# 39TH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING
# AND
# 1ST MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The 39th Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) and the 1st Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) were both opened in Guayaquil (Ecuador) on June 11, 1999. It was decided to combine the two meetings, and Mr. Brian S. Hallman, of the United States, was elected Chairman. However, due to lack of time the meetings did not progress beyond the discussion of the agendas for the meetings, and it was decided that they should be continued in La Jolla, California, on July 22, 1999.

## 1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman on July 22, 1999, at 9:50 a.m. In attendance were representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the European Community, France, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, the United States of America, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

## 2. Approval of agenda

Most of the items on the two agendas discussed at the meetings of June 11, 1999, were the same. After a brief discussion, a combined agenda (Appendix 1) was approved.

The representative of Costa Rica pointed out that all the nations present were entitled to participate in the IGM, but only four nations, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and the United States, were parties to the AIDCP, and asked the Chairman how this should be handled. The Chairman replied that all nations should be in agreement, regardless of their status with regard to the AIDCP.

The Chairman asked about the status of all the nations and regional economic integration organizations present with regard to the AIDCP. The representative of the European Community said that that organization had notified the depositary (United States) that the agreement shall apply provisionally in the European Community with effect from 1 June, 1999, and that it would represent the interests of France and Spain. The representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Vanuatu, and Venezuela stated that those nations would ratify the AIDCP in the near future. The representative of Japan stated that Japan was not taking steps to ratify the Agreement, as it had no vessels participating in the surface fishery for tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO).

The Chairman said that those who could not ratify the AIDCP by the end of 1999 should look closely at Article XXIX of the AIDCP, which describes “provisional application” of the Agreement.

The representative of Mexico said that it would be better if all nations ratified the Agreement before the IATTC meetings, which are to take place in October 1999.

The representative of Costa Rica asked about the rules of procedure for the present meeting. The Chairman replied that rules of procedure had not yet been adopted, but that some guidelines could be found in Article VIII of the AIDCP.

## 3. Report of the International Review Panel

The Chairman explained that the report to be discussed was the report of the Presider of the 21st meeting of the International Review Panel (IRP), which took place in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on June 4-5, 1999. The minutes of that meeting would be more detailed. Some of the delegates stated that the last paragraph of the Presider's report, which dealt with a modified version of the backdown maneuver, was misleading. The report was accepted with some minor modifications.

The Annual Report of the IRP for 1998 was discussed and accepted. The representative of the United States noted that the reports of the nations to the IRP regarding possible infractions were incomplete, which damaged the credibility of the program. The representative of Mexico asked that an additional column, showing the numbers of cases for which action had been completed, be added to Appendix 8 of the report.

## 4. Tuna tracking and verification system

A draft of a document entitled *System for Tracking and Verifying Tuna*, prepared by the Working Group on Tuna Tracking and Verification for the first session of the 1st Meeting of the Parties in June 1999, and a set of suggested changes to this document, prepared by Mexico, were distributed, and the Chairman asked for comments on these. There was considerable discussion of the Tuna Tracking Forms (TTFs), which would be filled out at sea by the observers and turned over to the national authorities of the nations in which the fish are unloaded. It was pointed out that in order for the IATTC to meet its responsibilities, copies of the TTFs would have to be made available to it.

A revised draft of this document, which took these comments into account, was distributed to the attendees. After a brief discussion, this was approved. It appears as Appendix 2 of these minutes.

## 5. Real-time reporting by observers of stock mortality

The Chairman called upon Dr. Robin L. Allen, Director of the IATTC, who said that the IATTC staff had prepared a form which the observers would fill out at sea and use for their radio reports on the mortalities of dolphins. He called upon Mr. David A. Bratten, an IATTC staff member, to describe the form. He emphasized the fact that the data will be kept confidential. A brief discussion followed Mr. Bratten's presentation.

## 6. Procedures for Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs) for 2000

The Chairman called upon Dr. Allen to discuss this item. Dr. Allen called the attendees' attention to Background Paper 1 (*Implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program*), distributed at the opening of the meeting in June 1999, which summarizes the provisions which require action by the parties to the AIDCP, both with and without specified time limits, and identifies issues which may arise as a result of differences between the provisions of the AIDCP and those of the La Jolla Agreement. He went through the document item by item, and pointed out, in particular, that vessel fees must accompany requests for DMLs for 2000. He noted that those parts of the paper dealing with the possibility of having to operate both agreements in tandem may not be relevant given the intentions of nations to ratify or provisionally apply the AIDCP. The Chairman pointed out that Item 10 of the agenda, Relationship between the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program and the La Jolla Agreement after 1999, had a bearing on this subject. The representative of Mexico asked if DMLs were to be allocated at the present meeting. The Chairman replied that at that time the task was merely to agree on the procedures for allocating the DMLs. The representative of the United States pointed out that it was important that all nations involved in the surface fishery for tunas in

the EPO ratify or provisionally apply the AIDCP by the end of 1999. The representative of Mexico said that there were additional matters, such as verifying that vessels have the necessary dolphin-saving gear and certification of captains, to be discussed. All participants in the meeting agreed that DMLs for 2000 would be allocated only pursuant to the AIDCP and only to countries which have ratified the Agreement or formally agreed to provisionally apply it.

**7. System to measure DML utilization to deter frivolous requests**

The Chairman said that a system to measure DML utilization to deter frivolous requests had to be in place by August 15, 1999, six months after the AIDCP came into force. Dr. Allen said that there are built-in provisions in the La Jolla Agreement and the AIDCP to discourage repeated frivolous requests for DMLs, but that the AIDCP seemed to provide for additional measures. He discussed two tables (Appendix 3) which had been distributed which showed data on total sets, sets on dolphin-associated fish, total catches of tuna, and catches of tuna in sets on dolphin-associated fish, by vessels with DMLs for the periods of January 1-June 1, 1998 and January 1-December 31, 1998. Everyone agreed that frivolous requests potentially are a serious problem because they decrease the DMLs for vessels which have serious intentions of making sets on dolphin-associated fish. The Chairman said that it should be noted that (1) the AIDCP provided procedures which deterred frivolous requests for DMLs, and (2) the tables in Appendix 3 provide the required system to measure DML utilization, but (3) further work on deterring frivolous requests may be required. It was agreed that this matter would be discussed further at the 22nd meeting of the IRP, scheduled for October 1-2, 1999. The representative of Mexico said that he had some proposals which he would present at that meeting.

**8. System for the allocation of the per-stock per-year dolphin mortality caps**

The Chairman said that the following documents had been made available to the attendees: a Mexican proposal, dated February 1998, concerning per-stock, per-year dolphin mortality caps; the report of the Chairman of the Working Group on Per-Stock Per-Year Dolphin Mortality Caps for its meeting of January 29, 1999; and a Mexican proposal, dated July 22, 1999, for changes to the proposal of the United States regarding stock mortality limits (SMLs) for 2000. He called upon Dr. Allen to summarize the present situation. Dr. Allen said that there were two proposals to be considered, one prepared by the United States and the other by Mexico. The real-time reporting system described under Agenda Item 5 would be used to enable the IATTC staff to monitor the mortalities of each stock and determine whether it was likely that the an SML would be reached.

The proposal of the United States called for establishment of global SMLs for each stock. If the SML for a particular stock was reached, making sets on herds including animals of that stock would be prohibited for the rest of the year for the entire international fleet. The individual-vessel DMLs already give each vessel captain an incentive to minimize the mortalities caused by his vessel, but it was reasoned that a further incentive would be provided by the fact that any mortalities caused by his vessel would contribute to reaching the SMLs for the stocks which he most often fished on. Also, every vessel would have dolphin-saving gear, every captain would be certified, and infractions of safe fishing practices would be reported by the observers.

The Mexican proposal called for allocation of SMLs to each nation on the basis of the past performance of each fleet and its utilization of the various stocks. Thus, a fleet which exerted considerable effort in one area and little or no effort in another area would get relatively large SMLs for stocks inhabiting the first area and relatively small SMLs for stocks inhabiting the second area. The intention was to avoid allocating SMLs which were unlikely to be used.

The Chairman then called upon the United States to describe its proposal in more detail. The representative of the United States said that the U.S. proposal would apply for one year, 2000. SMLs would be established for 10 stocks: northeastern, western-southern, and coastal spotted dolphins, eastern, whitebelly, and Central American spinner dolphins, northern, central, and southern common dolphins, and striped dolphins. Each SML would be 0.2 percent of $N_{min}$, the minimum estimate of the abundance for the stock in question. Fishing for tunas associated with dolphins would be prohibited for the rest of the year if the mortality of all stocks combined reached 5,000 animals. There would be a 5-percent "reserve" for each stock, meaning that further fishing on herds of dolphins containing the stock in question would be prohibited after the mortality reached 95 percent of the SML. Also, the owners and captains of the vessels would be notified if and when the mortalities of any stock reached 60 and 80 percent of the SML.

There was some discussion of the problem, common to both proposals, of identifying the various stocks of dolphins, especially the coastal spotted and Central American spinner stocks.

The Chairman then called upon Mexico to describe its proposal in more detail. The representative of Mexico stated that Mexico preferred to allocate SMLs for only seven stocks: northeastern and western-southern spotted dolphins, eastern and whitebelly spinner dolphins, and northern, central, and southern common dolphins. He pointed out that the boundaries of the stocks do not correspond to political boundaries. He said that the advantage of the Mexican proposal was that, because the SMLs would be allocated mostly to fleets whose fishermen had the most experience fishing on these stocks, the mortalities would be minimized. Furthermore, because the SMLs were allocated mostly to the fishermen who directed large portions of their effort to those stocks, these fishermen would have an additional incentive to try to minimize the mortalities of those stocks.

In the ensuing discussion the effects of one or a few sets with exceptionally high mortality were discussed. Most of the attendees preferred that there be global limits for each stock, as proposed by the United States, but that only seven stocks be monitored on a real-time basis, as proposed by Mexico. Also, they favored a reserve of 2 percent, rather than 5 percent, and only one notification, at 70 percent, prior to the reserve.

The discussion was focused on a revision of the U.S. proposal, which included establishing SMLs and monitoring them on a real-time basis for only seven stocks of dolphins. The representative of Mexico repeated his concern about fishermen setting on stocks of dolphins with which they had had little or no experience. The representative of Costa Rica said that he was concerned about the possibility that the system would infringe upon Costa Rica's sovereign rights. After considerable discussion, the delegates agreed on a modification of the U.S. proposal (Appendix 4).

## 9. Other items for the implementation of the Agreement

The Chairman turned the floor over to Dr. Allen, who called the delegates' attention to the document discussed under Item 6 of the agenda. He went through this document, calling particular attention to Annex III, Paragraph 2, of the AIDCP, which concerns a scientific review and assessment of progress toward the 2001 objective, which was to be conducted in 1998, or as soon as possible thereafter.

There was some discussion of this matter, and it was suggested that a working group be created to examine it further or that it be advanced through informal consultation. The representative of Mexico said that progress on implementation of the AIDCP was hindered by the fact that not all nations participating in the fishery were parties to the Agreement. He suggested that each nation send copies of its regulations governing fishing on dolphins to the IATTC staff.

The representative of Mexico said that he would like to protest the fact that on July 22, 1999, Senator Barbara Boxer of California had proposed an amendment to Senate Bill 1217 which would (1) limit the U.S. contribution to the IATTC to US$2.35 million and (2) impose embargoes on all member nations which had not paid their shares of the IATTC budget, which would be based on the catches of tuna by the various nations during the previous year. He emphasized, however, that Mexico was willing to pay its fair share of the IATTC budget. The Chairman said that the U.S. administration did not endorse this bill.

**10. Relationship between the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program and the La Jolla Agreement after 1999**

It was agreed that this matter had been covered in the previous discussions concerning application and implementation of the AIDCP.

**11. Future co-operation in tuna-dolphin research**

The Chairman called for comments on this topic. The representative of the United States said that, as far as his country is concerned, the tuna-dolphin problem is far from solved. There is still much opposition to setting on herds of dolphins to catch tuna. The final determination of the nature of the dolphin-safe label is to be made on the basis of studies of the abundance of dolphins and of possible stress on dolphins resulting from encirclement by purse seines. These latter studies have not yet begun. So far only Mexico has given permission for the 1999 abundance survey to be carried out in its Exclusive Economic Zone. Permission is expected from Ecuador soon, however.

The representative of Mexico said that his country is committed to cooperate with the United States in these studies, and that a meeting of Mexican and U.S. officials dealing with this subject will be held in Daytona Beach, Florida, USA, in August 1999. He added that his country is unhappy with the progress of matters so far. Some of the things which the United States proposes to do compromise the sovereignty of the other nations and violate the spirit of the La Jolla Agreement. He was especially concerned about Form 370, proposed for the tuna tracking and verification system. He said that he would make available to the attendees copies of "Comments on the Proposed Regulations Implementing the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act," by Carlos Mazal, Executive Director of OLDEPESCA (the Organización Latinoamericana de Desarrollo Pesquero). Nevertheless, he said that Mexico could furnish a research vessel to assist with the abundance surveys.

The representative of the United States said it has been extremely difficult to get funding for the research, and that he was pleased that Mexico could furnish a research vessel. He pointed out that as the amount of data on the abundance of a stock increased the confidence limits of the estimate would narrow, increasing $N_{min}$. This, in turn, would increase the SML for that stock. He added that the stress studies have not been carried out because it has not been possible to get the necessary equipment into Mexico.

The representative of the Center for Marine Conservation said that these studies are extremely important, and that it is disheartening to hear that there has been so little progress on them.

The representative of Ecuador said that Ecuador could also furnish a research vessel for the abundance surveys, and that Ecuador has qualified scientists who could participate in the work.

The representative of the United States extended his thanks to Ecuador, and added that his country had no intention of impinging upon the sovereignty of any other nation. He also said that the U.S. government was in the process of the completing the paperwork required for changing the definition of "dolphin-safe." The representative of Mexico asked if it was anticipated that there would be further delays,

and the representative of the United States replied that the preparation of regulations to lift the embargoes was in progress.

**12. Place and date of next meeting**

This agenda item was not discussed.

**13. Other business**

The Chairman asked if anyone had any other business to discuss, and no delegation raised any other business.

**14. Adjournment**

The Chairman thanked all the attendees for their participation, and adjourned the meeting at 5:15 p.m.

## LIST OF APPENDICES

1 Agenda
2 System for Tracking and Verifying Tuna
3 DML utilization by vessel, 1998
4 Per-stock mortality limits for the year 2000

**Appendix 1.**

**39TH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING**
**AND**
**1ST MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

**La Jolla, California, USA**
**July 22-23, 1999**

# AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Approval of agenda
3. Report of the International Review Panel
4. Tuna tracking and verification system
5. Real-time reporting by observers of per-stock mortality
6. Procedures of Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs) for 2000
7. System to measure DML utilization to deter frivolous requests
8. System for the allocation of the per-stock per-year dolphin mortality caps
9. Other items for the implementation of the Agreement
10. Relationship between the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program and the La Jolla Agreement after 1999
11. Future co-operation in tuna-dolphin research
12. Place and date of next meeting
13. Other business
14. Adjournment

## Appendix 2.

**AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

# SYSTEM FOR TRACKING AND VERIFYING TUNA

## 1. DEFINITIONS

The terms used in this document are defined as follows:

(a) *Dolphin safe* tuna is tuna captured in sets in which there is no mortality or serious injury of dolphins;

(b) *Non-dolphin safe* tuna is tuna captured in sets in which mortality or serious injury of dolphins occurs;

(c) *Agreement Area* is the area covered by the AIDCP;

(d) *AIDCP* is the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program;

(e) *Party* or *Parties* are the Parties to the AIDCP;

(f) *State* is a sovereign state or a regional economic integration organization to which its member States have transferred competence over matters covered by the AIDCP;

(g) *National authority* is the department of government or other entity designated by each Party as responsible for implementing and operating the tuna tracking and verification program described in this document;

(h) *IATTC* is the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission;

(i) *Secretariat* is the staff of the IATTC;

(j) *Captain* is the person aboard the vessel who has legal responsibility for the vessel while at sea and in port;

(k) *Engineer* is the person aboard the vessel responsible for preparation of wells and the loading of the catch into the prepared wells;

(l) *Observer* is the person assigned to the vessel by the IATTC or the Party's national observer program to record the vessel's fishing activities;

(m) *Vessel* includes any vessel which catches, stores, or transports tuna covered by this tracking and verification program;

(n) *Well* is any compartment on a purse-seine vessel in which tuna is stored in a freezing brine solution;

(o) *Set* is the act of deploying and retrieving the purse seine in order to catch tuna;

(p) *Bin* is any container used to store tuna after unloading, during cold storage, or for transport to processing.

## 2. GENERAL

This document describes a system for tracking tuna caught in the Agreement Area by vessels fishing under the AIDCP. The sole purpose of this system is to enable dolphin safe tuna to be distinguished from non-dolphin safe tuna from the time it is caught to the time it is ready for retail sale. This system is based on the premise that dolphin safe tuna shall, from the time of capture, during unloading, storage, transfer, and processing, be kept separate from non-dolphin safe tuna. To this end the system shall be based on a

Tuna Tracking Form (TTF) and additional verification procedures described in this document or developed by individual Parties for use within their respective territories.

The national authority of the Party under whose jurisdiction a fishing vessel operates shall be responsible for tracking the tuna caught, transported, or unloaded by that vessel, but may, by mutual consent, delegate the observation of unloadings and transfers to the national authority of the state in which the unloading or transfer takes place. The national authority of the state in which the tuna is processed becomes responsible for the tracking and verification of the dolphin-safe status of all such tuna when it enters a processing plant located in that state, regardless of the flag of the catcher vessel.

It shall be the responsibility of each national authority to establish and maintain the systems, databases, and regulations necessary to implement the system in areas under its jurisdiction. By February 15, 2000, each Party, and all states which apply the program provisionally, shall provide to the Secretariat a report detailing the tracking and verification program established by that Party under its national laws and regulations. The progress of this program will be reviewed at the meeting of the International Review Panel preceding the Meeting of the Parties in 2000.

Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat, and update as necessary, the name, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address of a designated contact person at its national authority who shall be responsible for all matters pertaining to the program described in this document, and the Secretariat shall circulate a list of all such contact persons to all national authorities.

## 3. TUNA TRACKING FORM (TTF)

The Secretariat shall be responsible for producing the TTFs, which shall be in both English and Spanish, in sufficient quantity to be used throughout the Agreement Area by all the Parties; for distributing the forms to the national authorities; and for training a representative of each national authority in the proper use and handling of the form. Each national authority shall distribute TTFs to the fishing vessels under its jurisdiction.

1. TTFs utilized during a trip shall be identified by a unique number, which shall be the IATTC cruise number to which it corresponds, and shall have provision for recording and endorsing information concerning each set made during a fishing trip which would enable the contents of any of the vessel's wells to be identified as dolphin safe or non-dolphin safe.
2. Dolphin safe and non-dolphin safe tuna caught in the course of a trip shall be recorded on separate TTFs.
3. The national authority shall issue the TTFs to the observer assigned to the fishing vessel, and the cruise number shall be recorded on the TTF at the beginning of each trip. All tuna caught during that trip shall be recorded on the relevant TTF.
4. After a trip, the original TTF(s), with total confirmed quantities of tuna unloaded or transferred from that trip, shall be retained by the competent national authority, as follows:
   (a) If the tuna is to be processed within the territory of the state under whose jurisdiction the fishing vessel operates, the original TTF(s) shall be submitted to the national authority of that state;
   (b) If the tuna is to be processed within the territory of a state other than that under whose jurisdiction the fishing vessel operates, at the completion of unloading the tuna the responsibility for tracking passes to the national authority of the state in whose territory the tuna is to be processed. In such a case, the original TTF(s) is (are) submitted to the national authority under whose jurisdiction the tuna is to be processed, and a copy of the TTF(s) is (are) provided to the national authority of the Party under whose jurisdiction the vessel operates.

5. Within twenty days of receipt of a TTF, the competent national authority shall transmit a copy of the document to the Secretariat.

6. TTFs shall be treated by the competent national authority as confidential official documents of the IDCP, consistent with Article XVIII of the AIDCP.

**4. FISHING OPERATIONS**

1. At sack-up during each set, and prior to brailing or loading of tuna aboard the vessel and into wells, the observer determines whether or not dolphin mortality or serious injury has occurred in the set and notifies the captain immediately of his determination.

2. On the basis of the observer's determination, the tuna is designated either dolphin safe or non-dolphin safe. The tuna is brailed and loaded into a prepared well or wells which already contain either dolphin safe tuna or non-dolphin safe tuna, as applicable, or into a prepared but empty well or wells which shall then be designated dolphin safe or non-dolphin safe, as applicable.

3. In the event that dolphin mortality or serious injury is identified subsequent to the observer determination referenced in paragraph 1, the well or wells into which the tuna from that set was loaded shall be designated as non-dolphin safe well or wells for the rest of the trip. However, all dolphin safe tuna already in such a well, except the upper 15%, by weight, will still be considered dolphin safe, and will be unloaded as such after the non-dolphin safe tuna is unloaded.

4. At the completion of brailing, when there is no further question as to whether the tuna is dolphin safe or not, the observer, in consultation with the engineer, shall record on the appropriate TTF the species and estimated quantity of tuna loaded into each well used in that set. Both the observer and the engineer shall initial the entry for each set.

5. Within a reasonable period after the completion of loading of non-dolphin safe tuna, the observer may confirm the number(s) of the well(s) receiving the tuna by noting the subsequent change in temperature in the well(s).

6. Transfers of tuna from the net of one fishing vessel to another fishing vessel at sea in the course of a trip shall be documented on the TTF(s), specifying the quantity, species, and dolphin safe status of the tuna being transferred. The transfer shall be documented on the TTF(s) of both the transferring and receiving vessels.

7. Near the end of a fishing trip, if the only well space available is in a non-dolphin safe well, and there is an opportunity to make one last set, dolphin safe tuna caught in that set may be loaded into the non-dolphin safe well. The dolphin safe tuna must be kept physically separate from the non-dolphin safe tuna already in the well, using netting or similar material.

8. At the end of each fishing trip, when no more sets are to be made, the observer and the captain shall review the TTF(s), make any additional notes, and both will sign the form.

**5. UNLOADING**

1. The captain, managing owner, or agent of a vessel returning to port to unload part or all of its catch shall provide sufficient notice of the vessel's intended place and schedule of unloading to the competent national authority to allow for preparations to be made for monitoring the unloading of that tuna.

2. If a trip terminates when a vessel enters port to unload part of its catch, a new TTF(s) shall be assigned to the new trip, and the information concerning any tuna retained on the vessel shall be recorded as the first entry on the TTF(s) for the new trip. If the trip is not terminated following a partial unloading, the vessel shall retain the original TTF(s) and shall submit a copy of that TTF(s), with original signatures, to the national authority of the state where the tuna was unloaded. In either case,

the species, dolphin safe status, and amount of tuna unloaded shall be noted on the respective original TTF(s).

3. If tuna is unloaded from a fishing vessel in port and subsequently loaded aboard a carrier vessel for transport to a processing location, the state under whose jurisdiction the fishing vessel operates shall be responsible for obtaining the TTF(s), retaining documentation of the unloading, including recording of the total confirmed scale weight if the tuna is weighed at that time, and verifying that the dolphin safe tuna is kept separated from the non-dolphin safe tuna during the carrier loading and transporting process. Dolphin safe tuna and non-dolphin safe tuna may be stored in the same hold on a carrier vessel provided that the two are kept physically separate, using netting or similar material, and the non-dolphin safe tuna is clearly labeled as such.

4. If the tuna is unloaded directly to a processing facility, the national authority in whose area of jurisdiction the tuna is to be processed shall be responsible for retaining documentation of the unloading of the tuna and recording of the separate confirmed scale weight for dolphin safe and non-dolphin safe tuna. The competent national authority shall take possession of the original TTF for entry of the information into a database and for continued tracking of that tuna, and a copy of the TTF(s) shall be forwarded to the national authority of the state under whose jurisdiction the fishing vessel operates if different from the state where the tuna is processed.

5. Dolphin safe and non-dolphin safe tuna shall be unloaded from fishing or carrier vessels into separate bins. Each bin shall be identified with the corresponding TTF number, the dolphin safe status of the tuna, and confirmed scale weight for the tuna in that bin.

6. Each sale of a portion of the catch shall reference the corresponding TTF number, which will accompany the tuna through every step of processing. In the event of transfers after the national authority has taken possession of the TTF(s), the transferring party shall be responsible for reporting any such transfer to the competent national authority, specifying the TTF number(s), the species and quantity (scale weight) of tuna being transferred, and the recipient.

7. The Parties shall determine means by which to document, within this system, tuna unloaded by purse-seine vessels operating in the Agreement Area but not covered by the AIDCP. Tracking shall include confirmation of unloaded weight and, at the discretion of each Party, review of the vessel logbook.

## 6. STORAGE, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

The Parties may establish tracking and verification procedures for storage, processing, and marketing of tuna and tuna products that best fit the business practices within their own territories, as long as those procedures include the following requirements:

(a) Any change in ownership of any unprocessed tuna covered by a TTF number shall be handled in accordance with Section 5, paragraphs 3 and 4, and shall be reported to the competent national authority.

(b) During processing, dolphin safe and non-dolphin safe tuna shall not be processed on the same lines at the same time.

(c) Processors shall maintain records complete enough to allow the lot numbers of processed tuna to be traced back to the corresponding TTF number.

(d) Processed dolphin safe tuna destined for export shall be accompanied by appropriate certification of such status issued by the competent national authority, including reference to the corresponding TTF number, provided that such documentation shall not reference details of fishing operations, except as relates to identification of types of fishing gear.

## 7. PERIODIC AUDITS AND SPOT CHECKS

Consistent with the principles and objectives of the AIDCP concerning multilateral cooperation in the management and implementation of this program, the national programs established by the Parties to track and verify tuna harvested by vessels in the Agreement Area shall include periodic audits and spot checks for caught, landed and processed tuna products, mechanisms for communication and cooperation between and among national authorities, and timely access to relevant data.

The Parties commit, while reserving their national sovereignty prerogatives, to work cooperatively towards the development of an international program to facilitate general reviews and spot checks of national tracking and verification programs. Consistent with this commitment, the Parties shall make available, or request the Secretariat to make available, to the International Review Panel (IRP) such reports and documentation on the tracking and verification program, including TTFs, as might be requested by that Panel, provided that the presentation of such documentation shall be subject to normal IRP confidentiality measures.

**Appendix 3.**

| DML UTILIZATION, 1 JANUARY - 30 MAY 1998 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessel code | Dolphin sets | Total sets | % dolphin sets | Catch on dolphins | Total catch | % catch on dolphins |
| 291 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 330 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 333 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 349 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 370 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 403 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 424 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 431 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 476 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1488 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3003 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 489 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 11 | 0.0 |
| 451 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 306 | 0.0 |
| 1393 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 | 0 | 378 | 0.0 |
| 1454 | 0 | 34 | 0.0 | 0 | 490 | 0.0 |
| 1440 | 0 | 44 | 0.0 | 0 | 1219 | 0.0 |
| 1439 | 0 | 52 | 0.0 | 0 | 1572 | 0.0 |
| 1448 | 0 | 56 | 0.0 | 0 | 1909 | 0.0 |
| 1404 | 0 | 60 | 0.0 | 0 | 1874 | 0.0 |
| 1453 | 0 | 62 | 0.0 | 0 | 1202 | 0.0 |
| 350 | 0 | 69 | 0.0 | 0 | 1802 | 0.0 |
| 460 | 0 | 69 | 0.0 | 0 | 1475 | 0.0 |
| 471 | 0 | 69 | 0.0 | 0 | 1554 | 0.0 |
| 1494 | 0 | 71 | 0.0 | 0 | 596 | 0.0 |
| 170 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1633 | 0 |
| 334 | 0 | 106 | 0.0 | 0 | 1854 | 0.0 |
| 1385 | 1 | 85 | 1.2 | 0 | 1858 | 0.0 |
| 1467 | 1 | 83 | 1.2 | 1 | 1990 | 0.1 |
| 1508 | 1 | 75 | 1.3 | 0 | 1360 | 0.0 |
| 456 | 1 | 71 | 1.4 | 0 | 2127 | 0.0 |
| 1495 | 1 | 59 | 1.7 | 0 | 1252 | 0.0 |
| 380 | 3 | 105 | 2.9 | 31 | 508 | 6.1 |
| 465 | 3 | 64 | 4.7 | 6 | 1503 | 0.4 |
| 1387 | 8 | 151 | 5.3 | 48 | 1183 | 4.1 |
| 240 | 9 | 96 | 9.4 | 47 | 451 | 10.4 |
| 466 | 14 | 89 | 15.7 | 27 | 313 | 8.6 |
| 1394 | 18 | 99 | 18.2 | 62 | 542 | 11.4 |
| 498 | 16 | 70 | 22.9 | 75 | 973 | 7.7 |
| 1398 | 27 | 110 | 24.5 | 147 | 718 | 20.5 |
| 440 | 18 | 63 | 28.6 | 116 | 895 | 13.0 |
| 1400 | 8 | 22 | 36.4 | 31 | 205 | 15.1 |
| 1378 | 47 | 121 | 38.8 | 619 | 2484 | 24.9 |
| 337 | 63 | 150 | 42.0 | 771 | 1539 | 50.1 |
| 308 | 45 | 98 | 45.9 | 436 | 1289 | 33.8 |
| 336 | 40 | 81 | 49.4 | 1067 | 1453 | 73.4 |

| DML UTILIZATION, 1 JANUARY - 30 MAY 1998 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessel code | Dolphin sets | Total sets | % dolphin sets | Catch on dolphins | Total catch | % catch on dolphins |
| 497 | 71 | 140 | 50.7 | 1223 | 2238 | 54.6 |
| 446 | 37 | 67 | 55.2 | 243 | 570 | 42.6 |
| 203 | 48 | 86 | 55.8 | 398 | 768 | 51.8 |
| 353 | 76 | 134 | 56.7 | 1258 | 2855 | 44.1 |
| 235 | 76 | 114 | 66.7 | 611 | 1324 | 46.1 |
| 437 | 77 | 114 | 67.5 | 1547 | 2343 | 66.0 |
| 1346 | 106 | 155 | 68.4 | 1333 | 1708 | 78.0 |
| 444 | 128 | 183 | 69.9 | 1848 | 2390 | 77.3 |
| 253 | 7 | 10 | 70.0 | 171 | 200 | 85.5 |
| 260 | 63 | 90 | 70.0 | 945 | 1341 | 70.5 |
| 1451 | 106 | 145 | 73.1 | 1508 | 2025 | 74.5 |
| 438 | 11 | 15 | 73.3 | 115 | 328 | 35.1 |
| 243 | 24 | 32 | 75.0 | 54 | 80 | 67.5 |
| 462 | 83 | 108 | 76.9 | 1271 | 1649 | 77.1 |
| 1360 | 69 | 89 | 77.5 | 718 | 1183 | 60.7 |
| 285 | 55 | 70 | 78.6 | 550 | 633 | 86.9 |
| 392 | 56 | 71 | 78.9 | 808 | 1977 | 40.9 |
| 1392 | 59 | 72 | 81.9 | 1066 | 1183 | 90.1 |
| 296 | 66 | 79 | 83.5 | 595 | 661 | 90.0 |
| 1361 | 123 | 147 | 83.7 | 2028 | 2475 | 81.9 |
| 359 | 83 | 99 | 83.8 | 1338 | 1497 | 89.4 |
| 315 | 84 | 100 | 84.0 | 1323 | 1432 | 92.4 |
| 1449 | 124 | 146 | 84.9 | 2912 | 3275 | 88.9 |
| 454 | 110 | 127 | 86.6 | 1757 | 2005 | 87.6 |
| 453 | 130 | 148 | 87.8 | 2037 | 2258 | 90.2 |
| 1383 | 116 | 132 | 87.9 | 1829 | 2228 | 82.1 |
| 311 | 80 | 89 | 89.9 | 811 | 1039 | 78.1 |
| 365 | 76 | 84 | 90.5 | 1247 | 1311 | 95.1 |
| 305 | 79 | 87 | 90.8 | 1436 | 1485 | 96.7 |
| 1443 | 91 | 100 | 91.0 | 1226 | 1412 | 86.8 |
| 1471 | 78 | 85 | 91.8 | 1481 | 1642 | 90.2 |
| 298 | 121 | 130 | 93.1 | 1210 | 1323 | 91.5 |
| 348 | 93 | 99 | 93.9 | 1073 | 1093 | 98.2 |
| 470 | 124 | 132 | 93.9 | 2351 | 2406 | 97.7 |
| 1174 | 115 | 122 | 94.3 | 1812 | 1917 | 94.5 |
| 484 | 131 | 138 | 94.9 | 1820 | 1880 | 96.8 |
| 300 | 106 | 111 | 95.5 | 1991 | 2077 | 95.9 |
| 234 | 85 | 89 | 95.5 | 1296 | 1355 | 95.6 |
| 248 | 65 | 68 | 95.6 | 773 | 818 | 94.5 |
| 493 | 68 | 71 | 95.8 | 719 | 735 | 97.8 |
| 1396 | 93 | 97 | 95.9 | 1755 | 1776 | 98.8 |
| 480 | 117 | 122 | 95.9 | 1391 | 1429 | 97.3 |
| 326 | 98 | 102 | 96.1 | 1531 | 1544 | 99.2 |
| 309 | 106 | 110 | 96.4 | 1240 | 1256 | 98.7 |
| 481 | 145 | 150 | 96.7 | 1856 | 1925 | 96.4 |
| 272 | 60 | 62 | 96.8 | 957 | 957 | 100.0 |
| 211 | 79 | 81 | 97.5 | 1295 | 1295 | 100.0 |

DML UTILIZATION, 1 JANUARY - 30 MAY 1998

| Vessel code | Dolphin sets | Total sets | % dolphin sets | Catch on dolphins | Total catch | % catch on dolphins |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 318 | 94 | 96 | 97.9 | 2044 | 2059 | 99.3 |
| 299 | 112 | 114 | 98.2 | 1033 | 1035 | 99.8 |
| 1405 | 35 | 35 | 100.0 | 891 | 891 | 100.0 |
| 325 | 76 | 76 | 100.0 | 869 | 869 | 100.0 |
| 467 | 98 | 98 | 100.0 | 2051 | 2051 | 100.0 |
| 1395 | 138 | 138 | 100.0 | 2741 | 2741 | 100.0 |

DML UTILIZATION, 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 1998

| Vessel code | Dolphin sets | Total sets | % dolphin sets | Catch on dolphins | Total catch | % catch on dolphins |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 291 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 330 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 333 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1488 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3003 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3007 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3008 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1454 | 0 | 37 | 0.0 | 0 | 521 | 0.0 |
| 1533 | 0 | 58 | 0.0 | 0 | 2272 | 0.0 |
| 1448 | 0 | 75 | 0.0 | 0 | 2197 | 0.0 |
| 1453 | 0 | 80 | 0.0 | 0 | 2447 | 0.0 |
| 1527 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 2303 | 0.0 |
| 1528 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 2869 | 0.0 |
| 1439 | 0 | 83 | 0.0 | 0 | 2311 | 0.0 |
| 1530 | 0 | 95 | 0.0 | 0 | 3060 | 0.0 |
| 1404 | 0 | 96 | 0.0 | 0 | 3081 | 0.0 |
| 1531 | 0 | 114 | 0.0 | 0 | 6736 | 0.0 |
| 1440 | 0 | 119 | 0.0 | 0 | 2723 | 0.0 |
| 471 | 0 | 123 | 0.0 | 0 | 3501 | 0.0 |
| 170 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 2344 | 0 |
| 460 | 0 | 142 | 0.0 | 0 | 3112 | 0.0 |
| 350 | 0 | 162 | 0.0 | 0 | 3903 | 0.0 |
| 1524 | 0 | 165 | 0.0 | 0 | 8117 | 0.0 |
| 334 | 0 | 212 | 0.0 | 0 | 5555 | 0.0 |
| 1467 | 1 | 180 | 0.6 | 1 | 5230 | 0.0 |
| 456 | 1 | 167 | 0.6 | 0 | 6555 | 0.0 |
| 1385 | 1 | 158 | 0.6 | 0 | 4769 | 0.0 |
| 1508 | 1 | 135 | 0.7 | 0 | 3789 | 0.0 |
| 1495 | 1 | 134 | 0.7 | 0 | 4021 | 0.0 |
| 465 | 3 | 144 | 2.1 | 6 | 3995 | 0.2 |
| 1494 | 5 | 191 | 2.6 | 3 | 2668 | 0.1 |
| 349 | 7 | 91 | 7.7 | 100 | 1413 | 7.1 |
| 380 | 16 | 129 | 12.4 | 62 | 550 | 11.3 |
| 1387 | 77 | 318 | 24.2 | 361 | 2694 | 13.4 |
| 1393 | 44 | 166 | 26.5 | 265 | 1581 | 16.8 |
| 451 | 19 | 63 | 30.2 | 316 | 1302 | 24.3 |

DML UTILIZATION, 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 1998

| Vessel code | Dolphin sets | Total sets | % dolphin sets | Catch on dolphins | Total catch | % catch on dolphins |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 240 | 39 | 129 | 30.2 | 135 | 541 | 25.0 |
| 1394 | 92 | 248 | 37.1 | 625 | 1344 | 46.5 |
| 1398 | 75 | 202 | 37.1 | 635 | 1780 | 35.7 |
| 466 | 59 | 157 | 37.6 | 217 | 571 | 38.0 |
| 424 | 31 | 78 | 39.7 | 150 | 544 | 27.6 |
| 1378 | 110 | 250 | 44.0 | 1378 | 4369 | 31.5 |
| 337 | 136 | 303 | 44.9 | 2198 | 4328 | 50.8 |
| 440 | 54 | 119 | 45.4 | 411 | 1549 | 26.5 |
| 498 | 83 | 162 | 51.2 | 1157 | 3195 | 36.2 |
| 497 | 149 | 289 | 51.6 | 2474 | 5238 | 47.2 |
| 476 | 35 | 61 | 57.4 | 419 | 711 | 58.9 |
| 431 | 32 | 55 | 58.2 | 55 | 344 | 16.0 |
| 308 | 129 | 218 | 59.2 | 1684 | 3427 | 49.1 |
| 446 | 120 | 200 | 60.0 | 1171 | 2009 | 58.3 |
| 203 | 119 | 195 | 61.0 | 1300 | 2516 | 51.7 |
| 296 | 108 | 174 | 62.1 | 1137 | 2929 | 38.8 |
| 462 | 129 | 199 | 64.8 | 2001 | 3512 | 57.0 |
| 437 | 144 | 220 | 65.5 | 3134 | 4891 | 64.1 |
| 489 | 98 | 147 | 66.7 | 1268 | 2180 | 58.2 |
| 243 | 51 | 76 | 67.1 | 170 | 266 | 63.9 |
| 336 | 158 | 235 | 67.2 | 3443 | 4504 | 76.4 |
| 1392 | 103 | 151 | 68.2 | 1749 | 2421 | 72.2 |
| 353 | 215 | 312 | 68.9 | 3695 | 6094 | 60.6 |
| 454 | 197 | 280 | 70.4 | 2595 | 4555 | 57.0 |
| 1400 | 126 | 176 | 71.6 | 1109 | 1621 | 68.4 |
| 403 | 56 | 77 | 72.7 | 799 | 1132 | 70.6 |
| 1346 | 238 | 325 | 73.2 | 3436 | 4572 | 75.2 |
| 444 | 222 | 301 | 73.8 | 3304 | 4160 | 79.4 |
| 1451 | 208 | 277 | 75.1 | 3145 | 4257 | 73.9 |
| 260 | 147 | 192 | 76.6 | 2131 | 2960 | 72.0 |
| 1360 | 154 | 201 | 76.6 | 2289 | 3445 | 66.4 |
| 359 | 141 | 182 | 77.5 | 2467 | 3467 | 71.2 |
| 235 | 192 | 245 | 78.4 | 2264 | 3476 | 65.1 |
| 438 | 94 | 118 | 79.7 | 1497 | 2159 | 69.3 |
| 1361 | 254 | 315 | 80.6 | 3725 | 5068 | 73.5 |
| 365 | 150 | 186 | 80.6 | 2275 | 3227 | 70.5 |
| 305 | 159 | 197 | 80.7 | 2913 | 4273 | 68.2 |
| 370 | 77 | 95 | 81.1 | 1267 | 1859 | 68.2 |
| 1383 | 190 | 233 | 81.5 | 2515 | 3631 | 69.3 |
| 392 | 130 | 159 | 81.8 | 2064 | 3773 | 54.7 |
| 1471 | 165 | 198 | 83.3 | 2907 | 3562 | 81.6 |
| 493 | 124 | 148 | 83.8 | 1389 | 1999 | 69.5 |
| 285 | 150 | 179 | 83.8 | 1685 | 2212 | 76.2 |
| 315 | 195 | 232 | 84.1 | 3200 | 3949 | 81.0 |
| 1449 | 227 | 270 | 84.1 | 4651 | 5595 | 83.1 |
| 1443 | 174 | 204 | 85.3 | 2832 | 3760 | 75.3 |
| 299 | 184 | 215 | 85.6 | 2526 | 3066 | 82.4 |

DML UTILIZATION, 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 1998

| Vessel code | Dolphin sets | Total sets | % dolphin sets | Catch on dolphins | Total catch | % catch on dolphins |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1174 | 232 | 267 | 86.9 | 3408 | 3818 | 89.3 |
| 484 | 253 | 290 | 87.2 | 3670 | 4560 | 80.5 |
| 309 | 175 | 200 | 87.5 | 2536 | 3122 | 81.2 |
| 272 | 133 | 151 | 88.1 | 2021 | 2352 | 85.9 |
| 467 | 220 | 249 | 88.4 | 3907 | 5190 | 75.3 |
| 248 | 102 | 114 | 89.5 | 1240 | 1533 | 80.9 |
| 326 | 196 | 218 | 89.9 | 3624 | 4448 | 81.5 |
| 470 | 244 | 270 | 90.4 | 4222 | 4967 | 85.0 |
| 348 | 132 | 146 | 90.4 | 1671 | 1884 | 88.7 |
| 300 | 182 | 201 | 90.5 | 3493 | 4104 | 85.1 |
| 211 | 154 | 169 | 91.1 | 2482 | 2907 | 85.4 |
| 311 | 147 | 161 | 91.3 | 1552 | 1843 | 84.2 |
| 453 | 266 | 291 | 91.4 | 3731 | 4210 | 88.6 |
| 253 | 130 | 142 | 91.5 | 2394 | 2662 | 89.9 |
| 481 | 214 | 232 | 92.2 | 2858 | 3321 | 86.1 |
| 1395 | 244 | 264 | 92.4 | 4503 | 4859 | 92.7 |
| 1405 | 123 | 133 | 92.5 | 2082 | 2342 | 88.9 |
| 318 | 171 | 183 | 93.4 | 3575 | 4179 | 85.5 |
| 325 | 158 | 169 | 93.5 | 1965 | 2152 | 91.3 |
| 298 | 196 | 209 | 93.8 | 2095 | 2268 | 92.4 |
| 1396 | 200 | 209 | 95.7 | 3469 | 3895 | 89.1 |
| 234 | 163 | 170 | 95.9 | 2709 | 2830 | 95.7 |
| 480 | 218 | 227 | 96.0 | 3000 | 3098 | 96.8 |

## Appendix 4.

**AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

# PER-STOCK MORTALITY LIMITS FOR THE YEAR 2000

## STOCK MORTALITY LIMITS

A mortality limit will be calculated for each stock incidentally taken in the purse-seine fishery for yellowfin tuna (Table 1).

All stocks associated with the dolphin fishery shall receive a stock mortality limit (SML). Those stocks are highlighted in Table 1. The remaining stocks listed in Table 1 shall be monitored, although not on a real-time basis.

For the year 2000 the SML will be set at 0.2% of $N_{min}$, as established by the Parties.

The IATTC will continue to document the mortality of all species listed in the table and count that mortality against the 5,000 limit and the dolphin mortality limit (DML) for a vessel.

## DISTRIBUTION AND MONITORING OF STOCK MORTALITY LIMITS

For the year 2000 the SMLs shall not be distributed among vessels or Parties.

The IATTC will implement the system for 2000 as follows:

1. The IATTC places 2% of each SML into reserve to ensure that the individual SMLs are not exceeded.
2. IATTC and national program observers radio mortality reports for these stocks to the IATTC on a weekly basis.
3. The IATTC provides weekly dolphin mortality estimates by stock to the nations fishing in the EPO.
4. If the mortality for any stock for which an SML has been established reaches 70% and 90% of the SML, the Director will notify Parties immediately and request that they take such action as is necessary to avoid exceeding the limit.
5. If the SML for any stock is reached, the Director will notify the Parties immediately, and sets on that stock, in pure or mixed herds, shall cease for the remainder of the year. Each Party shall ensure that vessels under its jurisdiction cease making sets on that stock and on herds containing members of that stock.
6. If the SML for any given stock is exceeded, the amount of the excess will be subtracted from the SML established for the next year.
7. Preceding the Meeting of the Parties in 2000, the Working Group on per-stock, per-year dolphin mortality caps shall meet to review data from the first half of the year as well as any other relevant data and analyze, *inter alia*, the performance of the individual national fleets and their vessels in their interaction with the various stocks being monitored, including their expertise in effectively dealing with the behavior of the particular stocks. Such performance should be further measured in terms of other factors, including, *inter alia,* the number of sets on a particular stock *versus* observed mortalities in those sets, the number and proportion of failed sets on such stocks,

and tons of tuna landed per observed mortality per stock. The Working Group shall examine the estimates of mortality for the coastal spotted and Central American spinner stocks and consider whether more frequent monitoring is required.

8. The Working Group shall, on the basis of this review, present for the consideration of the Meeting of the Parties a proposal or proposals for the allocation of SMLs for the year 2001 and, if appropriate, for succeeding years. Such proposals may include modifications to the present system and for the allocation of national SMLs for all stocks or for those stocks where such an approach is warranted, and shall take into account the need not to prejudice the right and opportunity of vessels of Parties not previously allocated DMLs to participate in the fishery in accordance with the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program.

9. At the Meeting of the Parties in 2000, the Parties shall review the implementation of the global SML system and evaluate the proposals of the Working Group.

**TABLE 1.** Per-stock estimates of abundance ($N$) and minimum abundance ($N_{min}$), 0.2% $N_{min}$ and 0.1% $N_{min}$ stock mortality limits (SMLs), and 1997 and 1998 dolphin mortalities. ($N$ and $N_{min}$ values for illustrative purposes only.)

| Stock | N (x 1000) | $N_{min}$ (x 1000) | 0.2% $N_{min}$ | 0.1% $N_{min}$ | 1997 mortality | 1998 mortality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spotted dolphin (*Stenella attenuata*) | | | | | | |
| Northeastern stock | 730.9 | 648.9 | 1,298 | 649 | 715 | 288 |
| Western/Southern stock | 1,298.4 | 1,145.1 | 2,290 | 1,145 | 1,024 | 338 |
| Coastal stock | 29.8 | 22.5 | 45 | 22 | 26 | 13 |
| Spinner dolphin (*Stenella longirostris*) | | | | | | |
| Eastern stock | 631.8 | 518.5 | 1,037 | 518 | 391 | 422 |
| Whitebelly stock | 1,019.3 | 871.9 | 1,744 | 872 | 498 | 249 |
| Central American stock | (16.4) | - | - | - | 0* | 12 |
| Common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis & D. capensis*) | | | | | | |
| Northern stock | 713.7 | 562.7 | 1,125 | 563 | 9 | 261 |
| Central stock | 239.4 | 207.3 | 415 | 207 | 114 | 172 |
| Southern stock | 2,210.9 | 1,845.6 | 3,691 | 1,846 | 58 | 33 |
| Striped dolphins *(Stenella coeruleoalba)* | 1,918.0 | 1,745.9 | 3,492 | 1,746 | 80 | 24 |
| Fraser's dolphin *(Lagenodelphis hosei)* | 289.3 | 219.8 | 440 | 220 | 0* | 0* |
| Bottlenose dolphin *(Tursiops truncatus)* | 243.5 | 192.3 | 385 | 192 | 10 | 29 |
| Risso's dolphin *(Grampus griseus)* | 175.8 | 128.9 | 258 | 129 | 0* | 0* |
| Rough-toothed dolphin *(Steno bredanensis)* | 145.9 | 112.2 | 224 | 112 | 20 | 0* |
| Pilot whale *(Globicephala spp.)* | 160.2 | 142.7 | 285 | 143 | 5 | 0* |
| Melon-headed whale *(Peponocephala electra)* | 45.4 | 31.2 | 62 | 31 | 0* | 0* |
| Pacific white-sided dolphin *(Lagenorhynchus obliquidens)* | 11.2 | 8.4 | 17 | 8 | 0* | 0* |
| Pygmy killer whale *(Feresa attenuata)* | 38.9 | 30.3 | 61 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| False killer whale *(Pseudorca crassidens)* | 39.8 | 24.4 | 49 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Killer whale *(Orcinus orca)* | 8.5 | 6.3 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Abundance estimates ($N$) from Wade and Gerrodette (1993), and unpublished data for northern and central common dolphins. Estimates of minimum abundance ($N_{min}$) calculated from PBR guidelines in Wade and Angliss (1997). * Mortality has occurred on this stock or species between 1986 and 1997.