

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95th MEETING

by videoconference

30 November - 4 December 2020

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

AGENDA (FOCUSED)

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1. Opening of the meeting	
2. Adoption of the agenda and schedule of the meeting sessions	
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4. Tropical tuna species: yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack	
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b. Recommendations of the 11 th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee	IATTC-95-02
c. Recommendations of the IATTC staff	IATTC-95-01
d. Consideration and discussion of the proposed measures of conservation and management of tropical tuna	
5. Temperate tuna species: Pacific bluefin and North Pacific albacore:	
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b. Recommendations of the 11 th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee	IATTC-95-02
c. Recommendations of the IATTC staff	IATTC-95-01
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2a <i>Ad hoc</i> rules of procedure for the holding of the IATTC 95 th meeting by videoconference	C-20-01
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2d Resolution to establish an <i>ad hoc</i> working group to develop and recommend to the Commission rules of procedure for the holding of meetings by videoconference	C-20-04

3. PROPOSALS [Not adopted]

- 3a A-1A **Colombia and European Union.** 2021 Conservation measures
- 3b A-1B **European Union.** 2021 Conservation measures
- 3c A-2 **United States.** 2021 Conservation measures
- 3d A-3 **European Union.** 2021 Conservation measures
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- 3f C-1A **European Union.** Observers on longliners

4 OTHER

- 4a Bolivia statement on capacity request.

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The 95th meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held by *videoconference* from 30 November to 4 December 2020. The participants are detailed in Appendix 1.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the IATTC, Mr. Alfonso Miranda, from Peru. To start, Mr. Miranda requested a moment of silence in honor of Drs. Rick Deriso and Bill Bayliff, of the IATTC staff, who recently passed away. Next, he commented on the circumstances and special requirements of this first meeting by videoconference of the Commission and emphasized how it should be conducted so that its objectives could be achieved, very particularly in relation to the adoption of the new conservation and management measures, taking into account the expiration of those currently in force on 31 December 2020.

After the introduction of each delegation, the existence of the quorum required to proceed was noted. Only two Members, Vanuatu and Kiribati, were absent and all five Cooperating Non-Members, to wit, Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Indonesia, and Liberia took part in the meeting.

2. Adoption of the agenda and schedule of the meeting sessions

The “focused” agenda was adopted without changes after participants were reminded of its dual purpose: to adapt to the particular requirements and limitations of a videoconference meeting, and to focus on the most essential, urgent issues regarding decision making. It was noted that under item 11 “Other business”, the following issues would be considered:

- a. At the request of the European Union and Japan, the status of the selection process for the Director of the IATTC.
- b. At the request of the European Union, the issue of compliance with the measures adopted by the Commission.
- c. At the request of the United States, the status of exemptions from the obligation to carry observers on board within the framework of the monitoring program for transshipments at sea (Resolution C-12-07).
- d. Bolivia's request to make a statement on the issue of allocation of capacity to operate in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO).

Next, the Chair proposed a tentative work schedule, which was also adopted.

3. Adoption of the resolution to establish *ad hoc* procedures for the holding of the 95th Commission meeting by videoconference

This resolution was adopted by consensus, without additional comments or suggestions. (**Appendix 3a**).

4. Tropical tuna species. Yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack

4a. Summary presentation of the fishery in 2019 and the status of tropical tuna stocks

Dr. Alexandre Aires-da-Silva, IATTC Coordinator of Scientific Research, presented Document [IATTC-95-05 The fisheries and stocks and the ecosystem in the EPO in 2019](#), with regard to tropical tunas: yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack. He placed particular emphasis on the fact that the increase in fishing mortality of these three species is due to the increase in the number of sets on floating objects, as suggested by most stock status indicators (SSI). He also drew attention to the decrease in the catch per set, as well as the reduction of the average size for these three species in the floating-object fishery.

4b. Recommendations of the 11th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee

Dr. Aires-da-Silva presented the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) for tropical tunas (see document [IATTC-95-02](#)), to wit,

- The establishment of a triennial assessment and management cycle for the tropical tuna fishery in the EPO. This cycle would start on the date decided by the Commission. This cycle does not prejudice the possibility for the Commission to review and revise on a yearly basis the conservation and management measures that it has adopted, taking into account their effect on the stocks and the monitoring of the status of the stocks.
- Maintaining, for 2021, the provisions of the current resolution (C-17-02) and that, as appropriate, those provisions be reviewed and updated by the Commission, in particular those related to FADs.
- Taking into account that the SAC agrees on the need to explore further actions to limit fishing mortality at appropriate levels and, in particular, to avoid increases of fishing mortality beyond the *status quo* conditions, it is recommended that the IATTC staff and the Commission consider, discuss and/or prioritize appropriate options based on the best available information.

These recommendations were approved by the Commission.

4c. Recommendations of the IATTC staff

- i. Dr. Aires-da-Silva presented Document [IATTC-95-01](#) with the staff's recommendations for the three species of tropical tuna (yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack). Except for the third, these recommendations are very similar to those adopted by the SAC: 1) establish a triennial management cycle for the tropical tuna fishery in the EPO (2021-2023); 2) Maintain the provisions of the current resolution (C-17-02), except paragraph 8 that refers to the quantities of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), defined in Resolution C-16-01 as active; and 3) establish an annual limit for all purse-seine vessels on the total number of floating-object sets, combined with individual-vessel daily active FAD limits.
- ii. Following this presentation, the discussion focused on the following two aspects.
 - First, the method used by the Commission's scientific staff to carry out the analysis on which their recommendations were based. Some delegations, e.g., the European Union, recognized that adopting a new risk analysis taking into account the existence of plural models was a significant improvement. Others, such as Japan and Ecuador, expressed some reservations regarding the reliability of the stock assessments carried out in this way and stressed the need to further improve the analysis carried out. In particular, Ecuador mentioned its concern regarding the criteria used to weight the scenarios. It referred specifically to the example presented by the Secretariat according to which, by the most pessimistic scenarios, the closure could exceed 100 days, while, in the most optimistic scenarios it would not even be necessary to establish a closure. The Secretariat recognized the need to further improve risk analysis and recalled that this work is already programmed in the scientific staff work plan. It stressed, however, that seeking a reduction in uncertainty should not prevent the adoption of precautionary measures. In this regard, Mexico and Colombia recalled the obligation to apply the precautionary approach pursuant to the provisions of Article IV of the Antigua Convention.
 - Second, the content of the measures recommended by the scientific staff and their interrelationship. In particular, the delegation of the United States noted that the duration of 72 days for the closure should be reassessed, even though it may be deemed appropriate for now, to take into account the

increase in the capacity of the fleet, which currently operates with around 213,000 m³ instead of the 158,000 m³ recommended. For its part, the European Union reiterated that it was appropriate to supplement the 72-day closure with the adoption of complementary measures, as recommended by the scientific staff, as long as those measures were restricted to a greater reduction in the number of active FADs, without also adopting at once an annual limit on the number of sets on floating objects, leaving this issue to be considered by the Commission in its negotiations scheduled for 2021.

4d. Consideration and discussion of the proposed measures of conservation and management of tropical tuna

- i. Prior to beginning the presentation and discussion of each proposal, Colombia raised the preliminary question of the admissibility of the proposals circulated and published despite having been sent less than 21 days before the opening of the meeting, as stipulated in the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the Colombian proposal being the only one to have complied with that deadline. For its part, Ecuador protested since two of its proposals, one on longline observers and the other on transshipments, had not been circulated or published despite the importance of their content. Amb. Jean-François Pulvenis, Director *ad interim*, recalled that the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Commission referred to face-to-face meetings and had not considered the possibility of special meetings by videoconference such as this one. He also recalled that, in this context and due to the lack of precedents on videoconference meetings, the Chair of the Commission had indicated in a circular memorandum that proposals could be submitted until 15 November. For this reason, and taking into account that deadline, the proposals mentioned by Colombia were published. Only one of these proposals was received shortly after that date, but it was published since the Member had stated prior to 15 November that it was about to submit it. In the case of the two proposals mentioned by Ecuador, they were received on 28 November, after the established deadline, and therefore were not published. In any case, there is always the possibility that their content could serve as the basis for proposals for amendments to the text of the proposals already published at the time of their presentation and discussion.

After much discussion, and on the basis of a proposal by El Salvador, the Commission agreed that the two proposals submitted by Ecuador would be published on the meeting's website with the label "For information only" and "that they would not be considered as formal proposals for presentation and discussion" (see [IATTC-95 PROP-C-2 ECU Observers on longliners](#) and [IATTC-95 PROP-D-1 ECU Transshipments](#)).

- ii. Once this procedural decision was made, the Commission continued with the presentation of Colombia's proposals [IATTC-95 PROP-A-1 COL Conservation measures 2021-2023](#) and from the European Union [IATTC-95 PROP-A-3 EUR Conservation measures 2021](#). The similarities between these two proposals became evident as both recommend extending the validity of the measures in the current resolution for three years in the Colombian proposal and for one year in that of the EU, opening the possibility to consolidate both texts into one.

During the discussion that followed these presentations, it was possible to observe, with regard to the extension of the validity of the current measures as proposed by Colombia and the United States, the emergence of a consensus on a duration of one year for this extension. Regarding the opposition between delegations for which it was also necessary to adopt additional measures on FADs, based on the recommendations of the scientific staff of the Commission, and delegations with reservations in this respect, some delegations proposed an intermediate course of action which would consist of recognizing the need to address the issue of sets on floating objects without yet attempting to define a concrete action.

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

5a. Summary presentation of the fishery in 2019 and the status of temperate tuna stocks

Dr. Aires-da-Silva presented Document [IATTC-95-05 The fisheries and stocks and the ecosystem in the EPO in 2019](#) regarding temperate tunas: bluefin and albacore tuna.

Regarding bluefin tuna he commented that, in the long term, its biomass has undergone significant fluctuation. Currently, its population is very small, close to an all-time low, although gradual restoration has been noticed since 2011. He stated that recruitment is highly variable, being relatively high in 2016.

Concerning albacore tuna, he reported that the assessment conducted in 2020 by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) leads to the conclusion that currently there is probably no overfishing of this resource. In addition, action has been taken to define and evaluate management strategies for this species.

5b. Recommendations of the 11th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee

Dr. Aires-da-Silva presented the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) about temperate tuna (bluefin and albacore) (see Document [IATTC-95-02](#)), as follows:

- Bluefin tuna. Extend the provisions of Resolution C-18-01 through 2021.
- North Pacific albacore tuna. The SAC recommends that CPCs continue to implement resolutions C-05-02, C-13-03, and C-18-03, currently in force and that the Commission endorse the management objectives for North Pacific albacore tuna developed and agreed upon by the ISC MSE process, ensuring their prioritization, ranking, and weighting in the context of that ongoing process.

These recommendations were approved by the Commission.

5c. Recommendations of the IATTC staff

Dr. Aires-da-Silva presented Document [IATTC-95-01](#) with the staff's recommendations on temperate tunas, which are virtually identical to those of the SAC. The only difference is that, for bluefin tuna, the recommended extension of the provisions of Resolution C-18-01 would also cover 2022.

5d. Consideration and discussion of the proposed measures of conservation and management of temperate tuna

The United States presented its proposal [IATTC-95 PROP-B-1 USA Pacific Bluefin Tuna](#), which consists of extending the validity of the conservation and management measures established in Resolution C-8-01 for 2021. After receiving support from Mexico, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Korea, and the European Union, this proposal was adopted by consensus as Resolution C-20-02 (see **Appendix 3b**).

6. 2021 Budget

- i. Ms. Nora Roa, Head of Administration, Finance, and Human Resources of the Secretariat, presented Document [CAF-08-01 Review of the 2021 and 2022 Budgets](#). She recalled that the activities of the Commission and its staff continue to grow, not only due to the broader mandate derived from the Antigua Convention but also in response to the tasks assigned by the Members, which implies a proportional increase in expenses, in addition to the need to keep up with the inflation impacting those expenses both at headquarters and abroad. She indicated that, taking into account the unprecedented circumstances faced by the Commission and its Members as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Secretariat made an effort to prepare and present a 2021 budget proposal with the same amount as the budget from the previous year, US\$ 8,133,837.

After several clarifications on the amount of individual contributions from Members, including the factors used to calculate it, the Commission approved the requested budget for US\$ 8,133,837 and adopted Resolution C-20-03 on Financing for FY 2021 (see **Appendix 3c**).

- ii. Ms. Roa also recalled the significant delay of several IATTC Members in paying their pending contributions; as of 31 July 2020, that total amounted to US\$ 7,892,766. She stressed that, in addition

to late payments for the 2020 budget, that amount also includes pending arrears from previous years.

Japan and the European Union asked the Secretariat to clarify the steps taken to bring Members in arrears for several years up to date. They recalled that the Commission had tried to identify, at the beginning of each meeting, the Members with pending arrears for more than two years with a view to applying to them the penalties established in the Antigua Convention.

Several Members (Korea, Guatemala, and Ecuador) expressed their commitment to settle their pending payments as soon as possible or in accordance with a payment plan to be defined (Venezuela) or already agreed by the Commission (Panama).

The United States indicated that it thought it ideal to make partial payments and recalled that Members know in advance their financial obligations and the consequences of not complying with them. It supported the efforts made by the Secretariat to ensure that outstanding debts are settled as soon as possible. For his part, the Chair of the Commission also stated that he would take steps after the meeting to encourage the countries to catch up with the payment of their contributions.

- iii. China asked what the status of the headquarters agreement between the Commission and the United States was, as a part of the recommendations of the report on administrative and financial performance presented during the last meeting of the Commission. The Director *ad interim* answered that the restart of this process could be expected once the COVID-19 pandemic is over. He added that, in any case, its budgetary implications were non-existent or minimal, in case of a need to incur expenses directly related with preparing and negotiating the headquarters agreement. The United States expressed its agreement with this characterization of the process and its willingness to continue working on it next year.

7. IUU vessel list

- i. The Director *ad interim* referred to the working Document [IATTC-95-04 IUU vessel list](#), and stressed that the only difference with the previous list is the introduction, at the request of Panama, of the Venezuelan vessel *Aleta Azul*, as it carried out unauthorized and unreported fishing activities in waters under Colombian jurisdiction. Both Venezuela, as the flag State, and Panama, as the port State, described the penalties they imposed on the vessel and its owners and shipowners, including the withdrawal of the Venezuelan permit. Given these actions, the Commission decided not to include the vessel in the IUU vessel list that it later adopted by consensus.
- ii. The United States recalled the obligations derived from the introduction in Resolution [C-19-02](#) of a special procedure to cross-list IUU vessels from other organizations in the IATTC IUU vessel list (paragraphs 19 to 22). It underlined its importance in the fight against IUU fishing and the priority nature of establishing this cross-list, which was also reiterated by the European Union. The Director *ad interim* clarified that the Secretariat was well aware of this importance and priority and said that it was committed to preparing and publishing this cross-list as soon as possible, no later than the first months of 2021.

8. Cooperating non-Members.

The Director *ad interim* submitted the working Document [IATTC-95-03 Cooperating non-Members](#), indicating the request for renewal of this capacity by each of the five current Cooperating non-Members.

The United States requested that a letter be sent to Honduras reminding it of the obligation to comply with the deadlines to submit this request as established in Resolution [C-07-02](#). It also asked for confirmation that Liberia does comply with the requirements established in Resolution [C-12-07](#) on transshipments. Once these two points were clarified, the Commission renewed by consensus the capacity of Cooperating non-Members of Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Indonesia, and Liberia.

9. Establishment of an *ad hoc* Working Group on rules of procedure for meetings by videoconference

As proposed by the Chair, the Commission adopted by consensus Resolution [C-20-04 \(Appendix 3d\)](#) on the establishment of this *ad hoc* Working Group, after interventions in favor by El Salvador, Nicaragua, Japan,

Colombia, Panama and Guatemala and after agreeing on minor adjustments (for example, the possibility of an advisor being appointed, in addition to a representative as a member of the Group).

Japan asked what the rules would be for holding the next Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting by videoconference as they could not yet be adopted by the Commission based on the Group's recommendations. The Director *ad interim* answered that the same *ad hoc* rules and arrangements as for their previous meeting could certainly be used.

10. Discussion of resolutions and recommendations

i. Resolutions adopted.

As previously described in these Minutes, the following resolutions were approved:

Subject	Approved as Resolution
<i>Ad hoc</i> rules of procedure for the holding of the 95 th meeting of the IATTC by videoconference	C-20-01
Measures for the conservation and management of Pacific bluefin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 2021	C-20-02
Financing for FY 2021	C-20-03
Resolution to establish an <i>ad hoc</i> working group to develop and recommend to the Commission rules of procedure for the holding of meetings by videoconference	C-20-04

ii. Proposals submitted but not approved

Prop.	Subject	
A-1A COL EUR	Conservation measures for tropical tuna 2021	No consensus was reached in relation to this proposal as it contained elements related to the adoption of additional measures on FADs that could lead to the adoption of additional measures on FADs, which were objected to by some delegations. In response to the views expressed by several delegations, Colombia amended its proposal, adjusting the timing of the application of the measures, moving from a triennial measure, as initially proposed, to an annual measure for 2021 and also including a proposal by Japan, in which the Commission was requested to consider additional measures related to the number of sets on FADs. Subsequently, Colombia amended its proposal again, so that it would become an extension of resolution C-17-02, but with the inclusion of the definitions necessary to clarify the activation and reactivation of FADs, as well as the submission of raw information, following the guidelines of the <i>ad hoc</i> Working Group on FADs and the recommendations of the SAC. One delegation expressed its opposition to this alternative.
A 1B EUR	Conservation measures for tropical tuna 2021	Submitted by the European Union after the lack of consensus on the consolidated proposal it had jointly submitted with Colombia, this proposal also failed to achieve the consensus required for adoption, because several delegations considered that additional measures on FADs should be included in order to maintain the status quo.
A 3 USA	Conservation measures for tropical tuna 2021	Neither did a resolution text achieve the consensus required, which would essentially consist of replicating, as the United States proposal did, Resolution C-17-02 with only the minor drafting adjustments needed to update its text, without any substantive modification, except for the addition of reference to the convening of an extraordinary meeting to consider and analyze potential additional measures

		on FADs. Colombia and other delegations stated that, from their perspective, merely extending the validity of Resolution C-17-02 would be tantamount to privileging only one of the positions under discussion, in contravention to the spirit of negotiation that should prevail, the recommendations of the IATTC staff, those of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and of the Working Group on FADs, in addition to the substantive needs to improve the current wording of the resolution by introducing additional provisions on FADs.
C-1A EUR	Observers on longliners	Although this proposal could not be adopted as a resolution, its discussion proved very positive because it allowed the Commission to express its agreement with some of its most important elements. In particular, the Commission approved as part of its 2021 work program, consistent with what had been discussed and approved in the SAC, holding a workshop on electronic monitoring systems in the first months of 2021, to be organized by the scientific staff of the IATTC, in order to discuss the components of a work program (objectives, scope, pilot projects, minimum standards, etc.). This workshop will also allow the SAC to analyze and adopt recommendations relevant to the Commission, in particular in relation to the adoption of minimum standards. Another very important aspect of the discussion was the agreement reached that the use of these electronic monitoring systems must include both the longline and the purse-seine fleet.

11. Other business

As announced at the beginning of the meeting, the Commission considered the following four matters:

a. Status of the selection process for the Director of the IATTC

In response to the question from Japan and the European Union, the Director *ad interim* recalled that the process was ongoing as described in detail and with a precise schedule in a memorandum circulated in January 2020. Only the circumstances imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic prevented culminating this process. Currently, it is in the next-to-last stage before calling for a face-to-face meeting of the Heads of Delegation to interview the four shortlisted candidates. He recalled that this stage is still that of preparation by the Chair of the Commission, in consultation with the Members, of the questions to be asked to these candidates, which must all be identical and remain absolutely confidentiality until the time of the interview. He took advantage of this opportunity to invite all Members who had not already done so to submit to the Chair their suggestions regarding the formulation of said questions. Indeed, they are invited to submit to the Chair their suggestions regarding the content of these questions. Finally, he indicated that, unless the Commission decides to modify the procedure it established in Resolution C-14-07, and in accordance with the provisions of said resolution, the face-to-face meeting of the Heads of Delegation would be held at the beginning of the next regular meeting of the Commission, also in person.

b. Compliance with the measures adopted by the IATTC

The European Union noted the importance of addressing issues related to compliance with the measures adopted by the Commission, which had not been incorporated into the agenda. It suggested that the Commission staff could make a short presentation on the main compliance issues, followed by discussion among the delegations. It also suggested that, in view of the impossibility of doing so during this meeting due to the limitations imposed by its format and other circumstances, an extraordinary virtual meeting of the Compliance Committee could be convened in the first months of next year.

The Chairman of the Compliance Committee, Mr. David Hogan (from the United States) indicated that, without precluding the holding of the regular meeting of the Committee later on, it would hold an extraordinary meeting in the first months of 2021 to consider the matters related to compliance that could not be discussed during this plenary session of the Commission. In coordination with the Secretariat, a date for this extraordinary meeting

would be proposed as soon as possible.

c. Status of exemptions from the obligation to carry observers within the framework of the monitoring program for transshipments at sea

At the request of the United States delegation, Mr. Ricardo Belmontes of the Commission's staff made a presentation on the exemptions to carry observers on board that were granted in the at-sea transshipment observer program, as a consequence of the circumstances imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. He emphasized that Resolution C-12-07 already contains in paragraph 17 provisions allowing a vessel to carry out transshipment operations without an observer on board “in cases of *force majeure* duly notified to the Director”. By extrapolation and analogy, these provisions were applied to cases where it was impossible to place observers on board, in particular as a consequence of the impossibility of transferring them in certain ports due to the closure of airports resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this impacted only a very small number of vessels and during 2020 only two trips of carrier vessels were made without an observer on board, which means that nearly 95% of the trips were able to comply with the obligation to carry an observer on board. On the other hand, even in these two cases, the captains provided MRAG and the IATTC with the information the observer should have collected. In addition, in order to minimize the impacts of transfer difficulties, MRAG hired IATTC observers on two different occasions to place them on board carrier vessels leaving and returning to Panama. It has done so after special training and assuring them the same level of remuneration for other observers on carrier vessels, which is three times higher than that received by an observer under the AIDCP.

Japan highlighted as very positive the fact that 95% of the trips could have been made with observers on board. In response to its question, it was informed that the corresponding percentage for the purse-seine fleet was virtually identical (approximately 96%).

d. Statement on the issue of allocation of capacity to operate in the EPO

Bolivia submitted a statement on the capacity of its fleet which appears as Appendix 5 of this report.

e. Tribute to Mr. Lillo Maniscalchi (Venezuela)

Venezuela requested a moment of silence to honor the memory of Mr. Lillo Maniscalchi, member of the Venezuelan delegation and Chairman for several years of the IATTC Committee on Administration and Finance, who was particularly esteemed and loved by all CPCs and their delegations.

12. Place and date of next meeting

It was agreed that the next ordinary meeting of the Commission will be held in the second half of August 2021, based on the provisions of the Rules of Procedure amended by Resolution [C-17-04](#), to ensure that it takes place at least three months after the conclusion of the Scientific Advisory Committee meeting scheduled to be held in May 2021. Hoping that this regular meeting could be held in person, the Commission also took note of its prior acceptance of the invitation from Nicaragua to hold the meeting in the city of Managua.

13. Closure

The meeting was adjourned at 19:30 San Diego time on 4 December 2020.

Appendix 1

ASISTENTES - ATTENDEES	
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BELICE- BELIZE	
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Appendix 2a

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

30 November-4 December 2020

RESOLUTION C-20-01

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AD HOC PROCEDURES FOR THE 95TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION BY VIDEOCONFERENCE

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

In accordance with the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 1(s), of the Antigua Convention;

Recognizing the imperative need to hold its annual meeting in the year 2020;

Desirous of holding it despite the limitations and adverse circumstances caused by the COVID pandemic 19;

Aware of the need to adopt ad hoc rules of procedure for the holding of the 95th Meeting of the Commission by videoconference;

Agrees as follow:

AD HOC PROCEDURES FOR THE HOLDING OF THE 95TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

- 1. EXCEPTIONAL NATURE:** Exceptionally and without changing the general rule and constant practice of holding meetings of the Commission presentially, these *ad hoc* procedures rules shall allow for the holding of the 95th annual meeting of the Commission by videoconference, while ensuring respect for the rights and compliance of the obligations established by the Antigua Convention, the IATTC Rules of Procedure (Resolution 12-03) and the provisions of the Resolutions in force, following the procedures contained in this resolution.
- 2. AGENDA:** The agenda shall contain only those priority issues which require a decision that cannot be postponed. No issue requiring a discussion and a decision may be considered and discussed under the item "Other Business".

3. **TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORM:** The 95th Meeting of the Commission will be held using the technological platform called [...], freely accessible to delegates previously accredited and registered with the IATTC.
4. **REFERENCE TIME:** For all purposes, the reference time of the meeting and of each of its sessions will be the time of the city of San Diego, California, United States of America.
5. **DELEGATES' REGISTRATION:**
 - a) For the purpose of the secure provision of passwords for access to the sessions, the delegates who have been duly accredited with the Secretariat shall register for the meeting using the electronic format made available on the Commission's Internet website.
 - b) At the time of registration, the name and status of the head of delegation, the alternate head of delegation and the advisers and experts comprising each delegation shall be specified.
 - c) Receipt and processing of accreditations and registrations will begin one week prior to the meeting and will be closed at noon on the day immediately preceding that date.
 - d) The Secretariat may process registrations or substitutions of delegates after that day, bearing in mind that such registrations or substitutions may be made under the responsibility of the delegation which has been late in submitting the accreditation and registration and which will join the meeting in whatever condition it finds itself.
 - e) Sufficiently in advance, the Secretariat shall provide the registered delegates with all the necessary information to enable them to participate in the meeting through the technological platform that has been selected.
6. **QUORUM:**
 - a) The Chair, after declaring the meeting open, shall ask, in alphabetical order, that each r head of delegation identify himself or herself, as well as any experts or advisors accompanying him or her.
 - b) Following that presentation, the Director shall verify the attendance and, as appropriate, the Chair will declare that the quorum has been reached.
7. **USE OF MICROPHONE AND VIDEO CAMERA DURING THE MEETING:** All participants shall keep their microphone and camera off and switch them on only when the President has given them the floor.
8. **TAKING THE FLOOR:**
 - a) Only the Head of Delegation, or, if he/she is not present, his/her alternate, may request to speak, even for the purpose of giving the floor to advisers or experts from the same delegation.

- b) When requesting the floor, only the mechanism designated for this purpose in the technological platform may be used.
- c) The Chair, with the Secretariat's support, shall keep a chronological record of the requests to speak and shall give the floor in strict accordance with this record. No participant may speak unless expressly authorized by the Chair.
- d) At the opening of the meeting, the Chair shall determine the conditions under which interventions will be made.
- e) When giving the floor to a participant, the Chair shall identify that participant and the Member, Cooperating Non-Member or Observer which he/she represents. The delegate shall then activate his microphone and video camera and take the floor. He shall endeavor to speak slowly and clearly to facilitate the efficient functioning of the interpretation service. At the end of his/her speech, the delegate shall switch off his/her microphone and video camera; if he/she does not do so, the Secretariat shall do so remotely.
- f) The Chair may request the intervention of a member of the staff of the Commission or an invited expert, or of one of the participants, whenever he deems it relevant.

9. PROPOSALS ANALYSIS:

- a) When proposals are presented and discussed, the Chair shall give priority to those interventions which relate to any objections which might be raised, with a view to assessing, through the successive interventions, the possibility of reaching a consensus.
- b) Proposals will be discussed, and texts will be amended as required during the discussions by projecting them on the [...] shared screen where the Spanish and English language versions of the document will be displayed.

10. DECISION-MAKING:

Whenever the Chair deems that the discussion on an item to be decided can be considered as concluded, he shall submit it to the Members present and participating for decision, as follows:

- a) After verification of a quorum, the Chair shall read aloud the text of the decision, recommendation, or resolution, and ensure that it is also displayed on a shared screen, as applicable.
- b) If no objection is expressed, the Chair will record the existence of a consensus and shall then declare the proposal approved.

11. TECHNICAL SUPPORT DURING THE MEETING: A telephone or electronic messaging service, staffed by technicians specialized in information technology, will be at the disposal of the Secretariat to

attend to the delegations' connectivity needs or to inform the Chair in the event of any anomaly in the system that could affect the participation of a delegation.

12. FAILURES IN THE INTERNET AND INVOLUNTARY DISCONNECTION FROM THE SYSTEM

- a) When, because of instability in the technological platform, communication is poor or interrupted, the Head of Delegation thus affected shall so advise through the mechanism mentioned in paragraph 11, indicating that the respective delegation is unable to participate in the meeting. The Chair shall inform the other participants and allow a break of no more than 30 minutes, with a view to resolving the problem of connection.
- b) Following the recess and if there is no solution, the Chair shall report the fact and it shall be recorded in a manner consistent with paragraph 6(a) of Article IX of the Antigua Convention, to enable the Member concerned to exercise its rights under paragraph 6(c) of that Article.
- c) If more than one participating Member is affected, so that there is no longer a quorum, the meeting shall be regarded as inconclusive with respect to those matters on which consensus has not previously been reached.

13. APPLICABILITY: These procedures apply exclusively to the 95th Meeting of the Commission and do not prejudice the content of any Rules of Procedure that may be adopted in the future for other meetings of the Commission.

Appendix 2b

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

(By videoconference)

30 November-4 December 2020

RESOLUTION C-20-02

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

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

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

Recognizing with concern that the 2018 stock assessment of Pacific bluefin tuna by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) shows the following:

- Although the spawning stock biomass (SSB) appears to have grown slightly in the last few years, SSB remains near the historic low point (ratio of SSB in 2016 relative to the theoretical unfished SSB ($SSB_{2016}/SSB_{F=0}$, the depletion ratio) estimated in this assessment is 3.3%);
- The stock is overfished relative to 20% $SSB_{F=0}$, which is the second rebuilding target recommended by the Joint IATTC-Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Northern Committee (NC) Working Group, and is subject to overfishing relative to most of the common fishing intensity-based reference points;
- The projection results are strongly influenced by the inclusion of the relatively high, but uncertain recruitment estimate for 2016; and,

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

Noting that in 2018 the IATTC Scientific Staff did not recommend additional measures because the measures established in Resolution C-16-08 are adequate to meet the rebuilding targets recommended by the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group;

Recognizing the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) from its ninth meeting in May 2018, in which the SAC recommended that the Commission take note of the current status of Pacific bluefin tuna, the different impacts of harvesting small and large Pacific bluefin tuna, and of the increased risks of not achieving the rebuilding targets if the Resolution (C-16-08) is modified to increase catch limits;

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

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

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

Noting that the IATTC has adopted mandatory conservation and management measures for Pacific bluefin tuna for 2012-2020, and that the measures resulted in reducing catches in the EPO; and,

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

Resolves as follows:

1. The Commission shall implement this Resolution in accordance with the long-term management objectives of Pacific bluefin tuna in paragraph 1 of Resolution C-18-02 [Amendment to Resolution C-16-08].
2. Each CPC shall report sport fishery catches of Pacific bluefin tuna semi-annually to the Director. Each CPC shall continue to ensure that catches of Pacific bluefin tuna by sportfishing vessels operating under its jurisdiction are reduced in a manner commensurate with reductions in commercial catches.
3. During 2021, in the IATTC Convention Area, combined total commercial catches of Pacific bluefin tuna by all CPCs shall not exceed the catch limit of 3,925 metric tons.
4. Noting that the United States could catch up to 425 metric tons in any year within the biennial limit under Resolution C-18-01, the United States may catch up to 425 metric tons in 2021. Any catches that exceed 300 metric tons shall be subtracted from the catch limit to be adopted for 2022; however, if there is under-harvest from Resolution C-18-01, catches that exceed the sum of 300 metric tons and the under-harvest quantity shall be subtracted from the catch limit to be adopted for 2022. The under-harvest from Resolution C-18-01 shall be applied in accordance with Paragraph 7 of this Resolution and notified in accordance with Paragraph 11 of this resolution. The catch limit for the United States will be subtracted and reserved from the total catch limit in paragraph 3 for the exclusive use of the United States.
5. Noting that Mexico could catch up to 3,500 metric tons in any year within the biennial limit under Resolution C-18-01, Mexico may catch up to 3,500 metric tons in 2021. Any catches that exceed 3,000 metric tons shall be subtracted from the catch limit to be adopted for 2022; however, if there is under-harvest from C-18-01, catches that exceed the sum of 3,000 metric tons and the under-harvest quantity shall be subtracted from the catch limit to be adopted for 2022. The under-harvest from Resolution C-18-01 shall be applied in accordance to Paragraph 7 of this Resolution and notified in accordance with Paragraph 11 of this resolution. The catch limit for Mexico will be subtracted and reserved from the total catch limit in paragraph 3 for the exclusive use of Mexico.
6. Any over-harvest shall be deducted from the catch limit in the following year in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Resolution C-18-02. Over-harvest of the biennial catch limits established in Resolution C-18-01 shall be deducted from catch limits applicable to this Resolution.
7. Under-harvest of biennial catch limits established in Resolution C-18-01 shall be added to catch limits applicable to this Resolution in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Resolution C-18-02.
8. CPCs should endeavor to manage catches by vessels under their respective national jurisdictions in such a manner and through such mechanisms as might be applied, with the objective of reducing the proportion of fish of less than 30 kg in the catch toward 50% of total catch, taking into consideration the scientific advice of the ISC and the IATTC staff. At the annual meeting of the IATTC in 2021, the Scientific Staff shall present the results of the 2020 fishing season in this regard for the Commission's review. CPCs shall

take the necessary measures to ensure that the catch limits specified in paragraphs 3, 4 and 4 5 are not exceeded in 2021, without prejudging the adoption by the CPCs of additional management and conservation measures within their national jurisdiction.

9. In 2021, each CPC shall report its catches to the Director weekly after 50% of its annual catch limit in each year is reached.
10. The Director will send out notices to all CPCs when 75% and 90% of the limits in Paragraphs 3, 4 or 5 have been reached. The Director will send out a notice to all CPCs when the limits in Paragraphs 3, 4 or 5 have been reached. CPCs shall take the necessary internal measures to avoid exceeding the limits established in Paragraphs 3, 4 or 5.
11. By January 31 2021, the Director shall notify all CPCs of the catch limit for 2021 established in Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this resolution that considers any over-harvest or under-harvest in accordance with Paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Resolution, and Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Resolution C-18-02.
12. In 2021, the IATTC Scientific Staff shall present an assessment to the Scientific Advisory Committee of the effectiveness of this resolution also taking into consideration the results of the ISC's latest Pacific bluefin tuna stock assessment, harvest scenario projections performed by the ISC, and conservation and management measures for Pacific bluefin tuna adopted by the WCPFC. The Commission shall consider new management measures to apply beyond ~~2020~~ 2021 based on the best available information, including the latest assessment, recruitment information, projections or other relevant information.
13. Taking into consideration the outcomes of the Joint IATTC-WCPFC NC Working Group on Pacific bluefin tuna and meetings of the WCPFC, the Commission shall review this Resolution and consider revising the catch limits established in this resolution, taking into account the need for an equitable distribution of catch, during the 2021 Annual Meeting of the IATTC.

Appendix 2c

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

95TH MEETING

(By videoconference)

30 November - 4 December 2020

RESOLUTION C-20-03

FINANCING FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

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

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

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

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

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

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Antigua Convention;

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

Taking note of the Commission staff's proposals regarding the budget presented in Document CAF-08-01; and

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

Agrees:

1. To adopt a budget of US\$ 8,133,836 for fiscal year (FY) 2021.
2. That the Members shall contribute to the Commission's budget for FY 2021 in accordance with the following schedule:

	FY 2021 (US\$)
Belize	44,134
Canada	126,572
China	245,638
Colombia	385,948
Korea	245,141
Costa Rica	129,419
Ecuador	1,617,314
El Salvador	88,701
United States	1,746,553
France	130,086
Guatemala	61,557
Japan	298,100

	FY 2021 (US\$)
Kiribati	43,849
Mexico	1,079,151
Nicaragua	84,989
Panama	725,673
Peru	177,291
Chinese Taipei	236,925
European Union	435,067
Vanuatu	49,931
Venezuela	181,797
Total	8,133,836

Appendix 2d

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

(by videoconference)

30 November-4 December 2020

RESOLUTION C-20-04

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AN AD HOC WORKING GROUP TO DEVELOP AND RECOMMEND TO THE COMMISSION RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE HOLDING OF MEETINGS BY VIDEOCONFERENCE

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

Aware of its responsibility to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by the Antigua Convention, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law;

Recognizing that the recent events worldwide as a consequence of the COVID 19 pandemic have led to the need to hold meetings by videoconference as an alternative to presential meetings;

*Taking into account that the holding of the 95th Meeting of the Commission was made possible by the commitment of Members to the development of *ad hoc* Rules of Procedure for this meeting, and recognizing the need for rules of a permanent nature, and that, to this end, it is necessary to establish an *ad hoc* Working Group which can recommend to the Commission a set of relevant rules;*

Agrees:

1. To establish the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to develop and recommend to the Commission rules of procedure for the holding of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies by videoconference.
2. The functions of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group shall be as follows:
 - (a) To produce, analyze and recommend to the Commission, the necessary set of rules of procedure for the conduct of formal meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies by videoconference;
 - (b) To issue a final report to the Commission with recommendations for its consideration and decision, during the intersessional period or at the regular annual meeting in 2021, whichever occurs first.
3. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group shall be composed of one representative designated by each Member of the Commission, with appropriate qualifications or experience relevant to the work of the Group.
4. The meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group shall be held by videoconference and the exchange of working documents shall be done electronically.
5. The Chair of the Commission shall serve as Coordinator of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group.

The Coordinator of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group, in coordination with the Secretariat and with its support, considering the contributions provided by the members of the Group, shall establish the former, periodicity and content of its meetings, which will be held during the 2020-2021 intersessional period.

Appendix 3a

AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

(By videoconference)

30 November – 4 December 2020

PROPOSAL IATTC-95 A-1A

SUBMITTED BY COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

PROPOSAL ON CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Mexico City, Mexico, on the occasion of its 92nd Meeting:

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable during 2021 to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days in each year covered by this resolution. These closures shall be effected in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.
4. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96° and 110°W

and between 4°N and 3°S, known as the “*corralito*”, which is illustrated in Figure 1, shall be closed from 00:00 hours on 9 October to 24:00 hours on 8 November of each year.

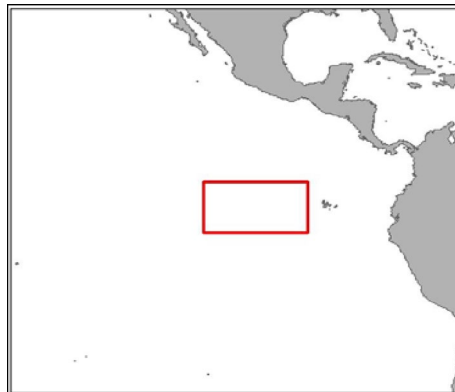


Figure 1. Closure area

5. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.
- b. Every vessel that fishes, regardless of the flag under which it operates or whether it changes flag or the jurisdiction of the CPC under which it fishes during the year, must observe the closure period to which it was committed.
6. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 5a and 5b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*¹ rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after the end of the inactivity period due to *force majeure*.
- b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.
- c. The Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.
- d. The request shall be considered accepted, unless an IATTC Member objects to it formally within 15 calendar days of the receipt of said request, in which case the Director shall immediately notify all CPCs of the objection.
- e. If the request for exemption is accepted:
 - i. the vessel shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be immediately notified to the Director by the CPC, or
 - ii. in the event said vessel has already observed a closure period prescribed in paragraph 3 in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, it shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days the following year, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be notified to the Director by the CPC no later than 15 July.
 - iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the

¹ For the purposes of paragraph 6, only cases of vessels disabled in the course of fishing operations by mechanical and/or structural failure, fire or explosion, shall be considered *force majeure*

AIDCP.

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

7. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:
 - a. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;
 - b. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;
 - c. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;
 - d. Ensure that at the time a closure period begins, and for the entire duration of that period, all the purse-seine vessels fishing for yellowfin, bigeye, and/or skipjack tunas that are committed to observing that closure period and that fly its flag, or operate under its jurisdiction, in the Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may remain at sea, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area. The only other exception to this provision shall be that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may leave port during the closure, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area.

MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES

8. CPCs shall ensure that, as of 1 January 2021, purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Resolution C-16-01, active at any one time:

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	[315 COL] [350 EU] FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	[210 COL] [234 EU] FADs
Class 4-5:	[85 COL] [94 EU] FADs
Class 1-3:	[50 COL] [55 EU] FADs
9. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel. The reactivation of buoys at sea whose network service with the supplier company has been discontinued is not permitted, unless the buoy is onboard a purse-seine vessel.
10. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
 - a. is deployed at sea; and
 - b. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
11. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraphs 8 to 10, and the work of the IATTC Scientific Staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat. The information provided shall be identical in form and content to the raw buoy data provided by the buoy manufacturers to the original users (i.e. vessels and vessel administrators), as specified in the Annex of this Resolution. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.
12. [EU: To monitor compliance with the procedures established in Paragraphs 8-10, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, complete VMS data for all vessels required to carry VMS pursuant to Resolution C-14-02. The information reported to the Secretariat shall include, at a minimum, the information specified in Paragraphs 2(a) of and 2(b) of that Resolution. Where the flag CPC requires more frequent polling rates, CPCs are encouraged to submit higher-frequency VMS data. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay no longer than 90 days. Data collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with Resolution C-15-07 on data confidentiality policy and procedures.]

13. Each CPC shall ensure that:
 - a. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
 - b. all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period.
14. The Scientific Advisory Committee and the *Ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall review the progress and results of the implementation of the FAD provisions contained in this Resolution and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.
15. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex II of Resolution C-19-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

16. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2021 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Metric tons	2021
China	2,507
Japan	32,372
Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

17. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during the years included in this resolution do not exceed the greater of 500 metric tons or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001^{2,3}. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.
18. A CPC referenced in paragraph 16 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 16, provided that the total transferred by any CPC in a given year does not exceed 30 percent of its catch limit. These transfers cannot be made to retroactively cover an overage of another CPC's catch limit. Both CPCs involved in a transfer shall, separately or jointly, notify the Director 10 days in advance of the intended transfer. This notification shall specify the tonnage to be transferred and the year in which the transfer will occur. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
19. The CPC that receives the transfer shall be responsible for management for the transferred catch limit, including monitoring and monthly reporting of catch. A CPC that receives a one-time transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

20. Landings and transshipments of tuna or tuna products that have been positively identified as originating from fishing activities that contravene these measures are prohibited. The Director is requested to provide

² The Commission acknowledges that France, as a coastal State, is developing a tuna longline fleet on behalf of its overseas territories situated in the Convention Area.

³ The Commission acknowledges that Peru, as a coastal State, will develop a tuna longline fleet, which will operate in strict compliance with the rules and provisions of the IATTC and in accordance with the resolutions of the Commission.

relevant information to CPCs to assist them in this regard.

21. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures, including any controls it has imposed on its fleets and any monitoring, control, and compliance measures it has established to ensure compliance with such controls.
22. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year the IATTC scientific staff will analyze the effects on the stocks of the implementation of these measures, and previous conservation and management measures, and will propose, if necessary, appropriate measures to be applied in future years.
23. Subject to the availability of the necessary funding, the Director is requested to continue the experiments with sorting grids for juvenile tunas and other species of non-target fish in the purse-seine nets of vessels that fish on FADs and on unassociated schools, by developing an experimental protocol, including parameters for the materials to be used for the sorting grids, and the methods for their construction, installation, and deployment. The Director shall also specify the methods and format for the collection of scientific data to be used for analysis of the performance of the sorting grids. The foregoing is without prejudice to each CPC carrying out its own experimental programs with sorting grids and presenting its results to the Director.
24. Renew the program to require all purse-seine vessels to first retain on board and then land all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size. A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the tuna caught in that set.
25. The IATTC shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness, especially in the overlap area, including by frequent consultations with the WCPFC, in order to maintain, and inform their respective members of, a thorough understanding of conservation and management measures directed at bigeye, yellowfin, and other tunas, and the scientific bases and effectiveness of those measures.
26. In 2021 the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
27. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Annex

Format of the information to be requested to satellite buoy manufacturers

a) Daily information on buoy location

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

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

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

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

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

A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.

b) Information on acoustic records

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

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

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

A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.

Appendix 3b

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

**(By videoconference)
30 November-4 December 2020**

PROPOSAL IATTC-95 A-1B

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

**PROPOSAL ON CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL
TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021 REV 2**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Mexico City, Mexico, on the occasion of its 92nd Meeting:

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable during 2021 to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days in each year covered by this resolution. These closures shall be effected in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.
4. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96° and 110°W and between 4°N and 3°S, known as the "corralito", which is illustrated in Figure 1, shall be

closed from 00:00 hours on 9 October to 24:00 hours on 8 November of each year.

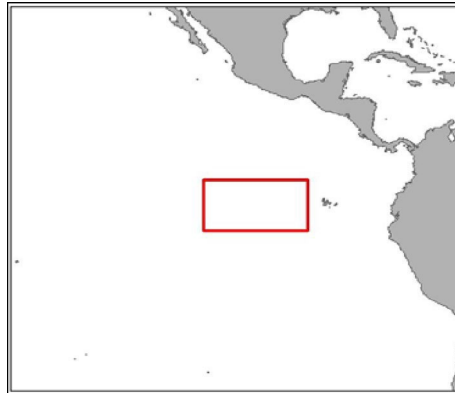


Figure 1. Closure area

5. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.
- b. Every vessel that fishes, regardless of the flag under which it operates or whether it changes flag or the jurisdiction of the CPC under which it fishes during the year, must observe the closure period to which it was committed.
6. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 5a and 5b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*¹ rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after it happens.
- b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.
- c. The Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.
- d. The request shall be considered accepted, unless an IATTC Member objects to it formally within 15 calendar days of the receipt of said request, in which case the Director shall immediately notify all CPCs of the objection.
- e. If the request for exemption is accepted:
 - i. the vessel shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be immediately notified to the Director by the CPC, or
 - ii. in the event said vessel has already observed a closure period prescribed in paragraph 3 in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, it shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days the following year, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be notified to the Director by the CPC no later than 15 July.
 - iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

This exemption applies to the vessels of fleets that observe either of the closure periods prescribed

¹ For the purposes of paragraph 6, only cases of vessels disabled in the course of fishing operations by mechanical and/or structural failure, fire or explosion, shall be considered *force majeure*

in paragraph 3.

7. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:
 - a. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;
 - b. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;
 - c. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;
 - d. Ensure that at the time a closure period begins, and for the entire duration of that period, all the purse-seine vessels fishing for yellowfin, bigeye, and/or skipjack tunas that are committed to observing that closure period and that fly its flag, or operate under its jurisdiction, in the Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may remain at sea, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area. The only other exception to this provision shall be that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may leave port during the closure, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area.

MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES

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

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	450 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	300 FADs
Class 4-5:	120 FADs
Class 1-3:	70 FADs
9. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
10. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
 - a. is deployed at sea; and
 - b. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
11. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and the work of the IATTC Scientific Staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.
12. The Scientific Staff, in coordination with the Scientific Advisory Committee and taking into consideration the recommendations from the *ad hoc* Working Group on FADs, shall submit recommendations for the consideration of the Commission at its annual meeting in 2021 to improve the collection of data for the assessment of the FAD fishery, including the use of raw buoy data and VMS data.
13. Each CPC shall ensure that:
 - a. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
 - b. all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period.
14. The Scientific Advisory Committee and the *Ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall review the progress and results of the implementation of the FAD provisions contained in this Resolution and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.
15. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1

and 2 of Annex II of Resolution C-19-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

16. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2021 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Metric tons	2021
China	2,507
Japan	32,372
Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

17. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during the years included in this resolution do not exceed the greater of 500 metric tons or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001^{2,3}. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.
18. A CPC referenced in paragraph 16 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 16, provided that the total transferred by any CPC in a given year does not exceed 30 percent of its catch limit. These transfers cannot be made to retroactively cover an overage of another CPC's catch limit. Both CPCs involved in a transfer shall, separately or jointly, notify the Director 10 days in advance of the intended transfer. This notification shall specify the tonnage to be transferred and the year in which the transfer will occur. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
19. The CPC that receives the transfer shall be responsible for management for the transferred catch limit, including monitoring and monthly reporting of catch. A CPC that receives a one-time transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

20. Landings and transshipments of tuna or tuna products that have been positively identified as originating from fishing activities that contravene these measures are prohibited. The Director is requested to provide relevant information to CPCs to assist them in this regard.
21. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures, including any controls it has imposed on its fleets and any monitoring, control, and compliance measures it has established to ensure compliance with such controls.
22. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year the IATTC scientific staff will analyze the effects on the stocks of the implementation of these measures, and previous conservation and management measures, and will propose, if necessary, appropriate measures to be applied in future years.
23. Subject to the availability of the necessary funding, the Director is requested to continue the

² The Commission acknowledges that France, as a coastal State, is developing a tuna longline fleet on behalf of its overseas territories situated in the Convention Area.

³ The Commission acknowledges that Peru, as a coastal State, will develop a tuna longline fleet, which will operate in strict compliance with the rules and provisions of the IATTC and in accordance with the resolutions of the Commission.

experiments with sorting grids for juvenile tunas and other species of non-target fish in the purse-seine nets of vessels that fish on FADs and on unassociated schools, by developing an experimental protocol, including parameters for the materials to be used for the sorting grids, and the methods for their construction, installation, and deployment. The Director shall also specify the methods and format for the collection of scientific data to be used for analysis of the performance of the sorting grids. The foregoing is without prejudice to each CPC carrying out its own experimental programs with sorting grids and presenting its results to the Director.

24. Renew the program to require all purse-seine vessels to first retain on board and then land all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size. A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the tuna caught in that set.
25. The IATTC shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness, especially in the overlap area, including by frequent consultations with the WCPFC, in order to maintain, and inform their respective members of, a thorough understanding of conservation and management measures directed at bigeye, yellowfin, and other tunas, and the scientific bases and effectiveness of those measures.
26. In 2021 the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
27. At its meeting in 2021 the Commission shall consider, based on a recommendation from the Scientific Staff and the Scientific Advisory Committee, further actions to bring fishing mortality to appropriate levels including, but not limited to, reducing the number of active FADs.
28. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Appendix 3c

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

**(By videoconference)
30 November-4 December 2020**

PROPOSAL IATTC-95 A-2

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR
TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable during 2021 to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days. This closure shall be effected in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.
4. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96° and

110°W and between 4°N and 3°S, known as the “*corralito*”, which is illustrated in Figure 1, shall be closed from 00:00 hours on 9 October to 24:00 hours on 8 November.

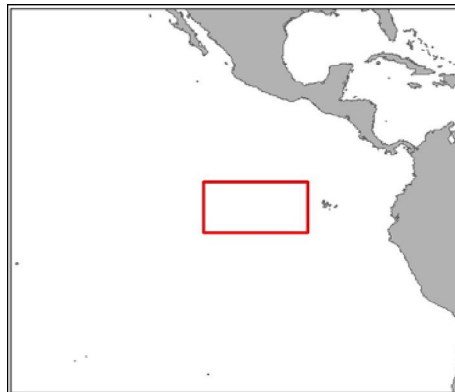


Figure 1. Closure area

5. a. Each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.
- b. Every vessel that fishes, regardless of the flag under which it operates or whether it changes flag or the jurisdiction of the CPC under which it fishes during the year, must observe the closure period to which it was committed.
6. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 5a and 5b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*⁴ rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after it happens.
- b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.
- c. The Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.
- d. The request shall be considered accepted, unless an IATTC Member objects to it formally within 15 calendar days of the receipt of said request, in which case the Director shall immediately notify all CPCs of the objection.
- e. If the request for exemption is accepted:
 - i. the vessel shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be immediately notified to the Director by the CPC, or
 - ii. in the event said vessel has already observed a closure period prescribed in paragraph 3 in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, it shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days the following year, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be notified to the Director by the CPC no later than 15 July the following year.
 - iii. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to

⁴ For the purposes of paragraph 6, only cases of vessels disabled in the course of fishing operations by mechanical and/or structural failure, fire or explosion, shall be considered *force majeure*

the AIDCP.

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

7. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:
 - a. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;
 - b. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;
 - c. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;
 - d. Ensure that at the time a closure period begins, and for the entire duration of that period, all the purse-seine vessels fishing for yellowfin, bigeye, and/or skipjack tunas that are committed to observing that closure period and that fly its flag, or operate under its jurisdiction, in the Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may remain at sea, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area. The only other exception to this provision shall be that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may leave port during the closure, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area.

MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES

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

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	450 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	300 FADs
Class 4-5:	120 FADs
Class 1-3:	70 FADs
9. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
10. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
 - a. is deployed at sea; and
 - b. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
11. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and the work of the IATTC scientific staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, in accordance with FAD Working Group Guidance on Reporting on FADs, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.
12. Each CPC shall ensure that:
 - a. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
 - b. all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period.
13. The Scientific Advisory Committee and the *Ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall review the progress and results of the implementation of the FAD provisions contained in this Resolution and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.
14. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex II of

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

15. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2021 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

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

16. All other CPCs undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area do not exceed the greater of 500 metric tons or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001^{5,6}. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.
17. A CPC referenced in paragraph 15 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 15, provided that the total transferred by any CPC does not exceed 30 percent of its catch limit. These transfers cannot be made to retroactively cover an overage of another CPC's catch limit. Both CPCs involved in a transfer shall, separately or jointly, notify the Director 10 days in advance of the intended transfer. This notification shall specify the tonnage to be transferred. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
18. The CPC that receives the transfer shall be responsible for management for the transferred catch limit, including monitoring and monthly reporting of catch. A CPC that receives a one-time transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

19. Landings and transshipments of tuna or tuna products that have been positively identified as originating from fishing activities that contravene these measures are prohibited. The Director is requested to provide relevant information to CPCs to assist them in this regard.
20. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July, a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures, including any controls it has imposed on its fleets and any monitoring, control, and compliance measures it has established to ensure compliance with such controls.
21. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, the IATTC scientific staff will analyze the effects on the stocks of the implementation of these measures, and previous conservation and management measures, and will propose, if necessary, appropriate measures to be applied in future

⁵ The Commission acknowledges that France, as a coastal State, is developing a tuna longline fleet on behalf of its overseas territories situated in the Convention Area.

⁶ The Commission acknowledges that Peru, as a coastal State, will develop a tuna longline fleet, which will operate in strict compliance with the rules and provisions of the IATTC and in accordance with the resolutions of the Commission.

years.

22. Subject to the availability of the necessary funding, the Director is requested to continue the experiments with sorting grids for juvenile tunas and other species of non-target fish in the purse-seine nets of vessels that fish on FADs and on unassociated schools, by developing an experimental protocol, including parameters for the materials to be used for the sorting grids, and the methods for their construction, installation, and deployment. The Director shall also specify the methods and format for the collection of scientific data to be used for analysis of the performance of the sorting grids. The foregoing is without prejudice to each CPC carrying out its own experimental programs with sorting grids and presenting its results to the Director.
23. Renew the program to require all purse-seine vessels to first retain on board and then land all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size. A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the tuna caught in that set.
24. The IATTC shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness, especially in the overlap area, including by frequent consultations with the WCPFC, in order to maintain, and inform their respective members of, a thorough understanding of conservation and management measures directed at bigeye, yellowfin, and other tunas, and the scientific bases and effectiveness of those measures.
25. In 2021 the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, at its meeting in 2021.
26. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Appendix 3d

AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

**(By videoconference)
30 November-4 December 2020**

PROPOSAL IATTC-95 A-3

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

**PROPOSAL ON CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN
THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The European Union (EU) is proposing to extend the duration of Resolution C-17-01 for one year to allow the Scientific Staff to complete its current work on stock assessment methodology for tropical tunas and to develop further alternatives for the management of the stocks that could be discussed at next year's annual meeting since the format and timing of the 95th will very likely not allow for substantive discussions.

At the same time, based on the precautionary approach, the EU is introducing a 20% reduction in the number of FADs to prevent a further increase of fishing mortality. This reduction is consistent with the analysis undertaken by the Scientific Staff (FAD-05-INF-A) on FAD deployment and active FADs showing that there is sufficient room of manoeuvre for a reduction in the number of active FADs by vessel as the mean number of daily active FADs (i.e. buoys) in class 6 vessels is 147, compared with the current limit of 450 FADs.

Furthermore, the current proposal follows-up on the recommendation from the Scientific Staff to facilitate further progress in the assessment of the FAD fishery and the monitoring of the applicable FAD provisions by including compulsory reporting obligations on high-resolution buoy data and VMS data.

The current proposal also updates some provisions of Resolution C-17-01 that were outdated.

**CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE
EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Mexico City, Mexico, on the occasion of its 92nd Meeting:

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable during 2021 to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days in each year covered by this resolution. These closures shall be effected in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.
4. The fishery for yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna by purse-seine vessels within the area of 96° and 110°W and between 4°N and 3°S, known as the "corralito", which is illustrated in Figure 1, shall be closed from 00:00 hours on 9 October to 24:00 hours on 8 November of each year.

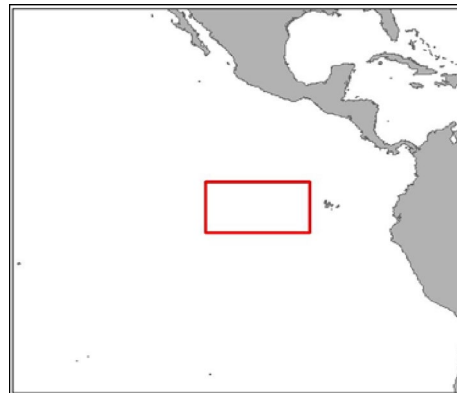


Figure 1. Closure area

5. a. For each one of the closure periods, each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period.
- b. Every vessel that fishes, regardless of the flag under which it operates or whether it changes flag or the jurisdiction of the CPC under which it fishes during the year, must observe the closure period to which it was committed.
6. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs 5a and 5b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*⁷ rendering said vessel unable to proceed to sea outside said closure period during a period of at least 75 continuous days, shall be sent to the Secretariat, at the latest one month after it happens.
- b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to

⁷ For the purposes of paragraph 6, only cases of vessels disabled in the course of fishing operations by mechanical and/or structural failure, fire or explosion, shall be considered *force majeure*

demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.

- c. The Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.
- d. The request shall be considered accepted, unless an IATTC Member objects to it formally within 15 calendar days of the receipt of said request, in which case the Director shall immediately notify all CPCs of the objection.
- e. If the request for exemption is accepted:
 - iv. the vessel shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be immediately notified to the Director by the CPC, or
 - v. in the event said vessel has already observed a closure period prescribed in paragraph 3 in the same year during which the *force majeure* event occurred, it shall observe a reduced closure period of 40 consecutive days the following year, in one of the two periods prescribed in paragraph 3, to be notified to the Director by the CPC no later than 15 July.
 - vi. vessels that benefit from the exemption must carry an observer aboard authorized pursuant to the AIDCP.

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

- 7. Each CPC shall, for purse-seine fisheries:
 - a. Before the date of entry into force of the closure, take the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the closure;
 - b. Inform all interested parties in its tuna industry of the closure;
 - c. Inform the Director that these steps have been taken;
 - d. Ensure that at the time a closure period begins, and for the entire duration of that period, all the purse-seine vessels fishing for yellowfin, bigeye, and/or skipjack tunas that are committed to observing that closure period and that fly its flag, or operate under its jurisdiction, in the Convention Area are in port, except that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may remain at sea, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area. The only other exception to this provision shall be that vessels carrying an observer authorized pursuant to the AIDCP may leave port during the closure, provided they do not fish in the Convention Area.

MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES

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

Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	350 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	234 FADs
Class 4-5:	94 FADs
Class 1-3:	55 FADs

- 9. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
- 10. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
 - a. is deployed at sea; and

- b. starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
11. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraphs 8 to 10, and the work of the IATTC Scientific Staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat. The information provided shall be identical in form and content to the raw buoy data provided by the buoy manufacturers to the original users (i.e. vessels and vessel administrators), as specified in the Annex of this Resolution. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay no longer than 90 days.
 12. To monitor compliance with the procedures established in Paragraphs 8-10, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, complete VMS data for all vessels required to carry VMS pursuant to Resolution C-14-02. The information reported to the Secretariat shall include, at a minimum, the information specified in Paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) of that Resolution. Where the flag CPC requires more frequent polling rates, CPCs are encouraged to submit higher-frequency VMS data. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay no longer than 90 days. Data collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with Resolution C-15-07 on data confidentiality policy and procedures.
 13. Each CPC shall ensure that:
 - a. its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
 - b. all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period.
 14. The Scientific Advisory Committee and the *Ad hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall review the progress and results of the implementation of the FAD provisions contained in this Resolution and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.
 15. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex II of Resolution C-19-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

16. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2021 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Metric tons	2021
China	2,507
Japan	32,372
Korea	11,947
Chinese Taipei	7,555
United States	750

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

metric tons or their respective catches of bigeye tuna in 2001^{8,9}. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.

18. A CPC referenced in paragraph 16 may make a single transfer of a portion of its bigeye tuna catch limit each year to other CPCs that also have a bigeye tuna catch limit listed in paragraph 16, provided that the total transferred by any CPC in a given year does not exceed 30 percent of its catch limit. These transfers cannot be made to retroactively cover an overage of another CPC's catch limit. Both CPCs involved in a transfer shall, separately or jointly, notify the Director 10 days in advance of the intended transfer. This notification shall specify the tonnage to be transferred and the year in which the transfer will occur. The Director shall promptly notify the Commission of the transfer.
19. The CPC that receives the transfer shall be responsible for management for the transferred catch limit, including monitoring and monthly reporting of catch. A CPC that receives a one-time transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit in a given year shall not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC. The amount of bigeye transferred in any one year shall be considered without prejudice by the Commission for the purposes of establishing any future limits or allocations.

OTHER PROVISIONS

20. Landings and transshipments of tuna or tuna products that have been positively identified as originating from fishing activities that contravene these measures are prohibited. The Director is requested to provide relevant information to CPCs to assist them in this regard.
21. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, by 15 July of each year, a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures, including any controls it has imposed on its fleets and any monitoring, control, and compliance measures it has established to ensure compliance with such controls.
22. In order to evaluate progress towards the objectives of these measures, in each year the IATTC scientific staff will analyze the effects on the stocks of the implementation of these measures, and previous conservation and management measures, and will propose, if necessary, appropriate measures to be applied in future years.
23. Subject to the availability of the necessary funding, the Director is requested to continue the experiments with sorting grids for juvenile tunas and other species of non-target fish in the purse-seine nets of vessels that fish on FADs and on unassociated schools, by developing an experimental protocol, including parameters for the materials to be used for the sorting grids, and the methods for their construction, installation, and deployment. The Director shall also specify the methods and format for the collection of scientific data to be used for analysis of the performance of the sorting grids. The foregoing is without prejudice to each CPC carrying out its own experimental programs with sorting grids and presenting its results to the Director.
24. Renew the program to require all purse-seine vessels to first retain on board and then land all bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna caught, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size. A single exception shall be the final set of a trip, when there may be insufficient well space remaining to accommodate all the tuna caught in that set.
25. The IATTC shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management

⁸ The Commission acknowledges that France, as a coastal State, is developing a tuna longline fleet on behalf of its overseas territories situated in the Convention Area.

⁹ The Commission acknowledges that Peru, as a coastal State, will develop a tuna longline fleet, which will operate in strict compliance with the rules and provisions of the IATTC and in accordance with the resolutions of the Commission.

measures adopted by the IATTC and WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness, especially in the overlap area, including by frequent consultations with the WCPFC, in order to maintain, and inform their respective members of, a thorough understanding of conservation and management measures directed at bigeye, yellowfin, and other tunas, and the scientific bases and effectiveness of those measures.

26. In 2021 the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
27. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Annex

Format of the information to be requested to satellite buoy manufacturers

- a) Daily information on buoy location

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

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

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

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

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

A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.

b) Information on acoustic records

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

- ZUNIBAL: company, unique buoy identifier code, date (date, time), type (position or sounder), latitude, longitude, speed, drift, total

- SATLINK: Company, unique buoy identifier code, MD, date (date, time), latitude, longitude, bat, temp, speed, drift, layer1, layer2, layer3, layer4, layer5, layer6, layer7, layer8, layer9, layer10, sum, max, mag1, mag2, mag3, mag4, mag5, mag6, mag7, mag8.

- MARINE INSTRUMENTS: company, unique buoy identifier code, TransmissionDate, TransmissionHour, lat, lon, mode, light, poll, temperature, vcc, SounderDate, gain, layers, layerbits, maxdepth, sd1, sd2, sd3, sd4, sd5, sd6, sd7, sd8, sd9, sd10, sd11, sd13, sd12, sd14, sd15, sd16, sd17, sd18, sd19, sd20, sd21, sd22, sd23, sd24, sd25, sd26, sd27, sd28, sd29, sd30, sd31, sd32, sd33, sd34, sd35, sd36, sd37, sd38, sd39, sd40, sd41, sd42, sd43, sd44, sd45, sd346, sd47, sd48, sd49, sd50.

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

A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.

Appendix 3e

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

(By videoconference)

30 November-4 December 2020

PROPOSAL IATTC-95 A-4

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR
TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Decision-making processes aimed at managing tropical tunas in the EPO have historically been based on the results of assessment models (IATTC-94-04). Although Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) have been an important complement to the description and visualization of the fishery and biological components of the stocks (Maunder and Deriso, 2007), they have not been definitive in the adoption and implementation of management measures.

The IATTC scientific staff, as well as the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), has invested significant effort in the identification and development of the elements of a management procedure (MP) aimed at standardizing and reaching a preliminary agreement on a decision-making process that avoids ambiguities in the implementation of harvest strategies (C-16-02, C-17-02). The recent development of improved models for yellowfin and bigeye tuna was an important step toward strengthening the elements of the MP (SAC-11-06, SAC-11-07), making it possible to specify the levels of the stock (*i.e.*, spawning biomass) and the fishing mortalities that the stock has experienced with respect to reference points (RP).

Aware that pre-agreements are an efficient mechanism for the regulation of fisheries in the EPO, Ecuador considers that the arbitrary use of SSIs either to modify regulatory and management measures (*e.g.*, number of days of closure) or to complement measures (*e.g.*, set limits) undermines the objective of a MP, risking the impartiality of its implementation because of two reasons:

First, the MSY-based reference framework (C-16-02) is categorical about the actions to be implemented when fishing mortality exceeds the RPs and puts the stock at risk. The use of SSIs as an argument to interpret fishing mortality (its levels and trends) allows for second definitions of management measures, leading to errors in the implementation of management measures based on the results of assessment models. In fact, when complementary management measures are adopted, such as limits on the number of sets, their impact on the mitigation of fishing mortality cannot be measured until they have been implemented. This is contradictory to the objective of a MP, which seeks to direct measures based on a reference framework such as that provided by the new reference models.

The new assessment models were developed by the scientific staff in order to improve stock estimates, thus reducing uncertainty in the decision-making process on management measures. Therefore, the question arises as to why use SSIs as a substitute for fishing mortalities, when the reference models themselves were designed to provide these quantities and apply them through the management procedure.

Second, the management measures implemented by the IATTC have been based on valid or proven tools regarding their use in decision-making processes (*e.g.*, the new improved assessment models and their performance validated by expert reviews and recommendations for improvement). However, the framework for the use of SSIs, as proposed by the IATTC staff (SAC-11-15), is temporary in nature as it lacks a validation scheme. The IATTC staff recognizes that prior to selecting SSIs for some management measures, it should be taken into account how these indicators will be used to provide advice (SAC-05-11c), noting

that these indicators should be considered as complementary information to the decision-making process (SAC-11-05).

Maunder, M. N., & Deriso, R. (2007). Using indicators of stock status when traditional reference points are not available: evaluation and application to skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean." Inter-Amer. Trop. Tuna Comm., Stock Assessment Report 8: 229-248.

CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2021

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

Taking into account the best scientific information available on the status of the bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack stocks;

Committed to the long-term conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

Recognizing that the new reference models for yellowfin and bigeye tuna do not provide evidence of overexploitation and/or overfishing in the EPO, and their results are considered reliable for management advice;

Supporting the SAC-11 recommendation that the provisions in Resolution C-17-02 in force until 2020 be maintained for 2021;

Considering that the COVID-19 health emergency has prevented a presential discussion on the possibility of potential management measures to complement C-17-02;

Taking into account that a three-year conservation measure requires an adoption process that is difficult to carry out virtually;

Considering that it is necessary to have a better understanding of how Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) will be used to provide scientific advice, and

Noting that the IATTC scientific staff will implement a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) as a mechanism to evaluate the performance of potential conservation measures;

Reviews and adopts the following conservation measure for tropical tunas:

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

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

1. Maintain in full the management measures contained in Resolution C-17-02 for them to be applied during 2021.
2. Validate the Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) to integrate them into the harvest control rules (RCC, C-16-02) for the management of tropical tunas.
3. Review Resolution C-16-02 in order to specify the management actions associated with the Reference Points (RP) derived from the new assessment models.

Appendix 3f

AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

95TH MEETING

(By videoconference)

30 November-4 December 2020

PROPOSAL IATTC-95 C-1A

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

**EU PROPOSAL TO AMEND RESOLUTION C-19-08 ON SCIENTIFIC
OBSERVERS FOR LONGLINE VESSELS REV 1**

RESOLUTION ON SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS FOR LONGLINE VESSELS

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), on the occasion of its 94th (Bilbao, Spain) and 95th Meetings (virtual);

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledging the progress the IATTC Scientific Staff made in 2020 towards developing minimum standards for EMS of longline fisheries and the opportunities offered by the potential applicability of EMS to smaller purse-seiner vessels that currently are not required to carry scientific observers aboard.

Agrees that:

For the purposes of this Resolution, longline fishing effort is defined as the number of effective days of fishing¹⁰ or hooks deployed.

The main task of the scientific observers and/or EMS shall be to record, consistent with data standards established by the SAC, any available biological information, the catches of targeted fish species, species composition, and any available biological information, as well as any interactions with non-target species such as sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.

Each Member and Cooperating Non-Member (CPC) shall ensure that at least 5% of the fishing effort made by its longline fishing vessels greater than 20 meters length overall carries a scientific observer.

¹⁰ As defined by SAC-03 in 2012

Each CPC shall endeavor to ensure that observer coverage is representative of the activities of its fleet, including in terms of gear configuration, target species and fishing areas.

CPCs shall:

- a. Ensure that the minimum level of coverage is met;
- b. Take all necessary measures to ensure that observers are able to carry out their duties in a competent and safe manner;
- c. Endeavor to ensure that observers alternate vessels between their assignments;
- d. Ensure that the vessel on which an observer is placed provide suitable food and lodging during the observer's deployment at the same level as the officers, where possible. Vessel masters shall ensure that all necessary cooperation is extended to observers in order for them to carry out their duties safely, including providing access, as required, to the retained catch, and catch which is intended to be discarded.

The reporting requirements established by the SAC pursuant to resolution C-11-08 can be found in Annex A. The SAC may decide to modify these reporting requirements or establish new ones whenever deemed necessary and shall notify the Commission as appropriate for endorsement at the subsequent annual meeting of the IATTC.

CPCs shall submit operational data collected by observers from the previous year, consistent with the Minimum Data Reporting Standards (Annex B), to the Director no later than June 30 of each year.

Unless otherwise specified by the SAC, CPCs shall submit other reporting under this Resolution by 31 March of each year.

In the first quarter of 2021, the IATTC Scientific Staff will organise, in consultation with CPCs, a workshop on electronic monitoring to discuss objectives, scope, minimum standards and structure of the EMS program with the aim to present the results of the workshop at the 12th meeting of the SAC in 2021.

The SAC, in consultation with the IATTC Scientific Staff, shall present to the Commission recommendations on standards on electronic monitoring for its consideration at its annual meeting in 2021.

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

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

Option 1 (harmonized with WCPFC)

Option 2 (IATTC-developed longline observer forms)

Annex A.

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

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

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

¹ Hooks per basket / Hooks between floats

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

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

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

Annex B, Option 1.

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

Depth Sounder	"Yes" if present, "No" if absent.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	"Yes" if present, "No" if absent.
Track Plotter	"Yes" if present, "No" if absent.

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

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

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

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

Length measurement code	Measure using the measure method determined for that species.
Sex	Sex the animal if possible.
Estimated fin weight (for sharks)	Weigh the fins separately if shark has been finned by crew. If no scales, estimate the weight.
Estimated carcass weight (for sharks)	Weigh the carcass of a finned shark. If no scales available, carcass is discarded, or if it is too large to handle, estimate the weight.
Condition when landed on Deck	Record the animal's condition when landed on deck, using

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

Annex B, Option 2.

LONGLINE GEAR FORM

F2

VESSEL: _____ SAMPLE No: _____ OBSERVER: _____

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

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

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

* Use numbers from code tables

F2s v2: 02/2012

LOONGLINE SET FORM

F3

VESSEL: _____ SAMPLE No: _____ OBSERVER: _____

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

Observations: _____

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

Observations: _____

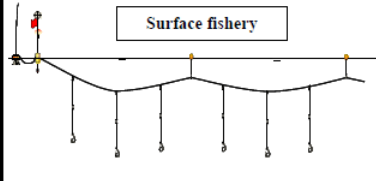
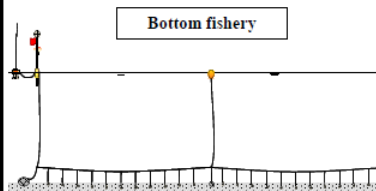
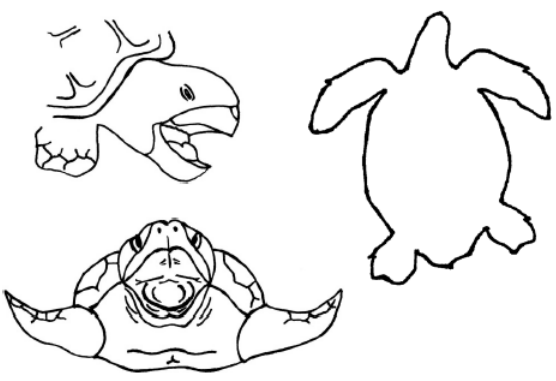
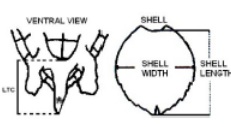
Set number	SET		RETRIEVAL		Number of hooks in the set by type:	Hook. A	Hook. B	Hook. C	Type of bait	% of total
	Start	End	Start	End						
↓ Date ↓	LAT				Total no. of hooks in set:				Bait 1	
	LON								Bait 2	
	TIME								No. of hooks lost:	
Target Fishery	Set	Yes	Retrieval direction	Sea surf. temp.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

Observations: _____

TURTLE FORM

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

VESSEL: _____ SAMPLE No: _____ OBSERVER: _____

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

* Use numbers from code tables

Attachment 4a

Statement of the Plurinational State of Bolivia before the 95th meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), held by videoconference, 30 November – 4 December 2020

The Plurinational State of Bolivia, participating in the 95th Meeting of the Commission in its capacity as a Cooperating Non-Member, hereby declares:

The last thirteen and a half months have been some of the most unique times that Bolivia has experienced: The State has gone from a situation of serious political instability, in October 2019, to a regularization of its civic and democratic life, at the beginning of last month, with a transition period under an interim government. In the midst of this period, a pandemic hit the Bolivian people and tested, once again, its determination and resilience. Despite such adversities, the rule of law has prevailed. Bolivia is optimistic about the near future.

In this moment of hope, where good will and the spirit of cooperation have made it possible to hold an unprecedented meeting of the Commission in both substance and form, the Plurinational State of Bolivia considers it appropriate to respectfully remind Members of its claim for five thousand eight hundred and thirty cubic meters (5,830 m³) of well volume, which it has consistently, permanently and uninterruptedly maintained since 2004.

Furthermore, it reiterates its willingness to accept a provisional compromise solution, which consists in the activation of two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine cubic meters (2,439 m³), authorizing new well volume. This would allow Bolivia to define a real window of opportunity to register a national tuna purse-seine vessel, while leaving the rest of the claims pending. It would also make it easier for the Commission to move toward an arrangement that does not greatly aggravate capacity management measures, while correcting an unfortunate and unfair situation, based on equity and on a clear precedent that made it possible, in 2017, to find an acceptable solution for the sister Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Finally, it reiterates its 2019 request for an additional five thousand cubic meters (5,000 m³) of well volume, as a new capacity request, requesting that it be considered alongside requests made by other CPCs and that it be taken into account.

Bolivia invokes its prolonged and permanent interest in the tuna fisheries of the eastern Pacific Ocean, as well as the subjective rights it is entitled to as a landlocked State under international law. It wishes to emphasize, in particular, the rights that refer to an equitable access to living marine resources, which allows it to tend to its economic, social and human development, thus exercising its inalienable maritime vocation.

Nuestra Señora de La Paz, Plurinational State of Bolivia, on 4 December 2020.