

Eleventh Intergovernmental Meeting on the
Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna

Second alternative proposed by Mexico

- a) Coastal state rights.
- b) Unavoidable and immediate urgency to satisfy the economic requirements of the developing countries to consolidate, among others, its fishing industry.
- c) Rational protection of the resource, but in a just and equitable manner for the entire international community.

We propose:

1. That immediately, for this season or for the future, each coastal state present to this Intergovernmental Meeting, with reasonable anticipation, together with its fisheries development plan, the amount of the allotment required by that plan. Naturally, in these plans there must be a firm definition of its legal foundation, and the feasibility of their implementation, and they must be in harmony with the possible growth rate that can be reasonably expected in each particular case. Should any of the member countries not be ready to immediately present its development plan for this year, it would only have the right to the special normal quota it enjoyed the previous year, without any increase.
2. That this Meeting will reserve in principle, for the developing coastal states, the amount of their requirements, subtracting this amount from the total quota recommended by the IATTC as maximum annual catch, as well as a special allotment for class 3 vessels of the developed countries, similar to the one for last year.
3. That the open season be closed in the same manner as has been done

heretofore, through a communication sent by the IATTC to the member countries, taking into consideration the above mentioned reserve.

4. That the developing countries begin their catch during the open season, and to continue fishing during the closed season, in order to add up both catches for purposes of filling the total quota allotted to them.
5. If, within a reasonable period (which could be set by the Inter-governmental Meeting itself or by some committee appointed by it) after the closure of the open season, any developing country has not caught at least 40% of its assigned quota, during the rest of the season the said country will only be able to catch up to the special allotment of 6,000 tons already set for the small vessels, over and above the catch already obtained during the open season, on the other hand, that country will not be able to get an increase in the pretended allotment for the next fishing season, over and above the one requested and obtained for the previous season.
6. Some consideration should also be given, and this appears to be more pressing every day, to the matter of the restricted operation of large vessels in the regulated area, or their operation subject to a special regulation which can be worked out based on a study of this problem by a specific working group to be assigned for such purpose.

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The third alternative proposed by Mexico includes the following elements:

1. The establishment of a total catch quota of 105,000 tons, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of Investigations of the IATTC, with the possibility of additional increments if the abundance index should so indicate, up to a quota of 140,000 tons.
2. The open season will extend up to a catch level of 70% or 80% of the total catch, once the 15% of incidental catch with other species has been deducted.
3. The balance, that is to say 20% or 30%, will remain available to the countries with small national fleets whose present catches are less than 10% of the total catch.
4. The maximum catch limit for each one of the countries mentioned above would be 15,000 tons.

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Fourth alternative proposed by Mexican

- A) The acceptance, by all the member states, of a total catch quota recommended by the Director of Investigations of the IATTC.
- B) The acceptance of two fishing seasons; one open season and another during the closed season.
- C) The acceptance of a special allotment for vessels under 400 short tons, in accordance with the resolution adopted in 1971.
- D) One last trip for the fleets of all member countries of the IATTC, to be made before the closure of the open season.
The acceptance of 15% additional in the catch of other species.
- E) To allow the developing member countries of the IATTC whose fisheries are in the developmental stage and that are coastal states, besides the last trip for all fleets provided for in the previous paragraph, to enjoy an additional trip during the closed season.

RESOLUTION

The Eleventh Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of
Yellowfin Tuna resolves,

TO RECOMMEND:

That the IATTC, taking into account extraordinary circumstances which will obtain in certain of the member countries in 1971, propose to the member governments that newly constructed flag vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries and whose fisheries are in early stages of development (that is, whose catch of yellowfin and skipjack in the convention area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons, and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons) and which vessels enter the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time either during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972 and because of characteristics such as size, gear or fishing techniques, present special problems, be permitted to fish unrestricted for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken in the aggregate 2,000 short tons of yellowfin or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restraints as may be necessary to limit the aggregate catch of such vessels to 2,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna;

That the small boat allowance of 6,000 short tons in effect during 1971 be continued during 1972;

That the incidental catch allowance of 15% yellowfin tuna in effect during 1971 be continued during 1972.

PROPOSAL OF THE MEXICAN DELEGATION TO THE TWELFTH
INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING FOR AN INTEGRAL
REGULATORY SYSTEM FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE YELLOWFIN TUNA

A).- The countries located within the area regulated by the Commission will have the right to fish for yellowfin tuna exclusively in a band of 12 miles off their respective coasts.

The other elements of the regulatory system will remain as they have been until now.

The amount of catch for each country in the above-mentioned maritime band will be determined by the Director of Investigations of the IATTC on the basis of the average historical catch of the last five years.

The proposed system would operate for 1973 exclusively.

B).- For 1974, the rights of the countries located within the area regulated by the Commission would continue for the capture of yellowfin tuna within the 12 mile band already mentioned.

In addition to the catch of yellowfin tuna made within that 12 mile band, exclusively for the coastal developing countries, a regulatory system with the following characteristics is hereby proposed:

1.- The presentation, during the first quarter of each year, to the Working Group, by each coastal country of relative economic development, of its yellowfin fishing program for the following year, based on the parameters set forth under point 2. The Working Group will prepare an integral model of the regulatory system that will be submitted to the Intergovernmental Meeting that will be held before the initiation of the open season.

2.- The integral model mentioned above will serve for the assignment of quotas to each coastal country of relative economic development; the amount of such quotas will be discussed and approved by the Intergovernmental Meeting, which will take into account the following parameters:

2.1 Nutritional level of the population in each country.

2.2 Trade balance in each country.

2.3 Proximity of the resource.

2.4 Industrial development needs.

2.5 Total population.

3.- A especial allotment for vessels of less than 400 tons of the flags of countries participating in the fishery at the present time and which are not included in points 1 and 2 will continue to be reserved.

4.- The regulatory system for the coastal countries of relative economic development would operate as follows:

4.1 The open season will begin on January 1st. each year.

4.2 On the last day of June of each year, a review will be made of the amount of catch made by each participating country; if the amount of said catch does not reach 30% of the assigned quota, including the catch onboard of each vessel, that country will only be able to catch, during the remainder of the year an amount equal to that of the first semester, and the part of the quota unused by that country will become available to the international fleet. Also, the country in question will have for the following year the same quota assigned to that country the previous year.

4.3 If the coastal country with relative economic development is able to catch 30% or more of the quota assigned to it, it can continue fishing during the rest of the year and will have the right to request, for the following year, the increase required by its development program based on the parameters set forth under point 2 above.

5.- The other elements of the present regulatory system will continue in effect.

6.- The proposed alternative does not limit whatsoever the international resolutions which may be adopted at the Convention on the Law of the Sea being organized at present by the United Nations, nor does it imply abandonment of the viewpoints that the Governments hold on exclusive fishing rights.

PROPOSAL

of the United States Delegation

7. Permit, during the closed season for 1973, the newly constructed flag vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries and whose fisheries are in an early stage of development (that is, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons) and which entered the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972, and which, because of characteristics such as size, gear, or fishing techniques, present special problems, to fish unrestricted for yellowfin, or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the aggregate catch of such vessels to 6,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna; provided that if the aggregate catch of yellowfin tuna during the open season (including the last open trip) of the above tuna fishing vessels of any such developing country, as determined by the Director of Investigations, should exceed 4,000 short tons, the allocation of 6,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna available to the aforesaid vessels of such country during the closed season shall be reduced by the amount that the open season catch of yellowfin tuna exceeds 4,000 short tons.

Proposal of the Costa Rican Delegation

To permit, during 1973, vessels which are initiating yellowfin tuna fishing operations, which are flag vessels of Commission members that are developing countries, whose fisheries are in an early stage of development, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1971 did not exceed 10,000 short tons, whose total catch in 1971 did not exceed 20,000 metric tons, and which present special problems because of characteristics such as size, gear, or fishing techniques, to fish without restriction for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken a total of 2,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna in the closed season.

The above proposal is made in the understanding that it will not affect the special allocation of 6,000 short tons for vessels of up to 400 tons carrying capacity.

Proposal of the Costa Rican Delegation

To permit founding members of the IATTC which are developing nations whose fisheries are at an early stage of development and which, owing to the development of that industry, have the possibility of acquiring during 1973 one or more fishing vessels that present special problems because of their size, gear, and fishing techniques, to request through IATTC a meeting of a special working group, composed of all members of the Commission, to study the specific problem and recommend a solution. This recommendation shall be transmitted telegraphically to all member countries, and their reply shall be transmitted within ten days.

Costa Rica offers San Jose as a meeting place for the working group.

RESOLUTION

Whereas:

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, at its 27th Meeting held in Panama City, Panama, in November 1972, decided to recommend to the Contracting Parties a yellowfin tuna catch quota for 1973 of 130,000 short tons, with the possibility of up to three increments of 10,000 short tons each, at the discretion of the Director of Investigations; and

The tuna fishing industries of certain member countries are faced, or may be faced, with special problems in 1973;

The Thirteenth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna resolves:

To recommend to IATTC that it recommend to its member Governments that they continue in 1973 the same measures that were in effect for the conservation of yellowfin tuna in 1972, with the following modifications in addition to the increase in the catch quota noted above:

To permit, during the closed season of 1973, the newly constructed flag vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries, whose fisheries are in an early stage of development (that is, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons), which entered the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972, and which, because of characteristics such as size, gear, or fishing techniques,

present special problems, to fish unrestricted for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken in the aggregate 6,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna, or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the aggregate catch of such vessels to 6,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna, provided that, if the aggregate catch of yellowfin tuna, as determined by the Director of Investigations, during the open season (including the last unrestricted trip) of the aforesaid vessels of any such developing country should exceed 4,000 short tons, the allocation of 6,000 short tons of yellowfish tuna available to the aforesaid vessels of such countries during the closed season shall be reduced by the amount that the open season catch of yellowfin tuna exceeds 4,000 short tons.

Further resolves to permit founding members of IATTC which are developing nations whose fisheries are in an early stage of development and which, owing to the development of that industry, have the possibility during 1973 of acquiring one or more fishing vessels that present special problems because of their size, gear, and fishing techniques, to request through IATTC a meeting of a special working group of all members of the Commission to study the specific problem and recommend a solution. This recommendation shall be transmitted telegraphically to all member countries and their reply shall be transmitted within ten days.

Costa Rica offers San José as a meeting place for the working group.

United States Proposal on Cooperative Enforcement

The United States is becoming increasingly concerned over certain recent developments in the eastern tropical Pacific tuna fishery and hopes that steps will be taken at the next meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) to respond to these developments. Specifically, the United States is concerned over the prospect of non-enforcement of the Commission's conservation recommendations and feels that action must be taken by all countries participating in the fishery to prevent and detect violations. The 1973 fishing season has demonstrated that enforcement problems, while tolerable in the past, are becoming increasingly troublesome and can no longer be ignored. The situation has become more serious because fleets of all countries participating in the fishery are growing larger, especially by the addition of large seiners not subject to closed season allocations, and because there is a substantial number of nonmember country vessels operating in the area.

The need to consider the question of effective enforcement of conservation recommendations of the Commission was recognized as early as May 1971, when the IATTC Working Group on the Regulatory System for Yellowfin Tuna established a Sub-Group on National Regulatory and Enforcement Systems. The report of this Sub-Group, presented to the Working Group in La Jolla,

California, November 9-10, 1971, pointed out existing and potential problem areas, noting that changes in enforcement procedures would be necessary as the composition and practices of tuna fleets of individual countries changed in future. The Sub-Group also noted that there was a need to develop some kind of international cooperative program in order to improve enforcement procedures. The Sub-Group concluded that such a program would be helpful in (1) handling problems of controlling vessels which are capable of fishing inside and outside the Commission's Yellowfin Regulatory Area on the same fishing voyage; (2) permitting member countries to inspect unloadings of their flag vessels in ports of other countries, and (3) exchanging information which would, among other things, include evidence which could be used by particular countries to control their own flag vessels.

The United States believes that in order to successfully enforce the IATTC conservation program two basic elements are necessary: (1) inspection in ports of landing and (2) detection of vessel locations at sea. Inspection of landings is necessary to ensure that the 15-percent incidental catch limit is observed by vessels operating in the Commission's Yellowfin Regulatory Area during the closed season for the yellowfin fishery. This limit applies to all vessels over 400 tons carrying capacity and to those vessels of 400 tons or less belonging to any country which has

filled its 6,000 ton closed season allocation for small vessels. Unloadings must, of course, be monitored to determine when this allocation is reached.

Since it is often burdensome for officials to inspect their flag vessels when landings take place in distant ports, the United States contemplates a scheme wherein each participating country will inspect any vessel landing or transshipping tuna in its ports and will, when requested, facilitate joint inspection with government officials of the flag state of the vessels concerned. Furthermore, in order to avoid encouraging landings at ports of non-participating countries, it would be necessary to restrict landings and transshipments to ports of those countries willing to inspect and to facilitate joint inspection of such landings and transshipments.

The problem of detecting the location of vessels is more difficult but is equally vital to effective enforcement of the conservation program. If vessels claim to be fishing outside the regulatory area, where there is no limit on the taking of yellowfin, then it is necessary to be able to verify their location to ensure that they are in fact operating outside the area. If a vessel wishes to operate both inside and outside the regulatory area on the same fishing voyage, then it is necessary for government officials to determine the amount of fish of

each species taken in each area. To accomplish this, the vessel must return to port for inspection prior to changing fishing areas.

The United States has developed a system of vessel detection whereby we (1) require United States vessels claiming to be operating outside the regulatory area to report regularly to a United States Coast Guard radio station, (2) use high frequency direction finder facilities to verify positions reported by vessels, and (3) when violations are indicated, use Coast Guard aircraft to obtain visual evidence of the violations.

The United States hopes that it may be possible for all countries participating in the fishery to make use of elements of this system in order to verify the locations of their vessels.

It is clear that effective enforcement of the conservation program of the IATTC by all countries participating in the fishery is a very complex matter and will necessitate some kind of international enforcement program. The United States feels that if all governments involved are willing to work together to ameliorate this serious situation, such a program can be achieved without great difficulty. At the forthcoming 14th Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna, the United States will introduce the attached resolution for the consideration of all governments with vessels participating in the yellowfin tuna fishery of the eastern tropical

Pacific Ocean. The United States strongly urges all involved to support this resolution as a demonstration of their concern and willingness to cooperate in preventing erosion of the IATTC conservation program. The resolution is designed to obtain international acceptance of standards of enforcement which the United States at present applies to its own nationals and vessels. It is the view of the United States that this high standard can be achieved only through a considerable degree of international cooperation, because of difficulties presented by the geography of the fishery, availability of personnel and technical requirements.

The United States will of course be prepared to consider other standards which governments may wish to suggest and other means of achieving them. The basic interest of the United States is to discover what countries which participate in the eastern tropical Pacific tuna fisheries can agree on as a suitably effective enforcement system for the conservation measures, so that this government can proceed in future to regulate its own citizens accordingly.

29th MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
AND
14TH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE
CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA

Washington, D.C.

November 12-16, 1973

Development of the Formula to be Applied for Structuring a New Regulatory System of National Quotas in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to Take Effect Beginning in 1974.

Four factors have been taken into account, to each of which equal value and relative importance have been assigned, their sum to determine the total catch quota for each country. It should be noted that the fishing effort applied to yellowfin tuna is applied by the IATTC within an area running irregularly stepwise from 40°N. latitude to 30°S. latitude in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

The formula begins with 160,000 tons of tuna in the total stock indicated by the IATTC as the maximum sustainable yield. From this stock, 10,000 tons are set aside for non-member countries. The system is constructed on the basis of the following formula:

$$C.C.T. = F1 + F2 + F3 + F4$$

$$C.C.T. = \text{Total catch quota}$$

$$F1 = \text{Sum of the values of factor 1 for each country} \times 150,000$$

$$F2 = \text{Sum of the values of factor 2 for each country} \times 150,000$$

F3 = Sum of the values of factor 3 for each country x 150,000

F4 = Sum of the values of factor 4 for each country x 150,000

To obtain factor 1 for each country the following calculation was made:

F1 = Length of the coast within the regulatory area.

Distance between the coast of the country and the center of the area of greatest abundance (see annexed map).

F1t = Sum of the values of F1 of all the countries.

Therefore

$$F1' = \frac{F1}{F1t} = \text{Factor 1 for each country} \quad (2)$$

To obtain Factor 2 for each country the following calculation was made:

F2 = Population of the country

F2t = Sum of the values of F2 of all the countries

Therefore:

$$F2' = \frac{F2}{F2t} = \text{Factor 2 for each country} \quad (3)$$

To obtain factor 3 for each country the following calculation was made:

F3 = Consumption per country

F3t = Sum of the values of F3 of all the countries

Therefore:

$$F3' = \frac{F3}{F3t} = \text{Factor 3 per country} \quad (4)$$

To obtain factor 4 per country the following calculation was made:

F4 = Catch for the previous year (1972) per country
Total Catch for the previous year (1972) for all countries

F4t = Sum of all the F4 values of all the countries

Therefore:

$$F4' = \frac{F4}{F4t} = \text{Factor 4 per country} \quad (5)$$

Inasmuch as a relative value equal to the factors determined in formulas (2), (3), (4), and (5) has been assigned, those must be divided by 4, with the following results:

The sum of all the $\frac{F1'}{4}$ values gives us F1;

The sum of all the $\frac{F2'}{4}$ values gives us F2;

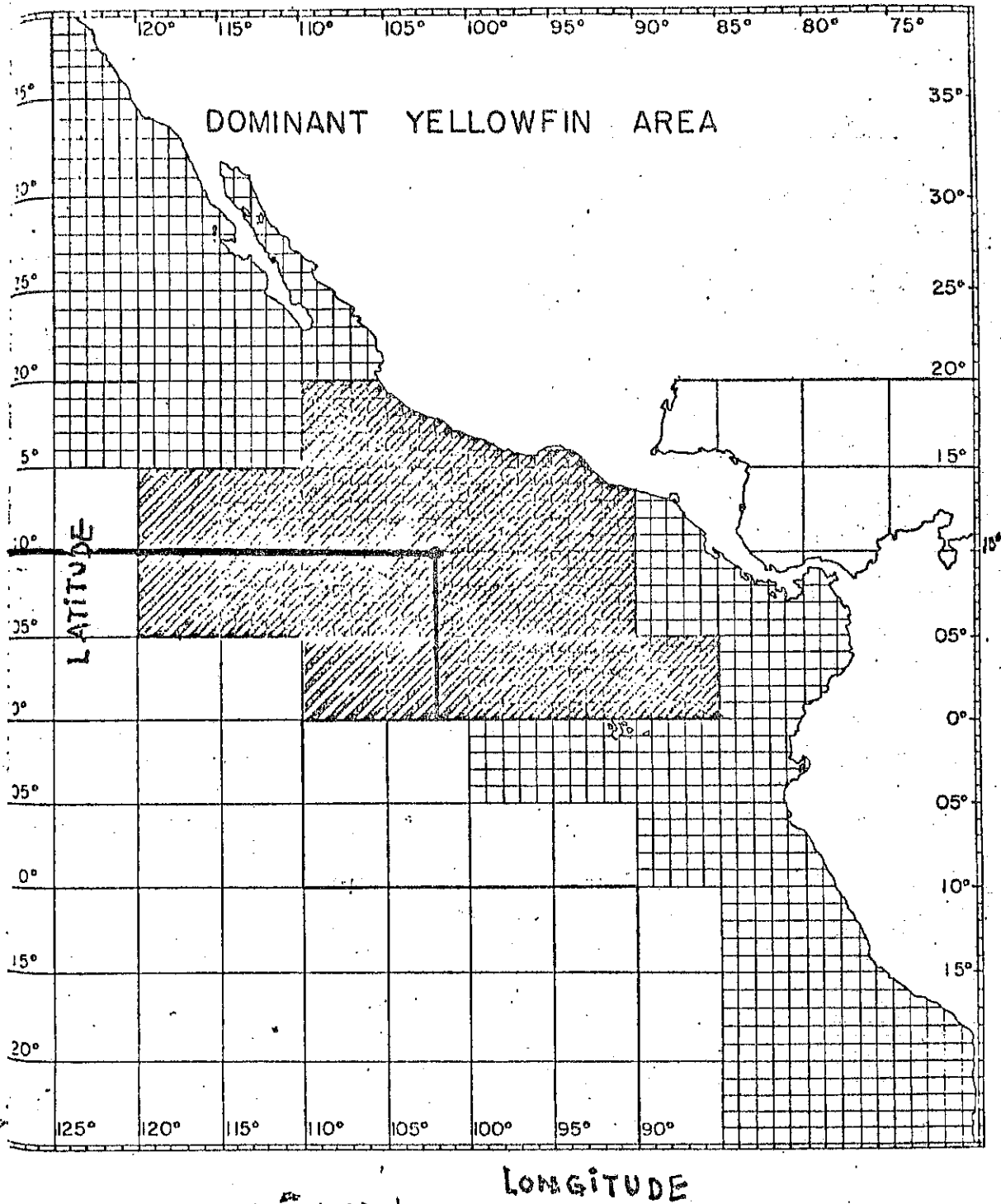
The sum of all the $\frac{F3'}{4}$ values gives us F3;

The sum of all the $\frac{F4'}{4}$ values gives us F4.

The foregoing results (F1, F2, F3, F4) applied to formula (1) gives us the total global catch quota.

The calculation $\frac{F1' + F2' + F3' + F4'}{4}$ determines the share of the catch assigned to each country.

(See attached synoptic table.)



Center point: long 102° W
 bet. 10° N lat

FIGURE 3

Clipperton - long 105° W.
 10° N lat

Summary of the Regulatory System Structure, beginning in 1974, proposed by Mexico
 SINOPSIS DE LA ESTRUCTURA DEL SISTEMA REGULADOR QUE PROpondrá MEXICO,
 to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

ANTE LA C.I.A.T., A PARTIR DE 1974.

	Length of coast (in regulatory area) (miles) 1*	Distance between center of resource area (miles) (LL) 2*	Long. Litoral (miles) DR 1*	Dist. Recurso (miles) DR 2*	Population 3*	Consumption (Tons) 1972 1*	Consumo (Tons) 1972 1*	F1% 2*	Población 3*	F2% 2*	F3% Año Anterior 1972 1*	Yellow-fin tuna catch previous year 1972 1*	Yellow-fin tuna quota per country short tons Quota A. por país (Tons) cor	Average F1 F2 F3 F4% F1 F2 F3 F4% F1 F2 F3 F4%				
														F1 F2 F3 F4%				
CANADA	0	2640	0	2640	21,330,000	1,586	1,586	4.91	1.50	4.91	1.50	5022	3630	2.42	3.3	2.42	3.3	
COSTA RICA	366	1040	3.33	1040	1,832,081	1,581	1,581	0.40	1.10	0.40	1.10	3044	2,736	1.71	2.0	1.71	2.0	
ESTADOS UNIDOS	150	1620	0.85	1620	208,232,000	126,053	126,053	46.04	92.43	46.04	92.43	120,390	81,900	54.60	79.1	54.60	79.1	
FRANCIA	7	425	0.09	425	51,487,400	518	518	11.58	0.38	11.58	0.38	3044	5,265	3.51	2.0	3.51	2.0	
JAPON	0	7417	0	7417	106,251,000	2,192	2,192	23.94	1.54	23.94	1.54	3957	10,530	7.02	2.6	7.02	2.6	
MEXICO	4000	425	89.70	425	52,641,334	4,728	4,728	11.86	3.44	11.86	3.44	9484	-37,905	25.27	6.1	25.27	6.1	
PANAMA	870	1380	6.00	1380	1,523,500	0	0	0.33	0	0.33	0	3580	3,225	2.15	2.3	2.15	2.3	
Sub-Total												148 441						
OTROS PAISES NO MIEMBROS												3800						
TOTAL												152,241						160,240

Fuentes de información:
 1* C.I.A.T.
 2* Secretaría de Marina
 3* F.A.O.

Sources of information:
 1. IATTC
 2. Navy Department
 3. FAO

29th MEETING OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
AND
14TH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE
CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA

Washington, D.C.

November 12-16, 1973

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Fourteenth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna resolves:

To recommend to IATTC that it recommend to its member Governments that they continue in 1974 the same measures that were in effect for the conservation of yellowfin tuna in 1973, with the following modifications:

To permit, during the closed season of 1974, the newly constructed flag vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries, whose fisheries are in an early stage of development (that is, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons), which entered the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972, and which, because of characteristics such as size, gear, or fishing techniques, present special problems, to fish unrestricted for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken in the aggregate the equivalent of two full loads of yellowfin tuna in order to meet their current needs with regard to organization and efficiency.

Further resolves to permit those member governments of IATTC which are developing nations whose fisheries are in an early stage of development and which, owing to the development of that industry, as they announced during this meeting, have the possibility during 1974 of acquiring one or more fishing vessels that present special problems because of their size, gear, and fishing techniques, to request through IATTC a study of the specific problem and to recommend a solution. In case some member government does not agree to adopt the proposed solution, such governments may, jointly or individually, by the same agency, request a meeting of a special working group of all members of the Commission with the purpose of finding a satisfactory solution. Both consultations may be transmitted telegraphically to all member countries and their reply shall be transmitted within ten days.

Further resolves:

That the Working Group continue its work and that Subgroup I be given the regulatory system proposal presented by the Delegation of Mexico at this meeting, and other proposals that the various delegations may present for analysis, so that in case of their approval by the Governments, they can be the base for the 1975 regulatory system.

15TH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING
ON THE CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA

Mexico, January 29 - February 1, 1974

Draft resolution

The fifteenth Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna resolves:

To recommend to IATTC that it recommend to its member Governments that they continue in 1974 the same measures that were in effect for the conservation of yellowfin tuna in 1973, with the following modifications:

1. Permit, during the closed season for 1974, the newly constructed vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries and whose fisheries are in an early stage of development (that is, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons) and which entered the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time under the flag of such country during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972 and which, because of characteristics such as size, gear or fishing techniques, present special problems, to fish unrestricted for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken in the aggregate 8,000 short tons of yellowfin, or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the aggregate catch of such vessels to 8,000 tons of yellowfin tuna; provided that, if the aggregate catch of yellowfin tuna as determined by the Director of Investigations during the open season (including

the last unrestricted trip) of the tuna fishing vessels of any such developing country should exceed 6,000 short tons, the allocation of 8,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna available to the above described vessels of such country during the closed season shall be reduced by the amount that the open season catch of yellowfin tuna exceeds 6,000 short tons.

(A) Those vessels that shall enjoy the above special allocation are defined in addition to the above as:

1) those vessels which had an individual catch per capacity ton for 1973 of less than 75 percent of the average catch per capacity ton of all vessels in the comparable IATTC size classes engaged in the Convention Area in 1972 as determined by IATTC statistics, and

2) which are designated by name in an official memorandum from the flag Government to the Director of Investigations of the IATTC.

(B) During the 1974 season, if a vessel of a qualified country which is not included in the provision of paragraph 1, experiences problems of the nature above described or of a similar nature, that country may substitute such vessel for any other vessel which was so qualified and designated for the purpose of exercising the benefit of the above described provision and immediately notify the Director of Investigations of the IATTC of the substitution and the nature of the special problem which made the new vessel eligible.

2. Further resolves to permit those member governments of IATTC which are developing nations whose fisheries are in an early stage of development and which, owing to the development of that industry, as they announced during

this meeting have the possibility during 1974 of acquiring one or more fishing vessels that present special problems because of their size, gear, and fishing techniques, to request through IATTC a study of the specific problem and to recommend a solution. Unless all member governments express agreement with the proposed solution, such governments shall, jointly or individually, by the same agency, request a meeting of a special working group of all members of the Commission with the purpose of finding a satisfactory solution. Both consultations may be transmitted telegraphically to all member countries and their reply shall be transmitted within ten days.

3. For 1974 only, in order to avoid congestion of unloading and processing facilities around the date of the season closure and the danger that vessels may put to sea adequate preparations, any vessel which completes its trip before the closure or which is in port at the closure and completed a trip in the CYRA during 1973 may sail to fish freely for yellowfin tuna within the CYRA on any trip which is commenced within 30 days after the closure.

4. Although it is recognized that the present regulatory system has served to conserve the yellowfin tuna resource, it is also resolved:

1) Because of the practical difficulties which have arisen from the present regulatory system, which was established under circumstances unlike those of the current situation in tuna exploitation, to urge all member countries to make exhaustive studies and investigations in order to establish a new regulatory system beginning in 1975, or as

soon as possible, which would satisfy the needs and interests of all the participants in the yellowfin tuna fishery of the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

2) To convoke the existing working groups of the Inter-Governmental meeting so that they may continue their work with this purpose in mind.

Outline for a Study of the Economic Effects of the Present Yellowfin Tuna Regulatory System on the Tuna Industries of the Countries Cooperating in the Conservation Program of the IATTC

I. INTRODUCTION (PURPOSE, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS, ETC.)

II. THE PRESENT REGULATORY SYSTEM

- A. Background and biological basis
- B. Nature of the system and its implementation by each country
- C. Expressed views of the countries participating in the eastern Pacific tuna fisheries concerning the present system.

III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS OF THE TUNA INDUSTRY OF EACH COUNTRY

A. General

- 1. Character of the fishing industry and its position in the economy of each country
- 2. Character of each country's tuna industry and its position in the fishing industry as a whole
- 3. Situation of each country's tuna industry with respect to natural, human, technological and economic resources and government policies and plans for the exploitation of tuna
- 4. Determining factors and foreseeable trends of supply and demand

B. Principal Aspects and Recent Trends (1962-67)

- 1. Catches from flag vessels by month, type of gear and vessel tonnage capacity and species (yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye, billfishes, etc.)
- 2. Operating procedures of fleets
 - a. Composition of fleets (tonnage capacity and type)
 - b. Geographic distribution of effort by season, vessel tonnage capacity and gear
 - c. Employment of fishermen

3. Operations of the processing industries

- a. Pack (species, style) by month
- b. Inventories by month
- c. Employment in canneries

4. Levels and trends of prices

- a. To the fisherman
- b. Imports of raw material

5. Destination of production, consumption, and trade in tuna products

IV. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS IN EACH COUNTRY

- A. On boat owners
- B. On fishermen
- C. On processing industry
- D. On related industries

V. EVALUATION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND OF OTHER POSSIBLE SYSTEMS

II. Information on the tuna canning industry

A. Number of plants

B. Combined hourly capacity of all plants
(round weight)

C. Volume of production (net weight)

1. All tunas (as listed in Part I., A, 2)

a. from domestic catch

b. from imported raw material

2. Yellowfin tuna

a. from domestic catch

b. from imported raw material

D. Production per six-month period (net weight)

1. January-June

2. July-December

E. Number of workers employed in tuna canning

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
A. Number of plants							
B. Combined hourly capacity of all plants (round weight)							
C. Volume of production (net weight)							
1. All tunas (as listed in Part I., A, 2)							
a. from domestic catch							
b. from imported raw material							
2. Yellowfin tuna							
a. from domestic catch							
b. from imported raw material							
D. Production per six-month period (net weight)							
1. January-June							
2. July-December							
E. Number of workers employed in tuna canning							

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967

III. Information on international trade of canned tuna

- A. Annual imports of canned tuna (net weight)
- B. Annual exports of canned tuna (net weight)

IV. General considerations

- A. What problems have developed out of the yellowfin tuna regulatory system for the following segments of your industry?
 1. The vessel owners and operators

2. The fishermen

3. The canning industry

- B. What changes in the regulations would your country suggest to improve on the present quota system?

- C. What changes do you anticipate within the tuna industry of your country during the next 5 years?

1. In capacity and characteristics of the tuna fleet
2. In number and capacity of tuna canning plants
3. In market conditions (consumption, prices, and foreign trade, etc.)