

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)

(by videoconference)

07-10 June 2021

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

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The 97th meeting (extraordinary) of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held by *videoconference* from 7 to 10 June 2021. 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.

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 four of the five Cooperating Non-Members, to wit, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Liberia, took part in the meeting.

In response to the Chair's proposal, the Commission agreed to use the same *ad hoc* rules of procedure that it had adopted for its 95th meeting and which are embodied in Resolution C-20-01.

The delegation of Panama referred to Article XV, paragraph 4, of the Antigua Convention to recall and reiterate its commitment to settle its arrears in accordance with the schedule already agreed with the Commission and therefore requested not to be excluded from the decision-making process. The European Union expressed its satisfaction that Panama was thus bringing itself up to date to settle its debt and, in the absence of objections, Panama's request was approved.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes. The Delegation of the European Union requested that under agenda item 5, "other business", the question of the dates and format of the 98th meeting of the Commission be discussed.

3. Additional conservation and management measures for tropical tunas:

a) Information and recommendations of the scientific staff

Dr. Alexandre Aires-da-Silva, Coordinator of Scientific Research, presented document IATTC 97-02 Staff recommendations to the Commission. This document indicates that for 2021, the staff maintains its 2020 recommendation that additional precautionary measures are necessary in addition to the 72-day closure already agreed in Resolution C-02-17, as extended for 2021 by Resolution C-20-06. He emphasized the need not to exceed the *status quo* in fishing mortality.

He noted that there are several types of management measures that could be considered that would make this achievement possible. As an example, he mentioned the establishment of an extended time closure based on the number of sets on floating objects (FADs) during the previous year, combined with individual daily active FAD limits per vessel, in the event that the *status quo* is exceeded: this might be the best option for maintaining the *status quo*. The closure would be for both floating object sets (OBJ) and unassociated sets (NOA), and would apply to all purse seine vessels, except those that in recent years made mostly NOA sets (vessels that have made 75% or more of their sets on unassociated tunas during 3 of the last 5 years (2015-2019)).

Dr. Aires-da-Silva added that, in conjunction with the other measures already established in resolution C-17-02 and extended through resolution C-20-06, these additional precautionary measures would allow controlling the two aspects of the fishery that are not yet sufficiently controlled, the number of OBJ sets and the number of FADs at sea, both of which can lead to an increase in fishing mortality if they are not limited. Regarding the period of implementation of these measures, he noted that the staff recommends the adoption of the additional measures for tropical tunas in the Antigua Convention Area in a multi-year conservation package (three years, 2022-2024). He stressed the desirability of a multi-year package, because of the stability it would provide in terms of conservation measures, which would also allow time to improve the bigeye and yellowfin tuna assessments, complete the work plan for developing a skipjack assessment, improve the risk analysis for tropical tunas before new management advice is needed, and to complete the assessments of other stocks.

b) Report and recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

Dr. Aires-da-Silva presented document IATTC 97- 01 Recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to the Commission. He noted that the SAC recommended, as did the IATTC staff, the

establishment of a three-year management cycle for the fishery for tropical tunas in the Antigua Convention Area (2022- 2024), and that during this period the provisions of Resolution C-20-06 be maintained except those related to the fishery on FADs. These should be reviewed by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Resolution C-20-05, and adjusted, if necessary. The SAC recommended that the Commission consider during the 2022-2024 three-year cycle: a) the proposed operational rule described in document SAC-12-08, as part of the package of possible measures to be implemented to avoid an increase in fishing mortality beyond the *status quo* levels. b) adopt control measures for the fishery on FADs that avoid exceeding the average fishing mortality for this fishery between 2017 and 2019.

Finally, Dr. Aires-da-Silva recalled that the SAC recommendations included those of the Bycatch Working Group and the FAD Working Group, as endorsed by the Committee.

c) Consideration of additional conservation and management measures

Dr. Alexandre Aires-da-Silva summarized the measures proposed by the scientific staff as additional measures to those already adopted in Resolution C-20-06.

- 1) Establish a three-year management cycle for the fishery for tropical tunas in the Antigua Convention Area (2022-2024).
- 2) Maintain the provisions of the current resolution (C-20-06), except for paragraph 8, which would be modified as described in item 4.
- 3) Within the management cycle (2022-2024), adopt the operational rule described in document SAC-12-08 to implement, if necessary, an extension of the time closure for both sets on floating objects and unassociated sets, which would apply to all purse-seine vessels, except those that have historically made mainly unassociated sets (vessels that have made 75% or more of their sets on unassociated schools during 3 of the 5 years 2015-2019).
- 4) Establish individual vessel limits (IVL) for the number of daily active FADs, calculated independently for each vessel from their active FAD data for 2018-2019.

During the discussion that followed this presentation, the comments made by the delegations, as well as the questions to which the staff responded, made it possible to identify several important points that will need to be addressed and resolved in order to reach consensus on additional measures for the conservation and management of tropical tunas. The table below illustrates some of these points:

CPC	Comment or question	Secretariat's comment
USA	For how many days should the seasonal closure periods be extended if this option is chosen as an additional measure?	The duration of the extended closure is a function of the number of sets of floating objects in the previous year and of how much this exceeded the 2017-2019 average <i>status quo</i> level (see operational rule described in SAC-12-08). For illustrative purposes, the staff presented 3 possible scenarios which would involve closures of 82, 90 or 104 days depending on how the recent increasing linear trend on the number of OBJ sets evolves into the future.
EUR	Are vessels under class 6 included in the additional days of closure?	The possible extension of the closure periods would apply to all purse seiners regardless of their class.

EUR	In view of the stock assessment uncertainties, bigeye and yellowfin assessments need to be conducted before 2024 as currently scheduled by the Secretariat.	More frequent update assessments will not resolve these uncertainties. The bimodal pattern seen in the bigeye risk analysis will not be resolved with an update assessment. This will require a benchmark assessment where extensive research needs to be conducted to evaluate all the assumptions. The staff's workplan to improve the tropical tuna stock assessments has been carefully designed to accomplish several milestones which are necessary to deliver the benchmark assessment. On the other hand, although the available data situation has improved, there are still gaps or failures, for example, in relation to the availability of buoy-related data which could be used to improve the indices of abundance. There is also a need for additional and better tagging data, for which two recent cruises have been completed in 2019 and 2020 and a third one is scheduled for 2022, but time is also required to analyze the data thus collected.
ECU	Evaluations need to be done more closely to each other and in a timely manner. If necessary, the Secretariat's team should be strengthened, or an external evaluation should be carried out. The lack of clarity on the status of these stocks and their abundance is worrisome.	
PAN and ECU	The extraordinary effects of the pandemic on fishing activity must be taken into account when developing and adopting additional measures. There has been a reduction in operational fishing capacity at sea during 2020 and 2021 and this needs to be given due consideration, particularly when stock assessments are being carried out.	The COVID-19 years are not representative of the fishery and are not indications of what will happen in the following years after this activity returns to normal. The value of the assessments for 2020 and 2021 will be limited, particularly as a result of the biases that can be expected. It can be assumed that, after the pandemic, operational capacity will return to its original level and what happened during these COVID-19 years cannot be taken into account as a baseline for conservation and management measures.
COL	In addition to the fact that a period of three years for the duration of the conservation and management measures to be adopted makes much more sense, these cannot be based on a situation as exceptional as that of COVID-19 which does not allow for a sound data source for future projections. CPCs are urged to collaborate to provide all the data necessary to carry out the stock assessments.	
ECU	In the area known as area 2, where there is supposedly a higher catch of bigeye tuna, there is not necessarily a higher amount of fishing on FADs; for this reason, what happens in this area should be better studied.	The situation described differs from the information available, which was reported to the SAC in a document based on the national data submitted by the CPCs. However, such comments and information are welcome, as they will help to deepen the research and thus enrich its results.

JPN	The bimodal nature of the bigeye stock assessment results (pessimistic and optimistic scenarios) demonstrates the need for further work by the Commission's scientific staff. It is also necessary to apply the precautionary approach in accordance with Article IV of the Antigua Convention, particularly regarding conservation and management measures for this species.	The scientific staff fully agrees with Japan regarding the need for further work to clarify all aspects of this bimodal pattern that has been evidenced in the most recent assessments. This is a priority in the scientific research work program. To this end, external evaluation has also been planned to ensure the quality of the results obtained.
VEN	The current uncertainty in the stock assessment results, mainly in the case of bigeye tuna, makes it necessary to take additional and precautionary measures, especially in relation to areas 2 and 4 where the available information shows that there was an increase in sets on FADs.	The scientific staff agrees with the need for additional precautionary measures.
MEX	The essential condition for the success of a three-year program as a framework for the Commission's work plan and scientific research (which Mexico supports) is that the CPCs timely submit all the information and data necessary for the implementation of the stock assessments.	The concept of a three-year program for the implementation of conservation and management measures, as well as the related research and assessment work, is based on long-standing Commission practice and the prospect of new assessments should not affect it. As Mexico points out, it is essential that the CPCs submit to the Commission all the data and information needed to carry out the stock assessments.

4. Discussion of resolutions and recommendations

The Chair gave the opportunity to the Members to make a presentation of the proposed resolutions they had submitted for consideration and discussion (see annexes 2. b-g).

All of these proposals could be discussed, except the one from Ecuador on the research plan and staff activities, due to the lack of time to do so.

In order to facilitate the negotiation and the search for a compromise that would allow a consensus to be reached, the Chair submitted a first Negotiating Text (see annex 3 a) for consideration by the meeting as a reference and basis for discussion.

It was not possible to reach an agreement. However, it was possible to identify the pending issues that remain to be addressed and resolved, as follows:

- a) **Duration of conservation and management measures.** There is an emerging trend towards a consensus on the adoption of a three-year cycle including the years 2022 to 2024.
- b) **Duration of closure periods.** There seems to be a broad preference for maintaining this duration at 72 days, but a proposal to extend it to 90 days has yet to be decided and is still under discussion.
- c) **Limits on the number of sets on floating objects.** There are several options that were proposed such as:

- adopt an overall limit on the number of sets on floating objects and when that limit is reached, the floating-object fishery would be closed, except in the case of vessels that historically did not make such sets;
 - adopt a limit on sets on floating objects for each CPC, that takes into account the historical data on the use by that CPC of this fishing method.
- d) **Exemptions related to the closure period.** There does not seem to be a consensus for a total elimination of the provisions related to the granting of an exemption due to force majeure. It is likely that an agreement will be consolidated on the basis of the two proposals that were presented and which contain additional clarifications and requirements.
- e) **Bigeye tuna.** Here is a proposal to limit the catch of bigeye tuna by purse seiners, which consists of three possible components:
- Limit the total annual catch of bigeye tuna by each purse seiner to between 1000 and 1500 metric tons, by prohibiting sets on floating objects by that vessel once it has reached this limit, and/or
 - Limit purse-seine fishing on floating objects when the estimated catch of bigeye tuna reaches 57,900 metric tons; and/or
 - Prohibit sets on floating objects from February to June between coordinates 4°N and 3°S to 110°W or 150°W.
- f) **Measures for fishing on FADs by purse-seine vessels.** There are several proposals with the following elements:
- Include definitions on FADs.
 - Maintain or reduce the current limits for the number of FADs on board.
 - In the consideration of these limits, grant a special regime to those using biodegradable FADs.
 - Clarifications and conditions regarding the activation or deactivation of satellite buoys from the vessel.
 - Report daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, in accordance with the FAD data reporting guidance of the FAD Working Group, with reports submitted at monthly intervals with a lag of at least 60 days, but no more than 90 day.
 - Require vessels to report complete VMS data for all vessels required to carry VMS in accordance with Resolution C-14-02.
- g) **Bigeye tuna fishing limits for longline vessels.** Maintain the limits established for longliners in resolution C-20-06.
- h) **Annual reviews.** That the closure days established in the resolution be reviewed annually in accordance with scientific information from the IATTC staff and the SAC.
- i) **Annexes on information to be contained in FAD reports.**

5. Other business

As requested by the delegation of the European Union, the issue of the dates and format of the 98th meeting

of the Commission was discussed. Taking into account the persistence of the conditions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, it was agreed that this meeting would be held by videoconference on the dates initially scheduled, from 23 to 27 August 2021, and that a resumed session in presential format would be held later in the year, on dates yet to be determined, in particular for the purpose of concluding the selection process for the Director in application of Resolution C-14-07.

6. Closure

The meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m. San Diego time.

Appendix 1

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Appendix 2a

Overall	Measures	Recomendations		CPCs Proposals				
	Period	IATTC Staff	SAC	COL- EUR	VEN	USA	JPN	ECU
Purse seine	Temporal closure (all set types)	72 days	72 days	72 days	72 days	90 days	72 days	72 das
	Extended closure	OR* (FAD and NOA sets)	Consider OR* among others				OR* (FAD and NOA sets)	10 days** (FAD sets by CPC)
	Corralito	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Other spatial				FADs: 4N-3S/ 110-150 O (Feb-Jun)			
	Force majeure rule (Changes)					YES	YES	
	BET catch limits					IVL/Global		
FADs	Limits active FADs	IVL (2018-2019)		-30% reduction		-17 a 29%	IVL (2018-2019)	-30%***
	Limits in sets on FADs							By CPC (ref. 2018 FAD sets)
	Bouy raw data provision	YES	YES	YES (annex 2)		YES		
	Definiciones de FADs					YES		
LONGLINE	BET catch límites	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

*OR – Staff’s proposed operational rule (SAC-12- 06) ** Based on 2018 CPC “limit” on FAD sets *** Except if using > 20% bioFADs – no reduction

Appendix 2b

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)

(by videoconference)

07 – 10 June 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-97 A-1

SUBMITTED BY COLOMBIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable **from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024** ~~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.

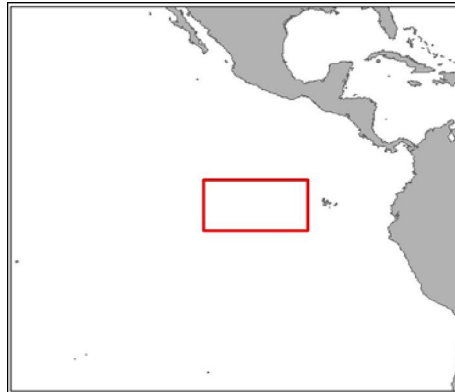


Figure 1. Closure area

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~~ ~~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

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*

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 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 m³ and greater): 315 ~~450~~ FADs –
 - Class 6 (< 1,200 m³): 210 ~~300~~ FADs –
 - Class 4-5: 85 ~~120~~ FADs –
 - Class 1-3: 50 ~~70~~ 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, ~~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.~~ **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. **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 ~~from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024~~ ~~during 2021~~ do not exceed 55,131 metric tons/year, distributed at the following annual levels:

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

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

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.

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 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 2023~~+~~ the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
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 2c

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)

(by videoconference)

7-10 June 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-97 A-2

SUBMITTED BY VENEZUELA

**MEASURES COMPLEMENTARY TO THE CONSERVATION
MEASURES ADOPTED FOR BIGEYE TUNA**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

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

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

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

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

In view of the foregoing, and given the uncertainty shown by the estimate of the status of the bigeye tuna stock, we consider that this Commission should agree on precautionary measures, even more so if the measures were to be taken for a three-year period from 2022 to 2024.

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

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

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):

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

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

Recalling Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Antigua Convention, which states that "*where the status of target stocks or non-target or associated or dependent species is of concern, the members of the Commission shall subject such stocks and species to enhanced monitoring in order to review their status and the efficacy of conservation and management measures*", and "*shall revise those measures regularly in the light of new scientific information available*";

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

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

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

2.- To limit the total annual catch of bigeye by each purse-seine vessel to 1,000-1,500 metric tons, by prohibiting sets on floating objects by a vessel once this limit is reached. The catch of bigeye would be estimated by the observer or, at the request of the captain, by scientific sampling of the catch carried out by the IATTC staff at the time of unloading. If the latter option is chosen, the vessel would be responsible for the cost of the sampling.

and/or,

2.- To limit the purse-seine fishery on floating objects when the estimated catch of bigeye tuna reaches 57,900 tons.

and/or,

2.- To prohibit sets on floating objects from February to June between coordinates 4°N and 3°S to 110°W or 150°W.

DRAFT

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)

(by videoconference)

07 – 10 June 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-97 A-3

SUBMITTED BY UNITED STATES

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

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered virtually, on the occasion of its 97th 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 ~~2018-2022~~ **2022-2024** to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less), and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of **Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)**.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of ~~90~~ **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 [~~11-29~~ July] to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on [~~6-19~~ February ~~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.

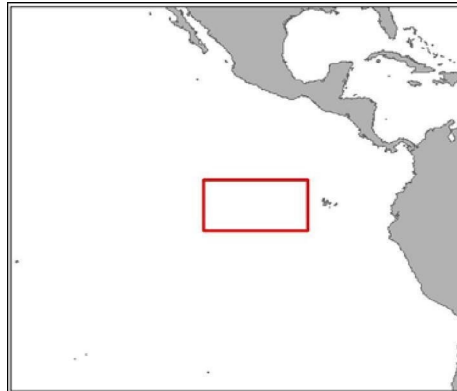


Figure 1. Closure area

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 majeure¹ 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.~~
- a. If a *force majeure*⁴ event renders a vessel⁵ unable to proceed to sea outside one of the two closure periods during a period of at least 75 continuous days, a CPC may request an exemption for a reduced closure period as provided in paragraph 3 and subparagraph 5b. If an exemption is granted, the vessel will be required to observe a reduced closure period as outlined below in subparagraph 6e. A request for exemption due to *force majeure* shall be sent by a CPC to the Secretariat within 30 calendar days of the end of the period of inactivity due to *force majeure*. Requests submitted after this time will not be considered.
- b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea during said continuous period, which closure period the vessel observed, and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to *force majeure*.
- c. After the timely receipt of both the request and supporting information required in subparagraph b, the Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.
- d. The request shall be considered accepted unless an IATTC Member objects to it formally within 15 calendar days of the receipt of said request, in which case the Director shall

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.

⁵ This exemption applies to the vessels of fleets that observe either of the closure periods prescribed in paragraph 3.

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 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. For the purposes of this Resolution, the following definitions shall apply:
 - a. FAD (consistent with Resolution C-19-01): Anchored, drifting, floating or submerged objects deployed and/or tracked by vessels, including through the use of radio and/or satellite buoys, for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse-seine fishing operations.
 - b. Satellite buoy: A buoy that uses a satellite network service to indicate its geographical position and is compliant with requirements in Resolution C-19-01 to be clearly marked with a unique identification code.
 - c. Activation of a satellite buoy: The act of initializing network service for receiving the satellite buoy's position. Activation is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. Following activation, the vessel owner pays for the communication service. The buoy can be transmitting or not, depending if it has been switched on.
 - d. Deactivation of a satellite buoy: The act of cancelling network service for receiving the satellite buoy's position. Deactivation is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. Following deactivation, the communication service is no longer paid for, and

the buoy stops transmitting.

- e. Reactivation of a satellite buoy: The act of re-initializing network service for transmission of a satellite buoy's position after deactivation. The procedure is the same as the one to be followed for activation of a satellite buoy.
 - f. Signal loss: The situation in which, without any intervention of the owner/operator/manager, a satellite buoy cannot be located by the owner on a monitoring device. The main causes of signal loss are buoy retrieved by another vessel or person (at-sea or on-shore), FAD sinking and buoy failure.
9. 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-196-01, active at any one time:
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater): | [350] 450 FADs |
| Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³): | [250] 300 FADs |
| Class 4-5: | [85] 120 FADs |
| Class 1-3: | [50] 70 FADs |
10. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
11. For the purposes of this Resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
- a. is deployed at sea; and
 - b. ~~activation of the satellite buoy has occurred and the satellite buoy is starts~~ transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
12. ~~Deactivation of a satellite buoy attached to a FAD may only be done in the following circumstances: if signal loss, beaching, temporarily during closure periods, or transferred ownership. CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, deactivations to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex I.~~
13. ~~Remote reactivation of a satellite buoy at sea shall only occur in the following circumstances: aid in the recovery of beached FAD, after a temporary deactivation during the closure period, or transfer of ownership while FAD is at sea. CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any remote reactivation to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex II.~~
14. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraphs 10-14~~8~~, and the work of the IATTC scientific staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, ~~in accordance with guidance developed under Paragraph 12, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.~~ The information provided shall be identical in form and content to the raw satellite buoy data provided by the buoy manufacturers to the original users (i.e. vessels and vessel administrators), as specified in the Annex III of this Resolution. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.
- ~~15. The IATTC scientific staff and Ad-Hoc Permanent Working Group on FADs shall develop, at the latest by 30 November 2017, guidance on the reporting of FAD data in accordance with Paragraphs 10 and 11 of this resolution, including the format and specific data to be reported.~~
16. 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.
17. 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.
 18. 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~~6~~-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

19. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during ~~2022~~ ~~2018~~, ~~2023~~ ~~2019~~, and ~~2024~~ ~~2020~~ do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the following levels:

Metric tons	2022 2018 2024	-
China	2,507	
Japan	32,372	
Korea	11,947	
Chinese Taipei	7,555	
United States	750	

20. 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 2001⁶ ⁷. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.
21. A CPC referenced in paragraph ~~2016~~ 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 ~~2016~~, 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.
22. 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

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. In [2022, 2023, and 2024] ~~2018, 2019, and 2020~~ the IATTC scientific staff shall evaluate and present to the Scientific Advisory Committee any recommendations for additional closure days to limit increases in fishing mortality for tropical tuna beyond status quo levels (2017-2019). In addition, the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.
30. Except in cases of *force majeure* prescribed in paragraph 6, no exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods notified to the Director in accordance with paragraph 5a, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

Annex I

CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any deactivation of a satellite buoy to the Secretariat using the following data fields of the first communication of the buoy after being activated:

- date [YYYY/MM/DD],
- time [hh:mm],
- buoy identifier code,
- latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- speed [knots], and
- reason of deactivation: signal loss, robbery, recovery, other (specify).

The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the deactivation.

Annex II

CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any remote reactivation of a satellite buoy to the Secretariat using the following data fields of the last communication of the buoy before being deactivated:

- date [YYYY/MM/DD],
- time [hh:mm],
- buoy identifier code,
- latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- speed [knots], and
- reason of remote reactivation: recovery of a signal loss, other (specify).

The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the remote reactivation.

Annex III

CPCs shall provide, or require their vessels to provide, to the IATTC staff satellite buoy data corresponding to, (a) at a minimum Resolution of one position per day, and (b) for any “search window”, when the vessel is communicating more frequently than usual with the buoy in order to locate it.

Data should be received in csv files named “X-YYYY-MM-ZZZZZZZ.csv” where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (first letter of the brand), YYYY is the year, MM the month, and ZZZZZZZ the purse-seine vessel’s IMO number. Each file should contain the daily records of all the buoys managed by each individual vessel in month MM of year YYYY. The information included in these csv files should be:

- date [YYYY/MM/DD],
- time [hh:mm],
- buoy identifier code,

- latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values],
- longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], and
- speed [knots]

The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the communication with the buoys.

DRAFT

Appendix 2e

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)

(by videoconference)
07 – 10 June 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-97 A-4

SUBMITTED BY JAPAN

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON THE CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR
TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING ~~2021~~
2022-2024**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered virtually, on the occasion of its ~~96th~~ 97th Meeting (Extraordinary) Meeting;

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable during ~~2021~~ 2022-2024 to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period

of 72 days. This closure shall be effected in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.

4. If the total number of sets on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) in the previous year exceeds the yearly average number of sets on FADs during 2017-2019, the Convention Area is closed for additional days, which are calculated by the IATTC scientific staff in the following formula, for all purse seine sets on FADs and on unassociated schools, except for the vessels that historically made mostly unassociated sets⁸. The additional closure days shall start immediately after a closure period for each vessel notified in accordance with paragraph 6.

Additional closure days for year (i): $[365 - (\text{days open in year (i)*}) - 72]$

*days open in year (i) = $\text{Min} [\text{Days open in year (i-1)} \times (\text{average FADs sets (2017- 2019)} / \text{FADs sets in year (i-1)}) , 365 - 72]$

5. 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.

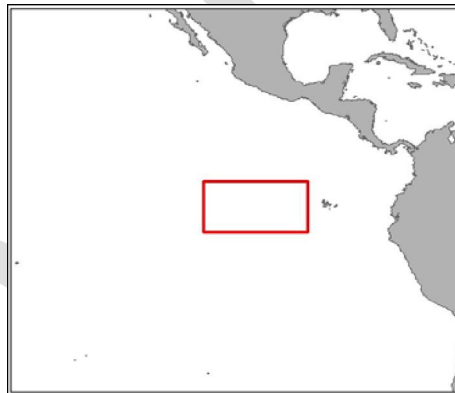


Figure 1. Closure area

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

⁸ For the purpose of this measure, “purse seine vessels that historically made mostly unassociated sets” are defined as those that have made 75% or more of their sets on unassociated schools in each of 3 of 2015-2019.

~~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 the following year.~~

~~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 **each** purse-seine vessel~~s~~ flying their flag **have has** no more than the **following yearly average** number of **fish aggregating devices (FADs), it used during 2018-2019**, as defined in Resolution C-19-01, active at any one time~~±~~.

~~Class 6 (1,200 m³ and greater): 450 FADs~~

~~Class 6 (< 1,200 m³): 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 Resolution C-19-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

15. China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during ~~2021~~ 2022-2024 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^{9,10}. 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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

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 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. This Resolution shall be reviewed annually and be revised as necessary with a view to ensuring the intended effectiveness of these measures.
26. In ~~2021~~ 2024 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~~ 2024.
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~~ these measures, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)
(by videoconference)
07-10 June 2021

PROPOSAL IATTC-97 A-5

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

**CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE
EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING ~~2021~~ 2022-2024**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered virtually, on the occasion of its ~~96th~~ 97th (Extraordinary) Meeting;

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

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

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

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

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

Agrees:

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

1. These measures are applicable ~~during 2021~~ for the 2022-2024 fishing period to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.
2. Pole-and-line, troll, and sportfishing vessels, and purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 1-3 (182 metric tons carrying capacity or less) and longline vessels less than 24 meters length overall, are not subject to these measures, except those related to the management of FADs.

MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS

3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of 72 days in each year covered by this resolution. These closures shall be effected in one of two periods, as follows: from 00:00 hours on 29 July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January of the following year.
4. A limit on floating-object sets by CPC shall be established, equivalent to the total of floating-object sets recorded during 2018 for Class-6 purse-seine vessels of each CPC (Table 1). The vessels of the CPCs that exceed these limits shall increase, in the following year, the closure period indicated in paragraph 3 by 10 additional days, which shall only apply to sets on floating objects; these shall not be

considered as cumulative during the years covered by this resolution.

Table 1

CPC	Limits on number of sets
<i>Colombia</i>	
<i>United States</i>	
<i>Ecuador</i>	
<i>El Salvador</i>	
<i>Mexico</i>	
<i>Nicaragua</i>	
<i>Panama</i>	
<i>Peru</i>	
<i>Venezuela</i>	
<i>European Union</i>	

Note: The information for Table #1 was requested to the IATTC Director through Letter No. MPCEIP-SRP-2021-0950-O, with no response before the deadline for submitting proposals; therefore, the data shall be provided by the Secretariat (Directorate).

The IATTC Secretariat shall report to all CPCs, on a monthly basis, the number of sets on floating objects that have been made according to observer reports from Class-6 vessels.

For the implementation of this paragraph, only sets on floating objects that have been made during the current calendar year shall be considered.

5. All the provisions indicated in paragraph 4 (four) above exclude and/or do not apply to tuna purse-seine fishing vessels of classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
6. 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.

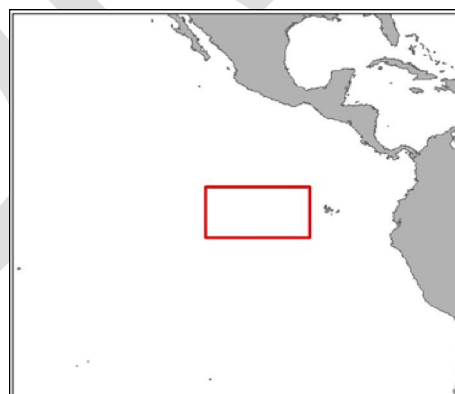


Figure 1. Closure area

7. 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.

8. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs ~~5a and 5b~~ 7a and 6b, a request by a CPC, on behalf of any of its vessels, for an exemption due to *force majeure*¹¹ 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 in paragraph 3.

9. 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

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

~~11. CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of~~

¹¹ For the purposes of paragraph 8, only cases of vessels disabled in the course of fishing operations by mechanical and/or structural failure, fire or explosion, shall be considered *force majeure*

~~fish aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Resolution C-16-01, active at any one time:~~

Class 6 (1,200 m³ and greater):	450 FADs
Class 6 (< 1,200 m³):	300 FADs
Class 4-5:	120 FADs
Class 1-3:	70 FADs

11. During 2023-2024, CPCs that do not use fish-aggregating devices built with 100% degradable materials (eco-FADs), as expressed in Annex II of Resolution C-19-01, or deploy less than 20% of eco-FADs with respect to the total number of active fish-aggregating devices annually, shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag do not exceed the following limits by category:

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

For purse-seine vessels of CPCs that use fish-aggregating devices built with 100% degradable materials (eco-FADs), as expressed in Annex II of Resolution C-19-01, or that report eco-FAD deployments equal to, or greater than, 20% of the total number of active fish-aggregating devices annually, shall limit their utilization by category according to the following thresholds:

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

12. Tuna purse-seine fishing vessels that set on dolphins may not set on floating objects during the period established in paragraph 1.
13. A FAD shall be activated exclusively onboard a purse-seine vessel.
14. For the purposes of this resolution, a FAD is considered active when it:
- is deployed at sea; and
 - starts transmitting its location and is being tracked by the vessel, its owner, or operator.
15. In order to support the monitoring of compliance with the limitation established in Paragraph 8, and the work of the IATTC scientific staff in analyzing the impact of FAD fisheries, while protecting business confidential data, CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, in accordance with guidance developed under Paragraph 12, with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.
16. The IATTC scientific staff and *Ad Hoc* Permanent Working Group on FADs shall develop, at the latest by 30 November 2017, guidance on the reporting of FAD data in accordance with Paragraphs 10 and 11 of this resolution, including the format and specific data to be reported.
17. Each CPC shall ensure that:
- its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period;
 - 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.
18. 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.
19. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs shall be based on the principles set out in paragraphs 1

and 2 of Annex II of Resolution C-16-01.

MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

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

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

21. 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^{12,13}. CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director.
22. 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.
23. 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

24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

27. 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.
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. In ~~2021~~ 2023 and 2024 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.
31. 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.

**INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
97TH MEETING (EXTRAORDINARY)
(by videoconference)
7-10 June 2021**

PROPOSAL IATTC-97 B-1

PRESENTED BY ECUADOR

**COMPLEMENTS TO STAFF ACTIVITIES AND RESEARCH
PLAN FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC
OCEAN DURING 2022-2024**

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

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 research plans are a cornerstone of management advice for tropical tunas;

Concerned that the Themes, Goals and Targets described in the Strategic Science Plan (SSP; IATTC-93-06a) be fully implemented;

Taking into account that the SSP is perfectible and can be optimized according to the will and disposition of the IATTC scientific staff, as well as the collaboration of the CPCs; and

Recalling the need to consider the needs identified by the SAC and the CPCs;

Agrees:

That the IATTC scientific staff complement the work and research plans, within the framework of the research Themes of the Strategic Science Plan (SSP; IATTC-93-06a) and summarized in Document SAC-12-01. This complement seeks to strengthen the strategic approach in the planning of scientific activities for bigeye and skipjack tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) for 2022-2023, aiming to contribute to the third strategic pillar of the SSP called Sustainable Fisheries through the following activities:

1. Evaluate, on an annual basis during 2022-2023, the status of bigeye tuna through updated assessments (as defined in Document SAC-12-01), reviewing the status of exploitation within the framework of reference points and risk analysis indicated in Resolution C-16-02.
2. Review, during 2022, the weighting process of the 44 reference models implemented for bigeye tuna (SAC-11 INF-F, SAC-11-06) with emphasis on the impact on risk analysis and management advice.
3. Complete the research plan for skipjack tuna for 2022-2023, temporarily adapting the research activities described in the Work Plan to develop a stock assessment of skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean (section 1.1 of Document SAC-12-01) to improve the accuracy of the status of this species.
4. Consider an interim stock assessment of skipjack tuna, practicable only during the period in which the Work Plan for developing an assessment of skipjack tuna described in Document SAC-12-01

is implemented. This interim assessment should decouple inferences about the status of skipjack tuna from the status of bigeye tuna.

5. Establish a process for tracking the activities of the Work Plan to develop an assessment of skipjack tuna described in Document SAC-12-01, that integrates the participation of the CPCs during 2022-2024. For example, a schedule of frequent workshops (e.g., every six months) with the participation of the CPCs would: (i) promote the participation of the CPCs in the recollection of tagging data, (ii) detect potential deviations from Work Plan 3, and (iii) assist in the identification of interim assessment methodologies for skipjack tuna indicated in paragraph 4.

DRAFT

CHAIR'S NEGOTIATION TEXT 1

TEXTO DE NEGOCIACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE 1

<p>CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR TROPICAL TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN DURING 2022-2024</p>	<p>MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN PARA LOS ATUNES TROPICALES EN EL OCÉANO PACÍFICO ORIENTAL DURANTE 2022-2024</p>
<p>[...]</p>	<p>[...]</p>
<p>1. These measures are applicable during [from 1 January] 2022 [to 31 December] 2024 to all CPCs' purse-seine vessels of IATTC capacity classes 4 to 6 (more than 182 metric tons carrying capacity), and to all their longline vessels over 24 meters length overall, that fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas in the Convention Area.</p>	<p>1. Las presentes medidas son aplicables durante [desde el 1 de enero de] 2022 [hasta el 31 de diciembre de]2024 a los buques de cerco de todos los CPC de clase de capacidad de la CIAT 4 a 6 (más de 182 toneladas métricas de capacidad de acarreo), y a todos sus buques de palangre de más de 24 metros de eslora total, que pesquen atunes aleta amarilla, patudo y barrilete en el Área de la Convención.</p>
<p>[...]</p>	<p>[...]</p>
<p>MEASURES FOR PURSE-SEINE FLEETS</p>	<p>MEDIDAS PARA LAS FLOTAS DE CERCO</p>
<p>3. All purse-seine vessels covered by these measures must stop fishing in the Convention Area for a period of [72] [90] 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 [11] July to 24:00 hours on 8 October, or from 00:00 hours on 9 November to 24:00 hours on 19 January [6 February] of the following year.</p>	<p>3. Todos los buques de cerco abarcados por las presentes medidas deben cesar de pescar en el Área de la Convención durante un período de 72 [90] días en cada uno de los años abarcados por la presente resolución. Estas vedas serán aplicadas en uno de dos períodos de la forma siguiente: de las 00:00 horas del 29 [11] de julio hasta las 24:00 horas del 8 de octubre, o de las 00:00 horas del 9 de noviembre hasta las 24:00 horas del 19 de enero [6 de febrero] del siguiente año.</p>
<p>[4] If the total number of sets on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) in the previous year exceeds the yearly average number of sets on FADs during 2017-2019, the Convention Area is closed for additional days, which are calculated by the IATTC scientific staff in the following formula, for all purse seine sets on FADs and on unassociated schools, except for the vessels that historically made mostly unassociated sets . The additional closure days shall start immediately after a closure period for each vessel notified in accordance with paragraph 6. Additional closure days for year (i): [365 – (days open in year (i)*) – 72]</p>	<p>[4] Si el número total de lances sobre dispositivos agregadores de peces (plantados) en el año anterior excede el número promedio anual de lances sobre plantados durante 2017-2019, se cierra el Área de la Convención por días adicionales, que son calculados por el personal científico de la CIAT en la siguiente fórmula, para todos los lances de cerco sobre plantados y sobre atunes no asociados, excepto para los buques que históricamente realizaron principalmente lances no asociados. Los días adicionales de veda comenzarán inmediatamente después de un periodo de veda para cada buque notificado de conformidad con el párrafo 6.</p>

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

OR

[4] A limit on floating-object sets by CPC shall be established, equivalent to the total of floating-object sets recorded during 2018 for Class-6 purse-seine vessels of each CPC (Table 1). The vessels of the CPCs that exceed these limits shall increase, in the following year, the closure period indicated in paragraph 3 by 10 additional days, which shall only apply to sets on floating objects; these shall not be considered as cumulative during the years covered by this resolution.

Table 1

CPC	Limits on number of sets
<i>Colombia</i>	
<i>United States</i>	
<i>Ecuador</i>	
<i>El Salvador</i>	
<i>Mexico</i>	
<i>Nicaragua</i>	
<i>Panama</i>	
<i>Peru</i>	
<i>Venezuela</i>	
<i>European Union</i>	

The IATTC Secretariat shall report to all CPCs, on a monthly basis, the number of sets on floating objects that have been made according to observer reports from Class-6 vessels.

For the implementation of this paragraph, only sets on floating objects that have been made during the current calendar year shall be considered.

[5] All the provisions indicated in paragraph 4 (four) above exclude and/or do not apply to tuna purse-seine fishing vessels of classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Días adicionales de veda para el año (i): [365 – (días abiertos en el año (i)*) – 72]

*días abiertos en el año (i) = Min [Días abiertos en el año (i-1) x (promedio lances sobre plantados (2017- 2019) / lances sobre plantados en el año (i-1)), 365 - 72]

O

[4] Se establecerá un límite de lances sobre objetos flotantes por CPC, equivalente al total de los lances sobre objetos flotantes registrados durante el año 2018 para los buques de cerco de clase 6 de cada CPC (Tabla 1). Los buques de las CPC que, sobrepasen estos límites, incrementarán en el año siguiente el período de veda indicado en el párrafo 3 con un cese de pesca adicional de 10 días, mismo que se aplicarán únicamente para los lances sobre objetos flotantes, los cuales no serán considerados como acumulativos durante los años abarcados por la presente resolución.

Tabla 1

CPC	Límites de Número de lances
<i>Colombia</i>	
<i>Estados Unidos</i>	
<i>Ecuador</i>	
<i>El Salvador</i>	
<i>México</i>	
<i>Nicaragua</i>	
<i>Panamá</i>	
<i>Perú</i>	
<i>Venezuela</i>	
<i>Unión Europea</i>	

La Secretaría de la CIAT deberá informar mensualmente a todas las CPC, el número de lances sobre objetos flotantes, que se han realizado de acuerdo con los reportes de los observadores que se encuentran en los buques clase 6.

Para la aplicación de esta numeral, solo se contabilizarán los lances sobre objetos flotantes que se hayan realizado durante el año calendario que se encuentre en curso.

[5] Se excluye y/o no aplica para los buques atuneros con red de cerco de las clases 1, 2, 3, 4 y 5 todas las disposiciones indicadas en el numeral 4 (cuatro).

[...]	[...]
<p>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 <i>force majeure</i>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 <i>force majeure</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>[a] If a <i>force majeure</i>² event renders a vessel³ unable to proceed to sea outside one of the two closure periods during a period of at least 75 continuous days, a CPC may request an exemption for a reduced closure period as provided in paragraph 3 and subparagraph 5b. If an exemption is granted, the vessel will be required to observe a reduced closure period as outlined below in subparagraph 6e. A request for exemption due to <i>force majeure</i> shall be sent by a CPC to the Secretariat within 30 calendar days of the end of the period of inactivity due to <i>force majeure</i>. Requests submitted after this time will not be considered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DELETE</p>	<p>6.a. No obstante las disposiciones de los literales 5a y 5b, una solicitud por un CPC, en nombre de cualquiera de sus buques, de exención debido a fuerza mayor⁴ que deje a dicho buque incapaz de salir al mar fuera de dicho periodo de veda durante al menos un periodo de 75 días continuos, será remitida a la Secretaría, a más tardar un mes después de que haya finalizado el periodo de inactividad debido a fuerza mayor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <p>Si un evento de fuerza mayor deja a un buque incapaz de salir al mar fuera de uno de los dos periodos de veda durante al menos un periodo de 75 días continuos, un CPC podrá solicitar una exención para un periodo de veda reducido tal y como se establece en el párrafo 3 y en el subpárrafo 5b. Si se concede una exención, el buque deberá acatar un periodo de veda reducido, tal y como se indica a continuación en el subpárrafo 6e. Una solicitud de exención por fuerza mayor deberá ser enviada por un CPC a la Secretaría dentro de los 30 días calendario siguientes al final del periodo de inactividad por fuerza mayor. Las solicitudes presentadas después de este plazo no se tendrán en cuenta.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ELIMINAR</p>
<p>b. In addition to the request for an exemption, the CPC shall send the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the vessel did not proceed to sea during said continuous period, which closure period the vessel observed, and that the facts on which the request for exemption is based were due to force majeure.</p>	<p>b. Además de la solicitud de exención, el CPC enviará las pruebas necesarias para demostrar que el buque no salió al mar durante dicho periodo continuo, el periodo de veda que acató el buque, y que los hechos en los cuales se basa la solicitud de exención se debían a fuerza mayor.</p>
<p>c. After the timely receipt of both the request and supporting information required in subparagraph b, the Director shall immediately send the request and the evidence electronically to the other CPCs for their consideration, duly coded in order to maintain the anonymity of the name, flag and owner of the vessel.</p>	<p>c. Después de la recepción oportuna tanto de la solicitud como de la información de apoyo requerida en el subpárrafo b, el Director enviará inmediatamente la solicitud y las pruebas a los otros CPC electrónicamente para su consideración, debidamente codificadas para mantener el anonimato del nombre, pabellón y armador del buque.</p>
[...]	[...]
BIGEYE TUNA	ATÚN PATUDO

<p>1.- These measures are applicable during 2022-2024 to Class-6 purse-seine vessels fishing for tunas associated with floating objects in the Convention Area.</p> <p>2.- This measure will be reviewed by the scientific staff of the Commission and the Scientific Advisory Committee every year during which this resolution is in force, and if they determine that the bigeye stocks are no longer threatened based on the best scientific evidence available, they may recommend to the Commission the termination of these measures.</p> <p>3.- To limit the total annual catch of bigeye by each purse-seine vessel to 1,000-1,500 metric tons, by prohibiting sets on floating objects by a vessel once this limit is reached. The catch of bigeye would be estimated by the observer or, at the request of the captain, by scientific sampling of the catch carried out by the IATTC staff at the time of unloading. If the latter option is chosen, the vessel would be responsible for the cost of the sampling.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR,</p> <p>3.- To limit the purse-seine fishery on floating objects when the estimated catch of bigeye tuna reaches 57,900 tons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR,</p> <p>3.- To prohibit sets on floating objects from February to June between coordinates 4°N and 3°S to 110°W or 150°W.</p>	<p>1.- Las presentes medidas son aplicables durante el período 2022-2024, a los buques de cerco clase 6 que pesquen atún asociados a objetos flotantes en el Área de la Convención.</p> <p>2.- Esta medida será revisada por el Personal Científico de la Comisión y el Comité Científico Asesor, en cada año de la vigencia de esta Resolución, y si ellos determinan que las poblaciones de patudo ya no están amenazadas con las mejores evidencias científicas, podrán recomendar a la Comisión la finalización de estas medidas.</p> <p>3.- Limitar la captura anual total de patudo de cada buque cerquero de 1000 a 1500 toneladas métricas, mediante la prohibición de lances sobre objetos flotantes por ese buque una vez alcanzado este límite. La captura de patudo sería estimada por el observador o, a solicitud del capitán, por un muestreo científico de la captura llevada a cabo por el personal de la CIAT en el momento de la descarga. Si se elige esta segunda opción, el buque sería el responsable del costo del muestreo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Y/O,</p> <p>3.- Limitar la pesca cerquera sobre objetos flotantes cuando la captura estimada de atún patudo alcance 57.900 toneladas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Y/O,</p> <p>3.- Prohibir los lances sobre objetos flotantes de febrero a junio entre las coordenadas 4°N y 3°S hasta los 110°O o 150°W.</p>
<p>MEASURES FOR THE FISHERY ON FISH-AGGREGATING DEVICES</p>	<p>MEDIDAS PARA LA PESCA SOBRE DISPOSITIVOS AGREGADORES DE PECES</p>
<p>1. For the purposes of this Resolution, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>a. FAD (consistent with Resolution C-19-01): Anchored, drifting, floating or submerged objects deployed and/or tracked by vessels, including through the use of radio and/or satellite buoys, for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species for purse-seine fishing operations.</p> <p>b. Satellite buoy: A buoy that uses a satellite network service to indicate its geographical position and is compliant with requirements in</p>	<p>Para los propósitos de la presente resolución, se aplicarán las siguientes definiciones:</p> <p>a. Plantado (consistente con la resolución C-19-01): Objetos flotantes o sumergidos, a la deriva o anclados, colocados en el mar y/o rastreados por buques, inclusive mediante el uso de radioboyas y/o boyas satelitales, con el propósito de agregar especies de atunes para las operaciones de pesca de cerco.</p> <p>b. Boya satelital: Una boya que utiliza un servicio de red satelital para indicar su posición geográfica y que cumple con los requisitos en la resolución C-19-01 de estar</p>

<p>Resolution C-19-01 to be clearly marked with a unique identification code.</p> <p>c. Activation of a satellite buoy: The act of initializing network service for receiving the satellite buoy's position. Activation is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. Following activation, the vessel owner pays for the communication service. The buoy can be transmitting or not, depending if it has been switched on.</p> <p>d. Deactivation of a satellite buoy: The act of cancelling network service for receiving the satellite buoy's position. Deactivation is done by the buoy supplier company at the request of the vessel owner or manager. Following deactivation, the communication service is no longer paid for, and the buoy stops transmitting.</p> <p>e. Reactivation of a satellite buoy: The act of re-initializing network service for transmission of a satellite buoy's position after deactivation. The procedure is the same as the one to be followed for activation of a satellite buoy.</p> <p>f. Signal loss: The situation in which, without any intervention of the owner/operator/manager, a satellite buoy cannot be located by the owner on a monitoring device. The main causes of signal loss are buoy retrieved by another vessel or person (at-sea or on-shore), FAD sinking and buoy failure.</p>	<p>claramente marcada con un código de identificación único.</p> <p>c. Activación de una boya satelital: El acto de inicializar el servicio de red para recibir la posición de la boya satelital. La activación la hace la compañía proveedora de boyas a petición del propietario o armador del buque. Después de la activación, el propietario del buque paga por el servicio de comunicación. La boya puede estar transmitiendo o no, dependiendo de si ha sido encendida.</p> <p>d. Desactivación de una boya satelital: El acto de cancelar el servicio de red para recibir la posición de la boya satelital. La desactivación la hace la compañía proveedora de boyas a petición del propietario o armador del buque. Después de la desactivación, se deja de pagar el servicio de comunicación y la boya deja de transmitir.</p> <p>e. Reactivación de una boya satelital: El acto de reinicializar el servicio de red para transmitir la posición de una boya satelital después de su desactivación. El procedimiento es el mismo que el que se sigue para activar una boya satelital.</p> <p>f. Pérdida de señal: La situación en la que, sin ninguna intervención del propietario/operador/armador, el propietario no puede ubicar una boya satelital en un dispositivo de monitoreo. Las principales causas de la pérdida de la señal son la boya recuperada por otro barco o persona (en el mar o en tierra), el hundimiento del plantado y la falla de la boya.</p>						
<p>9. 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:</p>	<p>9. Los CPC asegurarán que los buques de cerco que enarbolan su pabellón no tengan más que las cantidades siguientes de dispositivos agregadores de peces (plantados), definidos en la Resolución C-19-01, activos en cualquier momento:</p>						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 1818 509 1890">Class 6 (1,200 m³ and greater):</td> <td data-bbox="509 1818 824 1890">[315] [350] 450 FADs</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 1890 509 1919">Class 6 (< 1,200 m³):</td> <td data-bbox="509 1890 824 1919">[210] [250] 300 FADs</td> </tr> </table>	Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	[315] [350] 450 FADs	Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	[210] [250] 300 FADs	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 1818 1075 1919">Clase 6 (1,200 m³ and greater):</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1818 1432 1919">[315] [350] 450 plantados</td> </tr> </table>	Clase 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	[315] [350] 450 plantados
Class 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	[315] [350] 450 FADs						
Class 6 (< 1,200 m ³):	[210] [250] 300 FADs						
Clase 6 (1,200 m ³ and greater):	[315] [350] 450 plantados						

Class 4-5:	[85] [85] 120 FADs	Clase 6 (< 1,200 m ³)	[210] [250] 300 plantados
Class 1-3:	[50] [50] 70 -FADs	Clase 4-5:	[85] [85] 120 plantados
		Clase 1-3:	[50] [50] 70 plantados
<p>OR</p> <p>8.CPCs shall ensure that each purse-seine vessel flying their flag has no more than the yearly average number of FADs it used during 2018-2019, as defined in Resolution C-19-01, active at any one time.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>[10] The measures on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) indicated in paragraph 8 of Resolution C-20-06 shall be maintained during 2022.</p> <p>[11] During 2023-2024, CPCs that do not use fish-aggregating devices built with 100% degradable materials (eco-FADs), as expressed in Annex II of Resolution C-19-01, or deploy less than 20% of eco-FADs with respect to the total number of active fish-aggregating devices annually, shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag do not exceed the following limits by category:</p> <p>Class 6 (1,200 m³ and greater): 315 FADs Class 6 (< 1,200 m³): 210 FADs Classes 4-5: 85 FADs Classes 1-3: 50 FADs</p> <p>For purse-seine vessels of CPCs that use fish-aggregating devices built with 100% degradable materials (eco-FADs), as expressed in Annex II of Resolution C-19-01, or that report eco-FAD deployments equal to, or greater than, 20% of the total number of active fish-aggregating devices annually, shall limit their utilization by category according to the following thresholds:</p> <p>Class 6 (1,200 m³ and greater): 450 FADs Class 6 (< 1,200 m³): 300 FADs Classes 4-5: 120 FADs Classes 1-3: 70 FADs</p> <p>[12] Tuna purse-seine fishing vessels that set on dolphins may not set on floating objects during the period established in paragraph 1.</p>		<p>O</p> <p>8. Los CPC asegurarán que cada buque de cerco que enarbole su pabellón no tenga más que el promedio anual de dispositivos agregadores de peces (plantados), que usó durante 2018-2019, definidos en la Resolución C-19-01, activos en cualquier momento:</p> <p>O</p> <p>[10] Durante el año 2022 se mantendrán las medidas sobre dispositivos agregadores de peces (plantados) indicadas en el párrafo 8 de la resolución C-20-06.</p> <p>[11] Durante el período 2023 - 2024 y para aquellos CPC que no utilicen dispositivos agregadores de peces construidos con materiales 100% degradable (eco-plantados), tal como lo expresa el Anexo II de la C-19-01, o desplieguen un porcentaje menor a 20% de eco-plantados respecto del total de dispositivos agregadores de peces activos anualmente, asegurarán que los buques de cerco que enarboles su pabellón no sobrepasen los siguientes límites por categoría:</p> <p>Clase 6 (1,200 m³ y mayores): 315 plantados Clase 6 (< 1,200 m³): 210 plantados Clases 4-5: 85 plantados Clases 1-3: 50 plantados</p> <p>Para los buques de cerco de los CPC, que usan dispositivos agregadores de peces construidos con materiales 100% degradable (eco-plantados), tal como lo expresa el Anexo II de la C-19-01, o que reporten un despliegue de eco-plantados igual o mayor a 20% del total de dispositivos agregadores de peces activos anualmente, limitarán su utilización por categoría de acuerdo a los siguientes umbrales:</p> <p>Clase 6 (1,200 m³ y mayores): 450 plantados Clase 6 (< 1,200 m³): 300 plantados Clases 4-5: 120 plantados Clases 1-3: 70 plantados</p> <p>[12.] Las embarcaciones atuneras de cerco que realicen lances sobre delfines, no podrán realizar lances sobre objetos flotantes durante el periodo establecido en el numeral 1.</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<p>9.Un plantado será activado exclusivamente a bordo de un buque cerquero. No se permite la reactivación de las boyas en el mar cuyo servicio de red con la empresa proveedora haya sido interrumpido, a menos que la boya esté a bordo de un buque de cerco.</p>
<p>[11] For the purposes of this Resolution, a FAD is considered active when it: a. is deployed at sea; and activation of the satellite buoy has occurred and the buoy is [starts] transmitting its location and is being by the vessel, its owner, or operator.</p>	<p>[11] Para los propósitos de la presente resolución, se considerará activo un plantado que: a. haya sido lanzado al mar; y b. [se ha producido la activación de la boya satelital y ésta transmite][comience a transmitir] su posición y esté está siendo rastreado por el buque, su propietario, o armador.</p>
<p>[12.] Deactivation of a satellite buoy attached to a FAD may only be done in the following circumstances: if signal loss, beaching, temporarily during closure periods, or transferred ownership. CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, deactivations to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex I.</p>	<p>[12] La desactivación de una boya satelital sujeta a un plantado solo podrá realizarse en las siguientes circunstancias: por pérdida de señal, por varamiento, temporalmente durante periodos de veda, o por transferencia de propiedad. Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, las desactivaciones a la Secretaría utilizando los campos de datos específicos indicados en el Anexo I.</p>
<p>[13.] Remote reactivation of a satellite buoy at sea shall only occur in the following circumstances: aid in the recovery of beached FAD, after a temporary deactivation during the closure period, or transfer of ownership while FAD is at sea. CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any remote reactivation to the Secretariat using the specific data fields indicated in Annex II.</p>	<p>[13.] La reactivación remota de una boya satelital en el mar solo se producirá en las siguientes circunstancias: para ayudar en la recuperación de un plantado varado, tras una desactivación temporal durante un periodo de veda, o por transferencia de propiedad mientras el plantado está en el mar. Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, cualquier reactivación remota a la Secretaría utilizando los campos de datos específicos indicados en el Anexo II.</p>
<p>[...]</p>	<p>[...]</p>
<p>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 III of this Resolution. Reporting shall occur at monthly intervals and with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.</p>	<p>11.A fin de apoyar el seguimiento del cumplimiento de la limitación establecida en el párrafo 8, y el trabajo del personal científico de la CIAT en el análisis del impacto de las pesquerías sobre plantados, sin dejar de proteger la confidencialidad de los datos comerciales, los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, información diaria sobre la totalidad de los plantados activos a la Secretaría, de conformidad con la orientación sobre la notificación de datos sobre plantados del Grupo de Trabajo sobre plantados, con informes a intervalos mensuales presentados con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días. La información proporcionada deberá ser idéntica en forma y contenido a los datos de boyas sin procesar</p>

	<p>suministrados por los fabricantes de boyas a los usuarios originales (es decir, buques y administradores de buques), tal como se especifica en el Anexo III de la presente resolución. La presentación de informes se hará a intervalos mensuales y con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días.</p>																								
<p>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) 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.</p>	<p>12. A fin de dar seguimiento al cumplimiento de los procedimientos establecidos en los párrafos 8-10, los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, datos de VMS completos para todos los buques obligados a llevar VMS de conformidad con la resolución C-14-02. La información reportada a la Secretaría incluirá, como mínimo, la información especificada en los párrafos 2(a) y 2(b) de dicha resolución. En los casos en que el CPC de pabellón requiera tasas de transmisión de datos con mayor frecuencia, se insta a los CPC a presentar datos de VMS más frecuentes. La presentación de informes se hará a intervalos mensuales y con un lapso de no más de 90 días. Los datos recolectados de conformidad con el presente párrafo serán tratados de acuerdo con la resolución C-15-07 sobre normas y procedimientos relativos a la confidencialidad de los datos.</p>																								
[...]	[...]																								
MEASURES FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY	MEDIDAS PARA LA PESCA CON PALANGRE																								
<p>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 from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons/year, distributed at the following annual levels:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Country</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Metric tons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,507</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32,372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Korea</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11,947</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese Taipei</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,555</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Metric tons	China	2,507	Japan	32,372	Korea	11,947	Chinese Taipei	7,555	United States		<p>16. China, Japón, Corea, Estados Unidos, y Taipéi Chino se comprometen a asegurar que las capturas anuales totales de atún patudo por sus buques de palangre en el Área de la Convención desde el 1 de enero de 2022 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2024 no superen 55,131 toneladas métricas por año, distribuidas en los niveles anuales siguientes:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">País</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Toneladas métricas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,507</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japón</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32,372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corea</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11,947</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taipei Chino</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,555</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estados Unidos</td> <td style="text-align: center;">750</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	País	Toneladas métricas	China	2,507	Japón	32,372	Corea	11,947	Taipei Chino	7,555	Estados Unidos	750
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<p>[New.] This Resolution shall be reviewed annually and be revised as necessary with a view to ensuring the intended effectiveness of these measures.</p>	<p>[Nuevo] La presente Resolución se revisará anualmente y se modificará en caso necesario con el fin de garantizar la eficacia prevista de estas medidas.</p>
<p>[29.] In 2022, 2023, and 2024 [2024][2023 and 2024] the IATTC scientific staff shall evaluate and present to the Scientific Advisory Committee any recommendations for additional closure days to limit increases in fishing mortality for tropical tuna beyond status quo levels (2017-2019). In addition, the results of these measures shall be evaluated in the context of the results of the stock assessments and of changes in the level of active capacity in the purse-seine fleet and, depending on the conclusions reached by the IATTC scientific staff, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, and based on such evaluation, the Commission shall take further actions including substantial extension of closure days for purse-seine vessels or equivalent measures, such as catch limits.</p>	<p>[29.] En 2022, 2023 y 2024 [2024] [2023 and 2024] el personal científico de la CIAT evaluará y presentará al Comité Científico Asesor cualquier recomendación de días de veda adicionales para limitar el aumento de la mortalidad por pesca de los atunes tropicales por encima de los niveles de status quo (2017-2019). Además, se evaluarán los resultados de las presentes medidas en el contexto de los resultados de la evaluación de poblaciones, así como de los cambios en el nivel de la capacidad activa en la flota cerquera y, dependiendo de las conclusiones a que llegue el personal científico de la CIAT en consulta con el Comité Científico Asesor, con base en esa evaluación, la Comisión deberá tomar acciones adicionales incluyendo una extensión sustancial de los días de veda para los buques cerqueros o medidas equivalentes, tales como límites de captura.</p>
<p>[30] 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>[30] No exemptions will be allowed with regard to the closure periods in accordance with these measures, nor with regard to the fishing effort of the purse-seine fleets of the respective CPCs.</p>	<p>[30] Excepto en los casos de fuerza mayor prescritos en el párrafo 6, no se permitirá exención alguna en cuanto a los períodos de veda comunicados al Director conforme al párrafo 5ª, ni en cuanto al esfuerzo pesquero de la flota cerquera de los respectivos CPC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <p>(30) No se permitirá exención alguna en cuanto a los períodos de veda conforme al párrafo 5ª a estas medidas, ni en cuanto al esfuerzo pesquero de la flota cerquera de los respectivos CPC.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Annex</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Format of the information to be requested to satellite buoy manufacturers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a. Daily information on buoy location</p> <p>The following data fields should be included for all the buoys and positions recorded during the day, in fishing company-specific csv files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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]. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Anexo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Formato de la información que se solicitará a los fabricantes de boyas satelitales</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a. Información diaria sobre la posición de las boyas</p> <p>Los siguientes campos de datos deben incluirse para todas las boyas y posiciones registradas durante el día, en archivos csv específicos de cada compañía pesquera:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fecha [dd-mm-aaaa], - hora [hh.mm], - código único de identificación de la boya [el formato varía según el fabricante, pero siempre es un código alfanumérico], - OMI del buque asociado a la boya y que recibe la información. - latitud [expresada en grados decimales],

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.

- longitud [expresada en grados decimales],
- velocidad [nudos].

Además, siempre que sea posible, se incluirá la siguiente información correspondiente a cada transmisión:

- Temperatura del agua.
- Boya en el agua (solo para aquellas boyas con sensores que permitan identificar las boyas en el agua)
- Fechas de activación y desactivación.
- Estado o modo de transmisión de la boya (por ejemplo, información inmediata, recuperación, etc.)

Los datos deben ser recibidos en archivos csv llamados "X-AAAA-MM-ZZZZZZZ.csv" donde X es el código del fabricante de la boya (M, S, Z, para Marine Instruments, Satlink, y Zunibal, respectivamente), AAAA es el año, MM el mes, y ZZZZZZZ el nombre de la compañía pesquera.

Se preparará un único archivo csv por compañía, año y mes.

b. Información sobre registros acústicos

Se deben incluir los siguientes campos de datos para todas las boyas y registros acústicos registrados durante el día, en archivos csv específicos de cada compañía pesquera:

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

<p>A single csv file will be prepared for company, year and month.</p>	<p>Los datos deben ser recibidos en archivos csv llamados " X-AAAA-MM-ZZZZZZ-Sounder.csv" donde X es el código del fabricante de la boya (M, S, Z, para Marine Instruments, Satlink, y Zunibal, respectivamente), AAAA es el año, MM el mes, y ZZZZZZZZ el nombre de la compañía pesquera. Se preparará un único archivo csv por compañía, año y mes.</p>
<p>Annex I CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any deactivation of a satellite buoy to the Secretariat using the following data fields of the first communication of the buoy after being activated: - date [YYYY/MM/DD], - time [hh:mm], - buoy identifier code, - latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], - longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], - speed [knots], and - reason of deactivation: signal loss, robbery, recovery, other (specify). The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the deactivation.</p>	<p>Anexo I Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, cualquier desactivación de una boya satelital a la Secretaría utilizando los siguientes campos de datos de la primera comunicación de la boya después de haber sido activada: - fecha [AAAA/MM/DD], - hora [hh:mm], - código de identificación de la boya, - latitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], - longitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], - velocidad [nudos], y - razón de la desactivación: pérdida de señal, robo, recuperación, otro (especificar). Los informes se presentarán mensualmente con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días después de la desactivación.</p>
<p>Annex II CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, any remote reactivation of a satellite buoy to the Secretariat using the following data fields of the last communication of the buoy before being deactivated: - date [YYYY/MM/DD], - time [hh:mm], - buoy identifier code, - latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], - longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], - speed [knots], and - reason of remote reactivation: recovery of a signal loss, other (specify). The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the remote reactivation.</p>	<p>Anexo II Los CPC reportarán, o requerirán de sus buques que reporten, cualquier reactivación remota de una boya satelital a la Secretaría utilizando los siguientes campos de datos de la última comunicación de la boya antes de haber sido desactivada: - fecha [AAAA/MM/DD], - hora [hh:mm], - código de identificación de la boya, - latitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], - longitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], - velocidad [nudos], y - razón de la reactivación remota: recuperación de pérdida de señal, otro (especificar).</p>

	Los informes se presentarán mensualmente con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días después de la reactivación.
<p>Annex III CPCs shall provide, or require their vessels to provide, to the IATTC staff satellite buoy data corresponding to, (a) at a minimum Resolution of one position per day, and (b) for any “search window”, when the vessel is communicating more frequently than usual with the buoy in order to locate it. Data should be received in csv files named “X-YYYY-MM-ZZZZZZZ.csv” where X is the code of the buoy manufacturer (first letter of the brand), YYYY is the year, MM the month, and ZZZZZZZ the purse-seine vessel’s IMO number. Each file should contain the daily records of all the buoys managed by each individual vessel in month MM of year YYYY. The information included in these csv files should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date [YYYY/MM/DD], - time [hh:mm], - buoy identifier code, - latitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], - longitude [expressed in degrees and minutes in decimal values], and - speed [knots] <p>The reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days after the communication with the buoys.</p>	<p>Anexo III Los CPC proporcionarán, o requerirán a sus buques que proporcionen, al personal de la CIAT datos de boya correspondientes a: (a) una resolución mínima de una posición por día, y (b) para cualquier “ventana de búsqueda”, cuando el buque se esté comunicando con la boya con mayor frecuencia de lo normal para poder localizarla. Los datos deberían recibirse en archivos csv llamados "X-AAAA-MM-ZZZZZZZZZ.csv" donde X es el código del fabricante de la boya (primera letra de la marca), AAAA es el año, MM el mes, y ZZZZZZZZZ el número OMI del buque cerquero. Cada archivo debería contener los registros diarios de todas las boyas gestionadas por cada buque individual en el mes MM del año AAAA. La información incluida en estos archivos csv debe ser:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fecha [AAAA/MM/DD], - hora [hh:mm], - código de identificación de la boya, - latitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], - longitud [expresada en grados y minutos en valores decimales], - velocidad [nudos] <p>Los informes se presentarán mensualmente con un lapso de al menos 60 días, pero de no más de 90 días después de la comunicación con las boyas.</p>