

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

87TH MEETING

Lima, Peru
14-18 July 2014

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

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The 87th meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) was held in Lima, Peru, on 14-18 July 2014. The attendees are listed in Appendix 1.

1. a. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the IATTC, Mr. Alvin Delgado, of Venezuela. In accordance with item 10 of the Commission’s Rules of Procedure, Mr. Julio Guevara, of Nicaragua, was elected rapporteur.

b. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes. Regarding item 11 “Other business”, Dr. Guillermo Compeán, Director of the IATTC, announced that two matters would be discussed, a World Bank project and the Kobe process. Guatemala indicated its intention of bringing up under that item the matter of the amendment of Article IX of the Antigua Convention on decision-taking.

2. General presentation of proposals submitted by Members on resolutions and others

As requested by several delegations ahead of the meeting, Members that had submitted proposals for resolutions and other matters were given the opportunity to present them in detail. These presentations, and the responses to question posed by other Members, allowed the process of discussion and negotiation of these proposals to begin, as desired, in advance of their consideration under item 7 of the agenda.

3. a. The fishery in 2013 and status of the tuna and billfish stocks

Dr. Compeán presented Document [IATTC-87-03a](#). Regarding yellowfin tuna, the results of the most recent assessments indicate that the recent rates of fishing mortality are below the level corresponding to the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), and it is estimated that the recent levels of spawning biomass predicted by the current assessment are more optimistic than those of the previous assessment. Increasing the average weight of the yellowfin caught could increase the MSY.

As regards bigeye tuna, the assessment results show a recovering trend during 2005-2009, subsequent to the adoption of IATTC tuna conservation resolutions since 2004. However, the decrease in the spawning biomass that began in early 2010 persisted through 2013, and reduced both the summary and spawning biomasses to their lowest historical levels at the beginning of 2014. It is estimated that the recent rates of fishing mortality and the recent levels of spawning biomass are slightly below the level corresponding to the MSY. For both bigeye and yellowfin, the outlook would be more pessimistic if a stock-recruitment relationship is assumed.

Dr. Richard Deriso, IATTC Chief Scientist and Coordinator of scientific research, made a presentation on Pacific bluefin and North Pacific albacore tunas. Regarding bluefin, the International Scientific Committee for the North Pacific (ISC) carried out a full assessment in 2012, which was updated in 2014 using data through 2013. It estimated that the average recruitment during the last five years was below the historical average. The age-specific fishing mortality during 2009-2011 increased for age 0-6 fish and fell for age 7+ fish compared to 2002-2004.

As regards albacore, in June 2011 an *ad hoc* ISC working group carried out an assessment using fisheries data through 2009, and concluded that the stock is in good condition at current levels of recruitment and fishing mortality. Overfishing is not occurring, and the stock is probably not overfished.

The European Union asked about the reasons for choosing parameter values for the stock-recruitment relationship (steepness=1) compared to those used by other RFMOs and in particular WCPFC (0.8), noting that the stocks of bigeye and yellowfin range throughout the equatorial Pacific. The choice made by IATTC scientific staff results in more optimistic results on the status of the stocks. The EU called for greater harmonization of stock assessment assumptions made by the two organizations.

Regarding bigeye, she asked about the reason behind greater numbers of sets but lesser catches observed recently.

Dr. Deriso explained that the reduction in catches was due to reduced recruitment, despite the greater number of sets. He added that the current sampling program identifies fish to species, which adds certainty to the catch estimates.

b. Review of the Commission staff's research

Dr. Deriso presented information on the work done by the Commission staff in three main areas: research, data collection and processing, and capacity-building (Document SAC-05-15). In matters of research, the

work is mainly in stock assessment, tagging and ecosystem studies, and bycatch.

Ecuador noted that it did not see any planning scheme that indicated what would be achieved with all the research work, and suggested that in the future the presentations include indications that would allow decision-takers, the relevant political entities and the general public to know the benefits of this work. He also proposed carrying out joint research with the IATTC staff on bigeye tuna, in order to strengthen its protection.

The Director thanked Ecuador for the offer of joint research on bigeye, and recalled that a joint workshop with Ecuador on dorado would take place in October. Ecuador stated its willingness to contribute US\$ 7 million for research in its national waters, which might be extended to the high seas if financing and collaboration by third parties were available.

c. Report and recommendations of the fifth meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee

The Director reported on the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), noting that for the first time the required quorum had been met. After discussing and reviewing the Committee's recommendations, the Commission approved the following:

1. National reports describing national fisheries and research should be provided to the SAC on a voluntary basis, and summaries from these reports should be included as an annex of the SAC reports and posted on the IATTC website.
2. It is preferable that all documents and presentations prepared for the SAC should be available one week before the SAC.
3. All the SAC documents should include a summary of their content.
4. Improve the budget and IATTC effort targeting capacity building of developing countries for obtaining fishery statistics and conducting research.
5. The IATTC should conduct a feasibility study for routine sampling of lengths and sexes of the catches of adult tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and large skipjack) in the canneries and during observed cruises on longline vessels.
6. It would be desirable if all the detailed results obtained by national observers on longline vessels were combined into a central IATTC data base to allow quantitative analysis.
7. The IATTC staff, in collaboration with those of the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and other fisheries agencies, should conduct an analysis of the movement patterns of bigeye tuna from Pacific-wide tagging programs and report the results to the SAC.
8. All possible efforts should be made to obtain sex and size of tagged adult tunas recovered from purse-seine and longline vessels.
9. The IATTC staff should report to the SAC on future stock assessment models that incorporate Pacific-wide stock structure, tuna movements, and sex-specific growth.
10. The IATTC staff should report species-specific Ecological Risk Assessment studies, in particular, for silky and hammerhead sharks in the EPO.

d. Conservation recommendations by the Commission staff

Dr. Deriso presented the recommendations of the scientific staff (Document IATTC-87-03d). The Commission, after a wide-ranging discussion of whether these recommendations are binding or not, reviewed them individually, with the following results:

i. Yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye

Maintain resolution C-13-01 in 2015 and Introduction of the monthly catch reporting requirement for longline catch of yellowfin.

The Commission approved the recommendation to maintain resolution C-13-01 in 2015.

Japan reported that it had transferred its bigeye allocation to Korea (2,000 t) and China (6,000 t). Mexico questioned whether such a transfer could be done, given that the resolution does not establish bigeye quotas but catch limits.

ii. Pacific bluefin tuna

Limit commercial catches in 2015 to less than 3,154 t, and non-commercial catches to less than 221 t.

The Commission agreed that the matter should be resolved by discussing the proposals for resolutions by Japan and the United States, with a view to reaching an understanding on a common text.

iii. North Pacific albacore tuna

Maintain resolutions C-05-02 and C-13-03.

The Commission approved this recommendation.

iv. Provision of data

Catch-composition data provided to the IATTC should be disaggregated by the original unit of measurement (e.g. weight and length), fleet (including commercial and training vessels), and sex if available.

While preferring to have this recommendation implemented immediately, the European Union indicated that Resolution C-05-03 should be modified next year to incorporate this recommendation.

v. Reference points

Adopt target and limit reference points for the fisheries for the different species of tunas.

The Commission adopted the proposed target and limit reference points for tropical tuna as interim and considered that work on this item should continue in order to test their robustness, notably against levels of uncertainty in the stock recruitment-relationship. The European Union expressed its willingness to make an extraordinary contribution of €100,000 (about US\$135,000) for this purpose, limiting it to tropical tunas (to be confirmed by the end of the year). For north Pacific albacore, it was agreed to consider the matter in the discussion of the [proposal](#) by the United States.

vi. Harvest control rule

Adopt the rule that, if fishing mortality exceeds the level corresponding to MSY, it be reduced to that level.

The Commission agreed that this recommendation should be linked to the one about the adoption of reference points, and that additional evidence and controls were necessary.

vii. Conservation of silky sharks

Various measures were recommended. For purse-seine vessels, prohibit retention of silky sharks, and establish observer programs for capacity class 1-5 vessels, adequate to reliably monitor silky shark bycatches; for other vessels, require that all silky sharks caught be released as soon as possible, prohibit fishing directed at silky sharks for a three-month period each year, and limit the catch of silky sharks of less than 100 cm total length during a trip to 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during that trip, among others.

The Commission agreed that the status of this species was cause for concern, and that the recommendation should be considered during the discussion of the [proposal](#) by the European Union, which also expressed its willingness to contribute €150,000 (about US\$ 200,000) for experiments on the mitigation of shark

catches and the assessment of their post-release survival rates. The survival experiments should include studies of the effects on survival of shorter sets and the use of circle hooks. The EU could only confirm the availability of funds by the end of the year. In any event, similar testing would be carried out in the WCPFC and their results could be used to the benefit of IATTC.

Nicaragua, Mexico, and Colombia stated that the longline fleets have a greater impact on silky sharks than the purse-seine fleets, but its coverage by observers is insufficient; matching measures were needed in both fleets.

Japan stated that a prohibition on retaining silky sharks on purse-seine vessels would not be a conservation measure because most of the evidence suggested that sharks are already dead. It also stated that limiting the number of FAD sets would be more appropriate considering the high number of bycatch of this species in the FAD fishery, as shown in Table 1 of Document SAC-05-04a.

viii. Seabirds

The Commission should revise Resolution [C-11-02](#) consistent with the current state of knowledge regarding seabird mitigation techniques, as described in document [SAC-05 INF-E](#)

Most delegations considered that the recommendations should be included in a future revision of Resolution C-11-02. The US offered to take the lead on this and advance work intersessionally. Japan stated that both information on distribution of endangered species and consistency with measures introduced in other tuna RFMOs should be considered. The United States stated that it has been considering the staff's recommendations for seabirds and would be interested in working on an updated resolution in the future.

ix. Handling of Mobulid rays in purse-seine fisheries

Various measures were recommended, including prohibiting gaffing rays, lifting rays by the gill slits or spiracles, punching holes through the bodies of rays, and retaining rays caught incidentally during fishing operations, and requiring that large rays landed on deck be returned to the water as soon as possible.

Panama presented a proposal on the conservation of Mobulid rays, which was discussed despite not being submitted in the timeframe established by the rules of procedure. Many delegations supported the recommendations and the proposal, but its approval was postponed until the next Commission annual meeting. It was suggested to implement the recommendations on a voluntary basis. In answer to a question from Japan, the staff explained that rays are caught in purse-seine fisheries, but no data are available for longline fisheries.

x. Handling of sea turtles in longline fisheries

Various measures were recommended, including requiring every longline vessel operating in an area where sea turtles may be hooked or entangled to carry certain equipment for releasing them, prohibiting lifting turtles from the water using the fishing lines in which they are hooked or entangled, and prohibiting attempts to remove swallowed hooks from turtles.

It was agreed that these recommendations would be appended to the minutes of the meeting (Appendix 5a) for voluntary implementation by Commission Members, and that the staff would collect data on their implementation. It was noted that consistency with measures adopted by FAO and other tuna RFMOs is important when considering mandate implementation.

xi. Configuration of fishing gears

Require that vessels submit the purse-seine and longline gear description forms appended to Document [SAC-05-05](#).

The Commission staff was asked for more information to show its scientific appropriateness on each item of the forms/ as well as on the impact this would have on fishermen.

xii. Non-entangling FADs

Avoid hanging any entangling materials, such as loose net webbing, that may entangle any large fauna (e.g. sharks and turtles) under FADs deployed in the EPO.

The Commission requested that the staff work on designs for non-entangling and biodegradable FADs. The European Union could possibly contribute funds for this research, to the tune of about €150,000/200,000 (about US\$ 200,000/270,000).

xiii. Identification and marking of FADs.

FADs with satellite buoys deployed after 1 January 2015 shall be marked on the upper surface with a five-digit numeric code, at least 50 mm high, in such a way as to allow the best visibility possible by the observer on the vessel.

The objective of this recommendation is to enable the observer to easily identify a FAD, and the data will reveal how often the FAD was set on, how long it took to attract fish, and (with satellite monitoring) the movements of the FAD. The European Union stated that tracking individual satellite buoys is insufficient because the buoys attached to FADs are often changed. Thus, a marking system for the FADs themselves is also needed.

Two delegations indicated that they would need to consult with their industries and satellite-system providers, and Ecuador indicated it would organize a workshop in Manta, Ecuador, to discuss FAD identification preferences with their industry during the purse-seine closure in August 2014. The Commission staff was asked to organize workshops to exchange information with fishers.

Vessels should authorize the companies that operate the satellite systems used to track the FADs, to provide to the IATTC, directly or through whatever mechanism the governments and vessel owners consider suitable, the positions of each buoy from the time of deployment until it is recovered, with a time lag of four months to protect the owner's proprietary information.

A couple delegations expressed concern over the sensitive nature of data collected from satellite companies for FADs. Dr. Deriso explained that the FAD movement data could be collected as a pilot study for research purposes and could be collected from a subset of FADs in the EPO. The United States stated that they view this as a stepwise approach, considering the collection of satellite data from FADs as more sensitive, but would like to see progress on the visual marking of FADs now.

xiv. Observer coverage of longline vessels

Extend observer coverage of large longline vessels to 20% until sufficient information is available to justify a revision.

Various Members expressed concern about the financial consequences of the recommended increase in observer coverage. Mexico encouraged Members to make efforts to comply, noting that coverage of large vessels of the purse-seine fleet is 100%. The United States supported the proposed increase in coverage, and suggested using remote or electronic monitoring methods in order to reduce costs. Korea proposed that observers be used jointly with the WCPFC.

4. Reports of subsidiary bodies and working groups:

a. 2nd meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance

The Chair of the Committee, Mr. Lillo Maniscalchi, of Venezuela, presented his report (Appendix 4a). The Committee recommended that the Commission approve a budget of US\$ 6,617,846 for 2015, on the understanding that an evaluation of the management of the administration of resources of the IATTC and the AIDCP would be carried out. He stressed that the budget represented an increase of only 2% from the previous year, which did not even cover the annual rate of inflation in the United States.

The European Union stated that it would not approve any budget increase in the current year or in the fu-

ture unless the terms of reference for the above-mentioned evaluation were approved and the organizational assessment was undertaken. The EU also recalled the agreement reached last year on this issue and regretted that despite this agreement it has been blocked intersessionally by one Member. The EU also referred to the proposal it had presented on this matter for discussion at the current Commission, whose discussion was pending. Some delegations supported the proposal by the EU to undertake an organizational assessment of the IATTC Secretariat.

Mexico and other delegations emphasized that holding the budget hostage to the approval of proposals was no way to work, and not only this would put the work of the Commission at risk, it would set a dangerous precedent.

Given the position expressed by the European Union in relation to any proposed increase of the budget, until the start of the organizational and administrative evaluation, the Commission decided to approve a budget of US\$ 6,554,232 for 2015, *i.e.* the same as for 2014 (Resolution C-14-04; Appendix 2d). Mr. Maniscalchi noted that this does not include annual meeting expenses, nor the 2% contribution to the Special Fund approved in Resolution C-14-03 (Appendix 2c).

b. 5th meeting of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission

El Chair of the Committee, Mr. David Hogan, of the United States, presented his report (Appendix 4b). The Commission approved the following recommendations by the Committee:

- a) Recognize the need to ensure the strengthening of capacities including the aspects of implementation and compliance.
- b) Add to the IATTC IUU vessel list the Fijian-flag vessel [*Xin Shi Ji 16*](#).
- c) Renew the Cooperating Non-Member status of Honduras, Indonesia, and Bolivia, and grant it to Liberia.
- d) Review Resolution C-05-02 on North Pacific albacore, in particular with regard to a clearer and more accurate definition of "current level" of fishing effort.
- e) The Secretariat should post objections to *force majeure* as soon as submitted in its original language and that CPCs send their objections directly to flag State.
- f) Assess the possibility of establishing, if appropriate and on the basis of scientific advice, a minimum threshold to consider tuna discards an infraction.
- g) To reiterate requirement to strengthen compliance records collectively, considering the Secretariat only received three reports under Resolution C-11-08.
- h) To show a history of cases where there has repeated non-compliance, or show where an action is pending and follow-up is necessary, so as to have a long-term overview of compliance.

Canada noted that the definition of fishing effort in Resolution C-05-02 on North Pacific albacore needed clarifying. The United States agreed with Canada and welcomes further discussion on how to better define effort.

The European Union indicated that the meeting of the Review Committee had been very positive and constructive, but follow-up actions should be identified that will promote better compliance.

Nicaragua asked that a permissible threshold for discards be established, for example five tons per trip. The European Union noted that its legislation prohibits any discards, and also underlined that in accordance with Resolution C-13-01 discards are only allowed under exceptional circumstances. Therefore such issue should be treated with extreme caution. Ecuador stated that the matter should be reviewed by the Scientific Advisory Committee.

c. 15th meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity

The Chair of the Working Group, Mr. Luis Dobles, of Costa Rica, presented his report of the meeting (Appendix 4c).

The Commission approved the recommendation by the Working Group that the restrictions in Resolution C-11-12 regarding the utilization by Peru of the 5000 m³ of well volume granted by the Commission be removed. To this end, the Commission adopted the *Resolution (amended) on the carrying capacity of Peru* (C-14-05; Appendix 2e).

Also, the Commission approved the recommendation by the Working Group on the correction of the well volume of the Ecuadorian vessel *Ugavi Dos*, to 1,881 m³ instead of 1,864 m³, agreeing that Ecuador would cover the difference in the payments to the observer program that arose because the vessel had paid assessments based on the lower well volume.

Mr. Dobles also submitted for consideration by the Commission the following recommendations by the Working Group:

- a) Consider favorably the request by Guatemala that it be granted as a replacement the amount of 3,762 m³ that was transferred without its consent.
- b) Consider favorably the requests by Ecuador (*Roberto M*; 1,161 m³), Vanuatu (*Esmeralda C*; 1,358 m³), and Venezuela (*Napoleón I*; 1,668 m³) that they be granted as restitution of the amounts corresponding to well volumes that were transferred without their consent.
- c) Consider favorably the requests by Costa Rica (7,058 m³), Nicaragua (4,200 m³) and El Salvador (2,105 m³), in their character of developing coastal countries.
- d) Discuss, at Ecuador's request, the cases of the Ecuadorean vessels *Victoria A*, *María del Mar*, *Doña Roge*, and *Eli* at the Commission plenary.
- e) Discuss, at Bolivia's request, granting that country 5,830 m³ as restitution of that capacity that was transferred without the consent of the Bolivian government.

Mr. Dobles indicated that the Group recognized that approval of these recommendations by the Commission necessarily implied the need to adopt alternative or additional conservation measures, including extending closures, to mitigate the increase in capacity, as well as a plan for the global and progressive reduction of the capacity of the fleet in the EPO.

Guatemala stated that its case had been approved considering that measures should be applied to mitigate the increase in capacity and not considering a regional plan for reducing capacity. In that regard, Guatemala presented a proposal for the unilateral implementation of mitigation measures by Guatemala (Appendix 5b). After a long discussion, during which the European Union stated that, as repeatedly stated during the Working Group discussions, a capacity increase without the adoption of a reduction plan was not acceptable, none of the Working Group's recommendations regarding capacity requests or restitutions were adopted, leaving them open for future consideration.

Regarding the plan for global and progressive reduction of the capacity of the fleet in the EPO, the European Union referred to its proposal (IATTC-87 H-2; Appendix 3i) as a basis for negotiating such a plan. The Commission agreed to hold an extraordinary meeting to review proposals for mitigation measures, including the plan for reducing capacity in the EPO for further approval of all pending capacity claims and disputes. In order to prepare properly for this extraordinary meeting, the Commission agreed that it would be preceded by a meeting of the Permanent Working Group on fleet capacity, and that, moreover, a virtual process of discussion and negotiation, coordinated by Mr. Bernal Chavarría, of Costa Rica, would be set in motion as soon as possible in order to move forward the search for solutions and formulas likely to achieve consensus in the Working Group and the Commission.

5. Observer program for transshipments at sea

Mr. Ricardo Belmontes, of the IATTC staff, presented Document [IATTC-87-05](#) on the progress of this program in the previous year. The program, which has functioned for five and a half years, has been running normally and without problems, with few infractions. The number of observers allocated and of days at sea, as well as the number of transshipments and the quantity of fish transshipped, have fallen during 2013 and 2014. Data are taken for the entire area (western Pacific, eastern Pacific, IATTC-WCPFC overlap area) where the tuna that are transshipped are caught, and they are reported to the SAC.

It was agreed to continue the program for two more years (2015-2016) with the contract for operating the program with the Marine Resources Assessment Group (MRAG) consortium, and a budget of US\$ 800,000 was approved for 2015. With the surplus accumulated through 2014, the contributions from the participants in the program in 2015 would add up to only US\$ 700,000.

6. Review of the IATTC's performance

The matter of the evaluation of the IATTC's performance in general was not discussed under this agenda item, although some delegations noted that the IATTC is the only tuna RFMO that has not carried out this evaluation. The discussion focused on the process for carrying out the partial evaluation centered on the administrative aspects of the IATTC Secretariat and its staff, which had already been agreed last year. However, due to lack of time and to the late submission of comments by one delegation, it was not possible to finalize, in the plenary and in the meetings at its margin, the negotiation of the terms of reference for that partial evaluation, in particular on the basis of the proposal by the European Union. This matter was left pending for the meeting in October 2014 (see item 12).

7. Resolutions and recommendations

a. Resolutions adopted:

It was agreed to continue Resolution C-13-01 on a multiannual program for the conservation of tunas in the eastern Pacific Ocean in 2014-2016. Also, the following five resolutions were approved.

The Commission agreed to include statements on the operational procedures for VMS in the minutes that were not included in the revised Resolution C-14-02 on VMS. Regarding paragraph c of Resolution C-14-02, which prohibits turning off a vessel's VMS equipment, the Commission agreed that there are occasions where a vessel is in dry dock and that prohibition is not applicable. In addition, when a vessel is in port, the VMS may be switched off only if: (a) prior notification has been given to the fisheries monitoring centers (FMC) of both the flag State and the coastal State; and (b) the vessel's position will not change before the next VMS report. Instead of the prior notification referred to in (a), the competent authorities of the flag State may allow the vessel to use an automatic VMS message or alarm, indicating that the fishing vessel is within a pre-defined geographical area of a port.

Resolution	Subject	Appendix
C-14-01	Resolution (amended) on a Regional Vessel Register	2a
C-14-02	Resolution (amended) on the establishment of a vessel monitoring system (VMS)	2b
C-14-03	Resolution (amended) on the creation of the special sustainable development fund for fisheries for highly migratory species to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries and territories	2c
C-14-04	Financing for fiscal year 2015	2d
C-14-05	Resolution (amended) on the carrying capacity of Peru	2e

b. Proposals presented but not approved:

The situation of the other proposals submitted (Appendices 3a-m) was as follows:

Prop	Subject	Situation	Appendix
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Prop	Subject	Situation	Appendix
A-1	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama: Special rules for the appointment of the IATTC Director		3a
A-2	European Union: Procedures for the selection of the Director	Pending for discussion in October.	3b
B-1	European Union: Review of the IATTC rules of procedure		3c
C-1B	European Union: Minimum standards for inspections in port	Not approved. A workshop on the technical aspects of the implementation of the resolution was proposed.	3d
E-1	European Union: Conservation of sharks	Not approved. In particular, one delegation noted that carcasses and fins are sold in different markets, which means the need for separating them aboard the vessel.	3e
E-2	European Union: Conservation of silky sharks	Withdrawn after discussion, in particular in view of the wish of various Members that the measures apply only to longline vessels over 23 m length overall.	3f
F-1A	European Union: Terms of reference for the organizational Ia evaluation of the IATTC and AIDCP Secretariat	Pending for discussion in October. Some Members stated that this evaluation should be part of the general evaluation of the IATTC's performance.	3g
H-1	Japan: Capacity management	Pending for discussion in October.	3h
H-2	European Union: Management of fishing capacity in the EPO	Pending for discussion in October.	3i
I-1A	Japan: Bluefin tuna	Pending for discussion in October.	3j
I-2	United States Bluefin tuna	Withdrawn, with the aim of finding a common text negotiated among the United States, Japan, and Mexico.	3k
J-1	United States: Reference points for North Pacific albacore tuna	Withdrawn as draft resolution; to be appended to minutes (Appendix 5d) as guidelines for the Commission staff's work.	3l
L-1C	United States, Panama: Amendment of Resolution C-05-07 on the IUU list	Pending for discussion in October.	3m

8. Procedure for the selection of the Director

Despite all the efforts made during the meeting and at its margins, no agreement could be reached on this item that reconciled the different positions, in particular regarding the term of office of the current Director. For certain Members, his term is four years from the entry into force of the Antigua Convention, and expires in August 2014, as also confirmed by the Commission, represented by its Heads of Delegation, at its 83rd meeting in June 2012; others consider that he was appointed under the 1949 Convention, with no fixed term, and that this arrangement remains in force, in accordance with Article XXXI, paragraph 4, of the Antigua Convention, until the Commission decides to terminate it.

The United States, in its position of depositary of the text of the Convention and the Commission's host country, stressed the need to continue negotiations, and asked that the meeting not be adjourned, so that they could resume in October 2014. On behalf of the Central American countries, Guatemala asked the Director to remain in office in the meantime, until the Commission takes a decision on this issue.

On the same issue, Mexico and Guatemala urged the Members to take the necessary time before suspending the meeting in order to solve the problem of the possible absence of a Director, given the lack of agreement among participants. However, some Members confirmed the deadlock and noted the difficulty to find a solution in such short time, notably considering the endless efforts already deployed during the week and despite the good willingness of those involved. Those Members recommended that in order to move forward on the rest of the important matters pending on the agenda, it would be more efficient if the Commission continued to discuss the rest of the outstanding issues.

9. Election of Chair and Deputy Chair

Mexico proposed that, in view of the lack of time to review the matter, the current Chair of the Commission and the chairs of its subsidiary bodies and working groups remain as they are. The United States proposed Mr. Guillermo Morán, of Ecuador, as Chair of the IATTC, and was supported by Costa Rica, Colombia, and the European Union. The item was left pending for discussion when the meeting resumes in October 2014 (see item 12).

10. Election of Chairs of subsidiary bodies and working groups

This item was left pending due to lack of time, and will be discussed when the meeting resumes in October 2014.

11. Other business

a. Proposal by World Bank-GEF: Areas beyond national jurisdiction, Appendix 6 - Interregional Coordination and EPO subregional project

The Director reported that information about this project was circulated to Members on 2 May 2014, indicating that it would be addressed during the current meeting of the Commission.

Ms. Vishwanie Maharaj, of World Wildlife Fund USA, explained that the project aims to bring together experts who can offer ideas on management scenarios for the tuna purse-seine fishery in the EPO, in order to develop a possible plan to support the IATTC and the industry. She noted that the project has not yet been implemented in other regions, so it is not yet possible to share results.

The project, including the designation of WWF as its executing agency, was approved *ad referendum*, with confirmation by Ecuador pending.

b. GEF – FAO Project. Study of tunas in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Mr. Alejandro Anganuzzi, of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), reported on this project, which has four sub-projects, one of which seeks to promote the [sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity](#), in keeping with an ecosystem approach. The tuna project, which will come into operation at the end of July 2014, has three components: 1) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through strengthened and harmonized monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS); 2) reducing ecosystem impacts from tuna fishing, including bycatch and associated species; and 3) supporting implementation of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices. Further information on the project is available at www.commonoceans.org.

c. Meeting of the Kobe Steering Committee

The Director reported that a meeting of the Kobe Steering Committee, convened by the Chair, Mr. Russell Smith, was held on 9 June 2014. At the meeting it was agreed that an updated questionnaire would be circulated to the five tuna regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to find out how each one

has applied various Kobe recommendations. The questionnaire includes the compiled responses of the five RFMOs.

The questionnaire was circulated to the Members on 15 July 2014, requesting comments by 31 August 2014 at the latest.

12. Place and date of next meeting

Since the meeting was not concluded, it was agreed to continue it during the week of 20-24 October 2014 in La Jolla, California (USA).

13. Adjournment

The participants expressed their special gratitude to the delegation of Peru for its hospitality. Given the impossibility of finishing the items on the agenda, and the need to continue negotiating on the pending items, the meeting was suspended, but not adjourned, at 9:20 p.m. on 18 July 2014.

Appendix 1.

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Appendix 2a.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

87TH MEETING

**Lima, Peru
14-18 July 2014**

RESOLUTION C-14-01

RESOLUTION (AMENDED) ON A REGIONAL VESSEL REGISTER

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Affirming the importance of ensuring that all vessels fishing in the Antigua Convention Area comply with the conservation and management measures agreed by the Commission;

Reaffirming the need to have pertinent information relative to the operations of vessels fishing in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

Recalling that Article XII, paragraph 2 (k), of the Antigua Convention stipulates that the Director shall maintain the record of vessels fishing in the Convention Area based, *inter alia*, on the information provided pursuant to Annex 1 of the Convention;

Concerned that the current IATTC Regional Vessel Register includes fishing vessels not from Members and Co-operating non-Members of the Commission (CPCs) and the Commission cannot confirm whether these vessels are complying with relevant IATTC resolutions;

Further recalling that the Commission has been taking various measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Convention Area,

Noting that large-scale fishing vessels are highly mobile and easily change fishing grounds from one ocean to another, and have high potential of operating in the Convention area without timely registration with the Commission,

Recalling that the FAO Council adopted on June 23, 2001, an International Plan of Action (IPOA) aiming to prevent, to deter and to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, that this plan stipulates that the regional fisheries management organization should take action to strengthen and develop innovative ways, in conformity with international law, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and in particular to establish records of vessels authorized and records of vessels engaged in IUU fishing,

Further noting that the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Maritime Safety Committee, at its 92nd meeting, approved amendments to the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme that remove the exclusion of vessels solely engaged in fishing and allow the its voluntary application to fishing vessels, which was adopted by IMO Assembly at its 28th meeting in November 2013 as Assembly Resolution A.1078(28),

Recognizing the utility and practicality of using IMO numbers as a unique vessel identifier (UVI) for fishing vessels, and

Aware of the need to amend consequently its Resolution C-11-06 on a Regional Vessel Register:

Agrees that:

1. The Director shall establish and maintain a record of vessels that have been authorized to fish in the

Antigua Convention Area for species covered by the Convention, on the basis of the information detailed in paragraph 2. The record shall contain only vessels that fly the flags of CPCs.

2. Each CPC shall supply to the Director the following information with respect to each vessel under its jurisdiction to be included in the record established pursuant to paragraph 1:
 - a. name of vessel, registration number, previous names (if known), and port of registry;
 - b. a photograph of the vessel showing its registration number;
 - c. previous flag (if known and if any);
 - d. International Radio Call Sign (if any);
 - e. name and address of owner or owners;
 - f. where and when built;
 - g. length, beam, and moulded depth;
 - h. freezer type and freezer capacity, in cubic meters;
 - i. number and capacity of fish holds, in cubic meters and, in the case of purse-seine vessels, capacity breakdown by fish hold if possible;
 - j. name and address of operator(s) and/or manager(s)(if any);
 - k. type of vessel;
 - l. type of fishing method or methods;
 - m. gross tonnage;
 - n. power of main engine or engines;
 - o. the nature of the authorization to fish granted by the flag CPC (such as main target species); and
 - p. International Maritime Organization (IMO) or Lloyd's Register (LR) number, if issued.¹
3. Each CPC shall promptly notify the Director of any modifications to the information listed in paragraph 2.
4. Each CPC shall also promptly notify the Director of:
 - a. any additions to the record;
 - b. any deletions from the record by reason of:
 - i. the voluntary relinquishment or non-renewal of the fishing authorization by the owner or operator of the vessel;
 - ii. the withdrawal of the fishing authorization issued to the vessel in accordance with Article XX, paragraph 2, of the Convention;
 - iii. the fact that the vessel is no longer entitled to fly its flag;
 - iv. the scrapping, decommissioning or loss of the vessel; and
 - v. any other reason, specifying which of the reasons listed above are applicable.
5. The Director shall request each CPC to provide complete data for its vessels in accordance with paragraph 2 if the CPC does not provide all the required information.

¹ Effective 1 January 2016, flag CPC's shall ensure that all their fishing vessels authorized to fish in the Convention Area that are at least 100 gross tons (GT) or 100 gross registered tons (GRT) in size have an IMO or LR number issued. In assessing compliance with this requirement, the Commission shall take into account extraordinary circumstances in which a vessel owner is not able to obtain an IMO or LR number despite following the appropriate procedures. Flag CPCs shall report any such extraordinary situations in their annual reports.

6. The Commission shall review this resolution in 2015 and consider revisions to improve its effectiveness, including revisions to the vessel information required in paragraph 2.
7. This resolution replaces Resolution C-11-06.

Appendix 2b.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

87TH MEETING

**Lima, Peru
14-18 July 2014**

RESOLUTION C-14-02

**RESOLUTION (AMENDED) ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), meeting in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Recognizing the value of satellite-based Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) for the Commission's conservation and management programs, including compliance;

Aware that many Parties have established VMS systems and programs for their fleets since the adoption of Resolution C-04-06, but that there is no compulsory VMS system for Members and Cooperating non-Members of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as "CPCs") harvesting tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention Area;

Taking into account recent developments in other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) operating in the Pacific Ocean;

Agree that:

1. Members and Cooperating non-Members of the Commission (CPCs) shall ensure that all their commercial fishing vessels 24 meters or more in length operating in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) and harvesting tuna or tuna-like species shall be equipped, by 1 January 2016, with a satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).
2. While specific operational details of CPCs' VMS requirements may vary, CPCs shall ensure that:
 - a) The information collected by the VMS for each vessel shall include:
 - i) the vessel's identification;
 - ii) the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude), with an error of less than 100 meters at a confidence level of 98%;
 - iii) the date and time (UTC) of the fixing of the vessel's position, and;
 - iv) the vessel's speed and course.
 - b) The information in paragraph 2.a) above shall be collected at least every four hours for longliners and two hours for other vessels by the land-based Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) of the flag CPC.

- c) VMS equipment installed on vessels will, at a minimum, be tamper evident², fully automatic for regular position data reporting, operational at all times regardless of environmental conditions, and, if possible, capable of manual transmission of reports and messages.
3. In the event of a technical failure or non-operation of the satellite tracking device fitted on board a fishing vessel, the device shall be repaired or replaced within one month. After this period, the master of a fishing vessel is not authorized to commence a fishing trip with a defective satellite tracking device. Furthermore, when a device stops functioning or has a technical failure during a fishing trip lasting more than one month, the repair or the replacement has to take place as soon as the vessel enters a port; the fishing vessel shall not be authorized to commence a fishing trip without the satellite tracking device having been repaired or replaced. The Commission shall develop guidelines and templates for manual reporting.
 4. If practicable, the VMS equipment should be usable to transmit to the Director the data required in the relevant IATTC Resolutions, including C-03-04 and C-03-05.
 5. The Commission strongly encourages non-Members whose flag vessels fish in the EPO to participate in the VMS program established on implementation of this Resolution. To this end, the Director will make the appropriate contacts with those parties and notify CPCs of actions taken and any response received. The Commission shall consider at each Annual Meeting appropriate action concerning those non-Members in order to encourage cooperation with IATTC.
 6. Each CPC shall provide to the Director, by 31 May, 2017, a progress report on its VMS consistent with this resolution. The Commission will discuss how best to proceed with future consideration of VMS to support its conservation and management program at its annual meeting in 2015, including the possible development of a stand-alone IATTC VMS scheme.
 7. The Director shall ensure that any information provided to the Director or the Commission pursuant to this resolution is maintained in strict accordance with the Commission's rules and procedures on confidentiality.
 8. This Resolution replaces Resolution C-04-06 on 1 January 2016.

² Namely any tampering shall be evident upon inspection, it shall be protected against input or output of false positions and the system cannot be over-ridden.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

87TH MEETING

**Lima (Peru)
14-18 July 2014**

RESOLUTION C-14-03

**AMENDMENT OF RESOLUTION C-11-11 ON THE CREATION OF
THE SPECIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR
FISHERIES FOR HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES TO STRENGTHEN
THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
AND TERRITORIES**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Taking into account the provisions of Article XXIII of the Antigua Convention that the Commission shall seek to adopt measures relating to technical assistance, technology transfer, training and other forms of cooperation, to assist developing countries that are members of the Commission to fulfill their obligations under the Convention, as well as to enhance their ability to develop fisheries under their respective national jurisdictions and to participate in high seas fisheries on a sustainable basis;

Recalling that the Antigua Convention, in its Article XXIII, likewise establishes that the members of the Commission shall facilitate and promote such cooperation, especially financial and technical, and the transfer of technology, as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the previous paragraph;

Considering that the Antigua Convention in its Article VII, paragraph (b) indicates that one of the functions of the Commission is that it shall adopt standards for collection, verification, and timely exchange and reporting of data concerning the fisheries for fish stocks covered by the Convention;

Likewise taking into account that the Antigua Convention in its Article VII, paragraph (f) indicates that conservation and management measures and recommendations shall be adopted, as necessary, for species belonging to the same ecosystem and that are affected by fishing for, or dependent on or associated with, the fish stocks covered by the Convention, with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened;

Likewise taking into account that the Antigua Convention in its Article VII, paragraph (i) indicates that the Commission shall establish a comprehensive program for data collection and monitoring which shall include such elements as the Commission determines necessary, and that each member of the Commission may also maintain its own program consistent with guidelines adopted by the Commission; and

Recalling that the Commission has agreed various resolutions that commit its Members to submit information on catches of tunas and bycatches, among others;

Agrees that:

1. The “*Special fund for strengthening the institutional capacity of developing countries and territories for the sustainable development of fisheries for highly migratory species*” (the Fund) is created, which shall be administered by the IATTC.

2. The resources of the Fund shall proceed from the fixed annual contribution of 2% of the Commission's budget intended for building and strengthening of the capacity of coastal developing countries and territories. Additionally, the budget will be strengthened with other voluntary contributions obtained from the Members or from national and international bodies or entities interested in strengthening the capacities of developing countries and territories. Such contributions may be declared by the donor for a specific use, consistent with the nature of the Fund, or may be subject to the ordinary use of investments.
3. The Director shall present to the Commission for its approval every year the strategic investment plan chargeable to the Fund, which shall be constructed on the basis of the requirements of the developing countries and territories and the analyses carried out by the Commission staff.
4. The administration of the Fund shall be the responsibility of the Director and shall be subject to the auditing rules of the Commission and the financial regulations for the administration of the Fund to be developed by the Commission.
5. The purpose of the utilization of the Fund shall be the development of technical and scientific capacity, that will allow the developing countries and territories to duly follow and comply with their obligations established under the Antigua Convention, particularly:
 - a. The creation of a standardized system for collecting, processing and analyzing data, as regards the stocks of tunas and tuna-like species and other species of fish caught by vessels that fish for tunas and tuna-like species in the Antigua Convention area.
 - b. Education and training, mainly in relation to the implementation and development of databases, analysis of fisheries statistics and data, and stock assessments, among others.
 - c. The participation of representatives of developing countries in the annual meetings of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies, as well as of scientific experts in the meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee.
 - d. Facilitate the support of the IATTC scientific staff necessary for fulfilling the aims of this resolution in support of developing countries and territories.
 - e. The creation of a standardized program for collecting, processing, and analyzing data, in order to match the processes with the Commission's systems.
 - f. Others that the Commission may decide, strictly for the creation of capacity development.
6. Members, national and international bodies and entities are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to the Fund.
7. The Commission shall review, in 2024 at the latest, the impacts and effectiveness of the actions developed from the utilization of the Fund with the aim of determining their advisability and necessity, as well as the possible adjustments that may be required to guarantee the objectives established in this resolution and those that the Commission may determine in due course.
8. The Director is asked, within his program of work, to explore and identify other options to strengthen the capacity of Members. This shall include opportunities for partnership with other organizations that work in this field, and providing guidance to these organizations on the needs and priorities of the countries.
9. This resolution replaces Resolution C-11-11.

Appendix 2d.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

87TH MEETING

**Lima (Peru)
14-18 July 2014**

RESOLUTION C-14-04

FINANCING FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

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

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

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

Taking into account Resolution C-12-04, whereby the Commission, at its 83rd Meeting, agreed on a formula for calculating the contributions of the Members to the Commission's budget for the years 2013-2017;

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Antigua Convention;

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

Taking note of the Commission staff's proposals regarding the budget presented in Document CAF-02-04; and

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

Agrees:

1. To adopt a budget of US\$ 6,554,232 for fiscal year (FY) 2015.
2. That the Members shall contribute to the Commission's budget for FY 2015 in accordance with the following schedule:

	FY 2015 (US\$)
Belize	42,137
Canada	118,750
China	73,640
Colombia	306,044
Korea	173,956
Costa Rica	74,833
Ecuador	1,051,215

	FY 2015 (US\$)
El Salvador	104,454
United States	1,746,553
France	98,304
Guatemala	49,260
Japan	334,263
Kiribati	31,839
Mexico	874,732
Nicaragua	57,995
Panamá	356,551
Peru	48,329
Chinese Taipei	156,566
European Union	374,019
Vanuatu	54,950
Venezuela	425,841
Total	6,554,232

Appendix 2e.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

87TH MEETING

Lima (Peru)
14-18 July 2014

RESOLUTION C-14-05

RESOLUTION (AMENDED) ON THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF PERU

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Considering the request submitted by the Government of Peru that the restrictions specified in Resolution C-11-12 relating to the granting to Peru of 5,000 cubic meters of carrying capacity be eliminated,

Noting the positive recommendation submitted by the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity ,

Aware of the need to amend consequently its Resolution C-11-12 on the carrying capacity of Peru,

Agrees as follows:

1. To approve the granting to Peru of 5,000 cubic meters of carrying capacity;
2. This Resolution replaces Resolution C-11-12.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 A-1-1

**SUBMITTED BY BELIZE, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA,
NICARAGUA, AND PANAMA**

SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The objective of this document is to establish the Special Rules of Procedure for the appointment of the Director of the Commission that are required by Article XII of the Antigua Convention and thereby constitute the criteria and procedures that are indicated in paragraph 20 of the Rules of Procedure. Also, to formalize the transition from the Director of Investigations of the IATTC in accordance with the 1949 Convention, to the appointment of the Director of the IATTC in accordance with the Antigua Convention. With this aim the joint adoption of two resolutions is proposed.

1. BACKGROUND:

The entry into force of the Antigua Convention in the year 2010, established the need to gradually adjust the structure of the IATTC to the stipulations set forth with the objective of strengthening the Commission. The 1949 Convention establishes in its Article I, paragraph 13, that the Commission shall appoint a Director of Investigations, whose functions and faculties are of a technical, representative and administrative nature, a post that the Antigua Convention transforms with the title of "Director" and indicates that his appointment in a wide sense and his possible removal are up to the Commission. The Director of the IATTC was appointed in the year 2007 by agreement by the Commission under the rules of the 1949 Convention without limitation of term, so that the act that gave rise to this appointment does not show any provision that allows the manner in which that appointment will be adjusted to the rules of appointment contained in the Antigua Convention to be known.

The absence of specific rules in force regarding the process for appointing the Director and the absence of mechanisms for transition from the scheme of the 1949 Convention to that of the Antigua Convention, have given rise to important actions within the Commission. In this context, a meeting of Heads of Delegation was held, convened in the framework of the 83rd Meeting of the Commission held in La Jolla, United States of America, from 25 to 29 June 2012, at the suggestion of the honorable delegation of Canada. At that meeting agreement was reached regarding when the mandate of the current Director of the Commission would commence and end, in accordance with the corresponding rules of the Antigua Convention. However, that consensus, reached in good faith, was not implemented with the legal rigor that the Antigua Convention demands nor did it take into consideration substantive legal elements that affect, certainly, its validity and viability.

- 1.1.** That the current Director of the Commission was appointed under the authority of the 1949 Convention, in whose paragraph 13 his appointment is not subject to a determined period, although he could be removed at the discretion of the Commission at any time, in the same manner as the Antigua Convention provides.
- 1.2.** That in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article XXXI, of the Antigua Convention, "*conservation and management measures and other arrangements adopted by the Commission under the 1949 Convention shall remain in force until such time as they expire, are terminated by a decision of the Commission, or are replaced by other measures or arrangements adopted pursuant to this Convention*". The appointment of the Director of Investigations, as the post is called under the 1949 Convention be-

longs in the category of "other arrangements", and this arrangement has not expired, has not been terminated nor has it been replaced.

- 1.3. That Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, establishes that treaties shall be interpreted in accordance with their object and purpose. Given that the Antigua Convention has as its objective the strengthening of the IATTC, "...to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by this Convention, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law ..." and bearing in mind that in accordance with Article XII.2 the Director bears the operative and representative responsibility of the IATTC, no interpretation of the rules of the IATTC would be legitimate if it meant that the IATTC were left headless due to lack of consensus in the Commission regarding the appointment that the Antigua Convention requires and that the effective carrying out of the Commission's purposes would thereby be put at risk.
- 1.4. That so that the regulatory framework for the original appointment of the current Director may be transferred from the framework of the 1949 Convention under which it was done to the Antigua Convention, the adoption of the corresponding transitional rule is necessary, bearing in mind that the interpretive act which is recorded in the minutes of the 83rd Meeting does not have the faculty to modify the rule of Article XXXI of the Antigua Convention which demands the express decision of the Commission if a resolution in force is to be replaced.
- 1.5. That decision taking by the Commission is done by consensus, as provided by paragraph 1 of Article IX of the Antigua Convention, reached at the plenary meetings of the Members, whether ordinary or extraordinary (paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article VIII, respectively), therefore the reported understanding of the Heads of Delegations should be put into operation by means of the adoption of the respective resolutions, which has not happened, which merits special precaution when as at present it could mean the modification or reform of substantive elements of the 1949 Convention, which is still in force, since its effectiveness has not concluded in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article XXXI, or the uncompleted implementation of the provisions regarding the transition from one regulatory instrument to another, established in the Antigua Convention.
- 1.6. The determination of that meeting of Heads of Delegation contains an element of political commitment that can be renewed and carried out, but always in accordance with the rigor that must rule in International Law, following these steps that have been indicated in item 1.4 above.
- 1.7. Consequent to the above, the need to define the rules of procedure for the appointment of the Director is evident, and similarly, in a concatenated resolution, resolve the status of the appointment of the current Director and as the need arises, implement the rules of the necessary Special Rules of Procedure explained below, always bearing in mind that in accordance with the considerations expressed above, the absence of an appointment cannot be interpreted as the absence of a Director in office, whether as a consequence of an appointment that remains in force in the absence of a valid resolution to the contrary, or as a consequence of any interpretation that justifies the technical inoperativity of the Commission, due to the absence of an appointed Director, violating the Vienna Convention.

2. SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE:

At the same meeting referenced above, at which "[t]he Chair noted that the Heads of Delegation further agreed that a decision on whether to reappoint the current Director or to select a new Director will be required well in advance of that date, and that a process was needed for identifying potential candidates, including the current Director, and taking a decision", as reflected in the minutes of the 83rd Meeting of the Commission.

With the aim of implementing the call by the Heads of Delegation, a process is proposed that follows the two steps identified by the Heads of Delegation, *i.e.*, consider the confirmation of the current Director and afterwards, if this is not done, select a new one taking into account the current Director.

Paragraph 1 of Article XII of the Antigua Convention indicates that "[t]he Commission shall appoint, in

accordance with the adopted rules of procedure and taking into account any criteria established therein, a Director, whose competence in the field of this Convention is established and generally recognized, in particular in its scientific, technical and administrative aspects, and who shall be responsible to the Commission and may be removed by the Commission at its discretion. The term of the Director shall be of 4 years, and he may be reappointed as many times as the Commission decides.” In the manner ordered by the Antigua Convention in that rule, in order to reappoint the Director or elect a new one, it is indispensable to adopt the rules of procedure necessary to comply with this mandate, given that Resolution C-12-03 regarding the Rules of Procedure of the IATTC expressly excluded from its coverage the procedural issue for appointing the Director, when in its Article 20 it indicated that “[t]he Commission shall establish criteria and procedures to appoint a Director, ...”, without having resolved it then.

The appointment process consists of two stages clearly identified by a sequential procedure to facilitate: a) The “confirmation” or "reappointment" of the Director who is in office at the time, or as appropriate, b) the election of a new Director, if considered advisable for facilitating a wide participation of applicants to the benefit of the Commission.

Because the Commission could not adopt, due to lack of consensus at the 86th Extraordinary Meeting held in Del Mar, United States of America, in October 2013, the rules of procedure to which this proposal refers and due to the fact that the implementation of a selection process requires a period of not less than a year, this proposal establishes a transitory provision which once the appointment carried out in the year 2007 is terminated, makes a new appointment of the current Director, for a period of four years starting on 26 August 2014, this time in accordance with the relevant rules of the Antigua Convention.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission resolves:

SOLE ITEM: To adopt these SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR:

FIRST SECTION: RATIFICATION OF THE DIRECTOR

1. The Chairman of the Commission shall consult with the Director, a month before the ordinary meeting to be held a year before the expiration of the term of his appointment, about his interest in being reappointed. In the event that the Director’s reply is negative, the regular procedure for appointing the Director, as described in the Second Section of this Resolution, shall be implemented immediately.
2. In the event that the Director’s reply is positive, the Chairman of the Commission will inform the Members and the item denominated “Reappointment of the Director” will be included on the Agenda of the ordinary meeting to be held a year before the expiration of the term of his appointment.
3. At the ordinary meeting the reappointment of the Director shall be submitted to a vote. Attempts shall be made to take the decision by consensus. If consensus is not reached, a secret vote will be carried out in which each Member will count as one vote. In this case, the Director shall be reappointed if the affirmative vote of two-thirds or more of the Members present at the meeting is obtained.
4. In the case that sufficient votes to reappoint the Director are not obtained, the regular Procedure for the Appointment of the Director shall be applied, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Section of this Resolution.

SECOND SECTION: REGULAR PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING THE DIRECTOR.

DOCUMENTATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE POST

5. At least nine months before the plenary meeting of the Commission preceding the date of the expiration of the term of appointment of the Director whose appointment as not been ratified, the vacancy will be announced by means of an announcement of the terms of reference, which will include a description of the post and the qualifications required in the terms determined by the Antigua Convention. The text of the description of the post and of the required qualifications shall be authorized by the

Chairman in consultation with the Members.

6. The Secretariat shall publish the announcement on the IATTC website and on other national and international websites, giving wide publicity to the vacancy.
7. In the case that the current Director is also an applicant, he shall designate a member of the Commission staff who is not an applicant to carry out the functions attributed to the Director outlined in this procedure.

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

8. The deadline for the receipt by the Director of applications by the respective interested parties shall be 60 calendar days from the date of publication of the announcement on the IATTC website. In each case, the applicants shall declare their acceptance of the terms of reference.
9. Each candidate shall be notified by the Secretariat electronically of the receipt of his or her complete application.
10. All application materials shall be sent to all the Members of the Commission by means of a secure section of the IATTC website.

RANKING OF CANDIDATES

11. Each Member shall review the applications within 30 calendar days, and shall then notify the Director of its selection of a maximum of five applicants in order of preference. Once the preferences are received, the Chairman of the Commission, aided by the Vice-Chairman and the Director, shall add up the individual rankings of each applicant, allocating five points for a first preference, four points for a second preference, three points for the third preference, two points for the fourth preference, and one point for the fifth preference. The Chairman and the Director shall keep the rankings confidential.
12. No more than five applicants with the highest total scores shall be selected as candidates to be interviewed by the Members at a meeting of Heads of Delegation. If a candidate withdraws his or her application, he or she shall be replaced by the next highest ranking applicant in descending order. In the case of a tie for fifth place, all the applicants with the same scores shall be included in the list of candidates. The applicants not included in the list of candidates shall be notified by the Director that they have not been selected.
13. The names of all the candidates shall be communicated electronically to the Members of the Commission once the preliminary evaluation described in paragraph 12 has been concluded.

INTERVIEW PROCESS

14. The candidates shall be interviewed by the Members during a meeting of Heads of Delegation convened for that purpose, preferably in the framework of the plenary of the regular meeting of the Commission preceding the date of the expiration of the term of appointment of the Director. For that event, the costs of travel and lodging of the candidates shall be paid by the IATTC.
15. In order to ensure the transparency and impartiality of the process, the same questions shall be asked of all the candidates. The Chairman will prepare a list of five questions to be asked of the candidates during their individual interviews. Each interview shall last a maximum of 50 minutes. These questions will be prepared based on the questions submitted by the Members, and shall be transmitted to the candidates by the Chairman in advance of the meeting of the Heads of Delegation. The questions shall bear on the abilities and qualifications contained in the terms of reference.

APPOINTMENT

16. After the interview, the Members, in a Plenary Session of the Commission, shall strive to appoint a preferred candidate as Director by consensus. If consensus is not reached, the Members shall proceed in accordance with the following procedure for the appointment of a candidate:
 - a. The selection shall be by secret vote of the Members, represented by the Head of each Delegation.
 - b. Each Member shall choose its preferred candidate. The candidate with two-thirds of the votes of the Members present shall be appointed Director.
 - c. If no candidate wins two-thirds of the votes of the Members present, the selection shall be based on at least two successive rounds of voting, as necessary.
 - d. In the first successive round, each Head of Delegation shall select a candidate. The two candidates with the greatest number of favorable votes, shall pass to a second successive round whose candidate with the greatest number of votes shall be appointed Director. If there is a tie in the second place of favorable votes, the tied applicants shall submit themselves to a vote for final appointment in the second successive round.
17. The selected candidate shall be notified at the conclusion of the meeting of the Commission, whose decision shall be recorded as a Resolution in the minutes of the corresponding Meeting.
18. A copy of this procedure will be made available to each candidate so that they are aware of the process being followed.

STARTING DATE

19. The selected candidate shall present him or herself at the headquarters of the Commission two months before the departure of the current Director, with the salary costs at the Commission's expense, in order to allow a proper transition. The term of appointment of the new Director shall commence on the date of the expiration of term of appointment of the previous Director or on the date of the new Director's reporting for duty, whichever is later.
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PROPOSAL IATTC-87 A-1-2

**SUBMITTED BY BELIZE, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA,
NICARAGUA, AND PANAMA**

**RESOLUTION FOR THE TRANSITION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This proposal is part of the sequence necessary to ensure a proper transition from the rules for appointing the Director of the IATTC, of the 1949 Convention, to the Antigua Convention, in the terms referenced in the explanatory memorandum of the resolution proposal IATTC-87 A-1-1, for which reason it must be understood that together both proposals constitute an indissoluble whole.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission resolves:

1. Remove from the post the current Director of Investigations selected during the 75th Meeting of the Commission held in Cancun, United Mexican States, on 28 June 2007 under and in accordance with the formalities of the Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (1949 Convention).
2. Appoint to the post of Director Doctor Guillermo Compeán Jiménez, for a term of four years commencing on 19 July of this year, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article XII of the Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission established by the 1949 Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica (“Antigua Convention”).

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 A-2

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

PROCEDURES FOR THE SELECTION, INTERVIEW AND DECISION- MAKING PROCESS FOR THE COMMISSION'S DIRECTOR

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Goal: To establish clear and transparent rules for the selection and appointment of the Commission's Director.

Background: Paragraph 20 of the IATTC Rules of Procedures adopted at the IATTC 83rd meeting, requires that the Commission establish criteria and procedures to appoint a Director.

At the same time, it is also necessary to adopt rules for the possible reappointment of the incumbent Director.

Section 1: Re-appointment of incumbent Director

1. One month before the Ordinary meeting of the Commission of the year preceding the expiration of the mandate of the Director, the Chair will verify with the Director his interest in being reappointed. In the event of a positive reply, Members will be informed and the item will be included in the agenda of the Ordinary meeting. In the event of a negative reply, the procedure under section 2 will be initiated.
2. At the Ordinary meeting, the Chair will proceed to verify whether there is consensus within the Commission to re-appoint the incumbent Director.
3. In the absence of consensus, the process for the selection of the Executive Director will be launched according to the procedure under section 2.

Section 2: Selection of the Director

Position documentation and advertisement

4. Prior to advertising the vacancy, the Secretariat will prepare, on the basis of paragraph 20 of IATTC Rules of Procedure, a draft position description for the post of Director (including qualifications required) and a draft advertisement. These will be provided to the Chair for review in consultation with the Members.
5. The Secretariat will post the approved advertisement and position description on the IATTC website and highlight it on the homepage for a period of 4 weeks. The recruitment page on the IATTC website will include relevant information regarding the vacancy and the application process. The approved advertisement will also be placed by the Secretariat in national and international publications and websites. The deadline for applications to be received by the Secretariat shall be no less than 60 days from the date the advertisement has been placed on the website.

Submission of applications

6. Applications, with referee comments, shall be submitted to the Chair through the Secretariat in electronic format.

Acknowledgement of receipt

7. Each applicant will be notified by the Secretariat by electronic means of the receipt of his/her complete application.

Availability of applications

8. Each application, including referee comments, received by the Chair will be made available, as soon

as it is received, through a secure section of the IATTC website to all Commission's members.

Ranking of applicants

9. Each Member will notify the Secretariat, within 3 weeks from the expiry of the deadline for applications, of no more than five preferred candidates in order of preference. On receipt of all preferences, the Chair, assisted by the Secretariat, will aggregate individual applicants' rankings, awarding five points for a first preference, four points for a second preference etc. The individual rankings by Commission members will be kept confidential by the Chair and the Secretariat.

Short list

10. The candidates with the five highest aggregate scores will be shortlisted for interview. Should the application of any candidate be withdrawn, the next ranking candidate will be substituted. In case of a tie for the fifth place, all candidates with equal scores will be included in the short list. Candidates not on the short list will be notified by the IATTC Secretariat that they have not been selected.

Interview process

11. The short-listed candidates will be notified to the Commission's members. They will be interviewed by the members during a meeting of their Heads of Delegation at the next meeting of the Commission.
12. In order to ensure transparency and fairness of the process, all candidates will be asked the same questions. Those questions will have been prepared by the Chair in consultation with the Members ahead of the meeting of the Heads of Delegation.

Appointment process for the Executive Secretary

13. Following the interview, Members will endeavour to approve the preferred candidate as Director by consensus. In the event that consensus is not reached, Members will adopt the following procedure for the appointment of a candidate:
 - Polling will be done by secret ballot by the Members represented by Heads of Delegation
 - In each round each Head of Delegation will select one candidate. The candidate with the lowest number of votes each round will drop out of the ballot process.
 - A tie between candidates will result in a re-ballot between those candidates.
 - The candidate that polls the highest in the final round will be offered the position.
14. A copy of this procedure will be made available to each of the candidates so that they are aware of the process being followed.
15. The chosen candidate will be notified at the conclusion of the Commission meeting. Contract negotiations with the chosen candidate will be conducted by the Commission's Chair.

Start date

16. If possible, the chosen candidate will report to the Secretariat Headquarters two full weeks before the departure of the incumbent Director in order to allow for a transition.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 B-1

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION REVISION OF IATTC RULES OF PROCEDURE

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The discussions held in the context of the 85th and 86th IATTC Annual Meetings have shown that it is advisable to update the IATTC Rules of Procedure in order to address circumstances not currently foreseen, notably, all situations where, due to a variety of reasons, the Director is not in office.

In line with Article XII.1 of the Antigua Convention³, the proposal also envisages to limit the office of the Director to two consecutive terms in order to promote rotation, different programs and a variety of management styles.

IATTC RULES OF PROCEDURE

[...]

VI. DIRECTOR

20. The Commission shall establish criteria and procedures to appoint a Director, whose competence in the field of the Convention is established and generally recognized, in particular in its scientific, technical and administrative aspects. In the appointment of the Director, the views of the Members shall be expressed through a secret ballot should one of the Members so request.

The terms and functions of the Director shall be pursuant to Article XII of the Convention. The Director shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

21. In case of absence, death, accident, resignation, expiration of the term, or any other circumstance that prevents the effective performance of the duties related to the post, the Director shall be replaced by the highest ranking officer of the Secretariat. Should the highest ranking officer become unavailable, the duties will be undertaken by the next higher ranking officer and so forth consecutively.

[further renumbering of the remaining paragraphs]

³ Article XII.1: “[...] The term of the Director shall be of 4 years, and he may be reappointed as many times as the Commission decides”.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 C-1B

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

**IATTC RESOLUTION FOR AN IATTC SCHEME FOR MINIMUM
STANDARDS FOR INSPECTION IN PORT**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Goal: this Resolution is intended to contribute to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, and in particular of highly migratory stocks, in the IATTC Convention Area through strengthened, harmonized and transparent minimum standards for inspections in port to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

This simplified proposal abandons the fully-fledge FAO Port State Measures approach presented by the EU at the last two Annual Meetings. Instead it focuses on the most essential elements of port inspections: designated ports, prior notifications, inspections and infringements. It is therefore more in line with the requests from developing coastal CPCs as it also includes a number of simplified provisions in order to facilitate consensus at the IATTC.

Rationale: taking into account the primary role of CPCs as ports, and in coherence with the role of port States in the adoption of effective measures to promote the sustainable use and the long term conservation of living marine resources, this resolution foresees the establishment by CPCs of a list of minimum standards for port inspections including designated ports to which vessels may request entry, a system of prior notification, the verification of landings and transshipments, port inspections, and inspection and infringement procedures.

In addition to that, it will be the first ever port inspection measure adopted by IATTC. Therefore it will ensure consistency with management measures taken in other RFMOs and improve the results of the measures aimed towards conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. This will contribute to more responsible management of the stocks under the IATTC's mandate.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

DEEPLY CONCERNED about illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IATTC Area and its detrimental effect upon fish stocks, marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of legitimate fishers in particular in Developing States,

CONSCIOUS of the role of the port State in the adoption of effective measures to promote the sustainable use and the long-term conservation of living marine resources,

RECOGNIZING that measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing should build on the primary responsibility of flag States and use all available jurisdiction in accordance with international law, including port State measures, coastal State measures, market related measures and measures to ensure that nationals do not support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

RECOGNIZING that port State measures provide a powerful and cost-effective means of preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

AWARE of the need for increasing coordination at the regional and interregional levels to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing through port State measures,

BEARING IN MIND that, in the exercise of their sovereignty over ports located in their territory, Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Commission may adopt more stringent measures, in accordance with international law,

RECALLING the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, hereinafter referred to as the Convention,

RECALLING the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of 4 December 1995, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas of 24 November 1993 and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,

Agrees as follows:

Scope

1. Nothing in this Resolution shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”) under international law. In particular, nothing in this Resolution shall be construed to affect the exercise by CPCs of their authority over their ports in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as to adopt more stringent measures than those provided for in this Resolution.

This Resolution shall be interpreted and applied in conformity with international law, taking into account applicable international rules and standards, including those established through the International Maritime Organization, as well as other international instruments.

CPCs shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed pursuant to this Resolution and shall exercise the rights recognized herein in a manner that would not constitute an abuse of right.

2. With a view to monitoring compliance with IATTC Resolutions, each CPC, in its capacity as a port CPC, shall apply this Resolution for an effective scheme of port inspections in respect of foreign fishing vessels carrying IATTC-managed species caught in the IATTC Convention Area (Convention Area) and/or fish products originating from such species caught in the Convention Area that have not been previously landed or transhipped at port, hereinafter referred to as "foreign fishing vessels".
3. A CPC may, in its capacity as a port CPC, decide not to apply this Resolution to foreign fishing vessels chartered by its nationals operating under its authority and returning to its ports. Such chartered fishing vessels shall be subject to measures by the CPC which are as effective as measures applied in relation to vessels entitled to fly its flag.
4. Without prejudice to specifically applicable provisions of other IATTC Resolutions, and except as otherwise provided in this Resolution, this Resolution shall apply to foreign fishing vessels equal to or greater than 20 meters in length overall.
5. Each CPC shall subject foreign fishing vessels below 20 meters length overall, foreign fishing vessels operating under charter as referred to under paragraph 3, and fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag to measures that are at least as effective in combating IUU fishing as measures applied to vessels referred to in paragraph 2.
6. CPCs shall take necessary action to inform fishing vessels' entitled to fly their flag of this and other relevant IATTC Resolutions.

Points of Contact

7. Each CPC shall designate a point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications pursuant to paragraph 12. Each CPC shall designate a point of contact for the purpose of receiving inspection reports pursuant to paragraph 25(b) of this Resolution. It shall transmit the name and contact infor-

mation for its points of contact to the IATTC Director no later than 30 days following the entry into force of this Resolution. Any subsequent changes shall be notified to the IATTC Director at least 7 days before such changes take effect. The IATTC Director shall promptly notify CPCs of any such change.

8. The IATTC Director shall establish and maintain a register of points of contact based on the lists submitted by the CPCs. The register and any subsequent changes shall be published promptly on the IATTC website.

Designated ports

9. Each CPC shall designate its ports to which foreign fishing vessels may request entry pursuant to this Resolution.
10. Each CPC shall, to the greatest extent possible, ensure that it has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections in every designated port pursuant to this Resolution.
11. Each CPC shall provide to the IATTC Director within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Resolution a list of designated ports. Any subsequent changes to this list shall be notified to the IATTC Director at least 14 days before the change takes effect.
12. The IATTC Director shall establish and maintain a register of designated ports based on the lists submitted by the port CPCs. The register and any subsequent change shall be published promptly on the IATTC website.

Force majeure or distress

13. Nothing in this Resolution affects the entry of vessels to port in accordance with international law for reasons of *force majeure* or distress or for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress.

Prior notification

14. Each port CPC shall, except as provided under paragraphs 13 and 15 of this Resolution, require foreign fishing vessels seeking to use its ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment to provide, at least 48 hours before the estimated time of arrival at the port, the following information:
 - a) Vessel identification (External identification, Name, Flag CPC, IMO No, if any, and IRCS);
 - b) Name of the designated port, as referred to in the IATTC register, to which it seeks entry and the purpose of the port call (landing and/or transshipment);
 - c) Fishing authorization or, where appropriate, any other authorization held by the vessel to support fishing operations on IATTC-managed species and/or fish products originating from such species, or to transship related fishery products;
 - d) Estimated date and time of arrival in port;
 - e) -managed species and/or fish products originating from such species held on board, with associated catch areas;
 - f) The estimated quantities for each IATTC-managed species and/or fish products originating from such species in kilograms to be landed or transshipped, with associated catch areas.
 - g) If no IATTC species and/or fish products originating from such species are held on board, a 'nil' report shall be transmitted.

The port CPC may also request other information as it may require to determine whether the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing, or related activities.

15. The port CPC may prescribe a longer or shorter notification period than specified in paragraph 14,

taking into account, inter alia, the type of fishery product, the distance between the fishing grounds and its ports. In such a case, the port CPC shall inform the IATTC Director, who shall publish the information promptly on the IATTC website.

Port inspections

16. Inspections shall be carried out by the competent authority of the port CPC.
17. Each year CPCs shall inspect at least 5% of landing and transshipment operations in their designated ports as are made by foreign fishing vessels.
18. In determining which foreign fishing vessel to inspect, the port CPC shall, in accordance with their domestic law, take into account, *inter alia* :
 - a) Whether a vessel has failed to provide complete information as required in paragraph 14;
 - b) requests from other CPCs or relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) that a particular vessel be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing by the vessel in question;
 - c) clear grounds exist for suspecting that they have engaged in IUU fishing, including information derived from RFMOs.
19. After receiving the relevant information pursuant to paragraph 14, as well as such other information as it may require to determine whether the foreign fishing vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged in IUU fishing, the port CPC shall decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of the vessel into its port. In case the port CPC decides to authorize the entry of the vessel into its port, the following provisions on port inspection shall apply..

Inspection procedure

20. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity issued by the port CPC. In accordance with domestic laws, port CPC inspectors may examine all relevant areas, decks and rooms of the fishing vessel, catches processed or otherwise, nets or other fishing gears, equipment both technical and electronic, records of transmissions and any relevant documents, including fishing logbooks, Cargo Manifests and Mates Receipts and landing declarations in case of transshipment, which they deem necessary to ensure compliance with the IATTC Resolutions. They may take copies of any documents considered relevant, and they may also question the Master and any other person on the vessel being inspected.
21. Inspections shall involve the monitoring of the landing or transshipment and include a cross-check between the quantities by species notified in the prior notification message in paragraph 14 and the quantities which are landed, transhipped or held on board by the vessels. Inspections shall be carried out in such a way that the fishing vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience, and that degradation of the quality of the catch is avoided to the extent practicable.
22. On completion of the inspection, the port CPC inspector shall provide the Master of the foreign fishing vessel with the inspection report containing the findings of the inspection, including possible subsequent measures that could be taken by the port CPC competent authority, to be signed by The inspector and the Master. The Master's signature shall serve only as acknowledgement of the receipt of a copy of the report. The Master shall be given the opportunity to add any comments or objection to the report, to contact the competent authority of the flag CPC. A copy of the report shall be provided to the Master.
23. The port CPC shall transmit a copy of the inspection report electronically or by other means to the flag CPC point of contact and the IATTC Director no later than 14 days following the date of completion of the inspection. If the inspection report cannot be transmitted within 14 days, the port CPC should notify the IATTC Director within the 14 day time period the reasons for the delay and when the report will be submitted.

24. CPCs shall take necessary action to ensure that Masters facilitate safe access to the fishing vessel, cooperate with the competent authority of the port CPC, facilitate the inspection and communication and not obstruct, intimidate or interfere, or cause other persons to obstruct, intimidate or interfere with port CPC inspectors in the execution of their duties.

Procedure in the event of infringements

25. If the information collected during the inspection provides evidence that a foreign fishing vessel has committed an infringement of the IATTC Resolutions, the inspector shall:
 - a) record the infringement in the inspection report;
 - b) transmit the inspection report to the port CPC competent authority, which shall promptly forward a copy to the IATTC Director and to the flag CPC point of contact;
 - c) to the extent practicable, ensure safekeeping of the evidence pertaining to such alleged infringement.
26. If the infringement falls within the legal jurisdiction of the port CPC, the port CPC may take action in accordance with its domestic laws. The port CPC shall promptly notify the action taken to the competent authority of the flag CPC and to the IATTC Director, which shall promptly publish this information in a secured part of the IATTC website.
27. Upon receiving the copy of the inspection report, the flag CPC shall promptly investigate the alleged infringement and notify the IATTC Director of the status of the investigation and of any enforcement action that may have been taken within 6 months of such receipt. If the flag CPC cannot provide the IATTC Director this status report within 6 months of such receipt, the flag CPC should notify the IATTC within the 6 month time period the reasons for the delay and when the status report will be submitted. The IATTC Director shall promptly publish this information in a secured part of the IATTC website. CPCs shall include in their Compliance questionnaire information regarding the status of such investigations.
28. Should the inspection provide evidence that the inspected vessel has engaged in IUU activities as referred to in Resolution C-05-07, the port CPC shall promptly report the case to the flag CPC and notify as soon as possible the IATTC Director, along with its supporting evidence.

Requirements of developing CPCs

29. CPCs shall give full recognition to the special requirements of developing CPCs in relation to a port inspection scheme consistent with this Resolution. CPCs shall, either directly or through the IATTC, provide assistance to developing CPCs in order to, inter alia:
 - a) Develop their capacity including by providing technical assistance and establishing an appropriate funding mechanism to support and strengthen the development and implementation of an effective system of port inspection at national, regional or international levels and to ensure that a disproportionate burden resulting from the implementation of this Resolution is not unnecessarily transferred to them;
 - b) Facilitate their participation in meetings and/or training programmes of relevant regional and international organizations that promote the effective development and implementation of a system of port inspection, including monitoring, control and surveillance, enforcement and legal proceedings for infractions and dispute settlements pursuant to this Resolution; and
 - c) Either directly or through the IATTC, assess the special requirements of developing CPCs concerning the implementation of this Resolution.

General provisions

30. CPCs are encouraged to enter into bilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector ex-

change program designed to promote cooperation, share information, and educate each party's inspectors on inspection strategies and methodologies which promote compliance with IATTC Resolutions. A description of such programs should be provided to the IATTC Director which should publish it on the IATTC website.

31. The port CPC may, in accordance with its domestic laws and regulations, invite officials from the flag CPC to observe or take part in the inspection of a vessel of that flag CPC based on appropriate agreements or arrangements. Flag CPCs shall consider and act on reports of infringements from inspectors of a port CPC on a similar basis as the reports from their own inspectors, in accordance with their domestic laws. CPCs shall collaborate, in accordance with their domestic laws, in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from inspection reports as set out in this Resolution.
32. The IATTC Director shall develop model formats for prior notification reports and inspection reports required under this Resolution, taking into account forms adopted in other relevant instruments, such as the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and other RFMOs, for consideration at the 2015 Annual Meeting of the Commission.
33. The Commission shall review this Resolution no later than its 2018 Annual Meeting and take into account developments in other RFMOs and the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and consider revisions to improve its effectiveness. The Secretariat will report annually on the implementation of this measure.
34. This Resolution shall enter into force on January 1, 2016.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 E-1

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

RESOLUTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF SHARKS CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH FISHERIES IN THE IATTC CONVENTION AREA

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Antigua Convention requires IATTC to adopt conservation measures for species associated with the main targeted stocks.

The European Union is proposing a new Resolution which aims at tackling the threats to shark populations from the practice of shark finning.

Rationale:

This management measure aims to respond to concerns about the threats to shark populations from the practice of shark finning, in fact:

- The current percentage fins: body weight ratio requirement has no clear scientific basis as a conservation measure for sharks, rather it appears to be aimed at slowing down the rate of fishing or to deter fishing on sharks by not allowing fins only to be landed and requiring vessels to return to port more often to unload fins and body parts;
- Maintaining the use of the fin: body weight ratios will preclude the collection of essential information on species level interactions with fishing fleets, crucial for accurate stock assessments for sharks;
- Current scientific evidence clearly indicates that percentage fins:body weight varies widely among species, fin types used in calculations, the type of carcass weight used (whole or dressed), and the method of processing used to remove the fins (fin cutting technique);
- The use of the ratio measure is unlikely to address any sustainability issues that might exist for particular species;
- The only way to guarantee that sharks are not finned (and full utilisation of sharks is encouraged) is to require that the trunks be landed with the fins attached

The Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC),

RECALLING that since 2007 the United Nations General Assembly calls upon States to consider the adoption of measures that require all sharks to be landed with each fin naturally attached;

RECALLING that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) International Plan of Action for Sharks calls on States to cooperate through Regional Fisheries Organisations to ensure the sustainability of shark stocks;

ALSO RECALLING that the FAO International Plan of Action for Sharks calls on States to facilitate improved species-specific catch and landings data and monitoring of shark catches;

CONSIDERING that many sharks are part of the pelagic ecosystems in the IATTC area, and that tunas and tuna-like species are captured in fisheries targeting sharks;

CONSIDERING that despite regional agreements on the prohibition of shark finning, sharks' fins continue

to be removed on board and the rest of the shark carcass discarded into the sea;

CONSCIOUS that the use of fin-to-carcass-weight ratios is not an adequate means of ensuring that sharks are not finned;

RECOGNISING the need to improve the collection of species-specific data on catch, discards and trade as a basis for improving the conservation and management of shark stocks;

AWARE that identifying sharks by species is rarely possible when the fins have been removed from the carcasses;

FURTHER RECALLING that United Nations General Assembly, adopted consensus Resolutions every year from 2007 through 2012 (62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38, 66/68 and 67/79), calling upon States to take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organization or arrangement measures that regulate shark fisheries and incidental catch of sharks, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins, and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached.

Agrees as follows:

1. Members and Cooperating non-Members (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit the removal of shark fins at sea and require that all sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached (fully or partially) through the point of first landing of the shark.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, in order to facilitate on-board storage, shark fins may be partially sliced through and folded against the carcass, but shall not be removed from the carcass before the first landing.
3. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing shark fins harvested in contravention of this of this Conservation and Management Measure (CMM).
4. CPCs shall prohibit offering for sale, selling or purchasing shark fins that are taken, landed or possessed in contravention of this Resolution.
5. In fisheries in which sharks are unwanted species, CPCs shall encourage the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, that are caught incidentally and are not used for food and/or subsistence.
6. CPCs shall, where possible, undertake research to identify ways to make fishing gears more selective and provide relevant information to the Scientific Advisory Committee.
7. CPCs shall, where possible, conduct research to identify shark nursery areas in the Convention Area and provide relevant information to the Scientific Committee.
8. CPCs shall obtain and maintain the best possible data for IATTC fisheries impacting upon sharks, including improved species identification.
9. Paragraph 4 of Resolution C-05-03 is replaced by this measure.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 E-2

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

**RESOLUTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF SILKY SHARKS
CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH FISHERIES IN THE IATTC
CONVENTION AREA**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Antigua Convention requires IATTC to adopt conservation measures for species associated with the main targeted stocks.

The European Union is proposing a new Resolution which aims at imposing a retention ban for Silky Sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*).

Rationale:

The Scientific Advisory Committee expressed concern about the recent declining trend in catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) by purse seiners and that there is clear evidence of declining populations of silky sharks in both the northern and southern stocks. It is therefore critical that precautionary measures be implemented immediately to allow silky sharks populations to rebuild in the EPO.

The Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC),

Considering that many sharks are part of the pelagic ecosystems in the IATTC area, and that tunas and tuna-like species are captured in fisheries targeting sharks;

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

Taking due note that the Scientific Advisory Committee expressed concern about the recent declining trend in catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) by purse seiners and that there is clear evidence of declining populations of silky sharks in both the northern and southern stocks; and

Recognizing that it is critical that precautionary measures be implemented immediately to allow silky sharks populations to rebuild in the EPO;

Agrees as follows:

1. Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention.
2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, Silky sharks when brought alongside the vessel and to do so in a manner that results in as little harm to the shark as possible..
3. CPCs shall record, inter alia through the observer programs, the number of releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to IATTC.
4. Observers shall be allowed to collect biological samples from silky sharks that are dead on haulback in

the EPO, provided that the samples are part of a research project approved by the Scientific Advisory Committee. In order to get approval, a detailed document outlining the purpose of the work, number of samples intended to be collected and the spatio-temporal distribution of the sampling effort must be included in the proposal. Annual progress of the work and a final report on completion will be presented to the Scientific Advisory Committee.

5. CPCs and the Scientific Advisory Committee shall continue work on bycatch mitigation measures and live release guidelines to avoid the initial catch of this species wherever possible, and maximize the number of incidentally caught individuals that can be released alive.
6. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1st January 2015.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 F-1A

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE IATTC AND AIDCP SECRETARIAT

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

At its 85th Annual Meeting held in Veracruz, Mexico, the IATTC Commission agreed to undertake an organizational assessment of the Organization's Secretariat. To this end the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) were circulated during the meeting receiving no comments from the CPCs.

The EU further distributed intersessionally on 22 October 2013 (following by a Corrigendum on 28 October 2013) some updated ToR which included new sections in Part 3 and 4 referring to the methodology and timing of the assessment.

The goals of those revised provisions were the following:

- To increase ownership by IATTC by referring to a Steering Committee composed of a sufficient number of IATTC Members to engage in the exercise while at the same time allowing for any willing CPC to participate.
- To determine more precisely the timing for the deliverables and the role of the Secretariat.

On 27 November a letter was circulated by one Member requesting those changes to be discussed in the Plenary, therefore the EU is submitting the ToR for discussion noting that agreement was found at the 2013 Annual Meeting to undertake an Organizational Assessment of the IATTC and AIDCP's Secretariat.

Organizational assessment of the IATTC and AIDCP Secretariat

1. General objectives

An organizational assessment is a process to reflect and look at the various areas of the organization in regards to what is working, what could be improved and what should be maintained. An assessment helps to create an objective view of an organization's current reality in regards to its funding streams, work flow processes, organizational structure, outcomes measurement, in order to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the organization's mission.

its performance, effectiveness and efficiency in the management of the financial and human resources and make recommendations, where necessary, to further improve it.

As the secretarial support to the AIDCP is ensured by the IATTC Secretariat, all references to IATTC Secretariat will be understood as comprising AIDCP Secretariat.

The result of the assessment will be presented at the 88th Annual Meeting of the Commission.

2. Scope

The assessment will look into the following specific areas:

A) Human resources planning, managing and development, including:

- Human resources strategy, policies and procedures;
- Relationship amongst tasks, objectives and human resources planning;

- Identification of personnel policy, guidelines, ability to forecast and identify needs in terms of human resources;

B) Operating structure, decision making, planning and communication, including:

- Procedures annual management planning;
- Secretariat's goals and tasks, efficiency of the structure, coordination between departments, organizational sense of the structure, centralization and decentralization, procedures, roles and responsibilities, problem solving, subcontracting of activities, use of new technologies;
- Decision making processes;
- Internal and external communication flows;
- External relations (web content, interaction with other RFMOs, interaction with academic institutions, etc).

C) Financial planning, accountability and monitoring, including:

- Sufficient budget to implement its tasks;
- Adequate and regular budgetary planning, timely budget plans, adequate forecasts;
- Adequate financial and procurement procedures, audit control on revenues and expenditures, overseeing of financial matters;
- Adequate bookkeeping, reports on control of revenues and outgoings.

D) Effectiveness and efficiency, including:

- Extent to which the objectives are achieved as established in the Antigua Convention and Resolutions and other Commission decisions;
- Relationship between the available human, financial and technical resources and the objectives of Secretariat as established in the Antigua Convention, Resolutions and other Commission decisions;
- Cost efficiency.

3. Methodology

The goal of the assessment is to provide, for each of the areas referred to in Part 2, a diagnosis of the current situation of the organization, background, past evolution and possible developments, and will, to the extent possible, evaluate against the evaluation criteria of relevance, efficiency and effectiveness

The assessment shall be carried out by an independent contractor to be selected through a competitive process under the criteria of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, impartiality, honesty and transparency. The assessment may be completed by an individual, business or institution of proven knowledge and experience.

The successful consultant will be selected by a virtual Working Group (e-WG) especially set up for this assessment. Participation in the e-WG will be opened to all CPCs by self-appointment.

Selection of the contractor will be based upon the following selection criteria:

- Comprehensive and clearly articulated methodology.
- Experience in working with program evaluations, financial performance, institutional organization, management reviews and/or evaluating fisheries management organizations will be an asset to this work.
- Demonstrated resources and commitment to meet the key milestone dates.
- Budget – value for money.

The e-WG shall review the bids received as part of the competitive process and select the contractor to be awarded the contract.

In order to carry out the assessment, the contractor shall consult with at least one representative of IATTC and AIDCP's CPCs. He/she will also contact the IATTC staff. To facilitate this, meetings for the assessment process will occur in person and through other means (e.g. email/telephone, setting up a forum on the IATTC website) as necessary. Cost efficiency shall govern the timing and location of such meetings and consultations.

The IATTC Secretariat, and through it, the member countries of the IATTC and the AIDCP, shall supply the contractor with information as requested to assist in the conduct of the assessment.

The Secretariat will provide administrative support to the assessment process including issuance of the contract to the contractor.

The cost of the assessment contract, including travel costs of the contractor, is not to exceed US dollars 150,000.

4. Deliverables and Timing

After 3 months of signature of the contract, the Contractor will submit a draft report to the e-WG which will provide comments to the contractor within 15 working days for consideration before the final report is submitted to the Commission.

The contractor will submit the final report well in advance, on an agreed date, of the 2015 IATTC Annual Meeting or by an alternate date as directed by the e-WG.

The Contractor will present its findings and recommendations at the 2015 Annual Meeting.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 H-1

SUBMITTED BY JAPAN

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY

1. Japan is concerned about over capacity of purse seine fishing vessels in the Eastern Pacific Ocean as it is likely to negatively affect stocks of tunas and species incidentally caught, especially where there is no catch limit on these stocks. Although IATTC has been adopting the measures on specified closure period and area to offset such negative impacts, adjustment of capacity to the level commensurate with the stock level would be much better in terms of enforcement feasibility and response to unexpected decrease of stocks of tunas.
2. In addition to this, the results of the stock assessment of bigeye in the EPO provided at the 5th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee indicate that the decline of the spawning biomass that began at the start of 2010 persisted through 2013, and reduced both summary and spawning biomasses to their lowest historic levels at the start of 2014. The results of the stock assessment also show that both the recent fishing mortality rates and levels of spawning biomass are estimated to be slightly below the level corresponding to MSY.
3. Japan submitted a draft resolution on Management of Fishing Capacity to the previous meetings of IATTC. Taking into account comments received from the Technical Experts Workshop on the capacity of the tuna-fishing fleet in the EPO, Japan has revised the draft and herewith submitted to the 87th Meeting of IATTC.
4. The Commission needs to proceed to the reduction of the excessive fishing capacity in the EPO in accordance with Resolution C-02-03. Japan hopes that this draft will be a good basis for discussions on capacity issues.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Concerned that purse-seine fishing capacity in the eastern Pacific Ocean (hereinafter referred to as “EPO”) has been increasing in recent years;

Understanding that excess fishing capacity in a region makes it more difficult for governments to consent on and implement effective conservation and management measures for the fisheries of that region;

Believing that it is important to limit fishing capacity in the EPO in order to help ensure that the tuna fisheries in the region are conducted at a sustainable level;

Recalling that the Commission adopted Resolution on the Capacity of the Tuna Fleet Operating in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (C-02-03) at the 69th Meeting in 2002 in order to address the problem of excess capacity in the tuna purse-seine fleet operating in the EPO;

Further recalling that the Commission adopted Plan for Regional Management of Fishing Capacity at the 73rd Meeting in 2005 toward the same objective;

Concerned that the results of the stock assessment of bigeye in the EPO provided at the 5TH meeting of the

Scientific Advisory Committee indicate:

- The decline of the spawning biomass that began at the start of 2010 persisted through 2013, and reduced both summary and spawning biomasses to their lowest historic levels at the start of 2014; and
- Both the recent fishing mortality rates and levels of spawning biomass are slightly below the level corresponding to MSY.

Reminded that Article VII, paragraph 1 (h) of the Antigua Convention reads “adopt appropriate measures to prevent or eliminate over-fishing and excess fishing capacity and to ensure that levels of fishing effort do not exceed those commensurate with the sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by this Convention”;

Agrees:

I. CAPACITY MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR PURSE-SEINE FISHING VESSELS

Objective

1. The Commission shall gradually reduce the capacity of purse seine fishing vessels in order to ensure sustainable use of tuna stocks in the EPO.

Basic principle

2. Any capacity change under this scheme shall be effective only with the consent of the flag Member and Cooperating non-Member of IATTC (hereinafter referred to as “CPC”).

Reduction of capacity

3. The total fishing capacity of purse seine fishing vessels shall be gradually reduced to 158,000 cubic meters, while giving due consideration to development of purse seine fisheries by coastal developing CPCs. The benchmark “158,000 cubic meters” may be changed by the Commission based on advice of the Scientific Advisory Committee and the scientific staff of the Secretariat.
4. Reduction of fishing capacity will be achieved automatically at the time of replacing current active vessels in accordance with paragraph 5 and 6 below. The reduction rate referred to in these paragraphs may be changed by the Commission based on advice of the Scientific Advisory Committee and the scientific staff of the Secretariat.

Automatic reduction of capacity at the time of replacing current active vessels

5. When an active purse seine vessel is replaced by a second-hand vessel, no more than 90% of the existing vessel’s capacity shall be used (i.e., the capacity of the replacing second-hand vessel must be 90% or less than that of the one to be replaced). When an active purse seine vessel is replaced by a newly built vessel, no more than 80% of the existing vessel’s capacity shall be used (i.e., the capacity of the replacing newly built vessel must be 80% or less than that of the one to be replaced). CPCs shall not increase number of its purse seine vessels utilizing this scheme.
6. If available/inactive capacity is used for purchasing a second-hand vessel or constructing a new one, the actual capacity of the vessel shall be no more than 95% of the available/inactive capacity (i.e., if 500 cubic meters of available/inactive capacity is used, the actual capacity of the vessel shall be no more than 475 cubic meters. When such a vessel is replaced with a second-hand vessel or a newly built vessel, paragraph 5 above shall be applied.). The purchased capacity may not be activated until the documented proof certifying that the purchased vessel has been scrapped is provided to the Secretariat.
7. In case the vessel, which was previously introduced in accordance with paragraph 5, is replaced again due to force majeure within the period of ten (10) years from the date of the previous introduction, the vessel replaced shall be exempted from paragraph 5. Under no circumstances, however, the capacity

of the new vessel shall be no more than that of the previous one.

Others

8. This scheme does not cover any capacity of purse seine fishing vessels under disputes.

II. CAPACITY MONITORING SCHEME FOR LONG LINE FISHING VESSELS

Objective

9. The objective of the scheme is to enable the Commission to properly monitor changes in total active capacity of long line fishing vessels operating in the EPO so that the Commission will be able to consider introduction of capacity management measures in the future.

Basic principle

10. Each CPC shall report its active long line fishing capacity every year in accordance with the scheme below.

Scheme

11. By the end of 2014, each CPC shall report to the Director the number of tuna long line fishing vessels (hereinafter referred to as “TLFV”) under their flag which actually operated in the EPO in 2013. The number of TLFV shall be reported in accordance with the following categories:

1. 24 m or greater in overall length
2. Less than 24 m in overall length with freezing capacity
3. Less than 24 m in overall length without freezing capacity

In 2013 and thereafter, each CPC shall submit such information for the previous year to the Director by the end of March.

12. The Director shall compile the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 3 and 4 above by CPCs by category and circulate it to all CPCs one month prior to the annual meeting.

13. The Scientific Advisory Committee shall evaluate relative impact of each category and report the result back to the 2014 Commission meeting.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 H-2

SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

IATTC RESOLUTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN (EPO)

The Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC),

CONSCIOUS of the need to avoid an overexploitation of the stocks targeted by this fleet in its entire area of distribution;

AWARE that the issue of excess fishing capacity is of worldwide concern and is the subject of an International Plan of Action developed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization;

NOTING that FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of the Fishing Capacity (IPOA) stipulates in its Objectives and Principles that States and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations confronted with an overcapacity problem which is undermining the achievement of long-term sustainability outcomes, should endeavour initially to limit at the present level and progressively reduce the fishing capacity applied to affected fisheries;

MINDFUL of IATTC Resolution C-02-03 and the IATTC 2005 Plan for Regional Management of Fishing Capacity which states in its Objectives and Principles the need for an efficient, equitable and transparent management of fishing capacity in the EPO in order to assist in achieving long-term sustainability of the fishery targeting species covered by the Convention and that this plan clearly states that capacity limitation should apply to all segments of the fleet active in the EPO, through an holistic approach to capacity management;

AWARE that the above Plan considers management of fleet capacity as complement of other measures taken to conserve the stocks of species covered by the Convention and that Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs) should reduce the total fleet capacity;

AWARE that any capacity management plan needs to encompass the existing capacity claims and pending disputes;

BELIEVING that it is important to limit fishing capacity in the IATTC Convention Area to a level commensurate with the target capacity established by the IATTC scientific staff in order to ensure that the fisheries in the region are conducted at a sustainable level;

MINDFUL of the legitimate rights and obligations under international law of coastal developing States in the Convention Area to pursue a responsible level of development of their own fisheries in the Convention Area;

ADOPTS, in accordance with the IATTC Convention, the following Resolution:

Purse seiners

1. The capacity on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register is frozen at the level extant on the date of the entry into force of this Resolution as appended in Annex 4. No new capacity will be allowed.
2. The capacity listed in Annex 1 includes granted volumes related to disputes and pending claims referred to in Appendix B of Document CAP-15-05. No new requests for increased capacity of any nature will be considered.
3. The entry of new vessels to the Regional Register is prohibited unless a vessel of equal or greater capacity is removed from the Register.

4. On the basis of the active target capacity established by the IATTC scientific staff and Scientific Advisory Committee in 2015 of [X] cubic meters, the maximum total capacity of CPCs' purse-seine vessels will be limited by [31 December 2026] to the capacity listed in Annex 1. The target active capacity will be revised periodically as established in paragraph 6.
5. The reduction of capacity will be implemented gradually starting at the latest on 1 January [2021] in accordance with the timetable in Annex 2.
6. The target capacity will be revised periodically by the scientific staff and the Scientific Advisory Committee, taking into account *inter alia* stock status and fleet fishing efficiency. Any adjustment of Annex 2 following a revision of the target capacity will be done following the precautionary approach.
7. Before the date of entry into force of this Resolution, all CPCs will confirm the well volume of purse seiners which will be added to the volume referred to in paragraph 1. The Secretariat can request at any time verification of the information provided by CPCs. In case of absence of confirmation of the well volume by the date of entry into force, the most recent well volume reflected in the Regional Register will be considered as confirmed. If the Regional Register reflects a well volume lower than the actual volume, the confirmed volume will prevail. Any claim related to an upward revision of well volume after the adoption of this Resolution could be met only within the existing capacity allocated to that CPC and will not generate an increase of the allocated capacity.

Automatic reduction of capacity for purse-seiners

8. In addition to the reduction timetable referred to in paragraph 5, when an active purse-seine vessel is replaced by a second-hand vessel, no more than 90% of the existing vessel's capacity shall be used (*i.e.*, the capacity of the replacing second-hand vessel must be 90% or less than that of the one to be replaced). When replaced by a newly built vessel, no more than 80% of the existing vessel capacity shall be used.
9. [CPCs agree to implement other mechanisms of capacity reduction such as...].

Longliners

10. CPCs shall notify the Secretariat by 31 December 2015 the capacity of all longliners actively fishing in the Convention Area in [2012-2014].
11. In notifying their longliners, CPCs shall confirm that they have verified the effective presence and fishing activities of their vessels in the Convention Area in the referred period, through their VMS records, catch reports, port calls, or other means. The IATTC Secretariat shall have access to such information upon request.
12. CPCs shall limit the capacity of longliners fishing in the Convention Area to the number of their vessels active in the fishery in [2012-2014] and as reflected in Annex 3. No additional increase of capacity for longliners will be allowed.
13. On the basis of the target capacity for longliners established by the IATTC scientific staff and Scientific Advisory Committee by [year N], CPCs will initiate discussions on a management plan for longliners by [year N+1].

Other mechanisms

14. CPCs will continue discussions as to other methods to manage capacity, taking into consideration various options including the possibility of establishing individual transferable quotas (ITQs) for specific fisheries and others.

Entry into force

15. This Resolution shall enter into force on [XX XX XXXX].

ANNEX 1

To be decided by the Members

[Annex 1 will contain a table reflecting the maximum capacity allowed to purse-seiners flagged to CPC by a given date to be decided. The table will reflect the maximum capacity by CPC. It will be discussed and agreed by the CPCs on the basis of, among others, the following elements:

- Initial capacity to be reduced (active, inactive, claims and disputes)
- Final reduction percentage
- Formula for reduction (proportional, linear, a combination of various possibilities)
- Mechanism to reflect the rights of developing coastal states
- Production and economic yield
- Socio-economic impact
- Applicable conservation measures including closures
- Type of fisheries, targeted species and situation of the stocks
- Trade-offs between fisheries and gears
- Size of the fleet
- Fishing opportunities
- Other]

ANNEX 2

To be decided by the Members

[Annex 2 will reflect the timetable agreed for capacity reduction for CPCs' purse-seiners. It will be discussed and agreed by the CPCs on the basis of the following elements, among others:

- Number of years
- Timetable and benchmark for each reduction period
- Other]

ANNEX 3

Maximum capacity allowed for CPCs' longliners by [year N]

ANNEX 4

CPCs' purse seiners capacity at the date of entry into force of the Resolution

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 I-1A

SUBMITTED BY JAPAN

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

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), gathered in Lima, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Taking into account that the stock of Pacific bluefin tuna is caught in both the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

Expressing grave concern for the latest stock assessment provided by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC):

- The current (2012) PBF biomass level is near historically low levels and experiencing high exploitation rates above all biological reference points;
- The recently adopted WCPFC CMM (2013-09) and IATTC resolution for 2014 (C-13-02), if continued in to the future, are not expected to increase SSB if recent low recruitment continues;
- If the low recruitment of recent years continues, the risk of SSB falling below its historically lowest level observed would increase; and
- Further substantial reductions in fishing mortality and juvenile catch over the whole range of juvenile ages should be considered to reduce the risk of SSB falling below its historically lowest level.

Affirming that it is necessary to take compatible and thorough management measures to reduce the juvenile mortality of Pacific bluefin tuna throughout the range of the resource to contribute to the stability of the stock of Pacific bluefin tuna;

Recognizing that the impact of the fishery for Pacific bluefin tuna in the Western and Central Pacific is much greater than in the EPO fisheries, and its rate of increase in recent years is greater (Document IATTC 83-05, page 75);

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

Mindful that these measures are intended as an interim means for exercising caution towards assuring sustainability of the Pacific bluefin tuna resource and urging comparable action by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), and that future conservation measures should be based not only on these interim measures, but also on development of future scientific information and advice of the ISC and the IATTC scientific staff; and

Taking into account the IATTC scientific staff's conservation recommendation that the commercial catches in 2014 be limited below 3,154 t, which was the estimated commercial catch in 2013, and that the non-commercial catches in 2014 be limited below 208 t, which is based on the same method that was applied to commercial catch to determine that recommended limit;

Resolves as follows:

1. In the IATTC Convention Area, annual catch of Pacific bluefin tuna less than 30 kg by all the CPCs

during 2015 and thereafter shall not exceed 1,885* metric tons. Any overage of the catch limit shall be deducted from the catch limit for the following year.

2. CPCs shall endeavor to take measures not to increase catches of Pacific bluefin tuna larger than 30 kg from the current level.
3. CPCs shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the total catch of Pacific bluefin tuna in the Convention Area in 2015 and thereafter does not exceed the catch limit. For this purpose, each CPC shall report its catches to the Director in a timely fashion, weekly. The Director will send a first notice to the CPCs when 50% of the limit is reached. He will likewise send similar notices when 60%, 70%, and 80% of the limit is reached. When 90% is reached, the Director will send the corresponding notice to all CPCs, with a projection of when the limit established in paragraph 1 will be reached, and the CPCs will take the necessary internal measures to avoid exceeding the limit.
4. CPCs shall cooperate to establish Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) to be applied to Pacific bluefin tuna as a matter of priority.
5. The Commission shall again ask the WCPFC to adopt appropriate and effective stock building targets, mandatory measures, and a definitive schedule for implementation of those measures, at its 2014 Regular Annual Session to address the impact of the fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific on the Pacific bluefin tuna stock.
6. Based upon actions and measures adopted by the WCPFC, as referenced in paragraph 5, and appropriate analysis thereafter by the ISC, the scientific staff of the IATTC shall assess, by means of projected simulations, the status of the Pacific bluefin tuna stock both with and without the adopted WCPFC and IATTC measures. These assessments shall be presented at the next meeting of the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee in 2015.
7. On the basis of the scientific reviews and advice referred to in paragraph 6, the Commission shall analyze the degree to which the adopted and implemented measures are sufficient to achieve a recovery of the Pacific bluefin tuna resource, and shall review and, if necessary, take further actions for the EPO for 2016 and thereafter as an equitable part of the total Pacific bluefin tuna conservation and management measure.
8. In the event that WCPFC fails to adopt a compatible measure at its Commission meeting in 2014, this resolution does not become effective in 2015, and, alternatively, the Resolution C-13-02 shall be extended in 2015. In this event, an alternative Resolution shall be adopted in 2015 for 2016 and thereafter.

* 3,770 t : 2002-2004 annual average catches of PBF (less than 30 kg) by all the CPCs in the IATTC Convention Area. Catch Limit = 3,770 t × 50% = 1,885 t

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 I-2

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

RESOLUTION C-14-XX

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

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Antigua Convention requires the IATTC to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by the Convention. Taking into account the Scientific Staff of the IATTC concern about the recent stock assessment results, the United States submits the following proposal for consideration.

The United States is proposing to replace Resolution C-13-02 on Measures for the Conservation and Management of Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean with this proposal. The U.S. proposal, in light of recent stock assessment aims to further reduce catch levels for Pacific Bluefin as well as commit the commission to meaningful communications on a rebuilding plan with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The U.S. proposal takes both the recent IATTC staff recommendations and the ISC PBFWG's conservation advice into account and includes a graduated approach to reductions in the Commission-wide catch limits for 2015 and 2016 from those of Resolutions C-12-09 (10,000 mt for 2012 and 2013) and C-13-02 (5,000 mt for 2014). These reductions to the 2015 and 2016 Commission-wide catch limits represent a 40 percent and a 50 percent cut, respectively.

In paragraph 4 the U.S. suggests that each nation with non-commercial catch take measures domestically to reduce catch consistent with IATTC scientific staff recommendations. The U.S. is currently analyzing a suite of options related to reduced catch limits and will take action in September 2014 to implement its final decision.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) gathered in Lima, Lima Province, Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Taking into account that the stock of Pacific bluefin tuna is caught in both the Western and Central Pacific Ocean and in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO);

Affirming that it is necessary to adopt management measures to reduce fishing mortality of Pacific bluefin tuna throughout the range of the resource to conserve the stock of Pacific bluefin tuna;

Recognizing that the impact of the fishery for bluefin tuna in the Western and Central Pacific, due to their magnitude and composition, is far greater than in the EPO fisheries (Document SAC-05-INF-A, page 40);

Reiterating that the conservation measures adopted in the Western and Central Pacific are more important, due to their magnitude and composition, for the conservation of these stocks, and those that are currently in force cannot be expected to be sufficient in rebuilding this stock if recent low recruitment continues (Document SAC-05-INF-A, page 40);

Encouraging both Commissions to take effective measures to substantially reduce the mortality of bluefin tuna throughout the entire spectrum of ages, especially juveniles including taking domestic actions consistent with conservation advice related to non-commercial catch;

Urging all IATTC Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs) involved in this fishery to participate in a fair and equitable manner in the discussion and adoption of conservation measures applicable to the stock throughout its entire range;

Mindful that these measures, while difficult for Members, are intended as an interim means for exercising caution in the harvest of the Pacific bluefin tuna resource, and may only be required in the short-term if successful in rebuilding the stock.

Urging action by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) that is complementary in effectiveness towards rebuilding the stock of bluefin tuna, and that future conservation measures should be based not only on these interim measures, but also on development of future scientific information and advice of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) and the IATTC scientific staff;

Taking into account the IATTC scientific staff's conservation recommendation for the Convention Area (Document SAC-05-16) as well as those measures adopted by the WCPFC in maintaining a commitment to fishing at sustainable levels;

Recognizing that, although they are not complementary in their effectiveness, the WCPFC adopted conservation and management measures for bluefin tuna at its annual meeting in 2013 (CMM 2013-09) and the IATTC approved at its 85th annual meeting in 2013 measures for all the commercial fleets that catch Pacific bluefin in the EPO for the 2014 period; and therefore urges its counterparts to further reduce fishing mortality of bluefin tuna in all the WCPFC commercial fleets, and by at least 50 percent of 2002-2004 levels for those fleets catching juveniles.

Noting that the recently updated ISC stock assessment of Pacific bluefin indicates that current 2012 biomass is near historically low levels and experiencing high exploitation rates, and that the recruitment level in 2012 was estimated to be the eighth lowest in 61 years (Document SAC-05-INF-A, pages 39 and 40);

Acknowledging the ISC's findings that projections for rebuilding the Pacific bluefin stock are highly sensitive to recruitment levels, and that if current low recruitment continues, further reduction of fishing mortality and juvenile catch over the whole range of juvenile ages should be considered to reduce the risk of biomass falling below its historically lowest level.

Demonstrating the long-standing leadership of the IATTC in ensuring fisheries are managed at sustainable levels.

Resolves as follows;

1. In the IATTC Convention Area, the commercial catches of bluefin tuna by all the CPCs shall not exceed 3,000 metric tons in 2015 and shall not exceed 2,500 mt in 2016.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, any CPC with a historical record of Pacific bluefin tuna catches in the IATTC Convention Area may take a commercial catch of up to 500 metric tons of Pacific bluefin tuna in the IATTC Convention Area in each of 2015 and 2016.
3. CPCs shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the total commercial catch of Pacific bluefin in the Convention Area in 2015 and 2016 does not exceed the catch limit for each year. For this purpose, each CPC shall report its catches to the Director in a timely fashion. The Director will send a first notice to the CPCs when 50% of the limit is reached. He will likewise send similar notices when 60%, 70%, and 80% of the limit is reached. When 90% is reached, the Director will send the corresponding notice to all CPCs, with a projection of when the limit established in paragraph 1 will be reached, and the CPCs will take the necessary internal measures to avoid exceeding the limit.
4. CPCs shall take meaningful measures to reduce non-commercial catches of Pacific bluefin in the IATTC Convention Area. Each CPC shall report non-commercial catches to the Director in a timely

fashion.

5. CPCs shall report to the Director by December 15th, 2015 any measures that they have taken domestically to implement paragraph 4 of this resolution.
6. The Commission shall again ask the WCPFC to adopt appropriate and effective mandatory measures for immediate implementation at its 2014 Regular Annual Session to address the impact of the fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific on the Pacific bluefin stock.
7. Based upon actions and measures adopted by the WCPFC, as referenced in paragraph 6, and appropriate analysis thereafter by the ISC, the scientific staff of the IATTC shall assess, by means of projected simulations, the likelihood of meeting candidate rebuilding targets for the bluefin tuna stock under a range of management scenarios, including the IATTC measures adopted in 2014. These assessments shall be presented at the meeting of the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee in 2015.
8. To enhance effectiveness of this Resolution and Pacific-wide progress towards rebuilding the Pacific bluefin tuna stock, CPCs are encouraged to communicate with and, if appropriate, work with the concerned WCPFC members bilaterally.
9. The Commission, through the IATTC Secretariat, shall request the WCPFC to attend a joint intersessional meeting of the IATTC and WCPFC in 2015 to develop and agree to a rebuilding plan for the Pacific bluefin tuna stock, including a rebuilding target and schedule, taking into account the scientific information and management advice from the ISC, the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee and IATTC scientific staff. The joint IATTC-WCPFC meeting should also consider limit reference points and associated harvest control rules to guide the management of the Pacific bluefin tuna stock for the long term.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 J-1

SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES

EVALUATION OF CANDIDATE TARGET AND LIMIT REFERENCE POINTS AND DECISION FRAMEWORK FOR NORTH PACIFIC ALBACORE

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The United States is proposing Resolution C-14-xx that begins the process of applying the precautionary approach to North Pacific albacore. The resolution directs the IATTC scientific staff, in coordination with the Albacore Working Group (ALBWG) of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean, to evaluate several candidate target and limit reference points and harvest control rules within the framework of a management strategy evaluation (MSE). The U.S. proposal also intends to commit the Commission to meaningful communication with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission that would eventually lead to a single management regime for North Pacific albacore.

Rationale:

MSE involves assessing the consequences of a range of management strategies or options and presenting the results in a way that presents the tradeoffs in performance across a range of management objectives. The United States sees the need to enhance the dialogue between scientists and the Commission for advancing the application of harvest control rules incorporating limit and target reference points for North Pacific albacore and that an MSE can lead to that objective.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) gathered in Lima Peru, on the occasion of its 87th Meeting:

Affirming that Article 7.5.3 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries that regional fisheries management organizations determine stock specific target and limit reference points and the actions to be taken if the points are exceeded or, *inter alia*, on the basis of the precautionary approach;

Being mindful of Article IV of the Antigua Convention regarding the application of the precautionary approach as described in the relevant provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct as well as the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, for the conservation, management and sustainable use of fish stocks covered by this Convention.

Recognizing the variety of opinions on appropriate target reference points referring to the level of fishing mortality or level of biomass which permit a long-term sustainable exploitation of the stocks, with the best possible catch; and on appropriate limit reference points referring to maximum values of fishing mortality or minimum values of the biomass, which must not be exceeded,

Acknowledging that precautionary decision rules will need to be developed for North Pacific albacore fisheries in the Convention Area to ensure that management objectives are met, including those derived from adopted target and limit reference points;

Observing that the stock assessment of North Pacific albacore from the Albacore Working Group (ALBWG) of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) indicates that the stock is not being overfished nor is it in an overfished state;

Taking into account that the IATTC scientific staff has initiated a discussion on the application of potential harvest control rules (HCRs) incorporating limit and target reference points and their evaluation within a framework of management strategy evaluation (MSE) process,

Acknowledging that continuing dialog between scientists and managers is necessary to define appropriate HCRs and reference points for North Pacific albacore and given that consensus regarding the most appropriate structure and assumptions associated with MSE simulations is key to attaining acceptance of optimal reference points and HCRs suggested by the completed MSE,

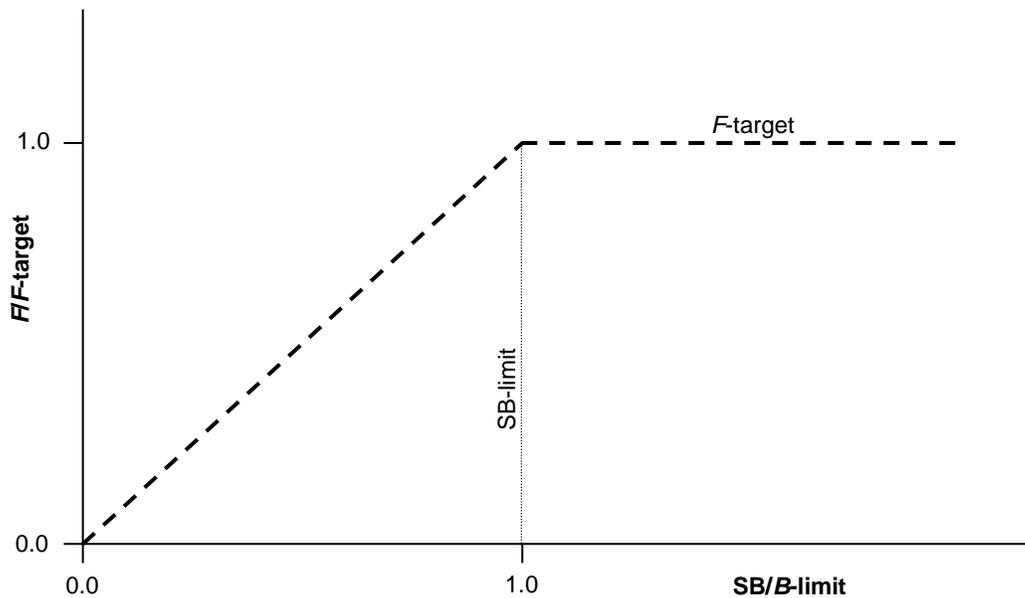
The IATTC therefore resolves that:

1. For the entire North Pacific albacore stock, as identified in the latest ISC stock assessment, the Director shall direct the IATTC scientific staff to work with the ISC Albacore Working Group (ALBWG) in assessing a range of fishing mortality (F) based target reference points and spawning biomass (SB) based limit reference points within the framework of the MSE process. The range of reference points to be evaluated will be based on advice from the ALBWG, taking into account the fisheries exploiting them and various sources of uncertainty. The range of reference points to be evaluated will be drawn from the list shown below.

Target Reference Points	Limit Reference Points
F -target: $F_{10\%}$	SB-limit: $SB_{0.5R_0}$, where $h = 0.75^4$
F -target: $F_{20\%}$	SB-limit: $SB_{0.5R_0}$, where $h = 0.75$
F -target: $F_{20\%}$	SB-limit: 14% of unfished SB
F -target: $F_{30\%}$	SB-limit: 20% of unfished SB
F -target: $F_{40\%}$	SB-limit: 20% of unfished SB
F -target: $F_{SSB-ATHL}$	SB-limit: 20% of unfished SB

2. In addition, as part of the MSE, the Director shall direct the IATTC scientific staff to work with the ISC ALBWG to evaluate combinations of target and limit reference points above and the following two potential HCRs based on total allowable catch (TAC) and total allowable effort (TAE) controls. Under TAC management: i) if $SB_{curr} \geq SB\text{-limit}$, TAC for the subsequent three years set to correspond to F -target at B_{curr} ; if $SB_{curr} < SB\text{-limit}$, TAC for the subsequent three years set to correspond to $(F\text{-target} * SB_{curr}) / SB\text{-limit}$ at B_{curr} . Under TAE management: if $SB_{curr} \geq SB\text{-limit}$, TAE for the subsequent three years set to correspond to F -target; if $SB_{curr} < SB\text{-limit}$, TAE for the subsequent three years set to correspond to $(F\text{-target} * SB_{curr}) / SB\text{-limit}$. (See following illustration.) The Director and IATTC scientific staff are invited to consider and evaluate additional candidate HCRs, or variations of these candidate HCRs, including sets of reference points in addition to those identified in paragraph 1, particularly HCRs and reference points with the potential to perform well with respect to the performance criteria listed in paragraph 3.
3. Each of the alternative management strategies shall be evaluated with respect to performance criteria including but not limited to:
 - a. Success in achieving F -target: proximity of F to F -target and degree of variation in proximity

⁴ R_0 refers to the recruitment under unexploited conditions; $S0.5r0$: spawning biomass corresponding to that which produces a 50% reduction in recruitment as calculated in a Beverton-Holt spawner-recruit model with steepness (h) of 0.75 See SAC-05-14 for background.



- b. Success in avoiding overfished state: Frequency of, or probability of, breaching B -limit
 - c. Success in maintaining relatively high biomass (e.g., to avoid adverse ecosystem effects): average SB and inter-annual variation in SB
 - d. Stability in management regime: inter-annual variability in TAC or TAE
 - e. Yields: average annual catches, by fishery
 - f. Stability of yields: inter-annual variability in catches, by fishery
 - g. Catch success: catch per unit of effort, by fishery
 - h. Fishing opportunities: average annual fishing effort, by fishery
4. The Director and IATTC scientific staff shall work with the ALBWG in designing and vetting the MSE prior to running the simulations, including, to the extent deemed appropriate by the IATTC scientific staff and the ALBWG, taking advantage of the ALBWG's stock assessment model as the basis for developing the operating model. The Director and IATTC scientific staff shall encourage the ALBWG and its members to contribute to the development of the operating model, contribute to the refinement of the MSE, and review the results of the MSE prior to finalization.
 5. The IATTC scientific staff shall present the results of the MSE at the 2015 Scientific Advisory Committee meeting. If applicable, the staff should endeavor to recommend reference points in their provision of advice on the status of North Pacific albacore and on recommendations for management measures.
 6. The Commission shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and the WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness with respect to North Pacific albacore.
 7. The Director shall communicate this Resolution to the WCPFC Secretariat.

PROPOSAL IATTC-87 L-1C

SUBMITTED BY PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION C-05-07 ON ESTABLISHING A LIST OF VESSELS PRESUMED TO HAVE CARRIED OUT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC):

Recalling that the FAO Council adopted on 23 June 2001 an International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IPOA-IUU). This plan stipulates that the identification of the vessels carrying out illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities should follow agreed procedures and be applied in an equitable, transparent and non-discriminatory way.

Concerned that IUU fishing activities in the Convention area undermine the effectiveness of the IATTC conservation and management measures.

Further concerned that there is a possibility that vessel owners engaged in such fishing activities may have re-flagged their vessels to avoid compliance with IATTC management and conservation measures.

Determined to address the challenge of an increase in IUU fishing activities by way of measures to be applied in respect to vessels, without prejudice to further measures adopted in respect of flag States under the relevant IATTC instruments.

Considering the action undertaken in other regional tuna fisheries organizations to address this issue;

Conscious of the need to address, as a matter of priority, the issue of vessels conducting IUU fishing activities; and

Noting that the situation must be addressed in the light of all relevant international fisheries instruments and in accordance with the relevant rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement;

Recognizing the importance of due process and of the participation of the interested parties;

Resolves as follows:

IDENTIFICATION OF IUU ACTIVITIES:

1. At each Annual Meeting, the Commission shall identify those vessels that have participated in fishing activities for species covered by the IATTC Convention in the Convention Area in a manner that undermines the effectiveness of the Convention and the IATTC Conservation measures in force, due to serious non-compliance, and shall establish and amend in subsequent years if necessary a list of such vessels (The IUU Vessel List), in accordance with the criteria and procedures established in this resolution.
2. This identification shall be clearly and suitably documented, based on, *inter alia*, reports from CPCs related to compliance with IATTC resolutions in force, trade information obtained from relevant commercial data, such as data from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), statistical documents and other verifiable national or international statistics, as well as any other documented information obtained from port States and/or collected in fishing grounds. The information from CPCs shall be provided in the format approved by the Parties.
3. For the purposes of this resolution, vessels fishing for species covered by the IATTC Convention

within the IATTC Convention Area are presumed to have carried out IUU fishing activities when an IATTC Member or cooperating non-Member (collectively "CPCs") presents suitably documented information that such vessels:

- a. Harvest species covered by the Convention and are not on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register, or
 - b. Harvest species covered by the Convention in waters under the national jurisdiction of the coastal State in the Convention Area without authorization and/or in contravention of its laws and regulation, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal States to take measures against such vessels;
 - c. Make false reports or fail to record or report their catches made in the Convention Area, or
 - d. Engage in fishing activities in a closed area or during a closure period, or
 - e. Use prohibited fishing gear or fishing methods, or
 - f. Transship with, participate in joint fishing operations with, support, or resupply vessels included in the IUU Vessel List, or
 - g. Conduct transshipment operations at sea with vessels not included on the IATTC Record of Carrier Vessels, or
 - h. Are without nationality, or
 - i. Engage in fishing activities contrary to the provisions of the Convention or any other IATTC conservation and management measures, or
 - j. Engage in fishing for IATTC species and the flag State is without quota or catch limit under relevant IATTC conservation and management measures
 - k. Are under the control of the owner or operator of any vessel on the IATTC IUU Vessel List. (Procedures for applying this paragraph are attached as Annex B.)
4. At the latest 70 days before the Annual Meeting, each CPC shall transmit to the Director their list of vessels presumed to be carrying out IUU fishing activities in the Convention Area over the past two years, accompanied by suitably documented evidence concerning the presumption of the IUU fishing activity.

Information on IUU vessel activity submitted by CPCs pursuant to this paragraph should be provided in the format attached as Annex A of this Resolution.

5. Before or at the same time as transmitting a list of presumed IUU vessels to the Director, the CPC shall also notify the relevant flag State, either directly or through the Director, of its request to include the vessel on the list of presumed IUU vessels, provide a copy of the suitably documented information, and request the flag State to promptly acknowledge receipt of the notification. If no acknowledgement is received from the relevant flag State within 10 days of the date of transmittal, the CPC shall retransmit the notification through an alternative means of communication. Upon receipt of information pursuant to paragraph 4, the Director shall also inform the flag State of its vessel's inclusion on the list of presumed IUU vessels, provide a copy of the suitably documented information, and inform the flag State about the procedures of this Resolution, including the opportunity of the flag State and interested parties to provide information in response to the listing proposal.

DRAFT IUU VESSEL LIST:

6. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 4, and any other suitably documented information at his disposal, the Director shall draw up a draft IATTC IUU Vessel List, together with the current IUU list, and shall transmit it, together with all the supporting evidence provided, to all CPCs, as well as to non-Members with vessels on the List, 55 days before the Annual Meeting. The Direc-

tor shall ask each CPC and non-CPC with vessels on the Draft IUU Vessel List to notify the owners of the vessels of their inclusion in the list and of the consequences of the vessels being included in the IATTC IUU list.

7. The Draft IUU Vessel List, as well as the Provisional IUU Vessel List and the IUU Vessel List described below, shall contain the following details for each vessel, where available:
 - i. Name of vessel and previous names, if any;
 - ii. Flag of vessel and previous flag, if any;
 - iii. Name and address of owner of vessel and previous owners, including beneficial owners, if any, and owner's place of registration;
 - iv. Operator of vessel and previous operators, if any;
 - v. Call sign of vessel and previous call sign;
 - vi. IMO number, if any;
 - vii. Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI), or, if not applicable, any other vessel identifier;
 - viii. Photographs of the vessel;
 - ix. Length overall;
 - x. Date vessel was first included on the IUU List (if applicable);
 - xi. Position of alleged IUU fishing activities;
 - xii. Summary of alleged IUU activities;
 - xiii. Summary of any actions known to have been taken in respect of the alleged IUU fishing activities and its outcome.
8. CPCs and non-Members shall transmit, at the latest 30 days before the Annual Meeting, their comments to the Director, as appropriate, including evidence showing that the vessels neither have fished in contravention of IATTC conservation and management measures nor had the possibility of fishing for species covered by the IATTC Convention in the EPO.
9. Upon receipt of the draft IATTC IUU Vessel List, CPCs shall closely monitor the vessels included in the draft List in order to determine their activities and possible changes of name, flag and/or registered owner.

PROVISIONAL IUU VESSEL LIST

10. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 8, the Director shall draw up a provisional IATTC IUU Vessel List, and transmit it, 15 days in advance of the Annual Meeting of the Commission, to the CPCs and the non-Members concerned, together with all the evidence provided.
11. CPCs may at any time submit to the Director any additional information which might be relevant for the establishment of the IATTC IUU Vessel List. The Director shall circulate the information, together with all the evidence provided, to the CPCs and to the non-Members concerned, at the latest before the Annual Meeting of the Commission.
12. The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission shall each year examine the provisional IATTC IUU Vessel List, as well as the information that supports the inclusion, and shall remove a vessel from the provisional IATTC IUU Vessel List if the vessel's flag State demonstrates that:
 - a. The vessel did not engage in any of the IUU fishing activities described in paragraph 3, or
 - b. Effective action has been taken in response to the IUU fishing activities in question, including,

inter alia, prosecution, and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity.

13. Following the examination referred to in paragraph 12, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission shall recommend that the Commission approve the provisional IATTC IUU Vessel List, with the amendments agreed there.

FINAL IUU VESSEL LIST

14. At its Annual Meeting, the Commission shall review the provisional IUU Vessel List, taking into account the supporting evidence and new evidence supplied through the Director.
15. Once the IATTC IUU Vessel List is adopted by the Commission, the Commission shall ask non-Members with vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List to take all the necessary measures to eliminate these IUU fishing activities, including, if necessary, the withdrawal of the registration or the fishing licenses of these vessels, and to inform the Commission of the measures taken in this respect. The Director shall ask each CPC and non-CPC with vessels on the Final IUU List to notify the owners of the vessels of their inclusion in the list and of the consequences of the vessels being included in the IATTC IUU list.
16. CPCs shall take all necessary measures, under their applicable legislation and pursuant to paragraphs 56 and 66 of the IPOA-IUU, to:
 - a. ensure that vessels flying their flag do not transship with vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List;
 - b. ensure that vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List that enter ports voluntarily are not authorized to land or transship therein;
 - c. prohibit the entry into their ports of vessels included on the IUU list, except in case of *force majeure* or where the vessel is allowed entry into port for the exclusive purpose of inspection and effective enforcement action;
 - d. prohibit the chartering of a vessel on the IATTC IUU Vessel List;
 - e. refuse to grant their flag to vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List, unless the vessel has changed owner, and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owner or operator has no further legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of, the vessel or, having taken into account all relevant facts, the flag CPC determines that granting the vessel its flag will not result in IUU fishing;
 - f. prohibit commercial transactions, imports, landings and/or transshipment of species covered by the IATTC Convention from vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List;
 - g. encourage traders, importers, transporters and others involved, to refrain from transactions in, and transshipment of, species covered by the IATTC Convention caught by vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List;
 - h. collect, and exchange with other CPCs, any appropriate information with the aim of searching for, controlling and preventing false import/export certificates for species covered by the IATTC Convention from vessels on the IATTC IUU Vessel List.
17. The Director shall take any measure necessary to ensure publicity of the IATTC IUU Vessel List, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, including placing it on the IATTC website. Furthermore, the Director shall transmit the IATTC IUU Vessel List as soon as possible to other regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) for the purposes of enhancing co-operation between the IATTC and these organizations aimed at preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing.
18. Upon receipt of the final IUU vessel list established by another RFMO managing tuna or tuna-like species and supporting information considered by that RFMO, and any other information regarding

the listing determination, the Director shall circulate this information to the CPCs.

MODIFICATION OF THE IUU VESSEL LIST

19. CPCs and non-CPCs of a vessel on the IUU Vessel List may request the removal of the vessel from the list at any time, including on the period between sessions, by submitting to the Director suitably documented information that proves that:
 - a.
 - i. it has adopted measures intended to guarantee that the vessel complies with all IATTC measures, and;
 - ii. it can effectively assume its responsibilities with regard to monitoring and control of the fishing activities of the vessel in the Convention Area; and
 - iii. it has undertaken effective actions in response to the IUU fishing activities which include judicial actions and imposition of suitably severe sanctions; or
 - b. the vessel has been sunk or scrapped; or
 - c. the vessel has changed ownership and the new owner can prove that the previous owner no longer has any legal, financial, or real interest in the vessel, nor does he exert control over it and that the new owner has not been involved in IUU activities in the previous five years.
20. The Director shall transmit the request for removal together with all the supporting information submitted by the requestor to the CPCs within 15 calendar days of the receipt of the request. CPCs shall promptly acknowledge receipt of the request for removal and may, at that time, request additional information from the requestor.
21. The decisions by the Commission regarding a request for removal of a vessel in the period between sessions shall follow the procedures established in the IATTC Rules of Procedure for intersessional decisions.
22. If the CPCs approve the removal of the vessel from the IUU Vessel List within the period stipulated in paragraph 21, the Director shall without delay proceed to remove the vessel in question from the IATTC IUU Vessel List and shall as soon as possible inform other RFMOs of the removal of the vessel, including the effective date of removal.
23. All the information received in the process of including vessels in, or excluding them from, the IATTC IUU List shall be subject to the IATTC rules of confidentiality.
24. This resolution shall apply to any fishing vessel greater than 23 meters overall length.
25. Without prejudice to the rights of CPCs and coastal states to take proper action, consistent with international law, the CPCs shall not take any unilateral trade measures or other sanctions against vessels on the draft or provisional IATTC IUU Vessel Lists, or that have been removed from the IATTC IUU Vessel List, on the grounds that such vessels are involved in IUU fishing activities.
26. This resolution replaces Resolution C-05-07.

ANNEX A - IATTC REPORTING FORM FOR IUU ACTIVITY

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 of IATTC Resolution [C-xx-xx] to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, attached are details of alleged IUU activity.

A. Details of Vessel

(Please detail the incidents(s) in the format below)

Item		Available Information
a	Name of vessel and previous names (if any)	
b	Flag and previous flags (if any)	
c	Owner and previous owners, including beneficial owner (if any)	
d	Owner's place of registration	
e	Operator and previous operators	
f	Call sign and previous call signs (if any)	
g	IMO number (if any)	
h	Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI), or, if not applicable, any other vessel identifier	
i	Length overall	
j	Photographs	
k	Date first included on the IATTC IUU list (if applicable)	
l	Date of alleged IUU fishing activities	
m	Position of alleged IUU fishing activities	
n	Summary of alleged IUU activities (see also section B)	
o	Summary of any actions known to have been taken in response to the activities	
p	Outcome of any actions taken	

B. Details of Alleged IUU Activity

(Indicate with an “X” the applicable elements of the activity and provide relevant details including date, location, source of information. Extra information can be provided in an attachment if necessary.)

C-xx-xx, para. 3	Vessel fished for species covered by the IATTC Convention within the Convention Area and:	Indicate
a	Are not on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register	
b	Harvested species covered by the Convention in waters under the jurisdiction of another State, without permission of that State, or in contravention of its laws and regulations	
c	Made false reports or fail to record or report their catches made in the Convention Area	
d	Engaged in fishing activities in a closed area or during a closure period	
e	Used prohibited fishing gear or fishing methods	
f	Transshipped with, participate in joint fishing operations with, support, or resupply vessels included in the IUU Vessel List	
g	Conducted transshipment operations with vessels not included on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register or the relevant vessel registers of other RFMOs	
h	Are without nationality	
i	Engaged in fishing activities contrary to the provisions of the Convention or any other IATTC conservation and management measures	
j	Engage in fishing for IATTC species and the flag State has exhausted or has no quota or catch limit	
k	Are under the control of the owner or operator of any vessel on the IUU Vessel List	

Annex B.

PROCEDURES FOR APPLYING PARAGRAPH 3(K) OF IATTC RESOLUTION [C-XX-XX]

These procedures are to be followed by the Commission in applying paragraph 3(k) of this Resolution. The procedures must work in concert and not conflict with the procedures outlined in this Resolution, and the rules and responsibilities of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission (Review Committee) and the Commission.

OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

1. For the purposes of these procedures, the legal or natural person(s) or entity/entities that own and control a vessel (the “owner(s) of record”) are those indicated on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register or IATTC list of large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLFVs). If a vessel is not on either of those lists, then the owner of record is the owner or owners as indicated on the vessel’s national registration document.
2. For the purposes of these procedures, a vessel shall be considered to have the same owner(s) of record where one or more of the legal or natural person(s) or entity/entities indicated on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register or IATTC list of LSTLFVs is the same. If a vessel is not on either of those lists, then the owner(s) of record is/are the same where one or more of the legal or natural person/s or entity/entities indicated on the vessel’s national registration document is/are the same.
3. For the purpose of considering whether to add or remove a vessel or vessels from the Provisional IUU Vessel List or the IUU Vessel List pursuant to paragraph 3(k) and paragraph 19 of this Resolution, the owner(s) of record will not be considered to have changed unless the new owner(s) of record provides suitably documented information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Commission that the ownership of the vessel has changed, that the previous owner(s) of record no longer has any legal, financial or real interests in it, and that the new owner(s) of record has not participated in any IUU fishing activities.

IDENTIFICATION AND NOMINATION OF VESSELS

4. For the purposes of these procedures, a vessel may be nominated by a CPC under paragraph 3(k) of this Resolution if it meets the condition in paragraph (a) below, and the conditions in either paragraphs (b) or (c) below:
 - a. The fishing vessel to be nominated:
 - i. is currently operating in the Convention Area; or
 - ii. has operated in the Convention Area at any time since the date of the activity that led to the listing of the underlying vessel(s) on the IUU Vessel List (as defined below in paragraph (b)); and
 - iii. is, or was at any time since the date of activity that led to the listing of the underlying vessel(s) (as defined below in paragraph (b)) on the IUU Vessel List, on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register or IATTC list of LSTLFVs.
 - b. The owner of record is the owner of record of three or more vessels currently on the IUU Vessel List (hereafter “the underlying vessel(s)”).
 - c. The owner of record has one or more vessels that have been included on the IUU Vessel List for the last two years or more.
5. For the purposes of these procedures, all additional vessels fully or partly owned by the same owner of record as the underlying vessel(s) that meet condition 4(a) shall be considered together and either all or none will be placed on the IUU Vessel List. Similarly, all additional vessels fully or partly owned by the same owner of record as the underlying vessel(s) that meet condition 4(a) will be considered as

one and either all or none will be removed from the IUU Vessel List.

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED

6. CPCs shall submit suitably documented information demonstrating that the fishing vessels they wish to nominate under paragraph 3(k) of this Resolution meet the criteria set out in paragraph 4 of these procedures. CPCs shall submit this information to the Director 70 days before the Annual Meeting of the Commission along with the list of fishing vessels being nominated (hereinafter “3(k)” vessels).
7. Before or at the same time as transmitting a list of 3(k) vessels to the Director, the CPC shall notify, either directly or through the Director, the relevant flag State of the vessels’ inclusion on this 3(k) list, and provide a copy of the pertinent suitably documented information. The flag State shall promptly acknowledge receipt of the notification. If no acknowledgment is received within 10 days of the date of transmittal, the CPC shall retransmit the notification through an alternative means of communication.

DRAFT IUU VESSEL LIST

8. The Director shall include on the Draft IUU Vessel List, which is drawn up and circulated in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution, those 3(k) vessels that have been nominated by CPCs in accordance with these procedures.
9. The Director shall notify the relevant flag states of the inclusion of their 3(k) vessels on the draft IUU Vessel List and of the consequences of these vessels being confirmed on the IUU Vessel List.
10. As appropriate, relevant flag states with 3(k) vessels on the Draft IUU Vessel List may transmit to the Director, at least 30 days before the Annual Meeting, suitably documented information showing the 3(k) vessels do not meet the criteria outlined in paragraph 4 of these procedures. The Director shall circulate this information to all CPCs immediately upon receipt of such information.

PROVISIONAL AND CURRENT IATTC IUU VESSEL LIST

11. At its annual meeting, with respect to 3(k) vessels that are on the Draft IUU Vessel List, the Review Committee shall:
 - a. consider suitably documented information, if any, provided by a CPC or a non-CPC, as well as any relevant information regarding the status of an investigation, judicial or administrative proceeding related to the underlying vessel(s) and the cooperation and responsiveness of the owner of record in such proceedings;
 - b. following consideration of this information, decide whether to include the nominated 3(k) vessels on the Provisional IUU Vessel List developed in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution.
12. As appropriate, relevant flag states with 3(k) vessels on the current IUU Vessel List may transmit, at least 30 days before the Annual Meeting of the Commission, but may submit at any time, to the Director, suitably documented information showing the 3(k) vessels do not meet the criteria outlined in paragraph 4 of these procedures, or any other relevant information. The Director shall circulate this information to all CPCs immediately upon receipt of such information.
13. The Review Committee shall not include 3(k) vessels on the Provisional IUU Vessel List if suitably documented information is provided by any CPC or relevant flag State that the vessels no longer have a common owner of record with the underlying vessel(s) that triggered the nomination under paragraph 4.
14. At its annual meeting, with respect to 3(k) vessels that are on the current IUU Vessel List the Review Committee shall:
 - a. consider suitably documented information, if any, provided by a CPC or non-CPC, as well as any

relevant information regarding the status of an investigation, judicial or administrative proceeding related to the underlying vessel(s) and the cooperation and responsiveness of the owner of record in such proceedings; and

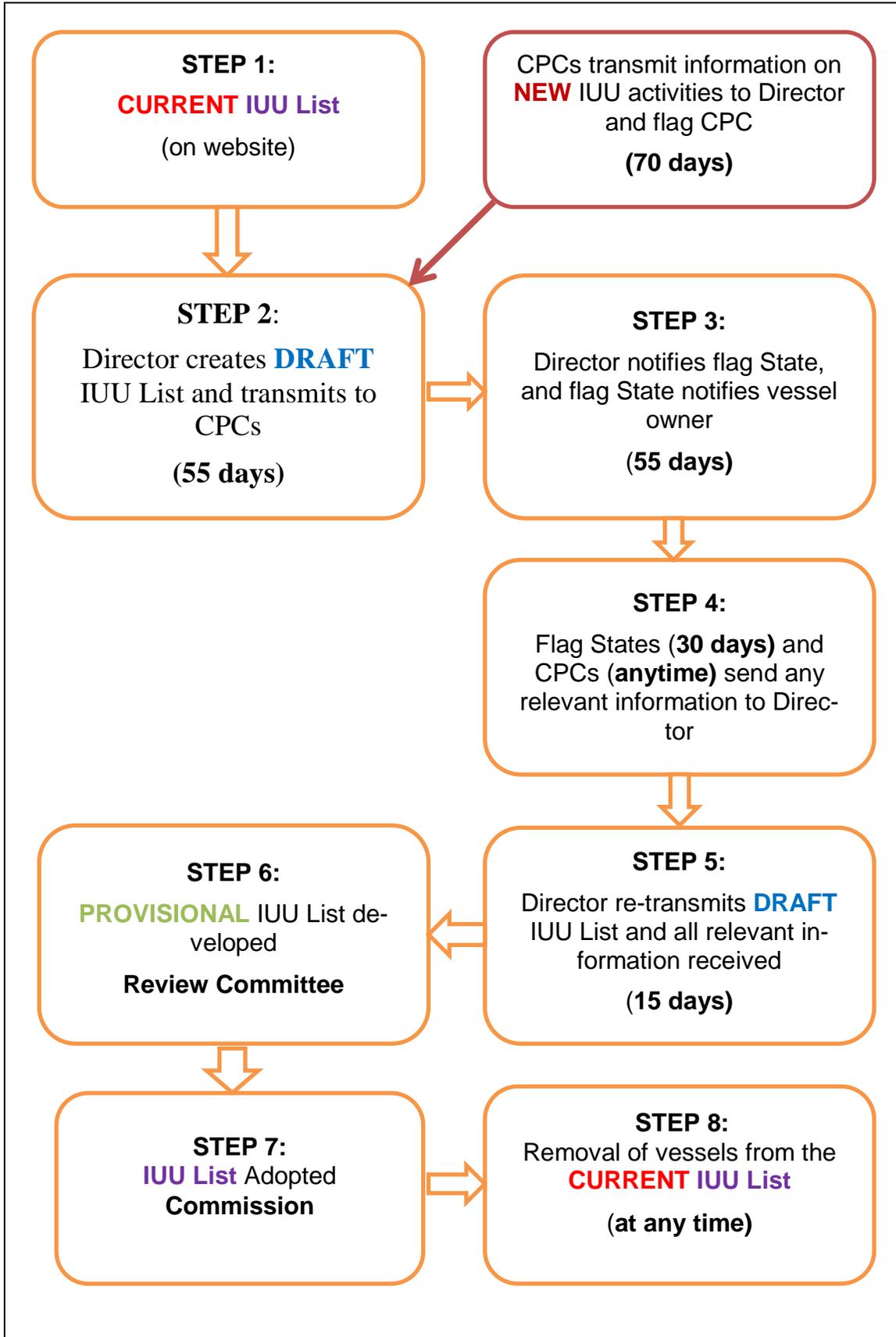
- b. following consideration of the suitably documented information, recommend to the Commission whether or not the 3(k) vessels should be removed from the IUU Vessel List.
15. The Review Committee shall recommend removal of 3(k) vessels from the current IUU Vessel List if suitably documented information:
- a. is provided that the vessels no longer have a common owner of record with the underlying vessel(s) that triggered the nomination under paragraph 4; or
 - b. is provided that demonstrates that significant progress has been made to resolve the matter related to the underlying vessel(s) that triggered the nomination of the 3(k) vessels, and the CPC that originally submitted the 3(k) vessels for listing is satisfied.

IUU VESSEL LIST

16. Once 3(k) vessels are included on the Provisional IUU Vessel List, they shall be treated as part of that list and, where appropriate, the IUU Vessel List, in accordance with paragraphs 14-17 of this Resolution.

MODIFICATION OF THE IATTC IUU VESSEL LIST

17. Relevant flag states may request to remove 3(k) vessels from the IUU Vessel List at any time during the inter-sessional period by submitting to the Director suitably documented information that:
- a. the vessels no longer have a common owner of record with the underlying vessel(s) that triggered the nomination under paragraph 4; or
 - b. significant progress has been made to resolve the matter related to the underlying vessel(s) that triggered the nomination of the 3(k) vessels, and the CPC that originally submitted the 3(k) vessels for listing is satisfied.
18. Removal requests for 3(k) vessels shall be treated in accordance with paragraphs 19-21 of this Resolution.
19. If the underlying vessel is removed from the IUU List, all additional vessels fully or partly owned by the same owner of record as the underlying vessel(s) and listed pursuant to the 3(k) procedures contained herein will be automatically removed at the same time.



Step	Before Annual Meeting	Action to be taken	Paragraph
1	70 days	CPCs transmit to the Director information on NEW IUU activities; CPCs and DIRECTOR notify the relevant flag States	4,5
2	55 days	DIRECTOR creates the DRAFT IUU List, based on the CURRENT IUU List and NEW vessels, and transmits it to all CPCs and to those non-CPCs with vessels on the List	6,7
3	55 days	(a) DIRECTOR notifies relevant flag States (b) FLAG STATES notify vessel owners	7
4	30 days	(a) FLAG STATES transmit to the Director information in defense of their vessels' activities	8
	Any time	(b) CPCs transmit to the Director any additional information related to the vessels on the DRAFT List	11
5	15	DIRECTOR re-circulates the DRAFT List, with all the information received, to all CPCs and to those non-CPCs with vessels on the DRAFT List	10
6	Review Committee	(a) Reviews the DRAFT List and all the information received	12
		(b) Creates the PROVISIONAL List	
		1. Recommends which vessels on the CURRENT List should be removed 2. Recommends which NEW vessels should be retained	13 13
7	Commission	(a) Reviews the PROVISIONAL List and all the information received	14
		(b) Amends the PROVISIONAL List, as appropriate	14
		(c) Adopts a new IUU List	15
8	Any time	Director receives request for vessel removal and all supporting information	19
		15 days from receipt of request: DIRECTOR transmits request and all supporting information to CPCs	20
		30 days from receipt of request: CPCs respond with their position on removal; if CPCs approve, Director removes vessel from IUU list	21, 22

Appendix 4a.

<p>INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE 2ND MEETING Lima, Peru 10 July 2014</p>
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REPORT OF THE MEETING

AGENDA

	Documents
1. Opening of the meeting	
2. Adoption of the agenda	
3. Review of the financial audit report	
4. Review of budgets for 2015 and 2016	CAF-02-04
5. Financial contributions by Members:	
a) Regular budget (Resolution C-13-06)	
b) Special Fund for promoting institutional capacity (Resolution C-11-11)	CAF-02-05b
c) Program to monitor transshipments at sea (Resolution C-12-07)	CAF-02-05c
d) Other	
6. Other business	
7. Recommendations to the Commission	
8. Adjournment	

APPENDIX

1. List of attendees

1. Opening of the meeting

Mr. Lillo Maniscalchi, of Venezuela, Chairman of the Committee, opened the meeting. Mr. Julio Guevara, of Panama, was elected rapporteur. The list of attendees is attached as Appendix 1.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted without changes.

3. Review of the financial audit report

It was reported that the financial audit report had been sent to the Commissioners and Heads of delegation weeks ago by e-mail and, at the meeting, a copy of the report was submitted.

There were no comments.

4. Review of budgets for 2015 and 2016

Ms. Nora Wade, of the IATTC staff, reported that the budget for the current fiscal year (AF), 2014, was US\$ 6,554,232. For 2015, a budget of US\$ 6,617,846 was requested, and a budget of US\$ 6,778,556 was

planned for 2016. Pending contributions total US\$ 3,479,529, which includes 2014 and prior years.

The United States asked whether it was possible to reflect the amounts of Member contributions in arrears as accounts receivable. The Secretariat indicated that those amounts would be presented in the footnotes of the financial statements of the following year's audit instead of in the statements of assets, liabilities and account balances.

The European Union noted that the report presented was more complete than the previous year and that the efforts to reduce costs were notable. However, it concentrated on the current year and did not go into the 2015 budget in sufficient depth.

She stated that the IATTC Secretariat's organizational assessment—to be carried out by an independent entity, which was already a condition for the approval of last year's budget, was still pending. The European Union stated that under these circumstances it was not in a position to accept the IATTC and AIDCP budgets unless the above-mentioned organizational assessment were carried out, considering that it had already been accepted the previous year, although afterwards one of the Members opposed it in writing. She reiterated that the EU would contribute €80,000 (about US\$ 105,000), funding to be confirmed, to cover the costs associated with that evaluation. Ecuador expressed its agreement with the position adopted by the European Union.

Mexico expressed its deep concern that the approval of the budget be held hostage in this way to the position adopted by one delegation. He recalled that carrying out an administrative evaluation was approved, but that its terms of reference (ToR) had not yet been approved. He stressed that that the proposed terms of reference that had been circulated contained aspects that were still to be discussed and approved by the Commission. One delegation noted that it is for the parties to raise any legitimate interest in the context of the budget discussions, and that the IATTC has witnessed in the past delegations opposing budget on the basis of concerns of different nature. The EU regretted that one delegation blocked the implementation of the agreement reached last year on the institutional assessment and recalled that the revised ToR had been circulated intersessionally and at the beginning of the meeting, and it invited all interested parties to provide comments.

A number of delegations supported the proposal by the EU to undertake an organizational assessment of the IATTC's Secretariat.

Canada noted that the proposed budget increase was reasonable considering increases for inflation and agreed with the United States that a more aggressive strategy should be adopted for dealing with the pension fund.

5. Financial contributions by Members:

a) Regular budget (Resolution C-13-06)

An exercise was presented for calculating the amount of the Members' contributions based on the requested budget of US\$ 6,627,000 for 2015.

Panama stated that it could not commit to paying at the moment because it was in the process of changing government, but it would make efforts to pay the outstanding contributions. Peru explained that the delay in its contribution was due to problems related to exchange rates but that this situation would be resolved soon.

The United States noted that the Panama's arrears in its payments and the accumulation of the amount outstanding were a problem for all the Members, given that the Commission needs funds to operate and the amount outstanding represents a good proportion of the annual budget.

b) Special Fund for promoting institutional capacity (Resolution C-11-11)

It was reported that Japan made a contribution of US\$ 26,451 to the Fund. A portion of this contribution was used to allow scientists from seven countries to attend the fifth meeting of the Scientific Advisory

Committee, held in La Jolla in May 2014. No other contributions to this fund, whose balance is currently US\$ 15,628, have been offered by, or received from, any other Member.

Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua supported the proposal by El Salvador that 2% of the annual budget of the Commission be allocated to the Fund. The European Union opined that the place to discuss this was the meeting of the IATTC. It reiterated its offer to contribute US\$ 100,000 to the Fund, but this contribution needed to be confirmed.

c) Program to monitor transshipments at sea (Resolution C-12-07)

Mr. Ricardo Belmontes, of the IATTC staff, described the current situation of the program, indicating that there was a surplus in 2013 and it was expected to increase by the end of 2014. He also reported that the contract with the MRAG consortium had been renewed, with the approval of the Members participating in the program, to operate the program during, since it had offered to reduce the cost of observer days at sea from US\$ 339 to 333 and to not apply any increase due to inflation during that period.

A budget for 2015 of US\$ 800,000 was presented. The total contribution for 2015 by the participating Members was US\$ 700,000; the balance would be covered by the existing surplus and the expected surplus for 2014.

6. Other business

No other business was submitted.

7. Recommendations to the Commission

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Commission that it approve a budget of US\$ 6,617,846 for 2015, on the understanding that it would be agreed to carry out evaluation of the management of the administration of resources for the IATTC and AIDCP.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 16:50 on 10 July 2014.

Appendix 4b.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF
MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
5TH MEETING
Lima, Peru
9-10 July 2014

REPORT OF THE MEETING

AGENDA

	Documents
1. Opening of the meeting	
2. Adoption of the agenda	
3. Compliance with IATTC measures in 2013: a. Report by the staff on compliance b. Review of the questionnaires completed by CPCs relating to Resolution C-11-07	COR-05-03
4. Consideration of the provisional IUU Vessel List	
5. Cooperating non-Members	COR-05-05
6. Other business	
7. Recommendations for the Commission	
8. Adjournment	

APPENDIX

1. List of attendees

The fifth meeting of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission was held in Lima, Peru, on 9-10 July 2014. The attendees are listed in Appendix 1.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Committee, Mr. David Hogan, of the United States. Ms. Celia Barroso, of the United States, was appointed rapporteur.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted without changes.

3. Compliance with IATTC measures in 2013

a) Report by the staff on compliance

The Secretariat presented the document COR-05-03a, which contains detailed information on compliance with IATTC resolutions in 2013, noting that during the year the generally downward trend in possible infractions continued, and that responses had been received to all the possible infractions reported by the Secretariat. The need to submit the questionnaires completed by Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) within the deadlines established by C-11-07 was stressed, in order to have enough time

to review and circulate them.

Mexico expressed its concern about the fact that the United States had not reported the increase in the effort for North Pacific albacore tuna in excess of the limits established in Resolution C-05-02, resulting from US vessels that previously fished for salmon now fishing for tuna. The United States responded that although effort had increased, it had returned to normal levels in 2013, but did welcome any suggestions from the Committee for a better implementation of the Resolution; additionally, all vessels fishing for albacore are licensed by the United States and added to the Regional Vessel Register.

Referring to the submission of information on North Pacific albacore, Canada noted the need to establish a mechanism with a summary of responses that will make it possible to determine what information is submitted and what is missing. Also, he noted that there should be a mechanism for monitoring cases of non-compliance. Additionally, multiple delegations indicated it would be helpful to define the base line of “current level” of effort in Resolution C-05-02.

Regarding tuna discards, the IATTC staff presented a graph depicting the quantities of fish in the majority of discards, as recommended at the Review Committee meeting last year. The majority of discards consisted of 0.0-0.5 t and 0.5-1.0 t of tuna. Many delegations noted the need to establish a threshold or minimum amount of tuna that may be discarded before it is considered an infraction.

The European Union commented that information on sharks is limited, and that it is worrying that there are few reports from CPCs on compliance with Resolution C-05-03. She asked that actions be taken to stimulate such compliance. Furthermore, the EU noted that the type of information contained in the reports (*e.g.*, as required under Resolutions C-05-03 and C-11-02), if submitted, was not detailed in the summary provided by the staff. It is possible that the reports were incomplete. The EU suggested that follow-up to compliance issues be required, and that the Secretariat initiate such a follow-up. It was recommended that the Committee and CPCs use the procedures outlined in Resolution C-11-07 to conduct follow-ups on compliance.

Regarding reports from observers on longliners, the European Union acknowledged that it had not sent them, and furthermore that it had not been able to ensure the 5% coverage required by Resolution C-11-08, adding that many Members had this same problem. She recalled that there was a recommendation to further increase coverage, but it should be borne in mind that there are problems in covering the 5%. Japan noted that it had achieved the 5% coverage, but that it would be difficult to increase that percentage due to the financial consequences of the increase.

Mexico expressed its concern that that certain vessels could be unilaterally accused of being IUU on the sole basis of the identification of possible infractions committed without waiting for or taking into account the Committee’s decisions in this regard.

Nicaragua noted that it would be important to ensure that developing CPCs are able to count on appropriate support regarding training with the aim of improving compliance with the conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. The United States recalled that there was a draft resolution on this matter, which would have its support. Overall, delegations expressed interest in assistance for CPCs to be able to comply with resolutions, especially as regards observer programs. The Chairman suggested that CPCs that are having difficulties in complying with adopted resolutions explain these difficulties to the Committee.

b) Review of the questionnaires completed by CPCs relating to Resolution C-11-07

Each CPC, except Cook Islands, which was not present at the meeting, made a brief presentation on its responses to the questionnaire and mainly on the possible cases of non-compliance recorded in 2013. The Chair indicated that a detailed country-by-country report would follow.

4. Consideration of the provisional IUU Vessel List

The European Union noted that the Secretariat should include in the draft IUU list all vessels identified by a CPC as presumed to be involved in IUU fishing activities in the Convention Area, regardless of the possible response of other CPCs, since in the final analysis it is the Review Committee that determines whether a vessel should be identified as IUU or not.

The Chairman explained that this year the Secretariat had decided to not enter into conflict with the different positions assumed by CPCs regarding the inclusion of vessels on the draft IUU list, and that avoiding any possibility of conflict should be attempted in the future, by clarifying the rules established in Resolution C-05-07.

The Committee reviewed the three following cases nominated for the provisional IUU vessel list:

a) Vessel *Xin Shi Ji 16* (Fiji)

France recalled that this vessel had fished in the Convention Area without being on the Regional Vessel Register. Noting that the Government of Fiji had been duly informed, the Committee decided to recommend to the Commission that the *Xin Shi Ji 16* be included in the [IUU List](#) (Appendix 5c).

b) Vessels that fished for bluefin in 2012

The European Union noted that Resolution C-12-09 establishes not only biannual limits but also annual limits on the catch of bluefin tuna, and the latter were exceeded. Mexico questioned this interpretation, noting that only the biannual catch limit is obligatory, and that it was respected: the excess catch in the first year was subtracted from the remaining limit for the following year.

Moreover, the Chair recalled that the request to for inclusion in the provisional IUU list did not identify specific vessels, but rather asked the Director to identify them, which was not in accordance with the procedure established in Resolution C-05-07. Mexico added that, if accepted, this would constitute a very dangerous precedent.

The Chair noted that in these circumstances it was a matter of compliance by the CPCs involved, and not of IUU fishing.

The Committee agreed that this was not a case of IUU fishing.

c) Vessel *Carmela* (Venezuela)

The European Union stated that it had already received explanations from Venezuela regarding the case and that it recognized that confusion had arisen as a result of the objection submitted regarding the request for exemption due to *force majeure* not being circulated immediately, which had led to the vessel being authorized to fish by the competent authorities in spite of that objection.

The Committee agreed that this was not a case of IUU fishing, and emphasized that objections should be circulated immediately in their original language to the CPC involved in order to avoid repetitions of this type of situation.

Finally, the Chair reported that no requests had been received to remove vessels from the current IUU list.

5. Cooperating non-Members

The Committee, after considering the respective requests, recommended that the Commission renew the Cooperating Non-Member status for Bolivia, Indonesia, and Honduras, and grant it to Liberia.

The Committee also noted that it was necessary to remind Cooperating Non-Members of the importance of participating effectively at meetings of the IATTC and its subsidiary bodies, more so in the case of countries requesting that status for the first time. The need to observe the deadlines established in Resolution C-07-02 regarding the submission of requests was also emphasized.

It was noted that Cook Islands did not send its renewal request, nor was it present at the meeting.

6. Other business

The European Union asked whether those countries that fish in the Convention Area had been invited to become Members or Cooperating Non-Members of the Commission. The Director said that they had, and that furthermore all those countries with a right to be Parties to the Antigua Convention of Antigua had been invited to ratify it or adhere to it.

7. Recommendations for the Commission

The Committee made the following recommendations to the Commission:

- a) Recognize the need to ensure the strengthening of capacities, including the aspects of implementation and compliance.
- b) Add to the IATTC IUU vessel list the Fijian-flag vessel *Xin Shi Ji 16*.
- c) Renew the Cooperating Non-Member status of Honduras, Indonesia, and Bolivia, and grant it to Liberia.
- d) Review Resolution C-05-02 on North Pacific albacore, in particular with regard to a clearer and more accurate definition of "current level" of fishing effort.
- e) Objections to requests for *force majeure* exemptions should be sent directly to the requesting CPC as well as to the Secretariat, and the Secretariat should circulate any objections it receives immediately, in their original language, with the translation to follow, as appropriate.
- f) Establish, if appropriate, a minimum threshold for considering tuna discards an infraction, and maybe a general review of the rules concerning discards so they are clear to CPCs.
- g) Reiterate the importance of strengthening overall compliance with Resolution C-11-08, considering that only five reports under that Resolution have been received.
- h) Prepare a history of cases of repeated non-compliance, or where an action is pending and follow-up is necessary, so we can have long-term overview of compliance.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned on 16 July 2014 at 9:55 a.m., during the annual meeting of the IATTC.

Appendix 4c.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
PERMANENT WORKING GROUP ON FLEET CAPACITY
15TH MEETING
Lima, Peru
12-13 July 2014

REPORT OF THE MEETING

AGENDA

	Documents
1. Opening of the meeting	
2. Adoption of the agenda	
3. Review of pending capacity requests	
4. Report of the Technical Experts Workshop on the capacity of the tuna-fishing fleet in the EPO	
5. Issues related to the implementation of Resolution C-02-03 on purse-seine fleet capacity	CAP-15-05
6. Recommendations to the Commission	
7. Other business	
8. Adjournment	

APPENDIX

1. List of attendees

The fifteenth meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Fleet Capacity was held in Lima, Peru, on 12 and 13 July 2014. The attendees are listed in Appendix 1.

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Working Group, Mr. Luis Dobles, of Costa Rica. Mr. Arnulfo Franco, of Panama, was appointed rapporteur.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The provisional agenda was adopted with a request by Peru to include as item 3 the issue of the utilization of the capacity that it was granted by Resolution [C-11-12](#).

3. Review of the capacity granted to Peru

Peru explained that its request was not for capacity but rather with the way in which the 5,000 m³ of well volume that it was granted in 2011 by means of Resolution C-11-12 could be utilized: it asked that the restrictions regarding the use of that capacity be removed. After long deliberations the Working Group decided to recommend to the Commission that this request be accepted.

4. Review of pending capacity requests

a) Capacity disputes or claims.

i) Guatemala

Requested granting the replacement of 3,762 m³ of capacity that were transferred without its consent. He indicated that the claim was over ten years old and that Guatemala did not consider itself in dispute with the other country involved. He insisted on the legitimacy of that request, which, if approved, would result in an increase that would not exceed 2% of the global capacity in the EPO.

ii) Ecuador

Requested the regularization of the situation on the Regional Vessel Register of the three vessels *Ignacio Mar I*, *Tuna I*, and *Tuna II*, which utilize the capacity of the vessel *Roberto M*, which had been transferred out of Ecuador and its capacity transferred without that country's consent. The *Roberto M* is still on the Register by that name under Ecuador and simultaneously by another name under the Member of its new flag.

iii) Venezuela

While not abandoning its claim for 5,473 m³ corresponding to the capacity of four vessels that were transferred without its consent, Venezuela requested specifically for now the granting of the 1,668 m³ corresponding to the vessel *Napoleón I*, on the basis of the information supplied. It reserved the right to activate its claim to the remaining volume as and when the tuna resource showed signs of further recovery.

iv) Vanuatu

Requested granting the restitution of 1,358 m³ of capacity corresponding to the vessel *Esmeralda C*, which was transferred without its consent to another flag.

Regarding these cases of disputes, the United States recalled that a proposal had been submitted for establishing an *ad hoc* expert panel for resolving those disputes, and the European Union added its interest in contributing resources if it was decided to utilize this mechanism. In the course of the discussion, however, the wish of the group not to deal with these cases strictly as disputes but rather in a pragmatic manner became evident, by granting an additional capacity volume to the requesting member without requiring the return of the capacity that had been transferred. The United States noted that this group does not have the mandate nor the competence to take capacity away from one participant to return it to another. On an increase in capacity being presented in this way the discussion focused finally on the need to adopt additional compensatory measures as a condition for considering in a positive manner the requests by Guatemala, Ecuador, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

b) Requests for additional capacity

The following countries made requests for capacity in view of the need that they as developing coastal nations have to develop their tuna industry: Costa Rica (7,058 m³), Nicaragua (4,200 m³), and El Salvador (2,105 m³).

c) Other cases

Ecuador requested authorization for a correction on the Regional Register of the measurement of the Ecuadoran vessel *Ugavi Dos*, whose well volume is 1,881 m³, instead of 1,864 m³ with which it is currently recorded on the Register on the basis of a review measurement which had been carried out after the vessel was added to that Register. The Working Group agreed to void that measurement and the decision adopted by the *ad hoc* group for the review of vessel capacities, reestablishing the original measurement of 1,881 m³.

On another matter, Ecuador requested that the cases regarding the vessels *Victoria A* (850 m³), *María del Mar* (198 m³), *Doña Roge* and *Eli*, be reviewed by the IATTC plenary.

5. Report of the Technical Experts Workshop on the capacity of the tuna-fishing fleet in the EPO

Dr. Guillermo Compeán, Director of the IATTC, presented in detail the recommendations of the expert workshop on fleet capacity fleet in the EPO, held in Cartagena (Colombia) in April 2014, referring to each one of the options identified at that workshop. In conclusion, he noted the need to resolve all the pending disputes and that the Regional Register be closed without any additional increase in capacity, in order to define the path to follow by resorting to the options most appropriate for agreement in the concrete and specific situations considered, as well as timelines for reaching the desired objective.

Japan noted that it would present at the IATTC a [proposal](#) for the management of capacity that would take into account the points of view expressed and the discussion held during the Cartagena workshop.

6. Issues related to the implementation of Resolution C-02-03 on purse-seine fleet capacity

Dr. Compeán made a presentation on the status of the capacity of the fleet operating in the EPO. He stated that the active purse-seine capacity on the Regional Register as of 31 May 2014 is 237,853 m³. The capacity of inactive or sunk vessels is 5,607 m³, and la capacity available deriving from movements on the Regional Register is 50,959 m³, for a potential total of 294,419 m³. When Resolution C-02-03 entered into force in June 2002, the active capacity was 218,482 m³, while the sum total of active and inactive capacity, plus that included in paragraph 10 of the resolution, was 273,467 m³.

The European Union noted that it was clear that capacity was increasing and should be reduced. Mexico commented that the capacity of the longline fleet should also be reviewed. Canada expressed its great concern about this situation of overcapacity, although not having a fleet, and asked that appropriate solutions be actively sought.

7. Recommendations to the Commission

The Group agreed to make the following recommendations to the Commission:

- a. Remove the restrictions established in Resolution C-11-12 regarding the utilization by Peru of the 5,000 m³ of capacity volume that it was granted by that resolution.
- b. Authorize the correction on the Regional Register of the well measurement of the vessel *Ugavi Dos* to indicate that its well volume is 1,881 m³ instead of 1,864 m³.
- c. Consider favorably the request by Guatemala that it be granted as a replacement the amount of 3,762 m³ that was transferred without its consent. Guatemala stated that “*Guatemala stated that it is not fair to make the replacement of its 3,762 m³ conditional on measures and plans that were not discussed at the time when its case in particular was addressed.*”
- d. Consider favorably the requests by Ecuador (*Roberto M*; 1,161 m³), Vanuatu (*Esmeralda C*; 1,358 m³), and Venezuela (*Napoleón I*; 1,668 m³) that they be granted as restitution of the amounts corresponding to well volumes that were transferred without their consent.
- e. Consider favorably the requests by Costa Rica (7,058 m³), Nicaragua (4,200 m³) and El Salvador (2,105 m³), in their character of developing coastal countries.
- f. Discuss, at Ecuador’s request, the cases of the Ecuadorean vessels *Victoria A*, *María del Mar*, *Doña Roge*, and *Eli* at the Commission plenary.
- g. Discuss, at Bolivia’s request, granting that country 5,830 m³ as restitution of that capacity that was transferred without the consent of the Bolivian government.

It was likewise agreed that that the approval of any request or claim for capacity that resulted in an increase in the capacity of the fleet would necessarily mean the matching adoption of alternative or additional conservation measures to mitigate the capacity increase, including days of closure, as well as a plan for the overall progressive reduction of the capacity of the fleet in the EPO.

The European Union contested the fact that there was consensus to put forward a recommendation by the Committee as it had repeatedly noted that it would not be able to agree to any increase of capacity without the simultaneous adoption of both measures to mitigate effects of increased capacity with alternative or additional conservation measures and specific measures to reduce the overall capacity in the EPO (a capacity management plan). It recalled that there is already overcapacity in the EPO and that a number of solutions worth considering were proposed at the Cartagena workshop.

Additionally, Mexico requested that the list of all the longline vessels included in the Regional Register be reviewed and purged, a request that met with the approval of the Working Group.

8. Other business

No other business was submitted.

9. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 14:40 on 13 July 2014.

Appendix 5a.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HANDLING SEA TURTLES IN LONGLINE FISHERIES

The Commission should encourage the use of the videos and other educational materials, such as those available on the IATTC [website](#), to train captains and crews of longline vessels on when and how to de-hook or disentangle a turtle and familiarize them with the correct methods for doing so, illustrated in these materials. Fishermen should be provided with educational materials for identifying leatherback, loggerhead, and hawksbill turtles.

The Commission should also adopt the following additional measures:

1. Require every longline vessel operating in an area where sea turtles may be hooked or entangled to carry: a) a dipnet to safely lift sea turtles aboard the vessel, b) a line cutter that is long enough to reach the turtle without lifting it from the water, c) dehookers (both inverted-V-shaped and a pigtail-shaped), d) a bolt cutter capable of cutting hooks, and e) equipment capable of safely keeping the sea turtle's mouth open.
2. Prohibit lifting of turtles from the water using the fishing lines in which the turtles are hooked or entangled. If a turtle must be removed from the water, an appropriate basket lift or dipnet should be used. If a hooked turtle cannot be safely removed from the water, any remaining line should be cut as close as possible to the hook without inflicting additional harm on the turtle. In no case should the length of line left attached to the hook exceed the length of the turtle's carapace.
3. Prohibit attempts to remove swallowed hooks from turtles, and instead require that the hook be left in place and the line cut as close to the hook as possible without further injury to the animal.
4. Vessel crew should be encouraged to assess the condition of any sea turtle brought aboard the vessel prior to releasing them. To the extent practicable, injured or unresponsive turtles should be kept on board and assisted in a manner consistent with methods described in the FAO's [Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations](#) and in the materials on the IATTC [website](#).

Appendix 5b.

**UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION
GUATEMALA PROPOSAL**

Measures for Guatemala's case that would allow the utilization of 3,762 m³ of its property

GUATEMALA UNILATERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES

GLOBAL IMPACT CONSERVATION MEASURES

Taking into account that the equivalent of 1000 m³ of capacity corresponds to one fishing closure date in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), Guatemala, in order to be able to establish its claim of 3,762m³, proposes to add four (4) days to the fishing closure already in effect, placing these within each of the two annual closure periods of six weeks in the EPO.

Furthermore, as an additional conservation measure, within the Guatemalan exclusive economic zone (EEZ) all the vessels that fish for tuna with the tuna quota which is being claimed will only be able to fish from 100 nautical miles onwards. These vessels will also only be allowed to fish on schools and dolphins and not over artificial floating objects like FADs. A further limitation will be that these vessels will not be allowed to deploy artificial floating objects like FADs for the use of other vessels.

Guatemala offers the use of this capacity like an initial measure towards the protection of big eye stocks, in addition to the conservation of dolphin, sharks and sea turtles.

The reestablished capacity shall at all moments be used under the dispositions of the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), since this program allows the conservation and management plan to be based on the best scientific information available. Complimentary, the labeling scheme applied is based on an international program which is recognized and that includes strict fishing operational measures, close supervision, and sanctions for violations, under a transparent and verifiable manner.

Furthermore, Guatemala offers to guarantee the prohibition of loaning this capacity to third states, in order to maintain this well volume exclusively to the service of developing the tuna industry of our country.

These proposed measures established to solve the Guatemalan case, when accepted, will be understood to be adopted without prejudice to other conservation and management measures that Members adopt in the future.

Guatemala's proposal promotes extremely responsible fishing, which aims at the development of the tuna industry in combination to responsible fishing practices.

Appendix 5c.

IATTC IUU Vessel List – July 2014

	IATTC number	Name	Gear	Flag
1	15579	<u>Xin Shi Ji 16</u>	LL	FJI
2	14613	<u>Neptune</u>	LL	GEO
3	12290	<u>Bhaskara No. 10</u>	LL	UNK
4	12291	<u>Bhaskara No. 9</u>	LL	UNK
5	9407	<u>Camelot</u>	LL	UNK
6	125	<u>Chia Hao No. 66</u>	LL	UNK
7	6163	<u>Dragon III</u>	LL	UNK
8	6591	<u>Goidau Ruey No. 1</u>	LL	UNK
9	9505	<u>Jyi Lih 88</u>	LL	UNK
10	11369	<u>Orca</u>	LL	UNK
11	95	<u>Reymar 6</u>	LL	UNK
12	9405	<u>Ta Fu 1</u>	LL	UNK
13	13568	<u>Tching Ye No. 6</u>	LL	UNK
14	129	<u>Wen Teng No. 688</u>	LL	UNK

UNK	Unknown
GEO	Georgia
FJI	Fiji
LL	Longline

Appendix 5d.

Evaluation of Candidate Target and Limit Reference Points and Decision Framework

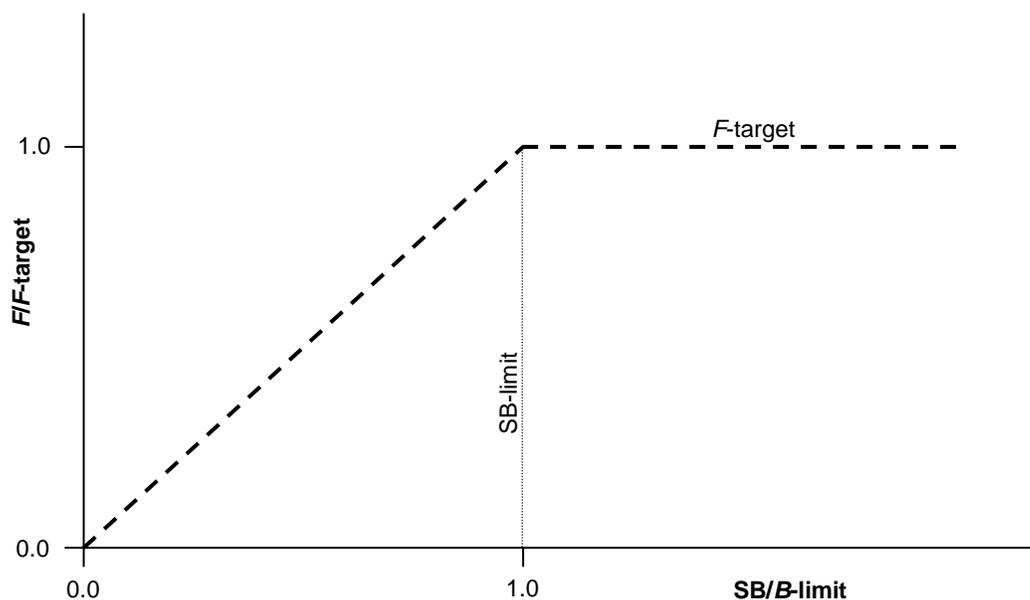
Below are guidelines for the IATTC scientific staff to evaluate several candidate target and limit reference points and harvest control rules within the framework of a management strategy evaluation (MSE). The United States submitted these guidelines to the Commission as Proposal IATTC-87 J-1, specific to North Pacific albacore. During the 87th Meeting of the IATTC, the Commission agreed that the text of the proposal would be appended to the Minutes as guidelines for the IATTC scientific staff and that priority for conducting the evaluation could be given to tropical tunas, such as bigeye tuna, before North Pacific albacore.

1. For the entire North Pacific albacore stock, as identified in the latest ISC stock assessment, the Director shall direct the IATTC scientific staff to work with the ISC Albacore Working Group (ALBWG) in assessing a range of fishing mortality (*F*) based target reference points and spawning biomass (SB) based limit reference points within the framework of the MSE process. The range of reference points to be evaluated will be based on advice from the ALBWG, taking into account the fisheries exploiting them and various sources of uncertainty. The range of reference points to be evaluated will be drawn from the list shown below.

Target Reference Points	Limit Reference Points
<i>F</i> -target: $F_{10\%}$	SB-limit: $SB_{0.5R_0}$, where $h = 0.75^5$
<i>F</i> -target: $F_{20\%}$	SB-limit: $SB_{0.5R_0}$, where $h = 0.75$
<i>F</i> -target: $F_{20\%}$	SB-limit: 14% of unfished SB
<i>F</i> -target: $F_{30\%}$	SB-limit: 20% of unfished SB
<i>F</i> -target: $F_{40\%}$	SB-limit: 20% of unfished SB
<i>F</i> -target: $F_{SSB-ATHL}$	SB-limit: 20% of unfished SB

2. In addition, as part of the MSE, the Director shall direct the IATTC scientific staff to work with the ISC ALBWG to evaluate combinations of target and limit reference points above and the following two potential HCRs based on total allowable catch (TAC) and total allowable effort (TAE) controls. Under TAC management: i) if $SB_{curr} \geq SB\text{-limit}$, TAC for the subsequent three years set to correspond to *F*-target at B_{curr} ; if $SB_{curr} < SB\text{-limit}$, TAC for the subsequent three years set to correspond to $(F\text{-target} * SB_{curr}) / SB\text{-limit}$ at B_{curr} . Under TAE management: if $SB_{curr} \geq SB\text{-limit}$, TAE for the subsequent three years set to correspond to *F*-target; if $SB_{curr} < SB\text{-limit}$, TAE for the subsequent three years set to correspond to $(F\text{-target} * SB_{curr}) / SB\text{-limit}$. (See following illustration.) The Director and IATTC scientific staff are invited to consider and evaluate additional candidate HCRs, or variations of these candidate HCRs, including sets of reference points in addition to those identified in paragraph 1, particularly HCRs and reference points with the potential to perform well with respect to the performance criteria listed in paragraph 3.
3. Each of the alternative management strategies shall be evaluated with respect to performance criteria including but not limited to:
 - i. Success in achieving *F*-target: proximity of *F* to *F*-target and degree of variation in proximity

⁵ R_0 refers to the recruitment under unexploited conditions; $S0.5r0$: spawning biomass corresponding to that which produces a 50% reduction in recruitment as calculated in a Beverton-Holt spawner-recruit model with steepness (h) of 0.75 See SAC-05-14 for background.



- j. Success in avoiding overfished state: Frequency of, or probability of, breaching B -limit
 - k. Success in maintaining relatively high biomass (e.g., to avoid adverse ecosystem effects): average SB and inter-annual variation in SB
 - l. Stability in management regime: inter-annual variability in TAC or TAE
 - m. Yields: average annual catches, by fishery
 - n. Stability of yields: inter-annual variability in catches, by fishery
 - o. Catch success: catch per unit of effort, by fishery
 - p. Fishing opportunities: average annual fishing effort, by fishery
4. The Director and IATTC scientific staff shall work with the ALBWG in designing and vetting the MSE prior to running the simulations, including, to the extent deemed appropriate by the IATTC scientific staff and the ALBWG, taking advantage of the ALBWG's stock assessment model as the basis for developing the operating model. The Director and IATTC scientific staff shall encourage the ALBWG and its members to contribute to the development of the operating model, contribute to the refinement of the MSE, and review the results of the MSE prior to finalization.
 5. The IATTC scientific staff shall present the results of the MSE at the 2015 Scientific Advisory Committee meeting. If applicable, the staff should endeavor to recommend reference points in their provision of advice on the status of North Pacific albacore and on recommendations for management measures.
 6. The Commission shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between the conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and the WCPFC in their goals and effectiveness with respect to North Pacific albacore.
 7. The Director shall communicate this Resolution to the WCPFC Secretariat.