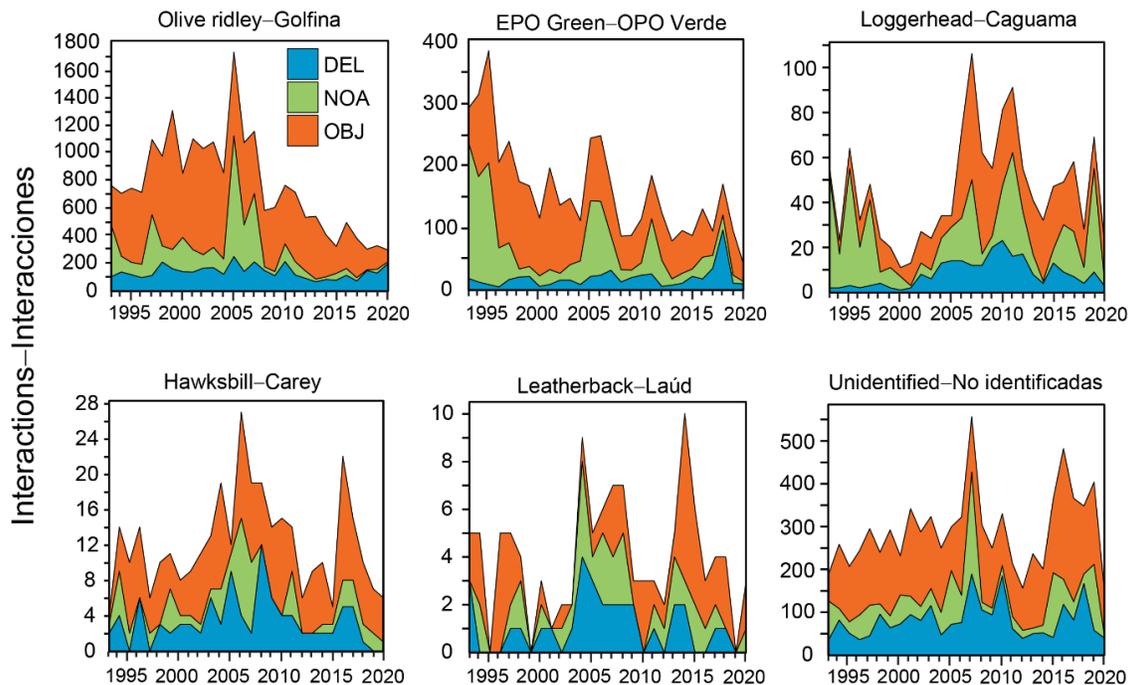
FIGURE L-2. Estimated number of sea turtle a) mortalities and b) interactions by observers onboard large purse-seine vessels, 1993–2020, by set type (dolphin (DEL), unassociated (NOA), floating object (OBJ)).
FIGURA L-2. Número estimado de a) mortalidades y b) interacciones de tortugas marinas por observadores a bordo de buques cerqueros grandes, 1993-2020, por tipo de lance (delfín (DEL), no asociado (NOA), objeto flotante (OBJ)).
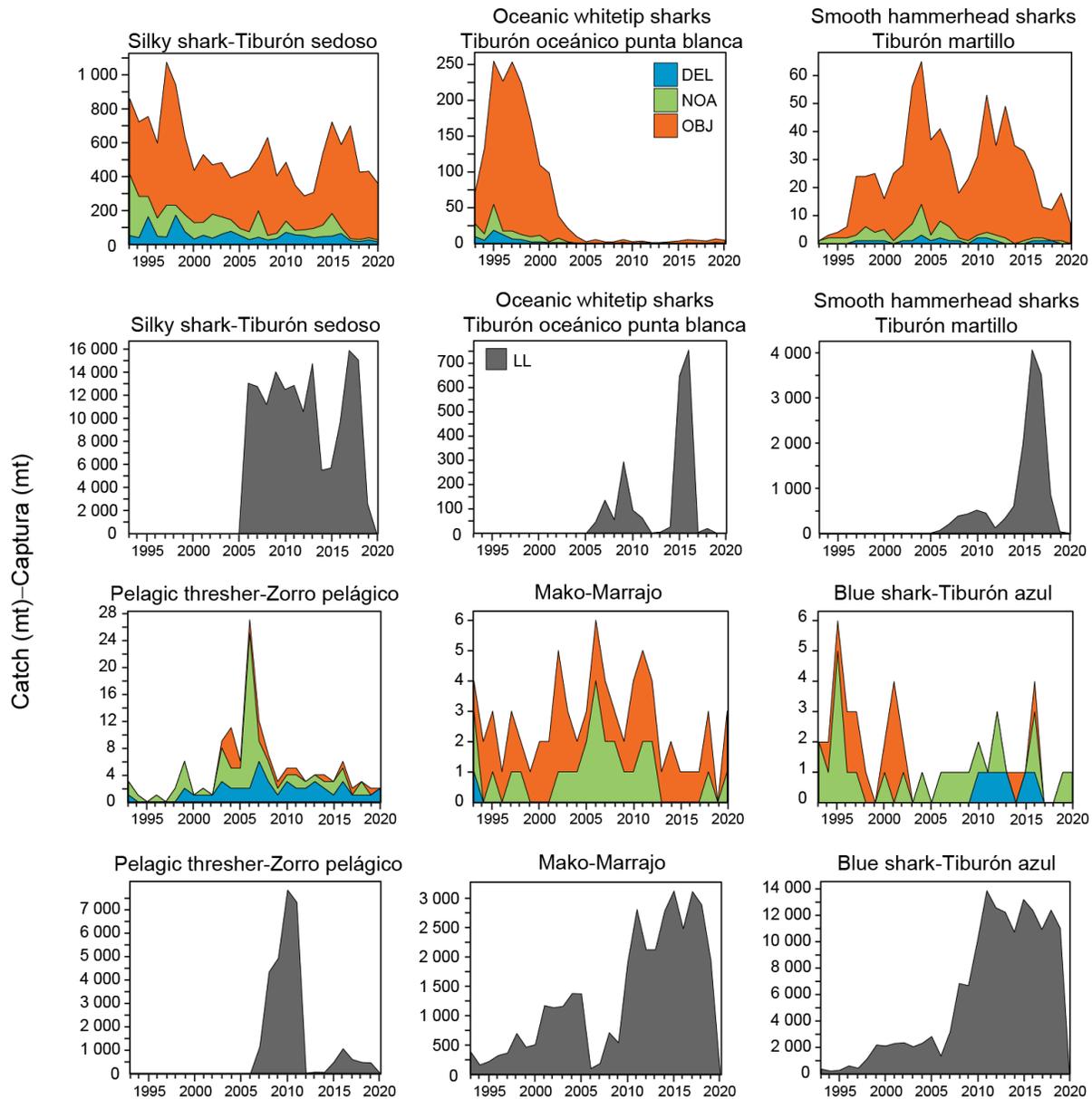
FIGURE L-3. Estimated catches in metric tons (t) of key shark species in the eastern Pacific Ocean recorded by observers onboard large purse-seine vessels and minimum longline (LL) estimates of gross annual removals reported by CPCs. Purse seine catches are provided for size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) by set type: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Longline catches (1993–2019) are minimum reported gross-annual removals that may have been estimated using a mixture of different weight metrics (see footnote in section 3.5).

FIGURA L-3. Capturas estimadas en toneladas (t) de especies clave de tiburones en el Océano Pacífico oriental registradas por observadores a bordo de buques cerqueros grandes y estimaciones mínimas de palangre (LL) de extracciones anuales brutas reportadas por los CPC. Se presentan las capturas cerqueras para buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993-2020) por tipo de lance: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Las capturas palangreras (1993–2019) son extracciones anuales brutas mínimas reportadas que pueden haber sido estimadas usando una mezcla de diferentes métricas de peso (ver nota al pie de página en la sección 3.5).
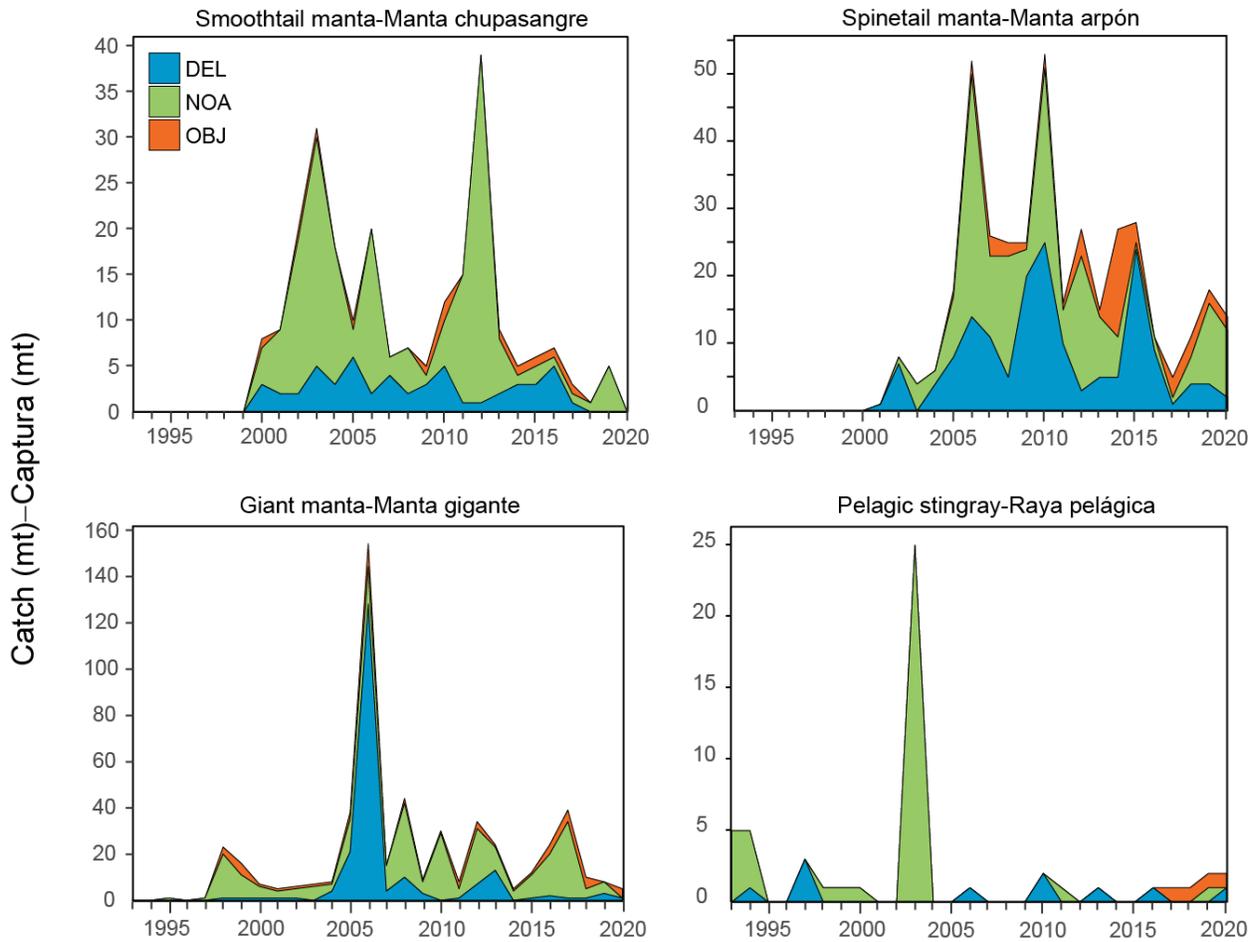
FIGURE L-4. Estimated purse-seine catches in metric tons (t) of key species of rays in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Purse seine catches are provided for size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) by set type: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL).

FIGURA L-4. Capturas cerqueras estimadas en toneladas (t) de especies clave de rayas en el Océano Pacífico oriental. Se presentan las capturas cerqueras para buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993-2020) por tipo de lance: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL).
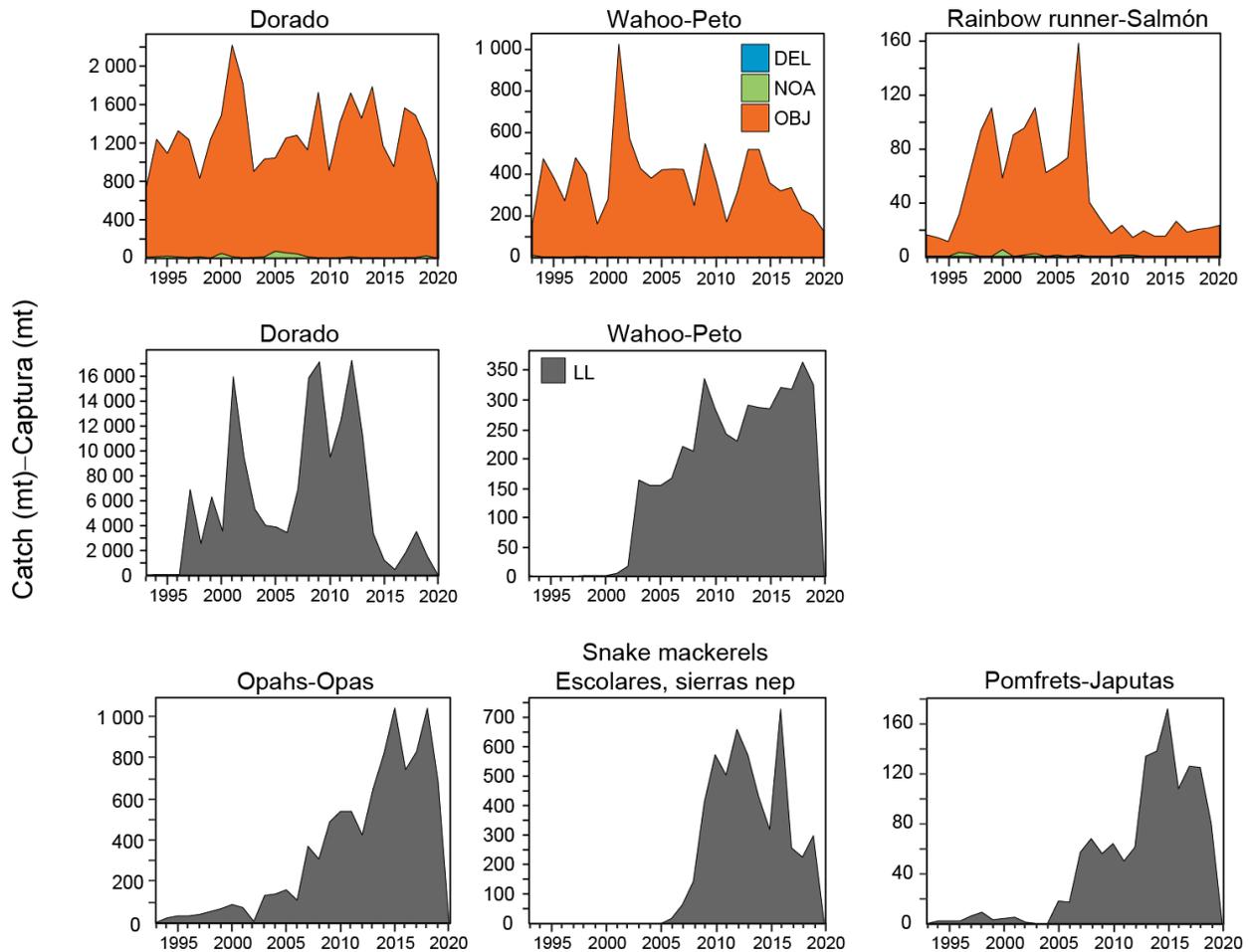
FIGURE L-5. Estimated purse-seine and longline catches in metric tons (t) of key species of large fishes in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Purse seine catches are provided for size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) by set type: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Longline (LL) catches (1993–2019) are minimum reported gross-annual removals.

FIGURA L-5. Capturas cerqueras y palangreras estimadas en toneladas (t) de especies clave de peces grandes en el Océano Pacífico oriental. Se presentan las capturas cerqueras para buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993-2020) por tipo de lance: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Las capturas palangreras (LL) (1993–2019) son extracciones anuales brutas mínimas reportadas.
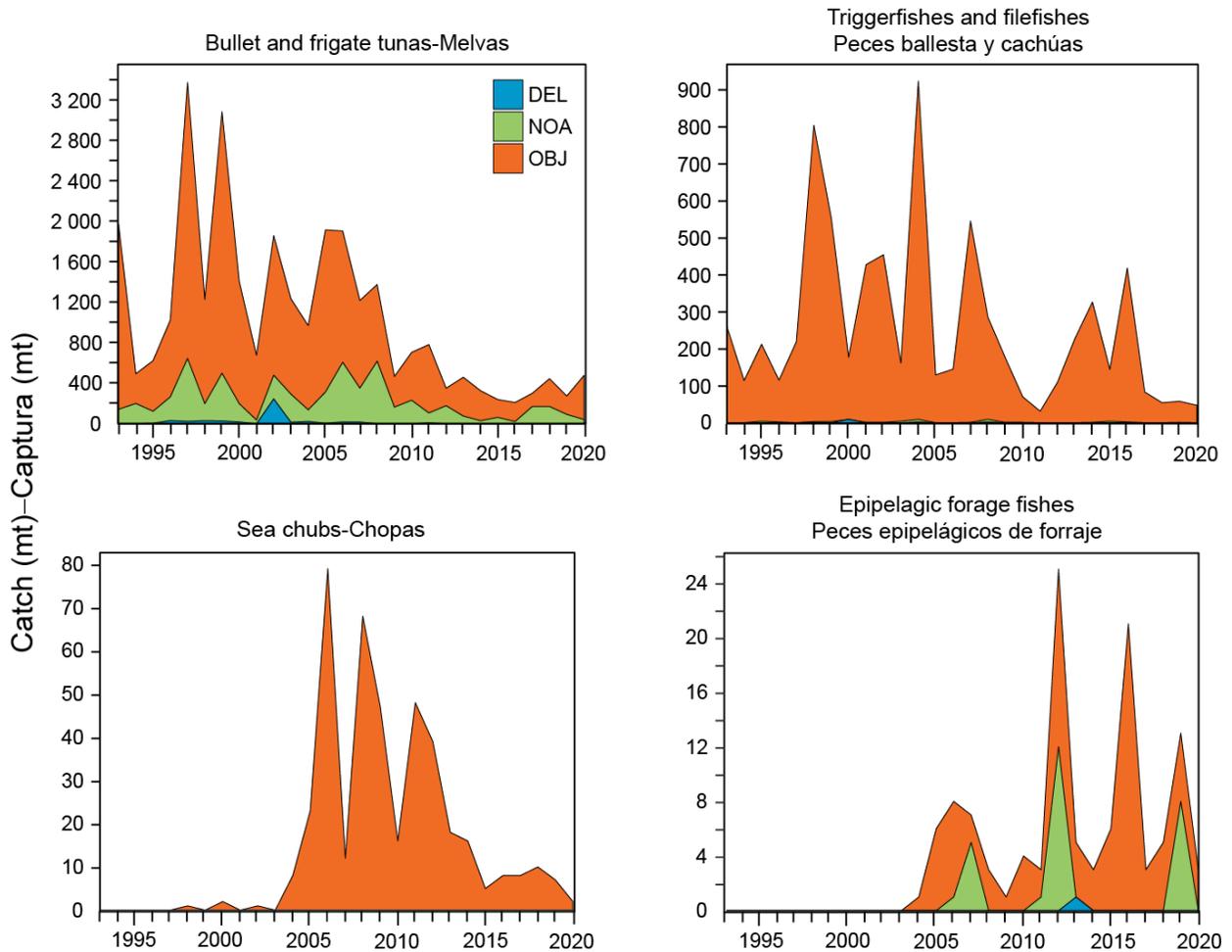
FIGURE L-6. Estimated purse-seine catches in metric tons (t) of key species of small fishes in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Purse seine catches are provided for size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) by set type: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL).
FIGURA L-6. Capturas cerqueras estimadas en toneladas (t) de especies clave de peces pequeños en el Océano Pacífico oriental. Se presentan las capturas cerqueras para buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993-2020) por tipo de lance: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL).
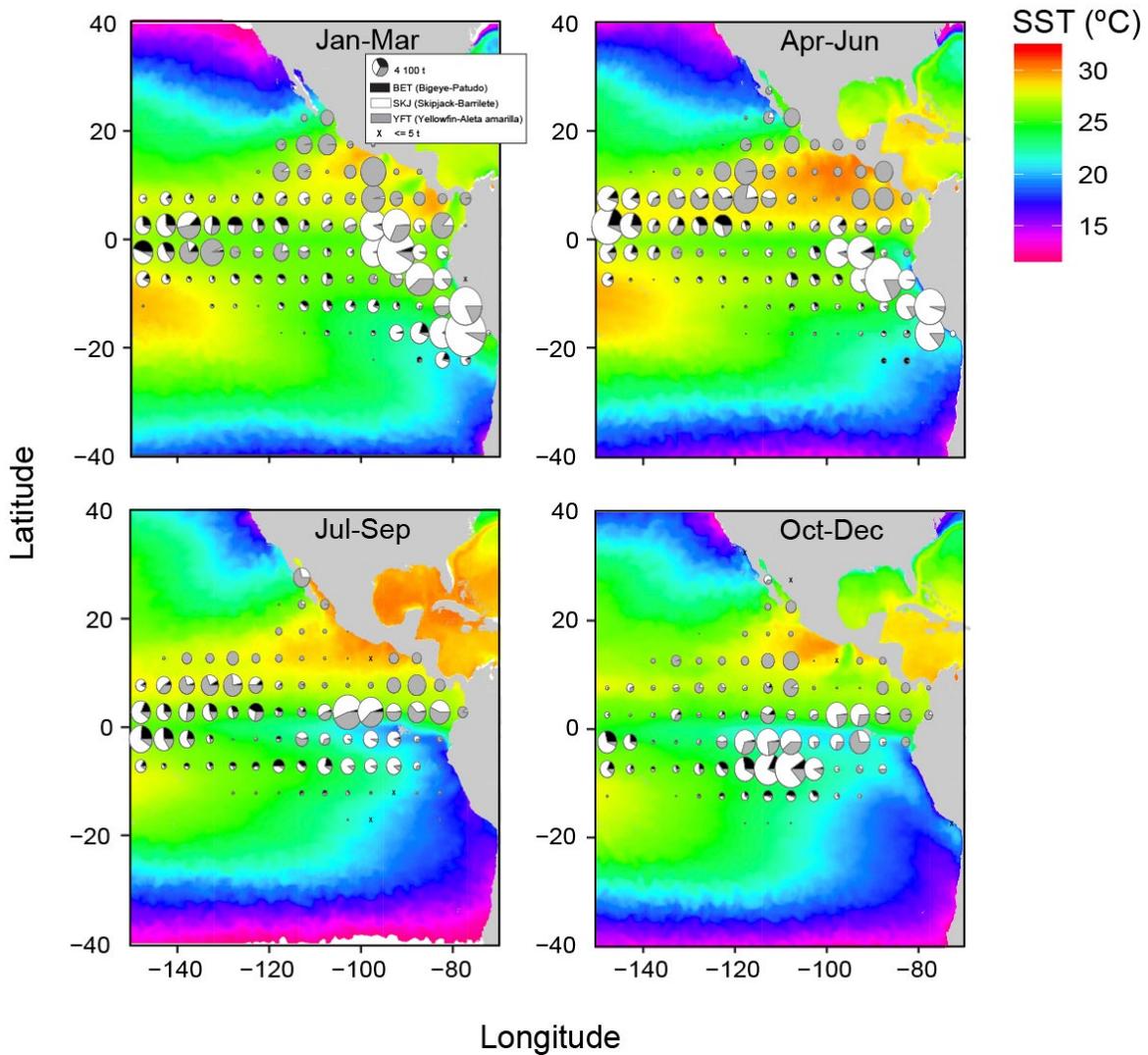
FIGURE L-10. Mean sea surface temperature (SST) for each quarter during 2020 with catches of tropical tunas overlaid. SST data obtained from NOAA NMFS SWFSC ERD on January 15, 2021, "Multi-scale Ultra-high Resolution (MUR) SST Analysis fv04.1, Global, 0.01°, 2002–present, Monthly", https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/info/jplMURSST41mday/index.html.

FIGURA L-10. Temperatura superficial del mar (TSM) promedio para cada trimestre de 2020 con las capturas de atunes tropicales superpuestas. Datos de TSM obtenidos de NOAA NMFS SWFSC ERD el 15 de enero de 2021, "Multi-scale Ultra-high Resolution (MUR) SST Analysis fv04.1, Global, 0.01°, 2002–present, Monthly", https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/info/jplMURSST41mday/index.html.
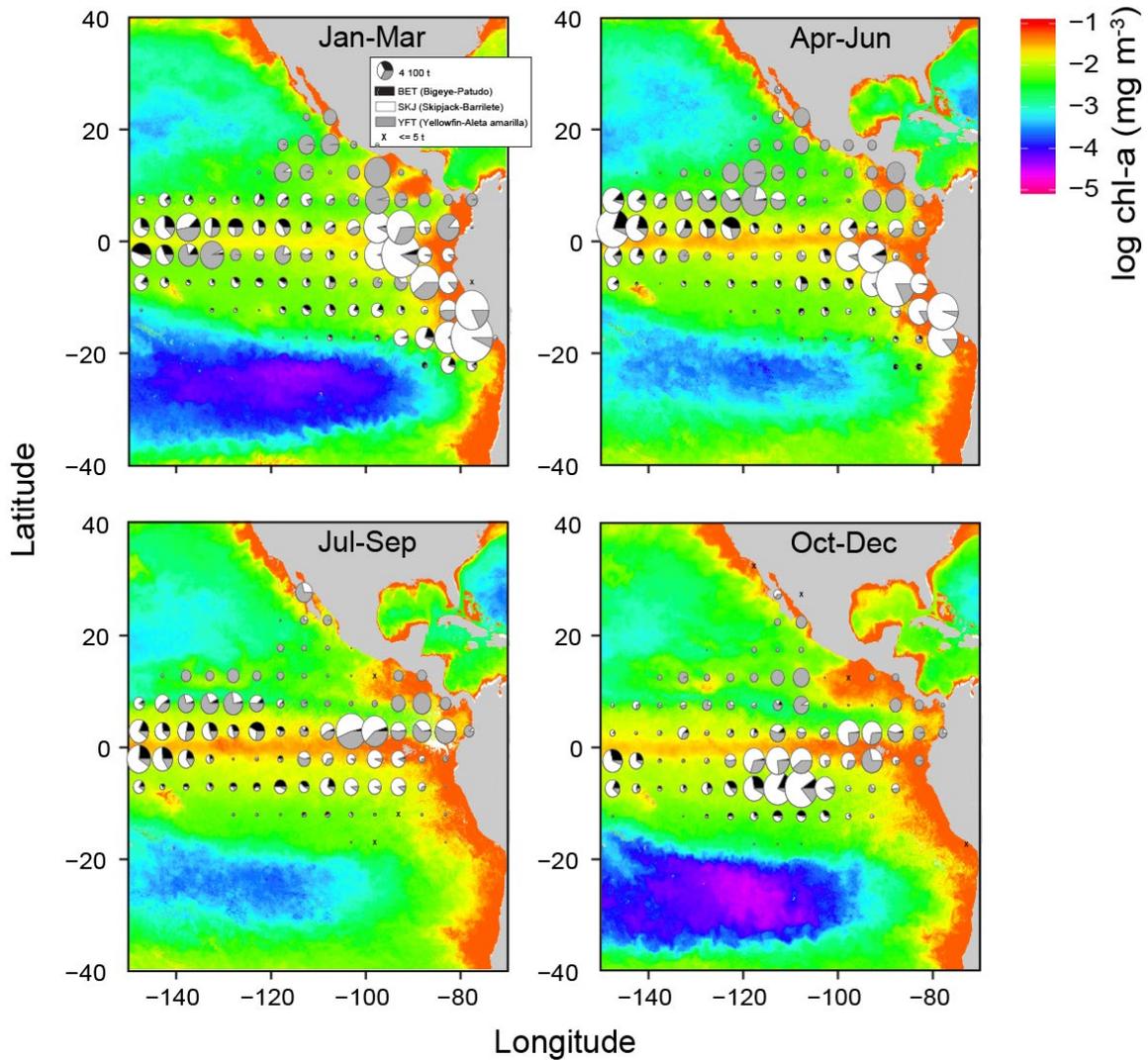
FIGURE L-11. Mean log chlorophyll-a concentration (in mg m³) for each quarter during 2020 with catches of tropical tunas overlaid. Chlorophyll data obtained from NOAA CoastWatch on January 25, 2021, "Chlorophyll, NOAA, VIIRS, Science Quality, Global, Level 3, 2012-present, Monthly", NOAA NMFS SWFSC ERD, https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/info/nesdisVHNSQchlaMonthly/index.html.

FIGURA L-11. Concentración promedio de clorofila-a (en mg m³) para cada trimestre de 2020 con las capturas de atunes tropicales superpuestas. Datos de clorofila obtenidos de NOAA CoastWatch el 25 de enero de 2021, "Chlorophyll, NOAA, VIIRS, Science Quality, Global, Level 3, 2012-present, Monthly", NOAA NMFS SWFSC ERD, https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/erddap/info/nesdisVHNSQchlaMonthly/index.html.
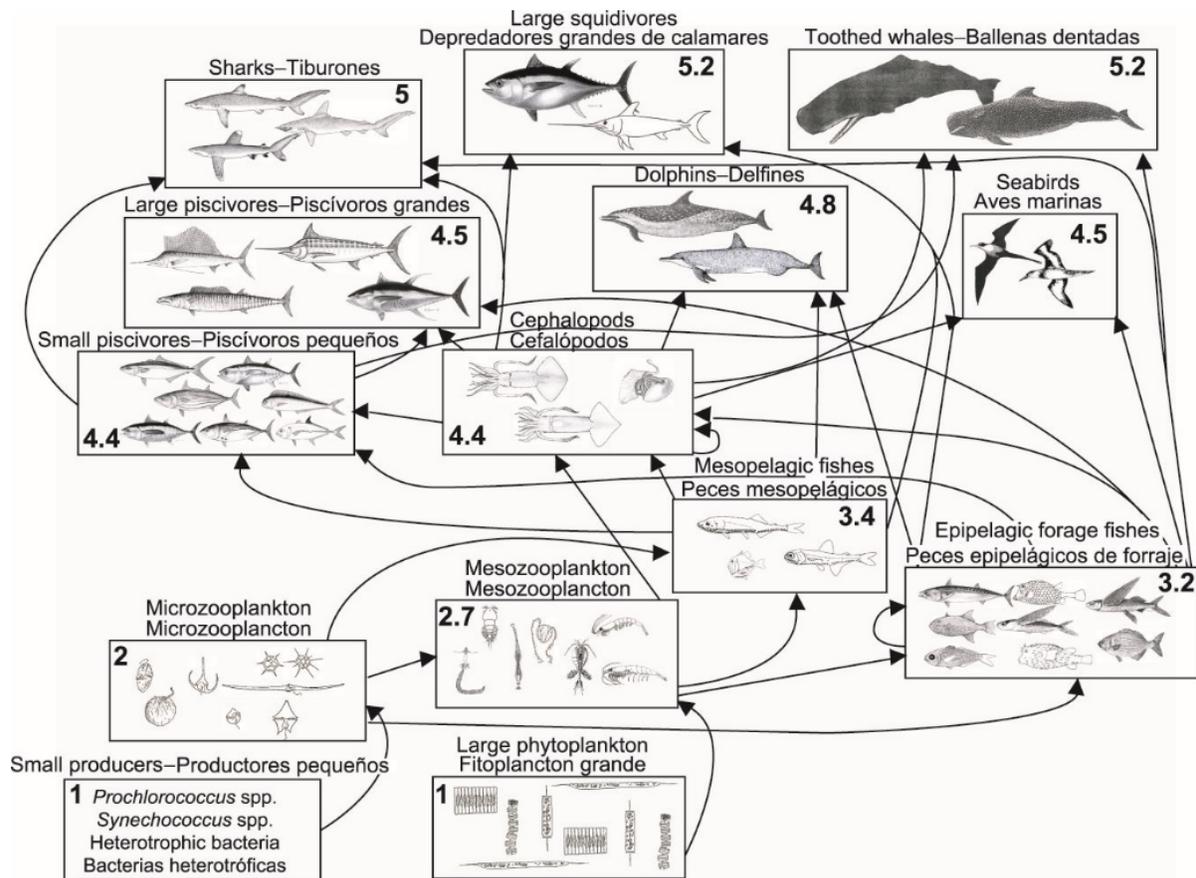
FIGURE L-12. Simplified food-web diagram of the pelagic ecosystem in the tropical EPO. The numbers inside the boxes indicate the approximate trophic level of each group.
FIGURA L-12. Diagrama simplificado de la red trófica del ecosistema pelágico en el OPO tropical. Los números en los recuadros indican el nivel trófico aproximado de cada grupo.
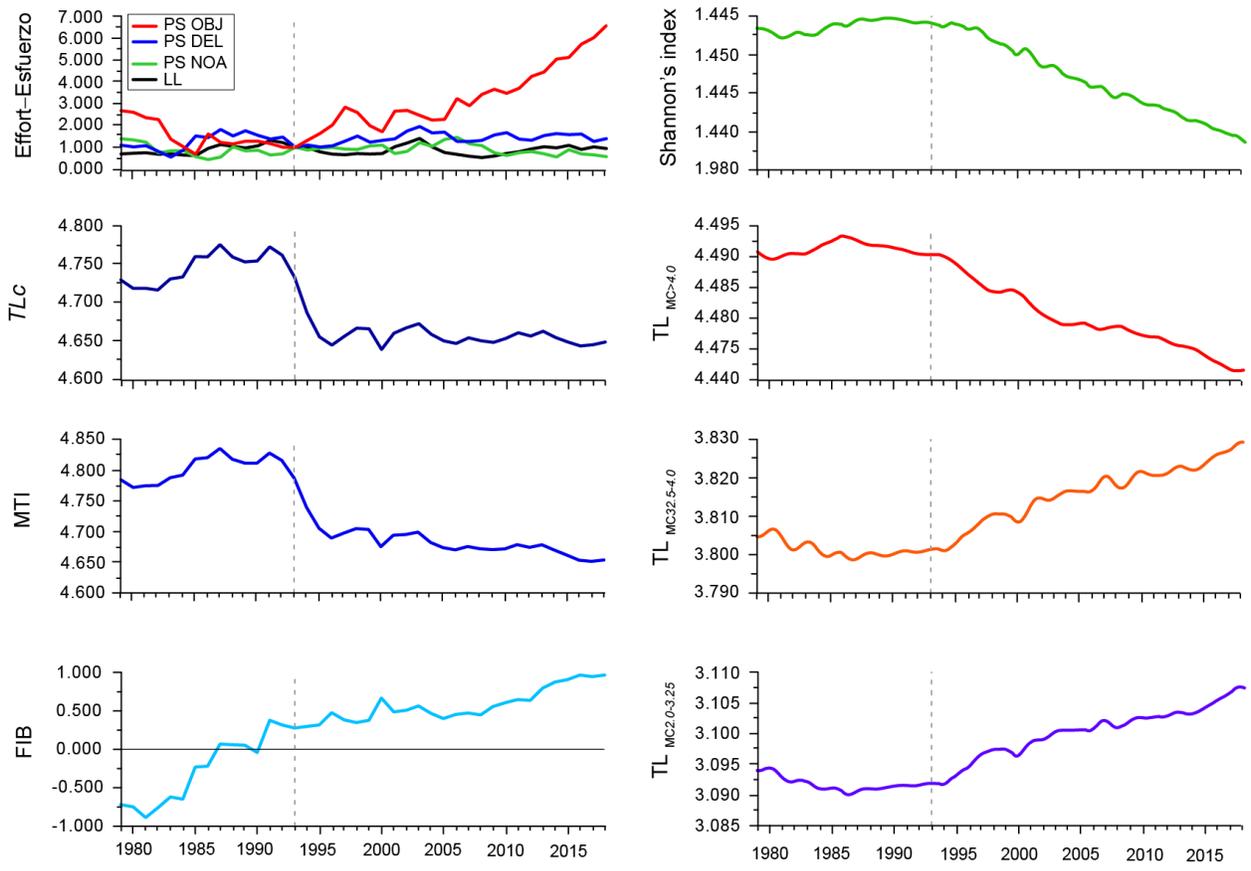
FIGURE L-13. Annual values for seven ecological indicators of changes in different components of the tropical EPO ecosystem, 1979–2018 (see Section 6 of text for details), and an index of longline (LL) and purse-seine (PS) fishing effort, by set type (dolphin (DEL), unassociated (NOA), floating object (OBJ)), relative to the model start year of 1993 (vertical dashed line), when the expansion of the purse-seine fishery on FADs began.

FIGURA L-13. Valores anuales de siete indicadores ecológicos de cambios en diferentes componentes del ecosistema del OPO tropical, 1979–2018 (ver detalles en la sección 6 del texto), y un índice de esfuerzo palangrero (LL) y cerquero (PS), por tipo de lance (delfín (DEL), no asociado (NOA), objeto flotante (OBJ)) relativo al año de inicio del modelo de 1993 (línea de trazos vertical), cuando comenzó la expansión de la pesquería cerquera sobre plantados.

Table L-1. Incidental dolphin mortalities in numbers of individuals (Num) and average weights in metric tons (t) by stock in the eastern Pacific Ocean caused by the large vessel purse-seine fishery with a carrying capacity >363 t from 1993–2020. Data for 2020 are considered preliminary.

Tabla L-1. Mortalidades incidentales de delfines, en número de individuos (Núm.) y peso promedio en toneladas (t), por población, en el océano Pacífico oriental ocasionadas por la pesquería cerquera de buques grandes con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t de 1993-2020. Los datos de 2020 se consideran preliminares.

	Stenella attenuata				*Stenella longirostris*				*Delphinus delphis*							
	Offshore[1]				Spinner				Common						Other dolphins	
	Northeastern		Western-southern		Eastern		Whitebelly		Northern		Central		Southern			
Year	Num	Wt	Num	Wt	Num	Wt	Num	Wt	Num	Wt	Num	Wt	Num	Wt	Num	Wt
1993	1,112	56.3	773	44.4	725	34.4	437	22.5	139	9.1	230	15.1	0	0.0	185	8.0
1994	847	42.9	1,228	70.6	828	39.3	640	32.9	85	5.6	170	11.1	0	0.0	298	12.0
1995	952	48.2	859	49.4	654	31.0	436	22.4	9	<1	192	12.6	0	0.0	173	13.0
1996	818	41.4	545	31.3	450	21.3	447	23.0	77	5.0	51	3.3	30	2.0	129	5.0
1997	721	36.5	1,044	60.0	391	18.5	498	25.6	9	<1	114	7.5	58	3.8	170	14.0
1998	298	15.1	341	19.6	422	20.0	249	12.8	261	17.1	172	11.3	33	2.2	100	8.0
1999	358	18.1	253	14.5	363	17.2	192	9.9	85	5.6	34	2.2	1	<1	62	4.0
2000	295	14.9	435	25.0	275	13.0	262	13.5	54	3.5	223	14.6	10	<1	82	5.0
2001	592	30.0	315	18.1	470	22.3	374	19.2	94	6.2	205	13.4	46	3.0	44	<1
2002	435	22.0	203	11.7	403	19.1	182	9.4	69	4.5	155	10.2	3	<1	49	3.0
2003	288	14.6	335	19.3	290	13.8	170	8.7	133	8.7	140	9.2	97	6.4	39	3.0
2004	261	13.2	256	14.7	223	10.6	214	11.0	156	10.2	97	6.4	225	14.7	37	<1
2005	273	13.8	100	5.8	275	13.0	108	5.6	114	7.5	57	3.7	154	10.1	70	3.0
2006	147	7.4	135	7.8	160	7.6	144	7.4	129	8.4	86	5.6	40	2.6	45	2.0
2007	189	9.6	116	6.7	175	8.3	113	5.8	55	3.6	69	4.5	95	6.2	26	<1
2008	184	9.3	167	9.6	349	16.6	171	8.8	104	6.8	14	<1	137	9.0	43	3.0
2009	266	13.5	254	14.6	288	13.7	222	11.4	109	7.1	30	2.0	49	3.2	21	<1
2010	170	8.6	135	7.8	510	24.2	92	4.7	124	8.1	116	7.6	8	<1	15	<1
2011	172	8.7	124	7.1	467	22.1	139	7.1	35	2.3	12	<1	9	<1	28	2.0
2012	151	7.6	187	10.8	324	15.4	107	5.5	49	3.2	4	<1	30	2.0	18	0.0
2013	158	8.0	145	8.3	303	14.4	111	5.7	69	4.5	0	0.0	8	<1	7	<1
2014	181	9.2	168	9.7	356	16.9	183	9.4	49	3.2	13	<1	9	<1	16	<1
2015	191	9.7	158	9.1	196	9.3	139	7.1	43	2.8	21	1.4	12	<1	5	<1
2016	127	6.4	111	6.4	243	11.5	89	4.6	82	5.4	36	2.4	9	<1	5	<1
2017	85	4.3	183	10.5	266	12.6	95	4.9	26	1.7	9	<1	16	1.0	3	<1
2018	99	5.0	197	11.3	252	12.0	205	10.5	41	2.7	1	<1	18	1.2	6	<1
2019	104	5.3	220	12.7	269	12.8	143	7.4	25	1.6	3	<1	2	<1	12	<1
2020	105	5.3	154	8.9	251	11.9	138	7.1	1	<1	17	1.1	3	<1	20	1.1
Total	9,579	485.2	9,141	525.6	10,178	482.7	6,300	323.9	2,226	145.8	2,271	148.8	1,102	72.2	1,708	94.8

[1]Estimates for offshore spotted dolphins include mortalities of coastal spotted dolphins

Table L-2. Estimated number of turtle interactions and mortalities by observers onboard purse-seine size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020). Purse-seine set types: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Data for 2020 are considered preliminary.
Tabla L-2. Número estimado de mortalidades e interacciones de tortugas por observadores a bordo de buques cerqueros de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993–2020). Tipos de lances cerqueros: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Los datos de 2020 se consideran preliminares.

	Lepidochelys olivacea, olive ridley						*Chelonia agassizii, Chelonia mydas,* eastern Pacific green						*Caretta caretta,* loggerhead					
	Interactions			Mortalities			Interactions			Mortalities			Interactions			Mortalities		
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL
1993	285	376	102	24	41	13	54	220	18	2	13	0	3	51	2	0	4	0
1994	455	114	137	50	17	13	132	170	12	7	9	0	6	15	2	0	2	0
1995	537	89	117	66	11	14	181	196	8	10	2	1	9	52	3	0	2	0
1996	520	97	96	47	9	9	138	63	4	11	1	0	12	18	2	0	0	0
1997	544	439	112	54	33	7	164	59	16	8	3	2	7	38	3	1	3	1
1998	649	116	209	66	22	20	141	13	20	7	1	1	15	5	4	1	0	0
1999	1005	140	160	82	18	9	130	16	21	5	2	4	9	9	2	1	3	0
2000	463	248	139	46	29	11	93	17	5	6	0	0	4	6	1	2	0	0
2001	802	162	136	51	11	4	164	24	8	6	2	0	10	1	2	1	0	0
2002	767	97	165	23	3	7	110	11	15	3	0	0	14	5	8	0	0	0
2003	762	147	168	16	4	3	107	25	15	0	0	0	14	4	6	0	0	0
2004	624	110	120	8	3	2	65	38	8	0	0	0	10	11	13	0	0	0
2005	606	872	249	7	6	4	101	122	21	1	1	0	5	15	14	0	0	0
2006	595	337	140	8	4	3	106	119	23	2	0	0	39	19	14	1	0	0
2007	450	494	210	6	1	3	83	56	31	0	1	0	56	38	12	1	0	0
2008	408	27	147	4	0	0	54	20	12	0	0	0	45	5	12	1	0	0
2009	464	30	110	10	0	2	56	12	19	1	0	0	30	5	20	0	0	0
2010	424	128	212	4	3	1	71	20	23	0	2	0	34	24	23	1	0	0
2011	502	96	115	6	0	1	70	89	25	1	1	0	29	46	16	0	1	0
2012	388	53	91	5	0	0	77	42	5	0	0	0	19	19	17	0	0	0
2013	454	20	66	7	1	0	61	10	7	1	0	0	24	9	8	0	0	0
2014	304	19	83	3	0	0	69	16	10	0	0	0	27	1	4	1	0	0
2015	195	49	78	2	0	1	54	12	21	0	0	0	28	6	13	0	0	0
2016	333	49	113	4	0	0	78	35	17	0	0	0	19	21	9	0	0	0
2017	285	24	72	2	0	1	39	21	34	0	0	0	31	20	7	0	0	0
2018	150	5	147	2	0	0	50	24	96	2	0	0	17	7	4	0	0	0
2019	170	28	129	1	0	0	72	13	10	0	0	0	14	46	9	0	0	0
2020	89	14	194	0	0	0	29	4	9	0	0	0	17	3	3	0	0	0
Total	**13,231**	**4,381**	**3,818**	**605**	**215**	**129**	**2,547**	**1,468**	**513**	**73**	**38**	**8**	**547**	**499**	**233**	**11**	**14**	**1**

Table L-2 continued

Year	Eretmochelys imbricata, hawksbill						Dermochelys coriacea, leatherback						Unidentified turtles					
	Interactions			Mortalities			Interactions			Mortalities			Interactions			Mortalities		
	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	OBJ	NOA	DEL
1993	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	66	89	38	3	16	2
1994	5	5	4	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	151	27	83	34	2	9
1995	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	27	52	24	7	3
1996	8	0	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	151	58	37	30	6	2
1997	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	180	72	46	25	15	2
1998	7	0	3	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	121	24	97	26	8	7
1999	4	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	28	65	39	4	3
2000	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	92	68	74	17	9	2
2001	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	206	43	96	22	14	5
2002	8	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	175	33	82	6	5	2
2003	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	169	40	117	5	0	3
2004	12	4	3	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	151	53	48	4	2	0
2005	1	2	9	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	103	126	73	4	7	1
2006	12	11	4	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	184	64	77	1	0	0
2007	9	8	2	1	2	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	130	240	191	7	0	2
2008	7	0	12	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	182	18	107	1	0	0
2009	8	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	141	16	95	3	1	1
2010	11	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	122	24	187	3	1	1
2011	5	5	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	125	28	63	0	1	0
2012	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	19	40	3	0	0
2013	7	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	175	13	51	2	0	0
2014	7	1	2	0	0	1	7	1	2	0	0	0	132	18	53	1	0	0
2015	2	1	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	174	152	42	0	4	0
2016	14	3	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	307	59	120	2	0	0
2017	7	3	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	243	43	83	0	0	0
2018	7	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	160	22	169	0	0	0
2019	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	155	59	0	1	0
2020	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	107	8	41	1	0	1
Total	183	62	94	9	4	3	51	31	30	1	0	0	4,371	1,565	2,285	264	103	47

Table L-3. Estimated purse-seine catches by set type in metric tons (t) of sharks by observers onboard size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) and minimum reported longline (LL) catches of sharks (gross-annual removals in t) (1993–2019, *data not available). Purse-seine set types: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Species highlighted bold are discussed in main text. Data for 2019 (longline) and 2020 (purse-seine) are considered preliminary. "Other sharks" include whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) and unidentified sharks (Euselachii).

Tabla L-3. Capturas cerqueras estimadas de tiburones, por tipo de lance, en toneladas (t), por observadores a bordo de buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993–2020) y capturas palangreras (LL) mínimas reportadas de tiburones (extracciones anuales brutas en t) (1993–2019, *datos no disponibles). Tipos de lances cerqueros: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Las especies en negritas se discuten en el texto principal. Los datos de 2019 (palangre) y 2020 (cerco) se consideran preliminares. "Otros tiburones" incluyen el tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), el tiburón peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*) y tiburones (Euselachii) no identificados.

	Carcharhinidae															
	Carcharhinus falciformis, silky shark				*Carcharhinus longimanus*, oceanic whitetip				*Prionace glauca*, blue shark				Other Carcharhinidae, requiem sharks			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	447	360	51	-	44	18	9	-	<1	2	<1	360	2	5	3	-
1994	439	244	38	-	119	9	4	-	<1	1	<1	209	24	14	5	-
1995	471	120	162	-	200	36	18	-	<1	5	<1	280	4	2	11	-
1996	442	107	47	-	209	5	12	-	2	<1	<1	606	12	<1	7	-
1997	843	188	42	-	236	11	6	-	2	<1	<1	425	18	3	5	-
1998	710	59	171	-	211	7	5	-	1	<1	<1	1,164	4	<1	<1	-
1999	460	100	74	-	163	7	2	-	<1	<1	<1	2,185	9	<1	<1	-
2000	308	97	30	-	98	9	2	-	<1	<1	<1	2,112	5	<1	<1	-
2001	399	76	53	-	96	<1	<1	-	4	<1	<1	2,304	9	<1	-	-
2002	291	142	35	-	31	6	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	2,356	4	17	<1	-
2003	320	102	59	-	19	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	2,054	7	6	<1	-
2004	247	68	76	-	9	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	2,325	5	3	<1	-
2005	322	41	51	-	2	-	<1	-	<1	<1	-	2,825	4	2	3	-
2006	361	46	27	13,053	5	<1	<1	46	<1	1	<1	1,341	13	3	8	280
2007	316	156	41	12,771	2	-	<1	136	<1	1	-	3,169	8	24	11	419
2008	577	27	25	11,205	2	-	<1	55	<1	1	<1	6,838	11	<1	1	741
2009	339	31	33	14,042	4	<1	<1	294	<1	<1	<1	6,678	29	4	20	431
2010	347	66	70	12,510	2	-	<1	94	<1	1	1	10,130	17	10	21	4,259
2011	266	26	55	12,866	2	-	<1	63	<1	<1	1	13,863	20	6	4	4,730
2012	200	33	52	10,585	<1	<1	-	1	<1	2	<1	12,565	8	<1	1	4,082
2013	212	55	38	14,762	<1	<1	-	5	<1	<1	1	12,237	12	2	3	753
2014	422	68	45	5,511	2	-	-	25	1	<1	<1	10,728	13	<1	5	1,515
2015	540	133	48	5,690	3	<1	<1	647	<1	<1	<1	13,194	31	7	2	1,901
2016	488	36	63	9,610	5	<1	<1	755	<1	2	1	12,381	35	<1	3	2,755
2017	665	12	21	15,893	4	<1	<1	3	<1	<1	-	10,931	54	<1	2	2,562
2018	397	12	16	15,072	3	-	<1	19	<1	<1	<1	12,394	28	3	1	1,360
2019	392	13	25	2,600	5	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	11,012	26	4	6	10
2020	332	12	14	*	4	-	<1	*	<1	<1	-	*	87	5	4	*
Total	**11,556**	**2,431**	**1,462**	**156,170**	**1,482**	**111**	**64**	**2143**	**19**	**24**	**9**	**156,668**	**498**	**128**	**130**	**25,799**

Table L-3 Continued

	Sphyrnidae															
	Sphyrna zygaena, smooth hammerhead				*Sphyrna lewini*, scalloped hammerhead				*Sphyrna mokarran*, great hammerhead				*Sphyrna* spp., hammerheads, nei			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	-	<1	-	-	<1	1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	41	17	8	-
1994	1	2	<1	-	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	102	24	2	-
1995	2	2	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	71	15	4	-
1996	4	2	-	-	1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	87	39	5	-
1997	21	2	<1	-	10	3	<1	-	1	<1	<1	-	63	10	3	-
1998	18	5	1	-	8	9	<1	-	3	<1	3	-	37	12	5	-
1999	21	3	<1	-	16	3	1	-	1	<1	<1	-	18	5	3	-
2000	11	4	<1	-	7	15	1	-	7	<1	<1	-	7	2	7	-
2001	24	1	<1	-	12	1	<1	-	5	-	<1	-	23	<1	1	-
2002	24	3	1	-	47	<1	1	-	7	-	<1	-	46	4	2	-
2003	49	6	1	-	38	3	3	-	13	<1	<1	-	52	3	2	-
2004	51	11	3	-	25	3	2	-	3	<1	<1	-	60	2	<1	-
2005	34	2	<1	-	25	10	3	-	2	-	<1	-	19	<1	<1	<1
2006	33	6	2	58	19	3	1	-	1	<1	<1	-	3	<1	<1	5
2007	27	5	<1	200	12	3	1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	1	1	<1	43
2008	16	<1	<1	381	16	11	<1	64	<1	-	<1	-	6	<1	1	42
2009	22	<1	<1	423	13	2	1	50	<1	-	-	-	5	1	<1	22
2010	28	1	2	508	13	1	1	143	<1	-	<1	-	3	<1	<1	118
2011	49	2	2	443	13	6	2	191	3	<1	<1	-	12	<1	1	131
2012	32	2	<1	118	9	4	<1	89	<1	<1	<1	-	5	2	1	130
2013	47	2	<1	311	22	2	<1	87	<1	<1	<1	-	9	1	<1	296
2014	35	<1	<1	593	23	2	<1	5	1	<1	<1	-	14	<1	<1	208
2015	32	1	<1	1,961	9	<1	<1	11	<1	<1	-	-	9	<1	<1	392
2016	24	1	<1	4,052	12	1	<1	6	5	<1	-	-	11	1	<1	338
2017	11	<1	<1	3,495	8	3	<1	83	<1	<1	<1	-	6	<1	<1	197
2018	11	<1	<1	851	7	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	6	<1	<1	173
2019	17	<1	<1	33	11	2	<1	42	1	-	<1	-	5	<1	<1	5
2020	7	<1	<1	*	13	<1	<1	*	<1	-	<1	*	5	<1	<1	*
Total	652	68	22	13,427	392	96	26	773	59	4	5	-	724	146	52	2,101

Table L- 3 Continued

	Alopiidae															
	Alopias pelagicus, pelagic thresher				*Alopias superciliosus,* bigeye thresher				*Alopias vulpinus,* thresher shark				*Alopias* spp., thresher shark, nei			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	-	2	<1	-	<1	2	3	-	-	<1	-	-	2	7	1	14
1994	-	<1	<1	-	-	6	<1	-	-	3	<1	-	<1	11	3	87
1995	<1	<1	<1		<1	2	<1	-	<1	1	1	-	1	6	3	200
1996	-	1	-	-	<1	1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	2	4	28
1997	<1	<1	-	-	<1	1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	4	<1	5
1998	<1	2	<1	-	<1	4	1	-	<1	2	<1	-	<1	5	3	5
1999	<1	4	2	-	<1	1	6	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	3	2	5
2000	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	8	1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	6	64
2001	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	4	2	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	4	1	172
2002	<1	<1	<1	-	2	8	1	-	<1	2	<1	-	<1	6	4	88
2003	1	5	3	-	<1	8	6	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	4	3	134
2004	6	3	2	-	<1	16	1	-	<1	2	<1	-	<1	4	2	43
2005	1	3	2	-	<1	6	3	-	<1	1	2	-	<1	<1	<1	12
2006	2	23	2	-	<1	22	3	187	<1	7	<1	60	<1	3	<1	8
2007	3	3	6	1,133	2	3	3	115	<1	<1	<1	35	<1	1	1	15
2008	1	3	3	4,323	<1	3	3	240	<1	2	<1	38	<1	1	2	17
2009	<1	<1	1	4,909	<1	<1	2	343	<1	<1	<1	76	<1	<1	1	4
2010	<1	<1	3	7,828	<1	<1	2	373	1	<1	<1	34	<1	<1	1	389
2011	<1	2	2	7,302	<1	2	2	458	<1	<1	<1	61	<1	1	<1	430
2012	<1	1	2	7	<1	1	2	326	<1	<1	<1	86	<1	1	<1	526
2013	<1	<1	3	46	<1	<1	2	543	<1	<1	<1	49	<1	<1	1	109
2014	<1	1	2	36	<1	3	2	636	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	850
2015	<1	2	1	463	<1	1	<1	859	<1	-	<1	13	<1	<1	<1	283
2016	<1	2	3	1,045	<1	<1	4	944	<1	1	<1	549	<1	<1	1	96
2017	<1	<1	<1	582	<1	<1	<1	1,148	-	<1	<1	1,682	<1	<1	<1	153
2018	<1	2	<1	464	<1	<1	<1	32	<1	<1	<1	1,684	<1	<1	<1	39
2019	1	<1	<1	444	<1	<1	<1	17	-	-	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	31
2020	<1	<1	2	*	<1	<1	<1	*	-	-	<1	*	<1	<1	<1	*
Total	22	65	45	28,582	17	108	54	6,220	5	28	13	4,370	14	69	46	3,806

Table L-3 Continued

Year	Isurus spp., mako sharks Purse seine OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	Lamnidae spp., mackerel sharks, porbeagles nei Purse seine OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	Triakidae spp., houndsharks, nei Purse seine OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	Other sharks Purse seine OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	All sharks Purse seine OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	<1	2	<1	383	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	19	14	271	623	438	90	1,028
1994	2	<1	<1	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	47	7	782	759	367	62	1,234
1995	2	<1	<1	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	29	13	226	856	220	213	922
1996	1	<1	<1	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	41	34	168	830	202	110	1,120
1997	2	1	-	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	4	2	166	1,287	230	62	956
1998	1	<1	<1	693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10	6	237	1,085	116	198	2,099
1999	<1	<1	<1	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	12	4	3,347	739	140	97	5,997
2000	2	<1	-	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	67	178	5,740	466	207	227	8,418
2001	2	<1	<1	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	4	2	8,896	605	94	62	12,540
2002	4	<1	<1	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,484	40	11	3	7,339	497	201	51	12,398
2003	2	<1	<1	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287	12	37	4	9,866	516	177	83	14,498
2004	1	<1	<1	1,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	846	36	10	5	6,684	446	125	95	11,273
2005	1	2	<1	1,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	838	5	1	1	7,075	417	71	67	12,117
2006	2	4	<1	95	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	674	8	<1	<1	4,770	449	118	46	20,579
2007	2	2	-	181	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	996	5	3	1	5,786	380	203	67	25,000
2008	<1	2	<1	707	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,398	12	<1	2	4,091	644	52	40	30,141
2009	1	<1	<1	534	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	695	19	3	1	2,478	434	46	63	30,988
2010	3	<1	<1	1,901	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	17	4	2	2,246	433	87	104	40,533
2011	3	2	<1	2,802	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	7	30	<1	<1	2,074	401	51	72	45,449
2012	2	2	<1	2,120	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	10	<1	<1	1,242	272	50	62	31,889
2013	1	<1	<1	2,121	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	211	45	2	<1	1,517	351	67	49	33,090
2014	2	<1	<1	2,778	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	4,067	24	<1	<1	2,075	540	78	56	29,082
2015	<1	<1	<1	3,118	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	621	18	3	3	10,593	645	151	58	39,823
2016	1	<1	<1	2,476	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	538	19	3	<1	2,245	602	50	78	37,880
2017	<1	<1	-	3,108	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	986	16	1	<1	1,263	766	21	27	42,180
2018	2	<1	<1	2,883	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	729	5	<1	<1	1,156	460	21	20	36,944
2019	<1	<1	<1	1,927	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	6	<1	<1	12	465	23	34	16,136
2020	2	<1	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	3	2	<1	*	454	21	23	*
Total	46	27	4	36,036	-	<1	-	497	-	-	-	15,378	934	318	287	92,344	16,420	3,625	2,217	544,313

Table L-4. Estimated purse-seine catches by set type in metric tons (t) of rays by observers onboard size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) and minimum reported longline (LL) catches of rays (gross-annual removals in t) (1993–2019, *data not available). Purse-seine set types: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Species highlighted bold are discussed in main text. Data for 2019 (longline) and 2020 (purse-seine) are considered preliminary. "Other rays" include Chilean torpedo (*Torpedo tremens*), Pacific cownose (*Rhinoptera steindachneri*), and unidentified eagle rays (Myliobatidae).

Tabla L-4. Capturas cerqueras estimadas de rayas, por tipo de lance, en toneladas (t), por observadores a bordo de buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993–2020) y capturas palangreras (LL) mínimas reportadas de rayas (extracciones anuales brutas en t) (1993–2019, *datos no disponibles). Tipos de lances cerqueros: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Las especies en negritas se discuten en el texto principal. Los datos de 2019 (palangre) y 2020 (cerco) se consideran preliminares. "Otras rayas" incluyen la raya temblara (*Torpedo tremens*), raya gavilán dorado (*Rhinoptera steindachneri*), y águilas de mar (Myliobatidae) no identificadas.

	Mobulidae																			
	Mobula thurstoni, smoothtail manta				*Mobula mobular,* spinetail manta				*Mobula munkiana,* munk's devil ray				*Mobula tarapacana,* chilean devil ray				*Mobula birostris,* giant manta			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
1998	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	<1	-
1999	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	<1	-
2000	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	5	<1	-
2001	<1	7	2	-	<1	<1	1	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	1	3	<1	-
2002	<1	17	2	-	<1	<1	7	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	<1	-	1	4	1	-
2003	<1	25	5	-	<1	4	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	6	<1	-
2004	<1	15	3	-	<1	2	4	-	-	<1	<1	-	<1	2	<1	-	1	3	4	-
2005	<1	3	6	-	1	9	8	-	-	<1	<1	-	<1	4	7	-	3	14	21	-
2006	<1	18	2	-	2	36	14	-	-	2	<1	-	<1	6	3	-	10	16	128	-
2007	<1	2	4	-	3	12	11	-	<1	<1	<1	-	2	4	2	-	<1	11	4	-
2008	<1	5	2	-	2	18	5	-	<1	3	<1	-	<1	24	3	-	2	32	10	-
2009	<1	1	3	-	1	4	20	-	<1	1	<1	6	<1	<1	8	-	<1	5	3	-
2010	2	5	5	-	2	26	25	-	<1	1	<1	118	<1	1	8	-	1	29	<1	-
2011	<1	14	<1	-	1	5	10	-	<1	1	<1	-	<1	3	7	-	3	4	<1	-
2012	<1	38	1	-	4	20	3	-	<1	1	<1	-	<1	7	1	-	3	24	7	-
2013	<1	6	2	-	1	9	5	-	<1	1	<1	-	<1	3	1	-	<1	10	13	-
2014	<1	<1	3	-	16	6	5	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	4	-	-
2015	<1	2	3	-	3	1	24	-	<1	<1	1	-	1	2	6	-	<1	10	<1	-
2016	<1	<1	5	-	<1	2	9	-	<1	2	2	-	1	2	2	-	4	18	2	-
2017	<1	<1	1	-	3	1	1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	5	33	<1	-
2018	<1	1	<1	-	3	4	4	-	<1	<1	<1	-	1	<1	<1	-	5	4	<1	-
2019	<1	5	<1	-	2	12	4	-	<1	-	<1	-	3	<1	1	-	<1	5	3	-
2020	<1	<1	<1	*	2	10	2	*	<1	-	<1	*	<1	<1	<1	*	4	-	<1	*
Total	**12**	**172**	**53**	**-**	**46**	**180**	**162**	**-**	**2**	**15**	**10**	**-**	**16**	**64**	**54**	**-**	**55**	**272**	**201**	**-**

Table L-4 Continued

	Mobulidae				Dasyatidae								Other rays				All rays			
	Mobulidae spp., mobulid rays, nei				Pteroplatytrygon violacea, pelagic stingray				Dasyatidae spp., stingrays, nei				Other rays				All rays			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	9	213	27	-	<1	5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	219	27	-
1994	3	73	19	-	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	77	20	-
1995	3	29	30	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	30	-
1996	4	73	16	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	74	16	-
1997	5	41	17	-	<1	<1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42	20	-
1998	5	228	18	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	3	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	7	251	20	-
1999	8	84	16	-	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	96	17	-
2000	2	94	23	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	104	27	-
2001	3	20	23	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	27	-
2002	2	69	37	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	92	48	-
2003	9	61	37	-	<1	25	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	121	44	-
2004	4	46	19	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	6	75	31	-
2005	2	19	11	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	31	-	-	8	80	53	-
2006	3	23	14	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	12	<1	-	-	-	3	-	16	115	166	-
2007	2	12	12	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	3	<1	2	-	<1	-	-	8	44	35	2
2008	3	10	5	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	2	-	-	-	-	8	93	27	2
2009	2	7	15	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	1	8	-	-	-	-	6	19	50	13
2010	7	20	17	-	<1	<1	2	-	<1	-	<1	3	-	20	-	-	13	103	58	121
2011	1	11	5	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	7	40	25	<1
2012	1	10	3	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	9	100	16	-
2013	<1	6	6	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	1	-	5	36	28	-
2014	1	4	1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	11	-
2015	1	4	9	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	20	46	1
2016	3	12	11	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	10	37	32	-
2017	7	20	6	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	18	56	11	-
2018	6	5	6	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	12	-
2019	4	16	8	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	11	40	18	-
2020	4	5	9	*	<1	<1	<1	*	<1	<1	<1	*	-	-	-	*	11	15	14	*
Total	104	1,214	420	-	10	42	16	-	4	27	7	16	<1	52	5	-	249	2,039	928	-

Table L-5. Estimated purse-seine catches by set type in metric tons (t) of large fishes by observers onboard size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) and minimum reported longline (LL) catches of large fishes (gross-annual removals in t) (1993–2019, *data not available). Purse-seine set types: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Species highlighted bold are discussed in main text. Data for 2019 (longline) and 2020 (purse-seine) are considered preliminary. "Other large fishes" include unidentified mackerels (Scombridae), luvar (*Luvarus imperialis*), and large fishes nei (not elsewhere identified).

Tabla L-5. Capturas cerqueras estimadas de peces grandes, por tipo de lance, en toneladas (t), por observadores a bordo de buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993–2020) y capturas palangreras (LL) mínimas reportadas de peces grandes (extracciones anuales brutas en t) (1993–2019, *datos no disponibles). Tipos de lances cerqueros: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Las especies en negritas se discuten en el texto principal. Los datos de 2019 (palangre) y 2020 (cerco) se consideran preliminares. "Otros peces grandes" incluyen caballas (Scombridae) no identificadas, pez emperador (*Luvarus imperialis*), y peces grandes nep (no identificados en otra parte).

	Coryphaenidae				Scombridae				Carangidae											
	Coryphaenidae spp., dorado				Acanthocybium solandri, wahoo				Elagatis bipinnulata, rainbow runner				Seriola spp., amberjacks, nei				Caranx spp., jacks, crevalles, nei			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	702	14	<1	17	152	11	<1	2	16	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	1,221	20	<1	46	472	1	1	<1	14	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	1,071	22	3	39	379	<1	<1	1	11	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	1,312	18	<1	43	271	<1	<1	1	28	3	<1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	1,225	12	<1	6,866	475	3	1	<1	60	2	<1	-	1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
1998	816	18	<1	2,528	396	<1	4	2	93	<1	<1	-	4	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
1999	1,238	4	<1	6,283	161	<1	<1	2	110	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
2000	1,437	51	2	3,537	277	2	<1	2	53	5	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
2001	2,202	17	3	15,942	1,023	2	<1	6	90	<1	<1	-	1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
2002	1,815	8	<1	9,464	571	<1	<1	18	94	1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-
2003	894	11	1	5,301	428	<1	<1	164	108	2	-	-	1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-
2004	1,018	17	1	3,986	380	<1	<1	155	62	<1	-	-	56	9	<1	1	2	<1	-	-
2005	972	75	1	3,854	420	<1	<1	155	66	<1	<1	-	26	2	<1	-	2	1	-	-
2006	1,197	58	<1	3,408	424	1	<1	167	73	<1	<1	-	53	8	<1	-	10	220	<1	-
2007	1,235	47	1	6,907	421	2	<1	221	157	<1	-	-	18	80	<1	-	1	11	-	-
2008	1,112	17	2	15,845	249	1	<1	213	40	<1	<1	-	27	<1	-	-	17	18	-	-
2009	1,722	7	<1	17,136	547	<1	<1	336	28	<1	<1	-	13	<1	-	-	11	8	-	-
2010	912	3	<1	9,484	373	1	<1	284	17	<1	<1	-	3	23	-	-	1	48	-	-
2011	1,410	7	<1	12,438	169	2	<1	242	22	<1	-	-	7	33	-	<1	4	14	-	1
2012	1,705	18	<1	17,255	313	<1	<1	230	13	1	-	-	10	7	-	-	2	15	<1	-
2013	1,455	7	<1	11,249	518	1	<1	291	19	<1	-	-	6	<1	<1	-	4	2	<1	-
2014	1,779	9	<1	3,342	517	2	<1	287	15	<1	<1	-	6	2	-	-	3	<1	<1	-
2015	1,167	8	<1	1,206	357	1	<1	285	15	<1	-	-	6	<1	-	-	9	8	<1	-
2016	949	7	<1	446	318	2	<1	321	26	<1	<1	-	12	<1	<1	-	4	<1	8	-
2017	1,557	11	<1	1,804	335	<1	<1	318	18	<1	<1	-	12	5	<1	-	4	12	-	-
2018	1,483	5	5	3,500	230	<1	<1	364	20	<1	-	-	62	<1	-	-	9	<1	-	-
2019	1,208	29	<1	1,540	201	<1	<1	325	21	<1	<1	-	12	4	<1	-	5	<1	-	-
2020	774	4	<1	*	127	<1	<1	*	23	-	<1	*	9	2	-	*	2	<1	<1	*
Total	**35,589**	**525**	**30**	**163,466**	**10,506**	**42**	**10**	**4,393**	**1,313**	**19**	**<1**	**-**	**353**	**176**	**<1**	**2**	**92**	**360**	**9**	**1**

Table L-5 Continued

	Carangidae				Molidae				Lobotidae				Sphyraenidae				Lampridae			
	Seriola, Caranx spp., amberjacks, jacks, crevalles, nei				*Molidae spp.,* molas, nei				*Lobotes surinamensis,* tripletail				*Sphyraenidae spp.,* barracudas				***Lampris spp.,*** **opahs**			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	13	35	<1	-	-	20	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994	19	6	<1	-	1	3	2	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	34	-	-	-	-	-	23
1995	17	19	-	-	2	4	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	3	-	-	-	-	-	33
1996	29	153	-	-	5	6	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	33
1997	68	16	3	-	5	4	3	-	1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	40
1998	72	7	<1	-	2	2	1	-	16	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	54
1999	52	46	-	-	2	5	1	-	8	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
2000	29	19	<1	4	2	4	1	-	4	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	88
2001	70	<1	<1	18	6	2	1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	73
2002	26	9	<1	15	6	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2003	43	<1	<1	54	<1	4	<1	-	3	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
2004	8	7	<1	-	6	<1	1	-	1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
2005	1	<1	-	-	2	9	2	-	7	<1	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	159
2006	29	-	-	-	26	14	2	-	9	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
2007	2	2	-	6	9	8	2	-	3	<1	<1	-	<1	1	-	-	-	-	-	370
2008	4	-	-	5	9	6	4	-	2	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	308
2009	3	<1	<1	10	6	5	1	-	7	<1	<1	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	488
2010	<1	4	-	8	9	44	1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	539
2011	<1	4	-	7	4	113	<1	-	3	<1	-	-	<1	2	<1	8	-	-	-	539
2012	7	1	-	1	9	12	<1	-	3	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	425
2013	2	<1	-	<1	9	28	2	-	2	-	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	648
2014	2	2	-	11	3	9	1	-	2	-	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	818
2015	2	-	<1	11	6	12	1	87	2	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,039
2016	7	5	<1	11	10	7	<1	275	2	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	741
2017	4	4	-	-	8	4	<1	<1	5	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	827
2018	2	-	-	-	5	2	<1	-	3	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	1,038
2019	3	<1	-	-	2	6	<1	-	2	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	<1	681
2020	<1	1	-	*	1	<1	<1	*	2	<1	-	*	<1	-	-	*	-	-	-	*
Total	**516**	**340**	**5**	**162**	**157**	**335**	**34**	**362**	**93**	**<1**	**<1**	**-**	**9**	**41**	**<1**	**8**	**-**	**<1**	**<1**	**9,419**

Table L-5 Continued

Year	*Gempylidae spp.*, snake mackerels, nei — OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	*Bramidae spp.*, pomfrets, nei — OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	Other large fishes — OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	Unidentified fishes — OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	All fishes — OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	3	<1	<1	-	<1	-	<1	183	887	79	1	203
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	87	<1	-	<1	<1	12	250	1,731	152	16	321
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	3	<1	-	3	1	<1	209	1,485	53	4	285
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	125	<1	-	3	<1	<1	456	1,655	306	1	535
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	5	<1	-	7	2	-	847	1,850	44	7	7,760
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	10	<1	-	7	<1	<1	1,338	1,420	38	7	3,931
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	54	<1	-	22	4	<1	974	1,599	114	2	7,330
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	1	<1	<1	1,485	1,804	82	4	5,119
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	9	<1	-	3	<1	<1	1,720	3,398	30	4	17,763
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	2	<1	<1	-	2	6	<1	1,895	2,521	27	2	11,399
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<1	-	-	2	2	-	4,386	1,484	19	2	10,037
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<1	<1	-	10	<1	<1	377	1,548	35	3	4,658
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	<1	<1	<1	-	3	<1	<1	303	1,501	89	3	4,489
2006	-	-	-	18	-	<1	-	17	<1	<1	<1	7	3	<1	<1	285	1,824	302	3	4,011
2007	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	57	1	<1	<1	5	1	5	<1	1,763	1,848	158	4	9,394
2008	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	68	1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	793	1,462	44	6	17,375
2009	-	-	-	412	-	-	-	56	1	<1	<1	67	2	-	<1	1,077	2,343	21	2	19,581
2010	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	64	<1	-	<1	-	<1	<1	-	879	1,318	122	2	11,833
2011	-	-	-	506	-	<1	-	50	<1	<1	-	15	<1	-	<1	612	1,621	175	<1	14,418
2012	-	-	-	661	-	-	-	61	<1	2	<1	23	1	<1	-	1,293	2,065	57	1	19,949
2013	-	-	-	574	-	-	-	134	<1	<1	<1	36	<1	<1	-	1,112	2,016	40	3	14,045
2014	-	-	-	431	-	-	-	138	<1	<1	-	77	<1	-	-	1,013	2,329	25	2	6,115
2015	-	-	-	321	<1	-	-	172	<1	<1	-	7	2	<1	-	1,367	1,568	30	2	4,495
2016	<1	-	-	730	-	-	-	108	<1	<1	<1	100	<1	1	-	506	1,328	23	9	3,238
2017	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	126	<1	<1	-	62	1	-	-	1,532	1,946	36	1	4,928
2018	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	125	<1	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	222	1,816	9	6	5,478
2019	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	80	<1	-	-	25	<1	<1	<1	274	1,455	41	1	3,225
2020	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	<1	-	-	*	<1	<1	<1	*	940	9	<1	*
Total	<1	-	-	5,223	<1	<1	-	1,306	56	298	<1	425	75	24	13	27,151	48,759	2,160	101	211,918

Table L-6. Estimated purse-seine catches by set type in metric tons (t) of small forage fishes by observers onboard size-class 6 vessels with a carrying capacity >363 t (1993–2020) and minimum reported longline (LL) catches of small forage fishes (gross-annual removals in t) (1993–2019, *data not available). Purse-seine set types: floating object (OBJ), unassociated tuna schools (NOA) and dolphins (DEL). Species highlighted bold are discussed in main text. Data for 2019 (longline) and 2020 (purse seine) are considered preliminary. "Epipelagic forage fishes" include various mackerels and scad (*Decapterus* spp., *Trachurus* spp., *Selar crumenophthalmus*), Pacific saury (*Cololabis saira*), and tropical two-wing flyingish (*Exocoetus volitans*). "Other small fishes" include various Tetraodontiformes, driftfishes (Nomeidae), Pacific chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), Pacific tripletail (*Lobotes pacificus*), remoras (Echeneidae), longfin batfish (*Platax teira*), and small fishes not elsewhere identified (nei).

Tabla L-6. Capturas cerqueras estimadas de peces forrajeros pequeños, por tipo de lance, en toneladas (t), por observadores a bordo de buques de clase 6 con una capacidad de acarreo >363 t (1993–2020) y capturas palangreras (LL) mínimas reportadas de peces forrajeros pequeños (extracciones anuales brutas en t) (1993-2019, *datos no disponibles). Tipos de lances cerqueros: objeto flotante (OBJ), atunes no asociados (NOA) y delfines (DEL). Las especies en negritas se discuten en el texto principal. Los datos de 2019 (palangre) y 2020 (cerco) se consideran preliminares. "Peces epipelágicos de forraje" incluyen varias caballas y jureles (*Decapterus* spp., *Trachurus* spp., *Selar crumenophthalmus*), paparda del Pacífico (*Cololabis saira*), y volador tropical (*Exocoetus volitans*). "Otros peces pequeños" incluyen varios Tetraodontiformes, derivantes (Nomeidae), estornino del Pacífico (*Scomber japonicus*), dormilona del Pacífico (*Lobotes pacificus*), remoras (Echeneidae), pez murciélago teira (*Platax teira*), y peces pequeños (nep) no identificados en otra parte.

	Auxis spp., bullet and frigate tunas				Balistidae, Monacanthidae spp., triggerfishes and filefishes				Kyphosidae, sea chubs				Epipelagic forage fishes				Small Carangidae spp., carangids, nei				Other small fishes			
	Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine				Purse seine			
Year	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL	OBJ	NOA	DEL	LL
1993	1,832	142	2	-	261	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	3	4	-
1994	294	200	2	-	114	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	53	15	2	-
1995	501	119	6	-	208	4	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	319	4	4	-
1996	761	234	33	-	113	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	55	8	25	-
1997	2,734	623	25	-	219	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	151	12	2	-
1998	1,033	168	32	-	801	2	1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	91	15	3	-
1999	2,589	473	29	-	551	3	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	85	3	2	-
2000	1,210	181	19	-	168	<1	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	68	8	6	-
2001	641	38	-	-	426	1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	27	2	<1	-
2002	1,382	234	248	-	453	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	25	3	<1	-
2003	944	278	16	-	157	4	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	75	1	1	-
2004	834	115	24	-	914	7	2	-	8	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	22	1	<1	-
2005	1,606	309	6	-	129	<1	<1	-	23	<1	<1	-	6	<1	<1	-	2	<1	<1	-	<1	9	<1	-
2006	1,300	591	19	-	145	<1	<1	-	79	<1	<1	-	7	1	-	-	2	<1	<1	-	5	1	<1	-
2007	868	336	18	-	544	1	<1	-	12	<1	<1	-	2	5	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-	4	<1	<1	-
2008	759	619	2	-	276	7	2	-	68	<1	<1	-	3	<1	-	-	10	<1	-	-	2	<1	<1	-
2009	303	165	1	-	174	1	<1	-	47	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-	1	<1	<1	-
2010	474	234	<1	-	69	<1	<1	-	16	-	<1	-	4	<1	<1	-	1	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-
2011	677	97	11	-	31	<1	-	-	48	<1	-	-	2	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-
2012	173	179	1	-	110	<1	-	-	39	-	-	-	13	12	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	4	2	-	-
2013	385	77	-	-	228	<1	<1	-	18	-	<1	-	4	-	<1	-	<1	4	<1	-	2	<1	<1	-
2014	297	30	<1	-	325	<1	<1	-	16	-	-	-	3	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	1	<1	<1	-
2015	177	64	-	-	140	4	<1	-	5	-	<1	-	6	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	1	<1	<1	-
2016	189	23	<1	-	416	2	<1	-	8	-	-	-	21	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	3	<1	<1	77
2017	131	172	-	-	83	<1	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-
2018	276	172	-	-	54	<1	<1	-	10	-	-	-	5	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-
2019	182	94	<1	-	57	<1	<1	-	7	<1	<1	-	5	8	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	5	-	-
2020	437	43	<1	-	47	<1	<1	-	2	-	<1	-	3	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-
Total	22,990	6,010	495	-	7,212	46	15	-	418	<1	<1	-	88	28	<1	<1	21	6	<1	-	1,182	95	51	77

Table L-7. Minimum nominal purse-seine catches by set type in metric tons (t) in 2020 for size-class 1–5 vessels with a carrying capacity <363 t as reported by observers in 24% of all trips that carried an observer. Purse-seine set types: floating object (OBJ) and unassociated tuna schools (NOA).

Tabla L-7. Capturas cerqueras nominales mínimas, por tipo de lance, en toneladas (t), en 2020 para buques de clases 1-5 con una capacidad de acarreo <363 t según lo reportado por los observadores en el 24% de todos los viajes que llevaban observador a bordo. Tipo de lances cerqueros: objeto flotante (OBJ) y atunes no asociados (NOA).

Taxa	Common name	Scientific name	Set type OBJ	Set type NOA
Sharks	Silky shark	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	17	<1
	Blue shark	*Prionace glauca*	-	<1
	Other Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinidae spp.	<1	-
	Smooth hammerhead	*Sphyrna zygaena*	<1	<1
	Scalloped hammerhead	*Sphyrna lewini*	3	-
	Hammerhead, nei	*Sphyrna* spp.	<1	-
	Pelagic thresher shark	*Alopias pelagicus*	<1	-
	Other shark		<1	-
Rays	Smoothtail manta	*Mobula thurstoni*	<1	<1
	Spinetail manta	*Mobula mobular*	<1	1
	Munk's devil ray	*Mobula munkiana*	-	<1
	Chilean devil ray	*Mobula tarapacana*	<1	<1
	Giant manta	*Mobula birostris*	-	<1
	Mobulidae ray, nei	Mobulidae spp.	<1	<1
	Pelagic stingray	*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*	<1	<1
	Stingray, nei	Dasyatidae spp.	<1	<1
Large fishes	Dorado	Coryphaenidae spp.	88	<1
	Wahoo	*Acanthocybium solandri*	16	<1
	Rainbow runner	*Elagatis bipinnulata*	1	-
	Amberjack, nei	*Seriola* spp.	1	-
	Jacks, crevalles, nei	*Caranx* spp.	<1	-
	Amberjack, jack, crevalles, nei	*Seriola, Caranx* spp.	<1	-
	Mola, nei	Molidae spp.	<1	-
	Tripletail	*Lobotes surinamensis*	<1	<1
	Other large fish		<1	-
Small fishes	Bullet and frigate tunas	*Auxis* spp.	60	6
	Triggerfishes, filefishes	Balistidae, Monacanthidae spp.	12	<1
	Sea chubs	Kyphosidae spp.	<1	-
	Small carangid, nei	Carangidae spp.	<1	<1
	Epipelagic forage fishes		<1	-